# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

In this chapter, I will discuss related theoretical reviews, previous research, and theoretical frameworks. The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the theoretical background.

## 2.1. Review of related theories

### 2.1.1. Definition of Translation

Translation is simply the process of changing one language into another, whether spoken or written. As a result, the translation must be done correctly so that the reader can easily understand and know the original language's meaning. Translators must have excellent translation skills for the readers to comprehend the information delivered.

According to Newmark (1984), translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. It means more messages meaning deliver, which will make the translation result well, and it applies to the opposite. People who do not have a background study translation will find difficulties in translating the text. This means that in translating the text's meaning of the Source Language (SL) must be the same with that in the Target Language (TL).

Bendana and Melby (2012:13) explain translation as "the operation of rendering a written source text to a written target text that retains elements of information, form, functionality, and tone while following agreed-upon specifications." So, the primary idea of those translation statements is a written communication produced from source text (source language) into target text (target language). When translating the text's meaning of the Source Language (SL) must be the same with that in the Target Language (TL).

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Larson (1984:51) defines that "translation is basically a change of form, the form of a language is the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc, which are spoken or written". It means, in translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the target language. Translation is the process of delivering the meaning of the source language into the target language. The main purpose of translation is to find word equivalency and make the sentences of the text seem natural in the target language.

### 2.1.2. Process of Translation

In translation, there are several stages that must be passed by the translator commonly called the translation process. The following is the translation process proposed by the experts. According to Nida and Taber (1969:33) the process of translation in three steps, the process of translation can be described as follows.:

(1) Analysis, in analysis a translator explores the meaning and grammatical relationship of source language; (2) Transfer, the transfer of the meaning of which is in the mind of the translator from the source language into the target language; (3) Restructuring, the meaning that has been transferred is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in target language. The translation process steps described by Nida and Taber are both practical and comprehensive in comparing equality in both source and target languages.

According to Nida (1982), the success of the translation depends above all on achieving an equivalent response. It is one of the four basic requirements of a translation, which are:

1. Making sense;
2. Conveying the spirit and manner of the original;
3. Having a natural and easy form of expression;
4. Producing a similar response.

### 2.1.3. Aspects of Translation Quality

In the translation discussion, there are 3 aspects of translation quality, and in this research the writer wants to analyze the translation quality from the Journal Abstract with Entitle "The Effect of Using Grammar-Translation Method on Acquiring English as A Foreign Language" By Ishraq. According to Nababan (2003), a good translation should meet three criteria: accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

a. Acceptability

Refers to the target reader's natural perception of the text as an original. It is concerned with the target language and culture. A translation must also be acceptable to the readers. A translator needs to use appropriate techniques, use relevant expressions in the target language, and adapt the culture to the target language in order to come up with an acceptable translation that sounds natural.

Acceptability is concerned with the translation's language naturalness and compatibility with the destination language. When readers prefer to read original content written in the target language, a translation is appropriate. It signifies that the desired text is natural sounding. The rating scale for acceptability provided by Nababan (2012: 15) is shown in the table below:

**Table 2.1**

**Table of translation quality in Acceptability aspect**

| 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 |

b. Readability

The readability of a translation refers to how natural and easy it is for the target readers to read. According to Nababan (1999: 61), readability is essential in translation since translation cannot be separated from reading activity.

**Table 2.2**

**Table of translation quality in Readability aspect**

| 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. |

c. Accuracy

One of the factors determining translation quality is accuracy. It evolves into one of the most critical aspects of translation. It is concerned with the translation of content from the source language to the target language. It means that the message in the source language should be transferred correctly and understandable by the readers in the target language.

The term "accurate" signified that the meaning of the source language was accurately communicated into the target language text, with no meaning deformation. "Less Accurate" signifies that the meaning of the source language is communicated less correctly in the target language. There are some misunderstandings. "Inaccurate" refers to the source language

meaning not being accurately transmitted into the target language. It has been omitted. This accuracy term is supported by the following rating scale proposed by Nababan (2012: 15):

**Table 2.3**

**Table of translation quality in Accuracy aspect**

| The Aspects of Translation Quality | Score | Parameters Qualitative |
|---|---|---|
| Accurate | 3 | The meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text accurately transferred into the target language; absolutely no distortion of meaning. |
| Less Accurate | 2 | Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text of the source language has been transferred accurately into the target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or translation of double meaning (ambiguous) or existing meaning is eliminated, which interrupt the integrity of the message. |
| Inaccurate | 1 | The meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text inaccurately transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted). |

The translators must additionally be able to provide accurate information because accuracy is related to the readers' understanding and has an impact on the readers' expectations (Nababan, 2015). Translation quality assessment is determined to evaluate translations made by experienced translators. As a result, one of the most important things for translators perform is to translate the source language into target text that is as similar as possible to what the author is trying to convey without changing the style of the original text.

### 2.1.4. Translation Quality Assessment

There are numerous Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) systems available. The question is not if we can measure quality, but by what techniques (Nerudova, 2012:11). However, some experts use certain criteria to determine if a translation is suitable or undesirable.

According to Larson (1998:529), there are three key reasons why a translator wants to ensure that his translation is precise, clear, and natural. As a result, the most crucial aspects of the translation process are accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. Accuracy means that the source message is correct and that the meaning of that message is transferred as precisely as possible into receptor language. Clarity implies that the translator selects the method that communicates the most clearly and that ordinary people will comprehend. If the translation is to be effective and accepted, the translator must employ the natural form of the receptor language. A translation should not come across as foreign.

Furthermore, the researcher will employ Nababan's (2013) theory, which considers accuracy, readability, and acceptability e as aspects of evaluating the quality of students' translation. He conceives of three levels for each of the criteria that are accurate, less accurate and inaccurate for accuracy; acceptable, less acceptable, unacceptable for acceptability; and readable, less readable and unreadable for readability.

### 2.1.5. Accuracy in Translation

Accuracy is a translation quality assessment term that relates to how close a translation is to its source. It does not add or subtract meaning from the source to the target language. It mainly refers to preserving the information content of SL in TL. It may be claimed that when translating a text, the translator should pay attention to the familiar linguistic pattern employed by the target audience. The term "accurate" signified that the source language meaning was accurately communicated into the target language text, with no meaning distortion.

Less Accurate means that the meaning of the source language is transferred less accurately into the target language. Some meanings are distorted. The term "inaccurate" refers to the meaning of the source language that is clearly not communicated accurately in the target language. It is omitted or deleted. Nagao, Tsuji, and Nakamura in Nababan (2004: 4).

Here are some issues related to the Accuracy of translation according to Specia and Shah (2014);

a. Terminology: Normative terminology infringed. This issue is not directly covered by current approaches to quality estimation. However, as a proxy to it, both monolingual (target) and bilingual terminology lists could be used for simple checks, such as whether all content words (or nouns) in the translation belong to the terminology list
b. Mistranslation: Incorrect word translation chosen (overly literal, false friend, should not have been translated, entity, date/time/number, unit conversion).
c. Omission: Translation for source word is missing.
d. Addition: A word that is not in the source segment is added to the translation. Existing features approximate this issue as in the case of "omission.
e. Untranslated: A source word is left not translated in the translation. This issue is currently covered by out-of-vocabulary features based on the language model of the target language.

According to several of the theories discussed above, accuracy is the most important factor in meaning equivalence. An accurate translation conveys the same concept as the original. Terminology, mistranslation, omission, and addition are some challenges connected to translation accuracy. If the translated text conveyed different thoughts than the original material, the text would be considered less or inaccurate.

### 2.1.6. Readability in Translation

The average sentence length, quantity of new words, and grammatical complexity of the language used all contribute to readability. Some elements of low

readability that make the text difficult to understand for the reader, particularly non-bilingual readers, include the use of ambiguous words and sentences, the use of incomplete sentences, punctuation, grammatical aspect, sentence construction, and so on. The readability analysis is used to ensure that the target readers can understand the idea provided by the word in the target language, and it is also utilized as the strategy accuracy measure.

Here are some issues related to the readability of translation according to Nababan (1999: 64):

A. Diction. The choice and use of words, style, or manner of speaking and writing. Diction is used to emphasize the manner of writing in the text.
B. Sentence Forms. Sentence forms that are related to the factors of readability are ambiguous sentences, length of sentences, and complex sentence. An ambiguous sentence is a sentence that has two meanings.

In the translation context, the readability is not only related to the readability of the target language text. This is appropriate the reality of every translation process, which always involves two languages at once. Readability is assumed to measure how far the readers were able to understand the sentences at the surface level.

### 2.1.7 Acceptability in Translation

Acceptability is related to the concept of naturalness and how readers feel. The level of acceptability is an indication of a translator's achievement in generating a translation that is as natural as the original material. According to Williams

(2004), acceptability is the quality of translation in relation to the applicable target language norms. Acceptability deals with the language naturalness of the translation which is compatible with the target language. A translation that is thought acceptable should fulfill the requirement of "reading as an original" written in the target language rather than that of "reading as the original".

Here are some issues related to the acceptability of translation based on Roturier (2006) and Nababan (2010):

a. Relevancy. The relevance a text has for its receiver and how textual characteristics are accepted, tolerated, or rejected by the target language user.
b. Naturalness. Whether the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences of the source text are appropriate or inappropriate with the target language's principles

Based on the explanation above, it can be believed that acceptability was used to evaluate the translation's naturalness and relevance in 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. If the text seems acceptable, the readers will not be able to tell whether it is a translated text or an original text. Weird words and sentences that sounded alien would be regarded as inferior or unsuitable translations.

## 2.2 Previous Studies

Some writers have conducted research about the translation quality of Adjective clauses in a movie or other resources following below;

1. Translation Quality analysis of unit shifts in the Adventure Sherlock Holmes: A Scandal of Bohemian and Translation by Adutae (2019) Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana.

Thus study proposes to find the types of unit shift and to examine the accuracy of the unit shift in the story of The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: A Scandal in Bohemia and its Indonesian translation. Based on the analysis, there are 111 data in which the unit shift occurred. Based on the data, there are 8 types of unit shift, namely unit shift in which 1) word translated into phrase, 2) word translated into clause, 3) phrase translated into word, 4) phrase translated into clause, 5) clause translated into word, 6) clause translated into phrase, 7) sentence translated into word, and 8) sentence translated into clause. Among the data, the unit shift from word to phrase is the most commonly found one in the translated version.

2. An Analysis of Students' Translation Quality (Accuracy, Readability and Acceptability) In Translating An Informative Text Entitled Yseali To Indonesian by Yola Savitri (2018) Universitas Lampung

The research was a descriptive-qualitative study. The subjects were the 2014 batch students of English Education Program at University of Lampung that had taken the Translation class in the sixth semester. The instrument for collecting

the data was a translation test. The data were analyzed using Nababan's scale of Translation Quality. The result of the research showed that (1) the quality scores of accuracies were 47% accurate, 48% less accurate and 5% inaccurate. (2) the quality scores of readabilities were 62% readable, 37% less readable, and 1% unreadable, (3) the quality scores of acceptability were 64% acceptable, 34% less acceptable, and 2% unacceptable.

3. An Analysis of Students' Translation Quality in Translating Education-Related Public Notice by Indah Nilam Sari[1], Rusdi Noor Rosa[2] English Language and Literature Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang, Indonesia

The objective of this research are to find out the translation quality of students in translating notice and to find out the most difficult notice faced by students in term of accuracy from bahasa Indonesia into English. This study analyzed the translation quality of students from the quality aspects of accuracy, finding equivalence, translation skill, text function, and grammar & style. The data of this research was 15 notices collected from several schools in Padang.

4. Translation Quality of English Into Indonesian Text Of English Education Department Students At Uin Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh by Munawwarah (2016) The Faculty Of Tarbiyah And Teacher Training Ar-Raniry State Islamic University Darussalam – Banda Aceh.

This research is intended to investigate how the translation quality and the challenges of students' translation. The population of this research is the

students of English department at the seventh semester consisting of 105 students who have taken the first and the second translation course at UIN Ar-Raniry. The sample of this research consists of 10% of the population. The researcher used simple random sampling and selected some students to be participants of this research.

### 2.3. Theoretical Framework

It is essential to perform student translation quality assessments for a number of reasons. In the first place, it enables students to evaluate their growth and advancement in the translation industry. Students can find areas for development, hone their abilities, and increase their overall translation competency by evaluating their own translations. The evaluation method also enables students to evaluate the correctness and fluency of their translations as well as to think back on the decisions they made while translating.

Additionally, instructors receive insightful feedback from students' assessments of translation quality, enabling them to spot frequent mistakes or misunderstandings and adjust their teaching strategies accordingly.

The objectives of this study is to analyze the students' translation quality based on the Accuracy, Readability, and Acceptability. Nababan (2003) explained that readability and accuracy refer to whether or not the target language text is readable and whether the source language text and the target language test are compatible, respectively. Acceptability refers to the target reader's natural perception of the text as an original

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