

## QUALITY INDICATOR OF TRANSLATION TEXT

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### Abstract

This article is written to explain the indicator in determining the quality of a translation. The background of the writing in this article is a support in conducting a criticism of the translation and the existence of differences in paradigms between the researchers of translation with one another. Writing of the article aims to facilitate in determining the quality and feasibility of a translation said to be translation. The result of writing this article is that research is carried out on a translation so that the object being studied is the product of translation process.

**Keywords:** Indicator, research, translation, quality.

### Introduction

In the industrial age 4.0, translation is an activity that can not be separated with the development of technology and science. In developed countries as well as developing countries have been many researchers who conduct research both in the field of economic, social, cultural, and even science. From the results of research that has already become the scientific works that are beneficial to society to be one of the aspects to import from a variety of studies of foreign scientific books will then be translated into the target language. As with Indonesia, still there are some outstanding books in foreign languages especially the United Kingdom and the Arabic language. But in reality, the people of Indonesia that still haven't been able to master foreign languages. Then because it is scientific books, translation result simply has an important role in the development of science and technology in our country.

However, many works of translation in particular from Arabic into Indonesia or from the United Kingdom into the language of Indonesia who have not reached the point of a good translation quality. Some of the reasons that many occur because the translators have not mastered the techniques, methods, even in the target language itself is still considered less. And due to this, the readers are less satisfied of what they read and it would be

decided to read the original text. According to them, they could better capture the message when they read the original texts. But in fact it is what will be the cause of the emergence of new problems in understanding the source text due to less readers understand the source language would be reckless to translate potluck and by may. Therefore, the assessment of the work of the translation becomes an activity is important to know the level of translation quality.

Then since the onset of the research in the field of translation becomes a thing that is quite important in this times. And because of that, *Holmes* translation in the field of research is divided into two types, namely: first, the descriptive nature of the research oriented in three focus namely functionality, processes and products of translation. This research, which focuses of product translation has a purpose, such as: measured the quality of translation, the translation types uncover, unearth the methods, procedures and techniques used in dealing with the problems of translation. While the second, i.e. the theoretical research oriented on the understanding of the translation theories (Al Farisi, 2011, h. 173-174).

In translation, the study has two kinds of paradigm, i.e. the old paradigm and a new paradigm. In the old paradigm of researchers leads to the study of the product or the work

of translation is not the translation process. This view is based on the fact that the data in the form of a product or the work of translation can be obtained easily with lingual unit which can be studied range from landscape to landscape textual words. The old paradigm aimed to know the quality of the translation (both in terms of the level of accuracy of the redirection message, the level of readability, and the rate of currency translation), to reveal the types of translation, and to find a strategy and the approach applied to the translator in overcoming the problem of equivalence. In addition, in view of the other it is said that the translation process in essence can be expressed with the review of the translation. Meanwhile, the study of translation process may not be completed because the translation process in fact is a cognitive process, that cannot be observed directly (Nababan, 2007, h. 16).

While the new paradigm of translation studies assume that the translation process as the main object of the study research (Hatim dan Mason, 1990). And due to the presence of the new paradigm, researchers in this field are more concerned with process than product. The reason is because the product is substantially the result of the translation process and qualified or whether the translation of a work largely determined by the translation process. Therefore, aspects of the translators as decision makers in the translation process becomes very important and becomes a top priority. The new paradigm stated less consent to the research of the product because of statements about the quality of translations, translation and translation approaches strategy tends to be subjective and speculative. Research like this, according to the new paradigm will be unable to explain the phenomenon of translation in holistic (Nababan, 2007, h. 16-17).

The second paradigm research outlined above has strengths and weaknesses. Product research strength lies in its ability to give feedback about the quality of the translation to the target text readers. While the weakness lies in its statements about the quality of

translation, translation strategies and approaches of translation that tends to be subjective and speculative because the study of the translated text is not associated with the background of the translator and the decision-making process conducted by the translator. In the research process, the power lies in its ability to uncover the veil of black box or a translator, cognitive processes is seen as an indicator of the decision-making process is done in producing a work of translators translation. While its weakness is located on the side of its methodology. The translation situation deliberately created and controlled entirely by the researchers. Such situations clearly does not reflect the natural situation of the real translation activities (Nababan, 2007, h. 17).

The exposure of some of the above, it can be concluded that there are important things in translation is the product resulting from the translation process without having to override the role of the translator and the process is done. When each time do research on a work of translation then it will generate a conclusion about the quality of the translation work, which of these will bring up questions regarding the criteria of translation quality good.

## **Methodology**

### **The notion of translation criticism and assessment of translation criticism**

#### **a. The notion of translation criticism**

As a part of science, translating the focus is divided in three parts, namely: the theory of translation, translation studies and translation history. In the theory of translation, the scope of discussion include theories in translation. And within the scope of the history of translations include the preparation of the development activities of the translation from the start of the birth of the science of translation to the development at the moment. While in the study of translation has the task of investigating the translation works by directly doing the analysis, giving good consideration or poor quality of a translation (Fatawi, 2017, h. 190).

On the development of human technology currently, translation has an important role due to translation studies became a thing that has a real function or role to the development of the world of translation. Among the functions of translation studies are: to evaluate various models (level or standard) works of translation, the translator as it examines the delivery of content and ideas contained in the source text, the case of thought the translator in a century certain time, help explain and interpret the work of writers and translators, rated a critical of the grammatical meanings and differences in the source language and target language as well as assist the reader in understanding the content of sharpening the work of translation (Fatawi, 2017, h.195).

Translation criticism is an essential component in a translation course: firstly, because it painlessly improves your competence as a translator; secondly, because it expands your knowledge and understanding of your own and the foreign language, as well as perhaps of the topic; thirdly, because, in presenting you with option, it will help you to sort out your ideas about translation. As an academic discipline, translation criticism ought to be the keystone of any course in comparative literature, or literature in translation, and a component of any professional translation course with the appropriate text-type (Newmark, 1998, h. 185).

### **b. Assessment of translation criticism**

Give an assessment of the quality of the translation means the criticize a work of translation, and to criticize a work of translation is not an easy task carried out by critics. According to *Schutle*, a critic of the translation must master the source language and the target language very well, knowing the difference of perception of linguistic source language and the target language, and familiar with the aesthetic and cultural context of the source language and the language target. A critic of translation should also have knowledge of translation material

which will be criticized (Nababan, 1999, h. 83-84).

While the assessment according to *Newmark* is an assessment conducted in general are placed in two general methods often used by researchers in the activity of interpreting, i.e. *semantic methods* and *communicative methods*. As for the special methods then its use would apply in terms of assessment. The assessment referred to in this regard is the judgement on the product is not a judgment on the translation process. Whereas, when assessed in the study is the process of the original then called quality control (Mahali, 2009, h. 143-144). While *M. Rudolf Nababan* argues that an examination of the quality of the translation that focuses on 3 statute, i.e. the accuracy of the transfer of messages, the accuracy of the disclosure of the message in the target language, and the translation nature language. A third of these will be used if applied in evaluating a scientific paper, not against literature. As is already known, that to date have not found definite criteria in evaluating exactly a translation of literary works, especially in translating of arabic poem and ignorance. There are even some opinion stating that no work of literature can be translated by someone else, and only the author himself who is able to interpret the results of his work. What is a work of translation can be criticized if a literary source has not be translated (Nababan, 1999, h. 86).

Agreed with the opinion of *M. Rudolf Nababan*, Larson also provide a phrase that for the sake of producing a good translation quality for consumption needs to be done in consideration of three very important things, namely: accuracy, clarity, and the reasonableness of the translation. It becomes the third triangle translation quality that should get more attention from the translator in the translation of a work because if you have a high level of accuracy but does not have the side of clarity, or a work the translation has a side of clarity and fairness, but strayed from the message contained in the source text is the same as not yet reached the

point to say as a translation that has good quality (Al Farisi, 2011, h. 179).

A translator is a person who has a significant role to achieve a specific purpose, for example to help readers understand the hang foreign language text. And a translation is said to be good if this element has two, namely accuracy and understanding. Accuracy in this case means not violating the meaning contained in the source language, nor plus or minus a thing of any kind. *Newmark* recalls, rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way the author intended the text, namely conveying the meaning of a text into another language, as desired by the author of the text. The bottom line, a result of the translation must be able to deliver the work to the reader (Al Farisi, 2011, h. 174).

As one of its consequences, a translator must meet certain qualifications, among others are: knowing well the aspects of structure and culture that exists in the source language and the target language because this is becoming an important aspect that will be a determinant of the quality of such works. Then the second, the translator must know the science to be translated can be prosecuted, even if a translator is a person who has already been in the field of science. The latter, a translator had the integrity to deliver the mandate of the source text to readers the translation because a translation will have better quality if the translator had the ability to pack the messages in the style of language the relative approach the author of the source text language style (Al Farisi, 2011, h. 174-175).

## Finding and Discussion

### 1. Determinants quality of translation

Assessment of a work of translation is very important do, among the reasons is to create a relationship between the absence of theory and practice of translation, then for the sake of the criteria, standards in assessing the competence of translators, especially in assessing some version of the target language from source language to the same (Machali,

2009, h. 143). Below are some of the factors that will be discussed will be the determinant of the quality of translations, is:

### 1. The transfer of messages, the accuracy of the disclosure of the message, and the nature language translation

#### a. The transfer of messages

This process occurs after the translator understands the meaning of the text and structure of the source language. The next step, the translator turned its contents, meaning and the message contained in the source language towards the target language. And in this stage the translator is required to find the matching words are appropriate to use in the target language (Nababan, 1999, h. 27). One thing that often happens sometimes the translators follow the source language sentence structure, but often also translators change the shape and arrangement of source language sentences into sentence form commonly used in the language of their target. Likewise there are words or phrases that have an equivalent word, source or translated it in other ways that match the vocabulary and expressions that are valid in the target language (Munip, 2009, h. 20).

Aspects of the accuracy of the translation is more equivalent level against referring to messages between the source text with the text of the target. Aspects of accuracy should be made a top priority in translation. Because accuracy is a logical consequence of the basic concept of translation, that a text is referred to as a translation in a match with the source text has. Accuracy is also delivering a message to the readers of a translation (Al Farisi, 2011, h. 179). According to *Krisdalakna*, the mandate is the overall meaning or content of a discourse in the source language. The concepts and feelings after i.e. aims so that listeners understand and understand what is being delivered in the source language. The same opinion was also expressed by *Sudjiman*, that mandate is the message conveyed by the author to the listener or reader. And of the two opinions that we have know above can be drawn the conclusion, that

mandate is a symbol that has meaning, then spoken or written to convey information to the reader or audience (Nababan, 1999, h. 52-53).

To ensure the accuracy of the translation in a text, the translator should reread the translation results, and can then do the editing process of translation, for example to improve the target language (translation), correcting spelling, fix preposition, trim the words that are not necessary, removing repetition, and sharpen the diction, so these things will be produced from an accurate translation works (Al Farisi, 2011, h. 180-181). The resulting translation in order to have good quality, should pay attention to some rules below, including (Munip, 2009, h. 20):

- 1) The content of the news in terms take precedence over the form.
- 2) To retain the content of the news the news form can be changed
- 3) The same in terms of the news is not the same in terms of its form, except in the translation of literary works.
- 4) More important than the meaning of the statutes, ordinances, word for word.
- 5) The results of the translation are prevalent.
- 6) The use of the word best avoided weight translations.
- 7) The interests of the reader should take precedence over the form language.
- 8) Avoid using sentences that when combined will cause a loss of harmony.

And after it is done will produce the ideal translation. The ideal translation it self has a sense that a translation which is not only able to transfer messages, but also the entire text as a totality of linguistic forms such as the order of phrases, phrasing and form sentences to the atmosphere of the inner text. In the pouring of equivalent of the source text into the target instead of just pouring in ideas, thoughts or ideas of the source text only but also the pouring of the linguistic forms, text writer and an atmosphere of emotion. So, in the process of translation into the target language has two forms. The first form only reveal the meaning contained in the source text or the translation known as minimalism, while the second form

i.e. the translate text in totality or called with the translation of the idealist. The translation of idealist is usually used in the translation of the text of the poem, *matsal* or linguistic (Burdah, 2004, h. 32-34).

#### **b. The accuracy of the disclosure of the message**

The transfer of messages that only has elements of accuracy alone cannot be decisive quality of a translation that arguably good or not. However, the accuracy should be accompanied by clarity in meaning. A translation will not have a value if the reader is not able to understand the explanation contained in it because one of the indicators of the quality of a translation is the understanding of the reader. *Nida and Taber* says, arching a translation if the target text on the reader-oriented (Al Farisi, 2011, h. 181-182).

This accuracy aspects affecting the linguistic aspects, such as the use of the syntax, the placement of the function syntax, diction and other elections. To increase the value of the clarity of the text so it's easy to grasp the reader, then need additional information especially regarding certain technical terms. The opinion also pula *Richards*, that the degree of clarity of translation related to how easy the text can be read and understood by the readers. The empirical basis of clarity of a text can be assessed by measuring the average length of sentence, sentence structure, complexity and number of new error word that are used in the text. *Nababan* also mentioned some of the factors that affect the clarity of the text, i.e. the use of foreign words and regions, the use of words and sentences that are ambiguous, incomplete sentence order, and the flow of thoughts which are not coherently (Al Farisi, 2011, h. 182).

Related to this, then the reader response is urgently needed in order to find out about the degree of clarity of a translated text. Provide a space for readers to judge the translated text they read, about the ease or difficulty with which they meet. But keep in

mind, the understanding of the content of the translated text is of course dependent on the background knowledge of the readers. Therefore, the selection of target as a reader of a translated text should be done carefully and thoroughly, so that they convey accurate assessments (Al Farisi, 2011, h. 182).

### c. The nature language translation

The quality of a translation is not only determined by the accuracy in the use of diction or the ease of the reader in understanding the content of the translated text, but the quality of the translation work is also influenced by the ability of the translator in the bring back the situation that exists in the source text into the target. Product translation result should not violate norms, structures and culture that occurred among the readers of the text object. Therefore, a translator should use a grammar and language style is also applicable in the target language but in accordance with the nature target language (Al Farisi, 2011, h. 185-186).

### Conclusions

In the translation process, there are three important things that should be noted by translators, i.e. the accuracy of the transfer of messages, the accuracy of the disclosure of the message, its nature language translation. In creating a work of translation which has a good quality, not only the role of translators in it, but the role of the reader is also very important as the judge of the translation work he studied. To generate a good translation is not an easy job, because in every aspect of its translators faced various difficulties that are not whole translation can through it.

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