



Research Defense

INTERNSHIP PROGRAM FOR NOVICE TRANSLATOR : AN ANALYSIS ON TRANSLATION QUALITY

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INTERNSHIP PROGRAM FOR NOVICE TRANSLATOR:

AN ANALYSIS ON TRANSLATION QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

Novice translators often face various challenges in understanding and translating texts from one language to another. This study aimed at describing the development of translation quality of a novice translator's work after joining internship program. Using a descriptive qualitative method, the data source was the translation result of the English text into Indonesian. This translation was produced by a novice translator during a three-month internship program. Documentary study was employed to collect the data. To analyze the data, it was used text and content analysis technique. Afterwards, the data are categorized based on Larson's theory (1997). The research result showed that the translation conducted by a novice translator was in better development in the quality and achieved acceptability on

Background of the Reserach



Translation has an important role in communication spheres

Sutopo's study (2007) shows that there are still serious problems in the translation result of novice translator. They often produce unnatural and inaccurate translations

The need for professional effort and precision to improve translation quality



Problem of the Research

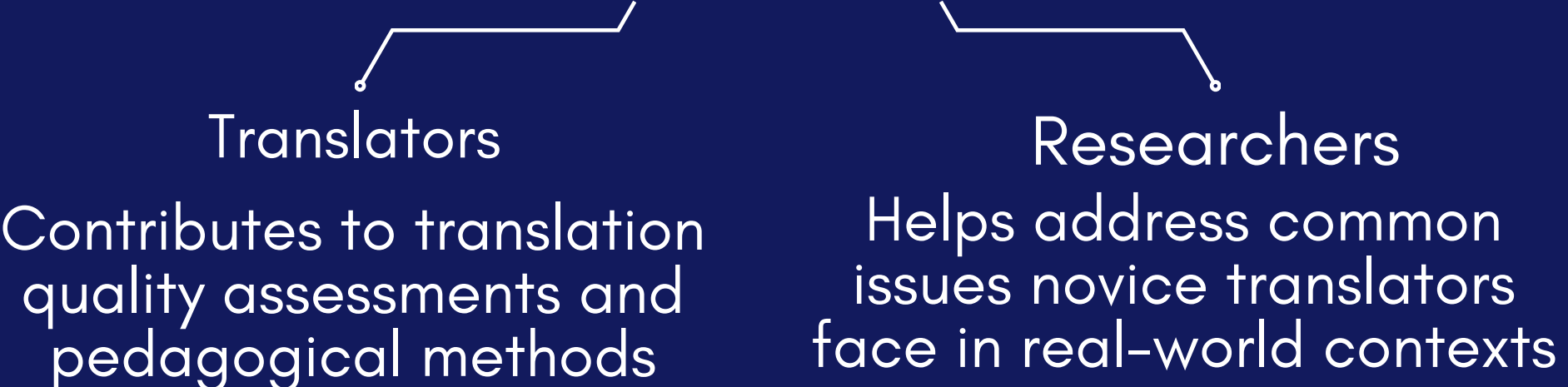
How do the translation skills of a novice translator change from the beginning to the end of the internship period?

Objective of the Research

To describe the development of a novice translator's translation quality after completing an internship



Significance of the Research



Scope of the Research

- Focused on translation quality improvement during a 3-month internship.
- Assessed based on accuracy, clarity, and naturalness



Literature Review

Assessed-Based Theory

Larson (1997) states that there are three aspect that need to be consider in terms of quality of traslation result : Accuracy, Clarity, and Naturalness.

Accuracy of Translation Result

Dhyaningrum & Nababan (2016) explain that accuracy refers to the equivalence of source language text and target language text. The understanding of the source meaning involves much more than what the words refers to. Language should be related to the context in order to understand the whole text. Traslators must be able to consider this, so that no content and message of the text are omitted, added or changed (Choliludin, 2005)



Literature Review

Clarity of translation result

According to Larson (1997) translation result must be readable, which mean the translator is required to simply express the idea or meaning.

Naturalness of translation result

Nababan et. al., (2012), in their study said that naturalnes or acceptability is define as a translated text for target readers related to the target language system and culture. Wijaksono (2022) explain wheter a translation that has been expressed in accordance with the rules, norms, and culture that apply in the target language



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Descriptive Qualitative (Case Study)



Data Source

01

Translation tasks of a student during a 3-month internship

Subject and Area

02

English-to-Indonesian translation

Instrument

03

GTE Localize Rubric for assessing accuracy, clarity, and naturalness

THE RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

Accuracy

- Early translations contained mistranslations, omissions, and additions that altered the meaning of the text.
- Examples of accuracy issues:
 - Mistranslation:
 - SL: "Capturing audience behavior"
 - Early TL: "Menangkap perilaku audiens" (Literal, misleading)
 - Final TL: "Menggambarkan perilaku audiens" (More contextually accurate).
 - Omission:
 - Some words were missing, affecting message completeness.
 - Addition:
 - Extra words were added unnecessarily, changing the intended meaning.
- ✓ Final translations showed improvement in accuracy by correctly interpreting the meaning while maintaining linguistic equivalence



THE RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

Clarity

- Early translations had spelling mistakes, incorrect punctuation, and complex sentence structures that made comprehension difficult.
- Examples of clarity issues:
 - Spelling error:
 - Early TL: "Udiens" instead of "Audiens".
 - Punctuation improvement:
 - SL: "Design sprints challenge them, test them, contradict them, and ultimately transform them."
 - Early TL: Used semicolons (;) instead of commas, disrupting readability.
 - Final TL: Improved punctuation, making it flow more naturally.
 - Sentence restructuring:
 - Early TL: "Konten harus mirip sedemikian rupa." (Unclear)
 - Final TL: "Konten harus sama gesitnya." (More direct and understandable).

✓ Final translations had clearer word choices, proper punctuation, and a more logical sentence structure, improving readability



THE RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

Naturalness

- Early translations sounded awkward, too literal, or failed to adapt idiomatic expressions properly.
- Examples of naturalness issues:
 - Awkward phrasing:
 - SL: "How could the drops of water know themselves to be a river?"
 - Early TL: "Bagaimana bisa setetes air tahu mereka adalah sungai?" (Unnatural)
 - Final TL: "Bagaimana mungkin tetesan air bisa mengetahui bahwa dirinya adalah sungai?" (More fluid and natural).
 - Idiomatic expressions:
 - SL: "Ensuring your finger is on the pulse of current topics."
 - Early TL: "Menjaga jari Anda pada pulsa topik saat ini." (Too literal, makes no sense in Indonesian)
 - Final TL: "Memastikan bahwa Anda selalu mengikuti perkembangan topik terkini." (More natural and better diction selection).
 - Cultural adaptation:
 - SL: "Working in silos."
 - Early TL: "Bekerja di Silos." (Translated as a place, incorrect meaning)
 - Final TL: "Bekerja secara terpisah." (Correctly conveys the intended meaning).

✓ Final translations sounded more natural and were adapted to fit Indonesian linguistic and cultural norms



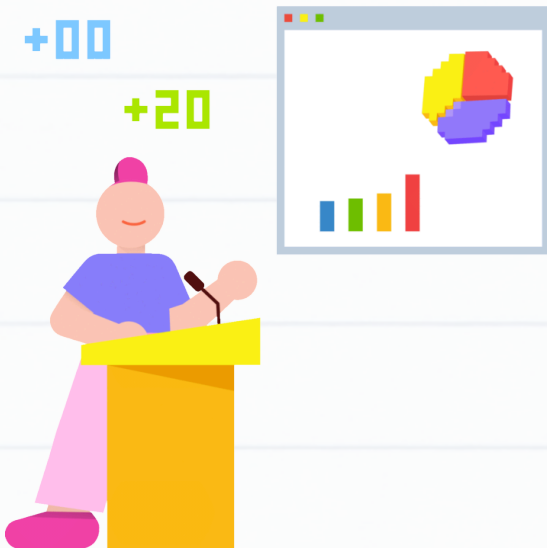
DISCUSSION

- **Translation quality** is influenced by three key factors: accuracy, clarity, and naturalness, which are interconnected to produce a coherent target text.
- **Common issues in novice translator's work include:**
 - Mistranslation due to misunderstanding of context.
 - Structural errors, such as inappropriate word order or punctuation.
 - Overly literal translations that reduce readability and fail to convey cultural nuances.
- Addressing these issues requires a focus on linguistic knowledge, cultural understanding, and adherence to established translation strategies (e.g., semantic and structural approaches)



CONCLUSION

- This study highlights the critical role of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness in achieving high-quality translations.
- Findings reveal that addressing semantic and structural issues improves the readability and acceptability of translated texts.
- Future research could explore advanced strategies for handling idiomatic expressions and cultural adaptations to enhance translation quality further





Thank You!

