

Translation Procedures of English Phrasal Verbs into Indonesian on Instagram Captions

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Abstracts: This study aims at comparing the translation procedures of English phrasal verbs used with their definitions and used in sentences into Indonesian found in the captions of an Instagram account's posts. The translations are done by a Machine Translation (MT) available in the Instagram system as one of its features. The data were taken from the captions of one Instagram account containing the English phrasal verbs as well as their translations into Indonesian provided by its system. The collected data were analyzed qualitatively based on translation procedures. The comparisons of the translation procedures are descriptively reported. The results show that the translation procedures in translating the English phrasal verbs used in sentences are different from the ones used with their definitions, though there are some of them that applied the same procedures, those are borrowing, literal translation, the combination between literal and borrowing, and also equivalent. Borrowing and literal translation procedures and the combination between the two can be considered not appropriate in translating phrasal verbs as the meanings cannot be comprehended literally and from the borrowed term. It can be said that the data sources of English phrasal verbs and their translations in Indonesian language have not been input into the system of the Instagram MT, therefore, the phrasal verbs analyzer failed to match the English and Indonesian phrasal verbs in the process of machine translation.

Keywords: phrasal verbs, English-Indonesian translation, Instagram, captions, machine translation, translation procedures

INTRODUCTION

Translation has become an important part in providing messages in multi languages as one of the services in social media. One of the social media that has provided the translation feature is Instagram, and it was available first in 2016 (McCormick, 2016). The translation feature 'see translation' or '*lihat terjemahan*' to see the Indonesian translation is added in order to help Instagram users to read and understand the captions in foreign languages to their mother-tongue that can be seen under each caption. Each caption is the information added for describing the pictures or photos posted. It can be considered that the Instagram management has listened to what the users needed by providing the translation system besides the other updated features from the first time it was released in 2010 (Bergstrom & Backman, 2013).

The translation feature added by Instagram in its system is done by a machine translation, as it has the characteristic that when users click the 'see translation' feature, it automatically shows the translation in a different language. Translation machine according to Okpor (2014) is divided into three approaches, namely rule-based machine translation approach; corpus-based machine translation approach; and hybrid machine translation approach. The rule-based one has the system in the machine translation that the pairs of the source language and the target language are based on the grammatical rules, while the corpus-based approach uses the database in the corpus that the system has made or designed to match between the source language and target language. The hybrid machine translation has the combination systems between the rule-based and the corpus-based approaches.

Translation consists of meaning transfer from the source language into the receptor language, and it is basically the changing of form, in this case the surface structure of a language (Larson, 1998:3). The form or structure of sentences in the source language may not be retained as there are no exactly the same form and sentence structure in different languages. Due to different grammatical structure, rules, and style of languages, several strategies, procedures or techniques of translation are applied by translators in the process of translation to produce the natural translation in the target language. In a machine translation system that automatically produces the results of translation, of course there is no human intervention, especially translators in the process. Human, in this case, translators, IT engineers or technician, and editor only get involved in preparing the corpus

and set the rules for machine translation, or in other words they work before the machine translation used or after that to have the feedback for the system, but not in the process of translation itself.

Several research has been done about the translation strategies, methods or techniques in translating phrasal verbs from one language to another. There are differences between the translation analysis in translating a novel, and short story, and also the results of translation analysis in social media using a machine translation. Sari (2013) reported that the translation of idiomatic expression of phrasal verbs in a bilingual novel of English-Indonesian can be analyzed from the translation strategies (Baker, 1992) from the form and meaning. It is said that the English phrasal verbs are translated by the strategy of having similar meanings, but dissimilar form into Indonesian which is the most common strategy. Another strategy is the use of paraphrases in translating only one phrasal verb into the target language. It also found one data that is not translated or has zero translation. The results show that the translator can successfully translate the English phrasal verbs that the Indonesian translations have similar meanings with the source language even though they are presented in different forms, which is something common in translation according to Larson (1998).

The other scope of discussion in the translation analysis is the use of exponential mapping adopted from Natural Semantic Metalanguage theory and 64 semantic primes proposed by Wierzbicka (2010) of the English phrasal verbs into Indonesian, taking an English novel and its translation (Candra, 2016). The results show that all the English phrasal verbs are translated (except one data is left untranslated) using communicative translation method (Newmark, 1988) or they are not translated into the phrasal verb forms into the target language that the aesthetic and emotional elements of source language were omitted.

Besides the translation strategy and componential analysis, meaning analysis of the English phrasal verbs translation into Indonesian has become the topic of discussion in translation study. Santika, Putri, and Suastini (2017) reported that the English phrasal verbs are classified into intransitive verbs, transitive separable verbs, and transitive fused verbs (McArthur and Atkins, 1975). It is reported that most of the English phrasal verbs were translated into transitive verbs, and the meanings of phrasal verbs in the target language are considered equivalent with the source language meanings since it is explained by the writers of this paper that there were variations of equivalents given in the translations.

A decade ago, there was a claim that techniques to handle English phrasal verbs and idioms into Tamil machine translation get translated in the wrong sense (Thiruumeni and Dhanalakshmi, 2011). They then try to increase the accuracy of the translation by updating the system of the machine translation system for English-Tamil in four cases, *“(1) the baseline machine translation system, (2) the baseline machine translation system with the proposed technique to handle phrasal verbs, (3) the baseline machine translation system with technique to handle idioms and (4) the baseline machine translation system with technique to handle both phrasal verbs and idioms, in both the rule based and factored statistical machine translation system”*. BLEU and NIST are the tools they used to evaluate the system before and after the updates have been done. After the system has been updated, the tools show a significant increase in the accuracy of the translation. They proposed that the technique applied for the system within the English to Tamil machine translation can be incorporated with the system of machine translation for English to any language.

From the description of the technique used in a machine translation, it is true that human intervention in designing the system before it is used is very influential for the results of machine translation especially in translating phrasal verbs and idioms. Here is one of the recent translation results of the use of machine translation that is widely used called Google Translate. Prayitno (2021) has analyzed the types of shifts (Catford, 1965) in the translation of Sports News. He reported that the types of shifts occur are the class shift from adverb to noun, noun to verb, preposition to adverb, adverb to verb, verb to preposition, noun to adjective, phrasal verb to verb, adjective to noun, adjective to adverb, and adjective to verb. Some of the shifts affect the meaning in the target language that are inappropriate.

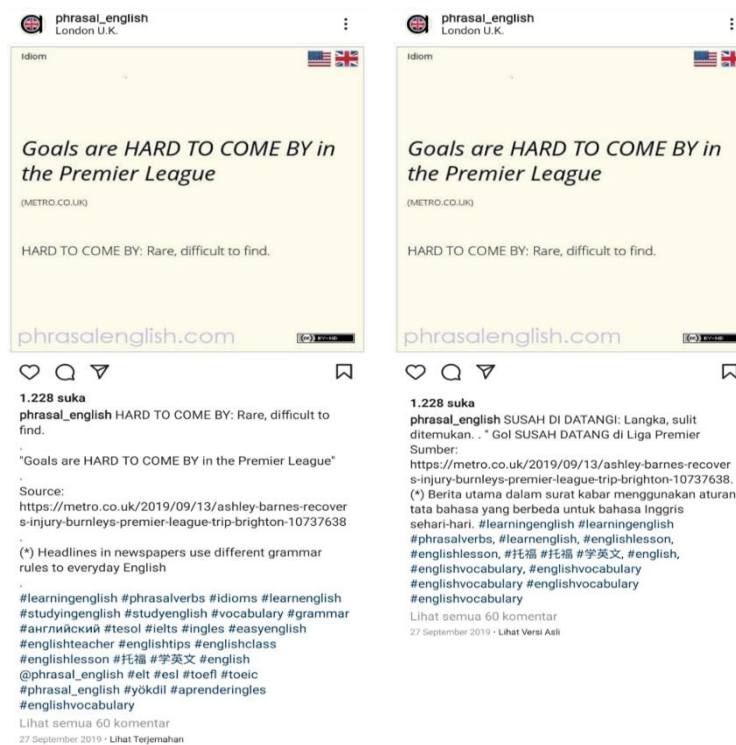
The analysis of the results of Google Translate machine translation have been done recently by Khosravizadeha and Pashmforooshb (2011), Jaganathan, et.al. (2014), Gashemi and Heshemian (2016), Riadi et.al. (2020) and probably more scholars. However, the translation analysis as results of Instagram machine translation is still limited. Susanti (2018) in her thesis analyzed the lexical errors produced by the Instagram machine translation, which involve incorrect lexical choices, zero translation and unknown words in the translation with high frequency of errors. Therefore, it seems that the translation results involving human/translators in the process show higher accuracy than those done by a machine translation.

This study will add the translation analysis in terms of the procedures of translation shown by the results of the English phrasal verbs translations into Indonesian to report whether in 2021 the machine translation especially in Instagram has the same results as it was reported in 2018 by Susanti. The aims are to find out and compare the translation procedures of English phrasal verbs into Indonesian on the captions of the Instagram

account @phrasal_english containing phrasal verbs with their definitions and phrasal verbs used in sentences. It will show the procedures in translating the same English phrasal verb that is used in different styles. Whether the choice of translation is affected by the style or not in the system of the Instagram machine translation.

METHODS

The Instagram captions containing English phrasal verbs and their translations posted on @phrasal_english were taken as the data source in this paper. The account has started posting pictures from August 19th 2017 until September 27th 2019 with a total of 480 captions containing English phrasal verbs. The account has provided the English phrasal verbs with the definitions and the English phrasal verbs used in sentences, and both were taken to be analyzed and compared in order to get the results of the translations in the Instagram system. However, the Instagram account does not show all the posts with captions. There are 126 out of 480 posts with captions taken from May 18th 2018 until September 27th 2019. Before that date, the captions only contain phrasal verbs with meaning without examples of sentences or even they do not show captions at all. Therefore, only 126 captions and their translations were taken as the data to be analyzed. Here is how the account posted the captions.



Picture 1. Sample of the Instagram Post and Caption

The left picture shows the post with the caption of English phrasal verbs. The first and second lines are the phrasal verb and its definition “HARD TO COME BY: Rare, difficult to find”, and the third line is the phrasal verb used in a sentence “Goals are HARD TO COME BY in the Premier League. The Indonesian translation is shown by directly clicking the feature ‘*Lihat Terjemahan*’ at the bottom of the source language caption shown on the left picture. The right-side picture shows the translation in which the first and second lines are the Indonesian translation of the English phrasal verb and its definition “*SUSAH DIDATANGI: Langka, sulit ditemukan*”, and the second line is continued with the Indonesian translation of the English phrasal verb used in the sentence “*Gol SUSAH DATANG di Liga Premier*”. The English phrasal verb with its definition and used in a sentence shows quite different translations in Indonesian, and the differences found in the rest of the data were analyzed in this paper.

The library research method was conducted in collecting the data, and then, they were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively (Creswell, 2009). The qualitative method is applied in describing the translation procedure (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1958 in Venuti, 2000). Moreover, the quantitative method is applied by doing

simple calculation to the most dominant translation procedure applied by the Instagram machine translation in producing the English phrasal verbs translations into Indonesian.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data of the source language and the target language are divided into two parts, the English phrasal verbs with their definitions and the English phrasal verbs used in sentences. The analysis focuses on the translation procedures of the English phrasal verbs into Indonesian, while the translations of their definitions and parts of sentences are used to see the context and/or additional information of the phrasal verbs. The data presentation is firstly shown by the English phrasal verb with its definition and the Indonesian translation, and it is followed by the English phrasal verb used in a sentence with its translation. It is in order to compare how the translation procedures are applied by the machine translation system on Instagram.

It is reported that the English phrasal verbs with definition are translated using three different procedures and one combination between two translation procedures into Indonesian. However, the translations procedures applied for translating the English phrasal verbs used in sentences into Indonesian are not always the same, and there are various procedures used. The following table shows the translation procedures applied.

Table 1 Translation Procedures Applied in Translating English Phrasal Verbs into Indonesian

Translation Procedures applied in translating English phrasal verbs and its definition into Indonesian	Number	Translation Procedures applied in translating English phrasal verbs used in sentences into Indonesian	Number
borrowing	46	borrowing	24
		equivalent	5
		literal	16
		literal + borrowing	1
equivalent	13	equivalent	11
		literal	1
		<i>not appropriate translation</i>	1
literal	55	equivalent	9
		literal	45
		literal + borrowing	1
literal + borrowing	12	borrowing	2
		literal	4
		literal + borrowing	6
Total	126		126

Each part of the translation procedures shown on Table 1 is presented and analyzed with one data as the representation. It is started from the translation procedures in translating English phrasal verbs and its definition into Indonesian followed by translation procedures in translating English phrasal verbs used in sentences into Indonesian. The phrasal verbs and its translation are underlined in order to make it easier to identify the data and results of translation. The six-digit number at the end of each data presentation (in brackets) is the date when the caption was posted following the arrangement of date-xx/month-xx/year-xx.

Data 1 borrowing → borrowing

Phrasal verb with definition
 S : Log off: to sign out of one's account, as on a computer or some digital platform.
 L
 T : Log off: untuk mengeluarkan akun seseorang seperti di computer atau berbagai platform digital.
 L
 Phrasal verb used in a sentence
 S : Social media users urged to log off.
 L
 T : Pengguna media sosial didesak untuk log off.
 L
 (110419)

It is clear enough from Data 1 that the English phrasal verb with definition is translated using the same phrase or it is called borrowing procedure as well as the translation English phrasal verb used in a sentence. The

Instagram machine translation does not have the database/corpus for the phrase, therefore, the source language phrasal verb is kept in the target language.

Data 2 borrowing → equivalent

Phrasal verb with definition	SL	:	<u>Kick out</u> : To force someone to leave a place. To drive out.
	TL	:	<u>Kick out</u> : untuk memaksa seseorang untuk meninggalkan tempat. Untuk mengusir.
Phrasal verb used in a sentence	SL	:	Patient says doctor <u>kicked her out</u> over Trump disagreement.
(211218)	TL	:	Pasien mengatakan dokter <u>mengusirnya</u> karena perselisihan Trump.

There is a different procedure applied in translation of the English phrasal verb ‘kick out’ followed by the definition, that is borrowing with its translation when the English phrasal verb is used in a sentence, that is equivalence. ‘Kick out’ by definition is an action that is used to force someone to leave a place, and it is equivalent with the term ‘mengusir’ in Indonesian. The English phrasal verb used in a sentence has an object pronoun ‘her’ placed between the phrase and its translation is a base verb ‘usir’ with prefix ‘meng-’ to show the active form and the suffix ‘-nya’ referring the object pronoun ‘her’.

Data 3 borrowing → literal

Phrasal verb with definition	S	:	<u>Knock up</u> : to assemble quickly
	L	:	
	T	:	<u>Knock up</u> : untuk merakit dengan cepat.
	L	:	
Phrasal verb used in a sentence	S	:	Retired builder, 65, <u>knocks up</u> a bizarre upside down house.
(291218)	L	:	
	T	:	Pembangun pensiun, 65, <u>mengetukkan</u> rumah terbalik yang aneh.
	L	:	

In data 3, it is shown that the procedure applied for the translation of English phrasal verb ‘knock up’ followed by its definition is borrowing. Meanwhile it applies the different procedure when the English phrasal verb is used in the sentence, that is translated literally into ‘mengetukkan’. The meaning of ‘knock up’ is to assemble something quickly, but the translation ‘mengetukkan’ is a verb with prefix ‘me-’ and the suffix ‘-kan’ showing an active voice which is actually the literal meaning of ‘knock’.

Data 4 borrowing → literal + borrowing

Phrasal verb with definition	S	:	<u>Hang up</u> : (phone) to end the phone call suddenly and unexpectedly.
	L	:	
	T	:	<u>Hang up</u> : (telepon) untuk menghadiri panggilan telepon secara tiba-tiba dan tak terduga.
	L	:	
Phrasal verb used in a sentence	S	:	Trump dials Mexico and <u>hangs up</u> on Nafta.
(060918)	L	:	
	T	:	Trump menghubungi Meksiko dan <u>gantungan up</u> di Nafta.
	L	:	

Data 4 reveals that there is a combination between literal and borrowing procedures in translating the English phrasal verbs used in the sentence. The phrasal verb is ‘hangs up’ and the translation is ‘gantungan’ which is the literal translation in Indonesian, and ‘up’ the borrowed preposition from the source language. The English phrasal verb followed by its definition in this data does not use the Indonesian translation, instead it retains the source language term and it is the application of the borrowing procedure.

Data 5 equivalent → equivalent

Phrasal	S	: <u>Look for</u> : to search for someone or something.
verb with	L	
definition	T	: <u>Mencari</u> : untuk mencari seseorang atau sesuatu.
	L	
Phrasal	S	: US Defense <u>looks for</u> funds for Trump's 'national emergency' wall.
verb used	L	
in a	T	: Pertahanan AS <u>mencari</u> dana untuk dinding darurat nasional Trump.
sentence	L	
		(210418)

There exists the equivalent procedure in translating the English phrasal verb 'look for' in the data which is followed by its definition and used in the sentence. The equivalent translation is 'mencari'. This is the best translation procedure in the Instagram translation feature, probably because the phrasal verbs in the source language and the target language have been added in the database/corpus and set as the pairs of translation.

Data 6 equivalent → literal

Phrasal	S	: <u>Let in</u> : To allow you to enter.
verb with	L	
definition	T	: <u>Masuk</u> : untuk memungkinkan untuk masuk.
	L	
Phrasal	S	: Frustrated man assaulted a police officer after he refused to <u>let him in</u> his home.
verb used	L	
in a	TL	: Pria frustrasi menyerang seorang petugas polisi setelah dia menolak untuk <u>membiarkannya</u> di rumahnya.
sentence		
		(180319)

Different from the previous data in which the phrasal verb in the source language is translated equivalently into both Indonesian translations, data 6 shows the different procedures. The English phrasal verb with its definition is translated with the equivalent procedure, while when it is used in a sentence, the translation used literal translation from the verb 'let him' into 'membiarkannya' in which the verb 'let' means 'membiarkan' and the suffix '-nya' refers to the object pronoun 'him'. The translation is done word for word for and omitting the preposition 'in' in the source language, therefore, it failed to transfer the meaning to the target language.

Data 7 equivalent → not appropriate translation

Phrasal	S	: <u>Look like</u> : to seem; appear similar to.
verb with	L	
definition	T	: <u>Mirip</u> : tampak; tampak mirip dengan.
	L	
Phrasal	S	: What does DNA <u>look like</u> ?
verb used	L	
in a	TL	: Seperti apa DNA <u>DNA</u> ?
sentence		
		(260419)

The inappropriate translation of the English phrasal verb used in the sentence 'look like' has been found in Instagram translation results. It has absolutely nothing to do with even literal translation. The Indonesian translation shown is 'DNA' which is the repetition of the previous short form that occurs before it. It is not certain that even if the translation of the source phrasal verb is equivalent in terms of the translation procedure, the translation of the same phrasal verb will also be equivalent.

Data 8 literal → literal

Phrasal	S	: <u>Look forward to</u> : to feel happy and excited about something that is going to happen.
verb with	L	
definition	T	: <u>Mencari ke depan untuk</u> : merasa senang dan bersemangat dengan sesuatu yang akan terjadi.
	L	

Phrasal	S	: Folks <u>look forward to</u> Earth day by cleaning up on #Top10WXDay.
verb used	L	
in a	T	: Orang-orang <u>mencari maju</u> ke hari bumi dengan membersihkan di #Top10WXDay.
sentence	L	
(240419)		

This data shows the same procedure applied in translation of the English phrasal verb ‘look forward to’ followed by definition and when it is used in the sentence, however, with different lexical choices, those are ‘mencari ke depan untuk’, and ‘mecari maju’. The results of the literal translation do not match with the meaning that the phrasal verb conveys.

Data 9 literal → literal + borrowing

Phrasal	S	: <u>Get a kick out of</u> : to really like or enjoy something.
verb with	L	
definition	T	: <u>Keluarkan</u> : untuk sangat menyukai atau menikmati sesuatu.
	L	
Phrasal	S	: How Stanley will hope to <u>get a kick out of</u> Sunderland visit.
verb used	L	
in a	TL	: Bagaimana Stanley akan berharap untuk <u>kick out dari</u> Sunderland visit.
sentence		
(231218)		

In data 9, there are different translation procedures applied, they are literal translation procedure in translating the English phrasal verb ‘get a kick out of’ followed by its definition into ‘keluarkan’ and the combination between literal and borrowing procedures in translating the English phrasal verb that is used in the sentence into ‘kick out dari’ in which ‘kick out’ is the borrowed phrase and ‘dari’ is the literal translation of ‘of’. Phrasal verbs cannot be translated literally as they will lose their meaning.

Data 10 literal → equivalent

Phrasal	S	: <u>Make it through</u> : to pass, achieve something difficult.
verb with	L	
definition	T	: <u>Lewatkan</u> : untuk melewati, mencapai sesuatu yang sulit.
	L	
Phrasal	S	: Only 33% of drugs proposed <u>make it through</u> this stage.
verb used	L	
in a	TL	: Hanya 33% narkoba yang diusulkan buat <u>melalui</u> tahap ini.
sentence		
(080618)		

This data shows the difference between the application of translation procedures of the same phrasal verbs ‘make it through’, that is one using a literal translation into ‘lewatkan’ and the other using equivalent procedure into ‘melalui’.

Data 11 literal + borrowing → literal

Phrasal	S	: <u>Hang back</u> : to delay or hesitate on some task.
verb with	L	
definition	T	: <u>Hang kembali</u> : untuk menunda atau ragu pada beberapa tugas.
	L	
Phrasal	S	: Apple’s decision to <u>hang back</u> on 5G could be partly based on licensing fees.
verb used	L	
in a	TL	: Keputusan Apple untuk <u>gantung kembali</u> pada 5G bisa sebagian berdasarkan biaya perizinan.
sentence		
(280818)		

This data shows that the English phrasal verb ‘hand back’ followed by is definition is translated using the combination between the literal and borrowing procedure ‘hang kembali’, in which ‘hang’ is a borrowed term and

‘kembali’ is the literal translation of the adverb ‘back’, meanwhile the other translation that is found in the use of the same English phrasal verb in the sentence applied the literal translation procedure into ‘gantung kembali’ in Indonesian.

Data 12 literal + borrowing → literal + borrowing

Phrasal	S	: <u>The resemblance is uncanny</u> : The phrase refers to a person looking amazingly like
verb with	L	another person.
definition	T	: <u>Resemblance tidak benar</u> : ungkapan itu mengacu pada seseorang yang tampak luar
	L	biasa seperti orang lain.
Phrasal	S	: The man added, ‘ <u>the resemblance is uncanny</u> , you’d get lookalike work.’
verb used	L	
in a	T	: Pria itu menambahkan, <u>resemblance itu tidak benar</u> , anda akan mendapatkan pekerjaan
sentence	L	yang mirip.
		(301218)

Data 12 shows the same application of the combination between literal and borrowing procedures in translating the English phrasal verb ‘the resemblance is uncanny’ into ‘resemblance tidak benar’ in which ‘resemblance’ is the borrowed term and ‘tidak benar’ is the literal translation of ‘uncanny, and another translation is ‘resemblance itu tidak benar’ with the addition of the word ‘itu’ from the previous translation in the target language.

Data 13 literal + borrowing → borrowing

Phrasal	S	: <u>Knuckle under</u> : to give way under pressure or authority; yield; give in.
verb with	L	
definition	T	: <u>Knuckle di bawah</u> : untuk memberi jalan di bawah tekanan atau kewenangan;
	L	menghasilkan; menyerah.
Phrasal	S	: China wants Trump to <u>knuckle under</u> on trade.
verb used	L	
in a	TL	: Tiongkok ingin Trump <u>knuckle under</u> on trade.
sentence		
		(030119)

The last data presentation shows the different procedure between translating the English phrasal verb ‘knuckle under’ into Indonesian. The first translation is the combination between literal and borrowing procedure ‘knuckle di bawah’ in which ‘knuckle’ is the borrowed term and ‘di bawah’ is the literal translation from ‘under’. The second translation borrowed the source language phrasal verb.

The variations of translation both for translating the English phrasal verbs followed by their definitions and for those that are used in sentences are complicated. The Instagram translation machine somehow detected different pairs of source language and target language when the phrasal verbs are used in different parts of sentences and used with punctuations like square brackets and colons, as they are placed after or in the middle of phrasal verbs followed by their definitions. The borrowing translation procedure is considered the most inappropriate one as the result of the machine translation in Instagram.

The combination between literal and borrowing translation procedures shows the messy arrangement of phrases in the target language translation. The literal translation sometimes can be understood because they use the synonyms of the verbs and prepositions, but there are also some literal translations that sound very awkward that the lexical choices are far from the source language meanings. The equivalent procedure, of course, is the best procedure in translation not only for translating phrasal verbs, but also other kinds of terms.

In order to compare the translation procedures applied by the Instagram machine translation in translating the same phrasal verb but found in different forms of sentences, one is followed with its definition and the other is used in a sentence, see the following pie charts.

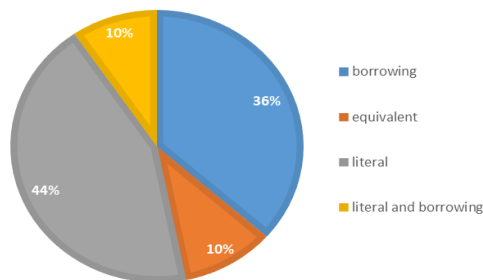


Figure 1: Percentage of the translation procedures in translating the English phrasal verbs followed by their definition into Indonesian

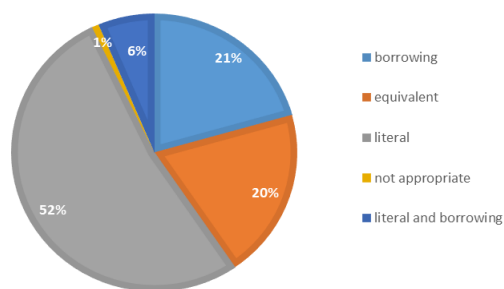


Figure 2: Percentage of the translation procedures in translating the English phrasal verbs used in sentences into Indonesian

Literal translation procedure is shown the most used one by the Instagram machine translation. The equivalent translation procedure has the range between 10% to 20% which is considered very far from the expected and accepted translation in the target language. This might result in misunderstanding of the messages in the target language. The results of translation by Instagram machine translation does not show an increase in terms of the translation accuracy from three years ago as Susanti (2018) reported the high frequency of lexical errors from the same type of machine translation provided by Instagram and the same source language (English) and target language (Indonesian) involved.

CONCLUSION

The translation results of the Instagram machine show different translation procedures in translating the same English phrasal verbs into Indonesian, but used in different sentence structure, one followed by its definition and the other is used in a sentence. The translation procedure found in translating the English phrasal verbs that are followed by their definitions are borrowing, equivalent, and literal translation, besides that there exists the combination between two translation procedures in some data, those are literal and borrowing translation procedures. When the English phrasal verbs are used in sentences and they were translated using the Instagram translation machine feature, they show the same and different procedures of translation with the English phrasal verbs which are followed by their definitions.

Borrowing and literal translation procedures and also the combination between the two cannot be considered as the appropriate translation procedures in translating phrasal verbs as their meanings cannot be comprehended literally and from the borrowed term. It can be said that the data sources of English phrasal verbs and their translations in Indonesian language have not been input into the system of the Instagram machine translation, therefore, the phrasal verbs analyzer failed to match the English and Indonesian phrasal verbs in the process of machine translation.

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