

Assessment and Research in Translation Sciences

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ABSTRACT

Data analysis is mainly carried out by analyzing translated works. Research on translation works is a research-oriented collaboration between translation theory and linguistic theory based on consequential research. Further problems of translation research can be done for translation activities related to translators using technological devices and translation training or translation training.

KEYWORDS: *translation theory development, translation analysis, translation teaching, translation research paradigm.*

Introduction

Translation should be tested for several reasons. These are: the translator wants to ensure accuracy, know clarity, and adapt logic. Clarity, clarity, and logic are the main reasons for proofreading a translated work. In order for the translation product to be of high quality, meaningful and consistent with the meaning, accuracy, clarity and impartiality are required (Sutopo, 2016: 67).

The first reason is to ensure clarity of meaning. Clarity of meaning is very important in the context of translation. According to Hui-juan (2007: 107) "A correct translation emphasizes that the message conveyed to the intended reader is derived from the original text. This view implies that if the message conveyed to the reader is the same as the message in the original text The next reason is that the translator wants to know the meaning or the information that is being given. This is because the translator delivers the message correctly, but sometimes it is difficult for many people to understand the translation is done correctly, but the content confuses the readers.

The third reason is that the translator wants to ensure the validity of the translated text. This reason is also important because sometimes the message in a translation work is given appropriately by the translator and is easily understood by the general public, but the translation may not be idiomatic. In order to check whether the grammatical form of the translation product of the target language is typical of the public form, it is necessary to conduct a translation test.

Research methodology

Larson (1991: 536) stated that there are six ways to check a translation product: (1) comparison with the source text, (2) back translation into the source language, (3) checking for comprehensibility, (4) checking for plausibility, (5) checking for readability. check for convenience (6) check for stability. Each of these methods should be systematically and carefully recorded. An unplanned assessment will result in poor quality translations, so careful testing is essential. In addition, each type of test should be carried out separately, based on specific goals and interpreted by the translator

during the correction process. This comment is important not only for correcting the translations being checked, but also for analyzing repeated errors

However, Sadtono (1985: 146-151) states that there are four ways to check translation work: (1) Clause technique (removing some words from the text and replacing them with the most suitable word z) use, (2) react to the choice, (3) explain the meaning of the story (4) read the text aloud. Sadtono divided these methods into 2 categories. They are the best test method and practical test method. According to him, the best method of testing was the Cloze technique.

From the above classifications of evaluation techniques or methods, it can be concluded that there are many ways to evaluate translation work. All methods are adapted to fit the context of the text and the translated translation product. However, a frequently used technique for checking someone's translation work is the back translation technique.

William and Chesterman (2007: 8) stated that there are three approaches to the evaluation of translation work, i.e. language-oriented approaches (focusing on the source language), b) translation-language-oriented approaches (focusing on the target language) and c) approaches that focus on the impact of translation or the outcome of translation (interpreter, teacher or learner). Evaluation of the translation based on the source language means the use of methods of evaluation of the translation product based on the original text. Thus, the equality of meaning in the original text and the translated text is the main aspect to be considered

Evaluating a translation for the target language means using the method of evaluating translation results based on the translated text. In this approach, equivalence of meaning is not the goal, but the focus is on the readability of the translated language. The readability and naturalness of the language is important in this target language-oriented approach.

Discussion and result

In addition, the impact-based approach to translation refers to the purpose of translation. In this case, the quality of the translation is based on the interests of the translator (publisher) or the attention of the reader. For example, a conversation about the publisher's expectations or the translation quality with the reader. According to Machali, there are three aspects to be understood in translation studies: aspects evaluated, criteria of expression, and method of evaluation. Aspects used in evaluation are a) accuracy, b) reasonableness of expressions, c) terminology 4) spelling. At the same time, the criteria used in the evaluation of translation work is to determine both the positive and negative aspects of each aspect of the evaluation.

Larson (1991: 531) mentions that the timing of proofreading of translation works may vary. The review time can be done from the beginning of the translation project, for example, after the first episode or the first chapter is finished. Evaluation of each article will be done after one discussion has been translated. Each episode means that each episode of the translation work is evaluated and then the next episode is worked on. After one part is completed, an evaluation must be done before starting the translation of the next part.

However, sometimes evaluations can be done at the end of the translation process. For example, only after one book is translated, the process of evaluation of the translated book is carried out. Before the translation is presented to the public, the evaluation process can also be carried out by translators.

In general, there are advantages of evaluation of translation work in providing important information, and results of translation work can be used as material for revision. In addition, the results of the evaluation of the translation product can be used to strengthen the quality of the published translation works, thus instilling confidence in the accuracy of the translation among the general public. Larson (1991: 550) mentions that the results of the investigation are evaluated and changes are recommended or rejected or modified in some way. However, if this information is not included in the translation, the investigation is wasted. Based on this statement, it is understood that the use of the results of the inspection is necessarily to improve the quality of the translation. Because the results of the review are useless if they are not used to improve the translation text. This loss affects not only the translator, but also the life of the reviewer and the publisher. If the results of the inspection carried out by the inspector are not acted upon or completely ignored, such proposals for testing will not be made to the inspector. And the publishing company suffers because the results are not used for correction or revision, despite providing the budget, time and resources for the review.

Sadtono (1985: 146) mentions that evaluation results are useful for translators, especially in rediscovering the target language. Languages include fluent communication where a number of words or phrases are used in one sentence, and writing includes punctuation, etc. In addition, the evaluation results give the translator the advantage of improving the translated text and preventing deviations from information and messages. This is the most serious error in the translation process, which involves changing or misappropriating the content of messages or information.

However, Nabobon (1997: 76) said that criticizing a translation work is beneficial to the publisher, translator and reader. For the translator, the results of criticism are very valuable as a guide for studying and correcting the translation work. For publishers, these critiques can be used as a resource to consider whether or not the translation can be published and distributed to the public. Students also benefit from criticism. If the purchased translated work is of good quality and easy to read, their money spent on the purchase of the translated work will not be wasted.

Translation quality must meet three requirements: accuracy, acceptability and readability (Lauscher, S. 2000: 95). Accuracy is a term used in translation evaluation to indicate whether the original text and the translated text match or not (Sutopo, 2015: 84). The concept of equivalence refers to the consistency of content or message between the two. If

the text has the same meaning or message as the original text, the text can be called a translation product (Tajvidi, 2005: 65). Therefore, reducing or adding content or messages from the original text in the translated text (TL) should be avoided. Such efforts are a betrayal of the original author of the text and at the same time a deception of the intended reader of the text. In a broader context, reduction or addition can have devastating consequences, especially for people who use a translated work in fields such as law, medicine, religion, and engineering, which may pose high risks.

In translation theory, there are several translation methods that can be used to solve equivalence problems (Sutopo, 2015: 45). Two of these are subtraction and addition techniques. Both translation techniques are designed to produce an easily understood alternative translation, not to reduce or add to information. In practical translation, the addition technique is clearly inherent in the concept of the original language, especially if the idea in the target language (TL) is not related.

The second aspect of quality translation is related to the problem of consistency. The term "Approval" refers to whether the translation is expressed according to the rules and norms used in the target language (TL) and culture, both in the smallest and the most basic aspects. The concept of "endorsement" is very important because a translation may be correct in its content or message, if the way of interpretation is contrary to the rules, norms and culture of the target language (TL)., the translation is not accepted by the intended reader (Nabobon, 2012: 46).

Another dimension of the concept of conformity is that the translation is expressed in accordance with the grammatical rules of the target language (TL). For example, Indonesian translation based on English grammar rules does not come out naturally and in many cases it causes difficulty to understand its meaning (Nababan, 2012: 48). Also, if jargon is used in the translation of a research report in the form of a scientific text, the translation work will not be well received by the intended reader. Similarly, if the translation of a literary work is built on the basis of constant and simple grammar, it is impossible for the target reader to accept this translation of a literary work.

Initially, the term "readability" was associated only with the activity of reading. Later, the term "readability" is also used in the field of translation, because any translation activity cannot be separated from reading activity (Nababan, 2012: 43). The term "readability" in the context of translation studies is basically the readability of a target language (TL) text. This is in keeping with the nature of every translation process, which always involves both languages at the same time. But until now, the indicators used to determine the level of readiness of the text call for doubting the reliability of the text. Gilmore and Ruth (1997: 102), in fact, argued that text size based on linguistic and scientific factors is nothing more than a tool for the writer to adapt the readability of the text to the ability of the readers. In addition to the lack of tools to determine readability, the translator must understand the concept or idea of readability of the source and target language (TL). A good understanding of the concept of readability will greatly assist the translator in performing his duties.

In essence, published translations are the same as professional translations, as both are translated by

professional translators. The difference is that published translations are widely read, while professional translations are read by a limited circle. Translation in the teaching process means translations prepared by students in lectures on translation practice. At the same time, translations in the context of translation studies can be published translations, professional translations, and student translations that are reviewed by researchers to shed light on rare cases in translation.

Translational research can focus on functions, processes, or outcomes. Each of these three lines of research has its own merits and demerits. But the current paradigm of translation studies tends to view translation as a process. For this reason, genetic, objective and emotional aspects should be studied at the same time in the full explanation of translation activity. In addition, issues related to data collection methods in the research processes and strategies used to evaluate the quality of translations must be carefully considered in order to produce sound translation research.

The field of translation studies seeks to describe existing translation work. This study consists of the analysis of a translation work, the comparison between the original text (ST) and the translated text (TT), or the comparison between several original and translated texts. Results-based research activities can also focus on analysis on a broad scale, for example, specific periods, languages, or certain types of discourse. One outcome-oriented research goal could be a general history of translation. Outcome-based translation research is an old paradigm search (Nababan, 2007: 16) Outcome-oriented research focuses on the translation product.

Function-oriented research focuses its research on the task of translation in socio-cultural situations related to the target language (TL) text. In other words, the object of research leads to the context that is the basis for the emergence of the translation work. Therefore, such studies are directly related to the history of translation (Sorvali, 1996: 24). Another term for this research is socio-interpretation. This study is not focused on translation results, but on describing the function of translation in the socio-cultural situation of the receiver. According to Holmes, this field has received less attention than outcome-oriented research. According to Munday (2012:17), this research is also known as cultural studies oriented translation.

Conclusion

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that translation research tends to focus its research direction on the result of the translation work. Research leading to processes and functions has not been widely studied. Translation works are interdisciplinary research. Researchers are still trying to integrate translation theory with linguistic theory, and it is necessary to expand the scope of interdisciplinary theory so that translation theory does not become tied to interdisciplinary theoretical cooperation. The current directions of translation activity are the use of electronic devices or digital software by translators through technological means. There are many programs that can be cited that deal with translation tools to help with translation. Therefore, further challenges for translation research may be in the form of analyzing how translators work through technology and whether digital translation results support

translators in this way. Another situation is the development of translation studies aimed at teaching or training translators.

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