

Translation Quality in Bound Novel by Nurhayat Indriyatno Mohamed

Rahayu Ningsih^{1,*} Anni Holila Pulungan² Zainuddin³

^{1,2,3}Postgraduate School of English Applied Linguistics, Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia

^{*}Corresponding author. Email: rahayuningsih170796@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Translation quality is the realization to what is good and bad in translation based on some criteria. This research intends to identify the accuracy of translation quality in Bound novel by Nurhayat Indriyatno Mohamed. The translation quality was aimed to know accuracy level of the novel. This research is conducted by applying the descriptive qualitative method. The theory that used is from Nababan (2012) the quality of translation results is defined by three aspects, namely accuracy, acceptability and readability. This study revealed that the frequency of accuracy (27.8%), acceptability (32.3%) and readability (39.9%). The highest score of the aspects of translation quality that found in Bound novel was readable. Furthermore, the dominant aspect that found in Bound novel as well gained by readability.

Keywords: translation quality, qualitative research, bound novel

1. INTRODUCTION

The only thing to resolve the problem in different language is through translation. Hatim and Munday (2004) states translation is the process of transferring a written text from a source language to a target language. It covers all dimensions of the source text, including linguistic organization, culture, intentions, feelings, style and time and should reproduce the entire text naturally, smoothly and as close to the original as possible in the target text (Zhonggang, 2006). Therefore, it is one of important thing for translators to translate the source text into target text as close as possible to what the author intends to convey, without transforming the style of the original text. Translation is very helpful especially for someone who cannot speak foreign language. Together with translation, someone not need to learn other language, people might be able to understand the content of the text which is written in foreign language. That means, it is one of translator's responsibility.

translation has to transfer the message from source language to target language very well. Translation quality is the realization to what is good and bad in translation based on some criteria. Related the translation quality, Larson (1984) a translation is considered good if it is covered by three aspect such as accurate (accuracy), natural (acceptability), and clear (readability). The quality of translation, it needs to have an assessment quality of translation. Assessment of translation quality determined to evaluation translations performed by professional translation. Nababan et,al (2012) states that translation quality assessment is focused on three main things, they are accuracy, acceptability, readability. Each aspect of translation quality is quite influenced to translation result. Based on explanation above, Nababan states to assessment the translation quality, it needs three main things, they are accuracy, acceptability and readability. But in this case, the researcher found the translation quality in inaccurate aspect. The examples of inaccurate aspect that found in Bound novel can be seen as follows:

Newmark, (1988) states to create a good translation, translators have to use appropriate procedures. A good

Table 1. Translation Quality in Inaccurate Aspect

Code	Score	Translation Quality
SL: Gitar, kecrekan, dan ketipung mereka berbunyi. Lalu mereka menyanyi bersama-sama. Lagu yang belum pernah kudengar.	1	Inaccurate

TL: One of them began playing the guitar while the others beat the bongo drums and shook the rattle.		
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The translation quality above is considered inaccurate level. It can be seen that the adding of the word one of them began playing in target text. By adding the word in the text target, it changes all of the message from the source language into target language. Then, the word *kecrekan dan ketipung* translated into target language the bongo drums and shook the rattle, this translated change the original meaning from the source language into target language. The word *Kecrekan dan ketipung* is the traditional tools in Indonesia which has no the translated in English. As a translator, it should not change the original meaning of *kecrekan dan ketipung*. It should, a translator still used the word *kecrekan dan ketipung* in the target language and make the meaning of those word at the footnote of the novel. Then, it doesn't change the meaning and also the message which is conveyed can be understood.

Therefore, related to background of the study, problem of the study is to identify the aspects of translation quality that used in Bound novel.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURES

2.1. Translation Quality Assesment (TQA)

Quality of a translation is a serious concern for Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) approaches. The main issue is how to measure and express this quality. Translation quality assessment (TQA), as a comprehensive and up-to-date treatment of translation evaluation makes explicit the grounds of judging the worth of a translation and emphasizes that translation is, at its core, a linguistic operation (House, 2015, p.2).

Table 2.The Rating Scale of Accuracy

The Aspects of Translation Quality	Score	Parameters Qualitative
Accurate	3	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from source language (SL) are transferred accurately into the target language (TL), there is no distortion.
Less Accurate	2	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from source language (SL) are transferred accurately into the target language (TL), there is no distortion.
Inaccurate	1	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from source language (SL) are transferred accurately into the target language (TL), there is no distortion.

2.2.2 Acceptability

Acceptability related to the notion of naturalness and readers' feeling. According to Williams (2004), acceptability is the quality of translation which is related to the applicable norms of target language. The

2.2. The Aspect of Translation Quality

The quality of translation needs to have an assessment. The best translation is the translation with a high degree of accuracy, acceptability and readability. According to (Nababan, Nuraeni and Sumardiono., 2012) The assessment quality of translation results is defined by three aspects, namely accuracy, acceptability and readability.

2.2.1 Accuracy

Nababan (2004: 4) states that accuracy is a term of translation quality assessment, which refers to the extent to which a translation has the same idea toward its original. It is without addition or reduction meaning from source language to target language. It is usually referred to preservation of the information content of SL in TL. It could be said that in translating a text, the translator should also concern to the familiar language pattern which is usually used by the target readers. "Accurate", indicated that the source language meaning is accurately conveyed into the target language text, there is no meaning distortion. "Less Accurate", means that the source language meaning is less accurately conveyed into the target language. There are some meaning distortions. "Inaccurate", indicated by the source language meaning that is definitely not accurately conveyed into the target language. It is omitted or deleted. This accuracy term is supported by the rating scale which proposed by Nababan (2012: 15) as follows:

implementation acceptability shows that the translator follows the norms of target culture. The translator breaks the norms of target language if he/she uses the structure of language which is rarely used and has different function. Thus, may affect the target reader in understanding translation text. Acceptability deals with

the language naturalness of the translation which is compatible with the target language. A translation is acceptable when the readers feel like reading an original text which is written in target language. It means that

the target text sounds natural. The table below is the rating scale of acceptability that proposed by Nababan (2012: 15) as follows:

Table 3.The Rating Scale of Acceptability

The Aspects of Translation Quality	Score	Parameters Qualitative
Acceptable	3	Translation feels natural, technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to the reader, phrase, clause, and sentence used in accordance with the rules of the target language.
Less Acceptable	2	Generally, translation already feels natural, but there are some problems in the use of technical terms, or there was a slight grammatical error.
Unacceptable	1	Translation unnatural or feel like a work of translation, technical terms used are not commonly used and familiar to the reader. Phrases, clauses and sentence used not in accordance with the rules of the target language.

2.2.3 Readability

Readability involves the average sentence length, number of new words and grammatical complexities of the language used. There are some factors of low readability which makes the text difficult to be understood by the reader especially non-bilingual readers, include such as the use of ambiguous words and

sentences, the use of incomplete sentence, punctuation, grammatical aspect, sentence construction etc. Richard et al in Nababan (1999: 62) states that readability is how easily written materials can be read and understood. Readability can be said as the easy indicator that a written text to be read by the readers and understood the content. The table below is the rating scale that proposed by Nababan (2012: 15) as follows:

Table 4. The Rating Scale of Readability

The Aspects of Translation Quality	Score	Parameters Qualitative
Readable	3	Word, phrase, clause, and sentence translation can be easily understood by the reader.
Less Readable	2	Translation can be understood by the reader, but there are certain that should be read more than once to understand the translation.
Unreadable	1	Translation is difficult to be understood by the reader.

All of them, accuracy, acceptability and readability have an important role in determining the quality of the translation. The accuracy has the highest weight continued acceptability and readability. It means when translated a text, translator have to give more pay attention to accuracy aspect in order to get the highest quality of translation.

Technique of data collection is how the researcher collected and got the data. This research used documentation method. Nawawi (1991: 95) states that “The documentation method is a method of collecting data conducted by classifying the written materials related to the problem of the study and used for obtaining the data by some variables such as magazine and books as the data”.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses descriptive qualitative method as the research design. In descriptive qualitative method, the data were systematically and accurately analyzed based on the theory applied in the study. Bogdan and Biklen (1992) explain that qualitative research is descriptive which means what is going on and what data shows. In short, descriptive method is a method which understanding the phenomenon thought the process of observations, interviews, and other sources of information based on the collection data.

In analyzing the data, the researcher used the theory that proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) namely: data collection, data condensation, data display and verification and conclusion.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the data are classified based on the aspects of translation quality. There are 3

aspects of translation quality which were adapted from Nababan (2012). They are accuracy, acceptability and readability. The following below are the table of the result analysis of translation quality:

Table 5. The Result of Aspects Translation Quality

The Aspects of Translation Quality	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Accuracy	115	27.8
Acceptability	134	32.3
Readability	165	32.3
TOTAL	414	100

The Table 5 shows that the highest score from the aspects of translation quality is 165 (39.9%) was included into readable aspect. Then, the middle score from the aspects of translation quality is 134 (32.3%) was included into acceptable aspect. Furthermore, the lowest score from the aspects of translation quality is 115 (27.8%) was included into accuracy aspect. Based on the table, the dominant aspect that found in Bound novel was readability.

5. CONCLUSION

The dominant aspects that found in Bound novel was readability. The average score of readability was 165 (39.9%). It means, the reader can understand the text easily without any more reading and the readers do not have to read the text more than once in order to get the content of the text. Then, Bound novel included into good translation.

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