

## Translation Quality Assessment of “the 8<sup>th</sup> Habit: from Effectiveness to Greatness by Stephen R. Covey” into Indonesian

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### Abstract

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This study deals with the investigation of the influence of translation ideology on translation quality. The objective of this study is to find out the translation quality of the 8<sup>th</sup>Habit: From Effectiveness to Greatness by Stephen R. Covey” into Indonesian. The type of this study is descriptive-qualitative that focuses on translation product analysis. The sources of data are text-books, informants, and interview of key informants and respondent. The collecting of data that consist of word, phrase, clause, and sentence was done with purposive sampling technique. The collecting of data used questionnaire to find out the translation quality which was measured into three categories: Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability. There are 430 data pairs of text (English and Indonesian) as sample in this study. The key informants are linguist, translation experts, and Economics’ students. The findings showed the translation accuracy (86.51%), acceptability (94.19%), and readability (95.58%).

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**Keywords:** translation, ideology, method, technique, quality.

### Introduction

Globalization has affected the world of translation. With the media revolution and its string of intangible exchanges, translators suddenly find themselves involved in every aspect of intercultural communication. The movement of people around the globe can be seen to mirror the very process of translation. It resulted the translation product in the form of books, audios, films, etc. According to Abrams (2015), there are 1,400 publishing houses in Indonesia which publish an average of around 24,000 titles foreign books per year. Not surprisingly, it also has drawn great attention of scholars in translation study for years.

In addition to its critical role in transfer of knowledge and information for nation building, Murtisari (2015) proposed that translation is paramount in the development of national languages by enlarging their capacities as a medium of communication, be it in vocabulary and organization of ideas. As an act of mediated inter lingual communication, however, translation is far beyond “a pure linguistic transfer”. With language manifested itself with social, political and cultural values, translation is often positioned at the very frontier in constant negotiation with the other.

The proposed study focuses on the analysis of translation quality in the process of motivational book translation. As one of translation products, a translated text is influenced by the target language of the translator where the source text will be retextulised in accordance with the target text norms and conventions. Lefever (1992) has emphasized the three elements in terms of the relationship between translation and ideology; (1) network of forms, (2) conventions, and (3) beliefs are to determine the translator’s decision when producing a text. Because of translation is not only a linguistic act, it is also an act of communication across cultures. Nida (1964) saw translation as one of the major means of constructing representations of other cultures.

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He clearly recognized that translation always involves both different languages and different cultures simply because the two cannot be neatly separated. Thus, translation quality assessment means both retrospectively assessing the worth of a translation and prospectively ensuring its quality.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1 Translation

Etymologically, "translation is a "carrying across" or "bringing across": the Latin *translation* derives from *transfere* (*trans* = "across" + *ferre* = "to carry" or "to bring")" (*Translation*, 2005:1). Lewis (1958:265) writes that "translate" is formed from the Latin "trans+latus", which means "carried across". Translation, whose beginning can be traced back to the Tower of Babel (Finlay, 1971:17), is defined as "a bilingual mediated process of communication which ordinarily aims at the production of a TL text that is functionally equivalent to a SL text" (Reiss, 1971:161). Furthermore, regarding the definition of translation, Brislin (1976: 1) notes the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf. Translation has a great contribution to the nation; therefore, the translator must be really realizing his duties. According to Nida (1975:79), translation consists of reproducing the message of the source language in target language firstly in terms of meaning, secondly in terms of style. Translating can be simply defined as transferring the message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), both in terms of meaning and style. So the ideal translation should make sense and be easily understood by the target readers. However, the message in the TL should be equivalent with that in the SL. The structure of a given language determines the way in which the speakers of that language view the world.

#### 2.1.1 Translation Procedure

For the procedure of translation that might be observable in the data the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti: 2000), and the phenomena of loss and gain of information in translation, the concept is proposed by Nida (1975). The theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti: 2000:84) is used to identify and describe which procedure is adopted by the translator to establish the closest translation equivalent. They propose seven procedures of translation such as:

- 1) Borrowing is usually used in terms of new technical or unknown concepts, to overcome a gap, usually a Meta linguistic one. Borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods. Borrowing is mostly applied to introduce the flavor of the source language color is a matter of style, but at the same time it may have a significant effects on the message contained,
- 2) *Calque* is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression from another, but the translator translates literally each of its elements. The result is either a lexical *calque* i.e. one which respects the syntactic structure of the target language while introducing a new mode of expression,
- 3) Literal translation is a direct transfer of the source text into grammatical and idiomatically appropriate target text.
- 4) Transposition is a procedure which involves replacing one word class with another class without changing the message. There are two types of transposition, namely obligatory and optional transposition. Obligatory transposition occurs when the target language has no other choices because of the language system.
- 5) Modulation is the varying of the language, obtained by a change in the point of view, this change can be justified, although literal even transposed. There are two types of modulation, namely free or optional is generally adopted because of nonlinguistic reason. It is mostly used to stress the meaning, to affect coherence or to find out natural form in the TL.
- 6) Equivalent is often desirable for the translator to use an entirely different structure with different meaning from that of the source language text so long as it is considered appropriate in the communicative situational equivalent to that of the source language text.
- 7) Adaptation is the extreme limit of translation which is used in cases the translator has to create a new situation that can be considered equivalent.

### 2.1.2 Shift in Translation

Baker (2000:226) mentions that the term shifts is used in the literature to refer to changes which occur or may occur in the process of translating. Since translating is a type of language use, the notion of shift belongs to the domain of linguistic performance, as opposed to that of theories of competence. Hence, the shifts of translation can be distinguished from the systemic differences which exist between SL and TL and culture. According to Catford (1965:73), a shift is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL (source language) to TL (target language). Shifts can be occurred in grammatical and lexical levels.

### 2.1.3 Translation Ideology

The main question in the history of translation theory has been the nature of translation. What is more important to create a text which will be accepted in a target cultural environment or to preserve the formal and aesthetic original in order to evoke interest in a foreign culture? This dilemma offers two primary methods of dealing with translation: domesticated (emphasis on the language and culture of the target text) and foreignized (emphasis on the language and culture of the source text) translation ideology. One of the most famous theorists of natural, domesticated translation is Nida Eugene, an American specialist of Bible translations. He is considered to be a follower of Martin Luther, who translated the Bible into the common German language and declared the priority of content above form. Domesticated translation is also described as target language (TL) or "reader-to-author" approach, while foreignized as source language (SL) or "author-to-reader." Venuti (1998) sees foreignization as a strategy which points out linguistic and cultural differences of a foreign text and challenges the dominant aesthetics of the translating culture. Venuti (1995:20) defines domesticated translation as "an ethnocentric reduction of the foreign text to target language cultural values, bringing the author back home." In this case, translator should erase every shred of foreignness and create a familiarized and immediately recognizable text, adjusted to the target text's linguistic and cultural dimensions.

### 2.1.4 Translation Method

New mark (1988b: 81) writes that the translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. New mark proposed the following methods of translation:

- 1) *Word-for-word translation*: in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.
- 2) *Literal translation*: in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.
- 3) *Faithful translation*: it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.
- 4) *Semantic translation*: which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text.
- 5) *Adaptation*: which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.
- 6) *Free translation*: it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.
- 7) *Idiomatic translation*: it reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.
- 8) *Communicative translation*: it attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (1988b: 45-47).

Larson (1984:15) divided translation method into two categories. First category is form-based or literal translation. Secondly, it is meaning based or idiomatic translation. By literal translations, he means, the translation faithfully follows the form of the SL. On the other hand, the idiomatic translation tries to convey the meaning intended by the SL writer in a natural form of the receptor language.

## 2.1.5 Translation Techniques

Translation technique is the way of translator to render the source text into the receptor language. According to Newmark (1988:81) translation procedures or translation techniques are used for sentences and the smaller units of language, while the translation method is related to the whole texts. Meanwhile, Molina and Albir (2002:499) state that translation techniques are used to describe how the result of translation functions related to the corresponding units in the source text. In this case, Molina and Albir use the translation technique as a tool to analyze the result of the translation.

### A. Direct Translation

Direct translations are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. Direct translation techniques include: Borrowing, Calque, and Literal Translation.

#### 1) Borrowing Technique

Borrowing is when words are taken from one language to another without any translation. This is seen in English frequently, when using words such menu as *menu* in bahasa Indonesia. Borrowing is also used when there is no word available in the target language to express the same idea; this can be seen when new concepts or technology are described.

#### 2) Calque

A calque or loan translation (itself a calque of German *Lehnübersetzung*) is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word. A calque is when an entire phrase is borrowed from another language and translated word-for-word instead of conceptually. Oftentimes when various idioms, metaphors, and phrases are translated from one language to another word-for-word, the original meaning of the sentence is completely lost.

#### 3) Literal Translation

A word-for-word translation can be used in some languages and not others dependent on the sentence structure. A literal translation can be used between some languages but not others. Literal translation, although it seems like it, is not a word-for-word translation. It is only used when the structures and concepts of the language run parallel to each other, allowing the proper imagery and style to come through. In addition, because one sentence can be translated literally across languages does not mean that all sentences can be translated literally.

### B. Oblique Translation

Oblique translations are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistic elements of the target language. Oblique translation techniques include Transposition, Modulation, Reformulation or Equivalence, Adaptation, Compensation, Transposition.

#### 1) Transposition

Transposition is where the location of various parts of speech within a sentence are switched based on the particular language. In English sentences, the verb is often closer to the beginning of the sentence. Yet in Spanish sentences, the verb is often closer to the end of the sentence. In order to translate one to the other, the placement of the verb must be altered. It is also possible to change the word class without changing the overall meaning of the sentence. For example, changing "eating is very important" to "to eat is very important" does not affect the meaning.

#### 2) Modulation

Modulation consists of altering a phrase from one language to another to convey the same meaning. This is commonly used when the translation of a phrase from one language to another is awkward. For example, a translator may change "it is not complicated to learn how to eat" to "it is easy to learn how to eat." Although the two phrases mean the same thing, the latter suggests that learning how to eat is easy, as opposed to the former which suggests that it was initially thought to be a difficult task.

### 3) Equivalence

When translating difficult phrases such as idioms, the translator needs to understand the meaning behind the idiom (or cliché, or proverb, etc). For example, the idiom “don’t put all of your eggs in one basket” would be lost on someone of another language if it was directly translated. Because of this, translators often translate these phrases into easy-to-understand equivalents. The phrase “don’t put all of your eggs in one basket” may be translated to “keep your options open” in order to be understood in various languages. There are phrases in some languages that simply cannot be expressed directly in other languages, which is where equivalence comes into play.

### 4) Adaptation

Adaptation is when something that is expressed in one culture is expressed in a completely different way in another culture. This is often used when translating texts such as poetry or advertising, and is commonly seen in references to pop culture.

## 2.2 Translation Quality Assessment

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. There have been many attempts to find the way(s) in order to tackle these issues and evaluate the quality of a translated work. However, it seems that among these many approaches, only a few of them sound promising. One of the promising approaches was the model provided in (1996) by the German scholar Juliane House. In analysing and comparing original and translation text, House (in Sinar, 2002:124) proposed the Hallidayan trinity dimension; they are field, tenor, and mode. Field is referring to the nature of the social action in the text; it captures the field of activity, the content of the text and its degree of generality and specificity. Tenor refers to the participants, i.e., the author and his personal stance vis-à-vis the content as well as the relationship between author and addressees in terms of social power distance and affect. And mode captures the degrees of “spokenness” and “writtness” (orality and literality), and the text’s texture or the ‘make-up’ of the text. Translation quality assessment is a type of evaluation. Michael Scriven defines that evaluation was taken to mean the determination of merit, worth, or significance. (Scriven, 2007, in Williams, 2009). This definition itself presents a problem - how value or worth is to be defined, be it moral, aesthetic, or utilitarian?

According to House (1977), the equivalence sought should be an equivalence of function that is both source and translated texts must present the same function and the text's function can only be made explicit through a detailed analysis of the text itself. In attempt to perform the translation quality assessment, the following questions are presented: 1) does the text read fluently? 2) Is the translation grammatically correct? 3) Is the spelling correct? 3) Are there unjustified inferences? 4) Is vocabulary adequate? 5) Is the overall result satisfying? In addition 6) Is the translation performed according to assignment?

Larson (1984:490-501) suggest the ways in assessing translation quality are as follows:

#### 2.2.1 Accuracy

Accuracy test means to check whether the meaning of source text (ST) is similar with the target text (TT). A translator should not ignore, add, or reduce the message contained in ST. Larson (1984:490) states the main objectives of accuracy test are as follows; a) to check the equivalence of information in a text, b) to find another problems by comparing ST and TT, after he/she is sure about the existence of the information need. It means that this test intends to ensure that the meaning and dynamic of ST are conveyed well in TT. The best technique in accuracy test is by making draft with two spaces and wide margin, so there is a space that can be used to edit the text.

#### 2.2.2 Readability

Readability test is intended to ensure whether the meaning of translated text can be understood. A text with a higher readability is easier to read than a lower one and vice versa. Readability test can be done by asking someone to read a part of translated text loudly. If she/he stops and reread a sentence, it means that there is a readability problem on the translated text. A text is readable because it is good writing, which is it has pleasing style, a good rhythm, and move along at an acceptable pace.

### 2.2.3 Naturalness

The aim of naturalness test is to confirm whether the form of translated text is natural and equivalent with the TT. A text can be determined as natural if conforms to these criteria: 1) The meaning in ST is conveyed accurately; 2) The meaning in TT uses a standard grammatical pattern and vocabulary; 3) Translated text should represent an ordinary context in TT.

## 3. Findings

### 3.1 Translation Accuracy Level

The accuracy questionnaire is given to check whether the meaning of source text (ST) is similar with the target text (TT). By comparing ST and TT, the informant measuring translation accuracy, by investigate the incidence of various types of errors and defects in the translated material. It is involved the investigation some evidents, such as errors of meaning, errors of form, and errors of compliance.

Moreover, the informant should regard the add or reduce the message contained in ST. In order to rate the accuracy aspect, the Accurate criteria (weighted = 3) is given to data pair that consist of word, technical term, phrase, clause or sentence of source text that accurately transferred into the target text without distortion of meaning. Less Accurate criteria (weighted = 2) is given to data pair where most of its content, such as words technical term, phrase, clause or sentence is transferred accurately into the target text, but still needs the improvement. However, the distortion of meaning still found in the target text that disrupts the integrity of the message. Finally the inaccurate criteria (weighted = 1) is given to data pair where the source text inaccurately transferred into the target text. It includes the deletion and elimination of important information of source text.

#### 3.1.1 Accurate Translation

Based on the questionnaire analysis and result, the out of 430 data pairs, there are 372 data pairs (86, 51%) are identified as accurate. The accurate criteria are most identified as Literal Technique 181 (48.66%). Based on the data the literal technique is high enough to produce an accurate translation, although some of them need the improvement.

The examples of accurate translation identified as literal technique are shown as follows:

**Table 1: Literal technique identified as Accurate Translation**

No Data	Source Text	Target Text	Technique
001	Chapter 5 Express Your Voice: Vision, Discipline, Passion And Conscience	Bab 5 Ekspresikan Suara Anda: Visi, Disiplin, Gairah, dan Nurani	Literal
003	WHEN YOU STUDY the lives of all great achievers - those who have had the greatest influence on others, those who have made significant contributions, those who have simply made things happen—you will find a pattern.	BILA ANDA MENGENAL kehidupan semua orang yang mencapai prestasi gemilang—yaitu orang-orang yang memiliki pengaruh besar terhadap sesamanya, mereka yang telah berjasa besar, dan orang-orang yang telah mewujudkan hal-hal yang luar biasa— Anda akan menemukan sebuah pola.	Literal
056	Mother Teresa dedicated herself wholeheartedly, freely and uncondi- tionally to the service of the poor.	Bunda Teresa membaktikan dirinya sepenuh hati, dengan bebas dan tanpa syarat untuk melayani kaum miskin.	Literal

#### 3.1.2 Less Accurate Translation

Out of 430 data pairs, 54(12.56%) are categorized as Less Accurate. Based on the result of data, the translation techniques that contributed to Less Accurate criteria are Additions, Modulation, and Equivalence. Several other techniques are also slightly contributed on these criteria, such as adaptation and deletion.

**Table 2: Data Pairs Categorized as Less Accurate Translation**

No Data	Source Text	Target Text	Technique
006	These manifestations also represent our highest means of expressing our voice.	Perwujudan ini juga merupakan sarana kita yang paling ampuh untuk mengekspresikan suara kita.	Modulation
017	Passion arises when human need overlaps unique human talent.	Gairah muncul bila kebutuhan bertemu dengan bakat unik kita.	Modulation
100	I was only forty-eight and had no reason to live.	Kalau saat itu tiba, umur saya baru akan empat puluh delapan, dan saya tak punya alasan lagi untuk hidup.	Addition
350	During my second month of nursing school, our professor gave us a pop quiz.	Pada bulan kedua di sekolah keperawatan, dosen saya memberikan kuis dadakan.	Equivalence

Table 3.2 above shows that some parts of the data pairs are considered Less Accurate. For example, implementation of Addition techniques in data 057, *kepadaorganisasinya*, does not reflect the original message of source text. As well as data 006, *represent* translated as *sarana*. Thus, this modulation technique has changed the nature of target text and its meaning.

### 3.1.3 Inaccurate Translation

Out of 430 data, only 4 (0.93%) data pairs are considered as inaccurate translation. Inaccurate categories found in data pairs no: 327, 328, 330, and 331 as listed below:

**Table 3: Data Pairs Identified as Inaccurate Translation**

No Data	Source Text	Target Text	Technique
327	The biggest men and women with the biggest ideas can be shot down by the smallest men and women with the smallest minds. Think big anyway.	Bila engkau mendapat ketenangan dan kebahagiaan, mungkin saja orang lain jadi iri; bagaimanapun, berbahagialah.,	Adaptation
328	People favor underdogs but follow only top dogs. Fight for a few underdogs anyway.	----	Deletion
330	People really need help but may attack you if you do help them. Help people anyway.	Engkau lihat, akhirnya ini adalah urusan antara engkau dan Tuhanmu; bagaimanapun ini bukan urusan antara engkau dan mereka,	Adaptation
331	Give the world the best you have and you'll get kicked in the teeth.	----	Deletion

As shown on the table, two of them (data pairs no 327 and 330) belong to Adaptation translation technique, while the rest (data 328 and 331) are Omission/deletion technique. The inaccute of four data pairs are caused by deletion/omission and inappropriate message transfer of source text into target text.

### 3.1.4 Translation Accuracy Overview

Based on the analysis of translation accuracy, we come up with overview of finding:

**Table 4: Distribution of Accuracy Level**

Accuracy Level	Frequency	Percentage
Accurate	372	86.51
Less Accurate	54	12.56
Inaccurate	4	0.93
Total data	430	100

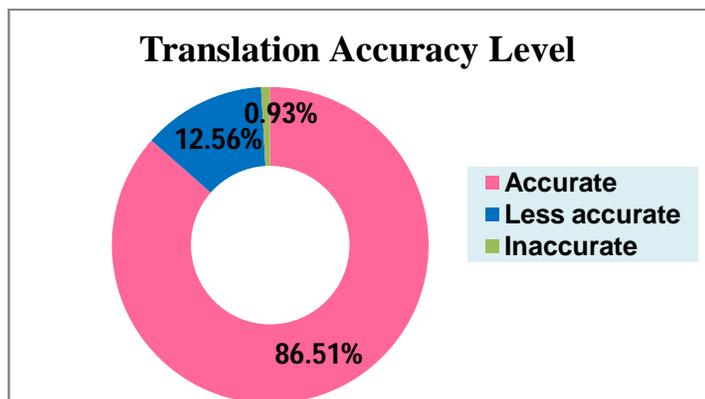


Figure 1: Translation Accuracy Level

### 3.2 Translation Acceptability Level

Acceptability in translation related to the reasonableness of the translation, the use of words and terms that are standard and familiar for its disciplinary. The aim of acceptability is to assess the naturalness of translation, whether the form of translated text is natural and equivalent with the target text. A text can be determined as acceptable if conforms to these criteria when the meaning in ST is conveyed accurately; the meaning in target text uses a standard grammatical pattern and vocabulary; and translated text should represent an ordinary context in target text. Therefore, this assessment involves the informants who are considered qualified in social discipline and proficient both in English and Indonesian.

As for mentioned above, the assessment of translation acceptability is performed by scoring the data pairs. The score 3 is given to acceptable translation. An acceptable translation feels natural; where the technical term has been commonly used and familiar to the reader; while the phrases, clauses, and sentences used are not conform with Indonesian standard.

Next, the less acceptable translation is weighted 2. It characterized with naturalness, but the technical term is not commonly used, or contains slight grammatical errors. Finally, the unacceptable translation is scored 1, where the target text feels unnatural, technical terms used is uncommonly used and unfamiliar to the reader; the phrases, clauses and sentences are not conform the Indonesian standard. In addition, the unacceptable translation also characterized in deletion or omission of important information on target text.

#### 3.2.1 Acceptable Translation

Based on the questionnaire analysis and result, out of 430 data pairs, there are 405 (94.19%) data pairs categorized as acceptable translation. Some of identified data pairs of acceptable translation is provided in the following table:

Table 5: Some of Data Pairs of Acceptable Translation

No Data	Source Text	Target Text
006	These manifestations also represent our highest means of expressing our voice.	Perwujudan ini juga merupakan sarana kita yang paling ampuh untuk mengekspresikan suara kita.
028	The best leaders operate in four dimensions: vision, reality, ethics and courage.	Para pemimpin yang terbaik beroperasi dalam empat dimensi: visi, realitas, etika, dan keberanian.
080	When vision, discipline and passion are governed by formal authority void of conscience or moral authority, it also changes the world, but not for good, rather for evil.	Ketika visi, disiplin dan gairah hidup diarahkan oleh kekuasaan formal yang tidak memiliki nurani atau kewibawaan moral, dunia juga akan berubah karenanya, tetapi bukan demi kebaikan, melainkan demi keburukan.

### 3.2.1 Less Acceptable Translation

Less acceptable translation characterized with less naturalness, and the technical term is not commonly used, or contains the slight grammatical errors. Out of 430 data pairs, 21 (4.88%) data categorized into Less Acceptable translation. Although those informants revealed the different total of scores, however the average score and percentage for this category is 20.8. The samples of Less Acceptable Translation are listed in the following table.

**Table 6: Less Acceptable Translation**

No Data	Source Text	Target Text
123	How could I waste my life, with that directive on my conscience? I don't think I could.	Dengan petunjuk seperti itu dalam nurani saya, bagaimana mungkin saya akan memboroskan hidup saya untuk hal yang tak berguna? Saya kira saya tak akan bisa.
225	It is the fuel at the heart of vision and discipline.	Itu adalah bahan bakar di pusat visi dan disiplin.
249	Of course not; the thought of being told when and how to do it would have been insulting.	Tentu saja tidak; pikiran bahwa Anda perlu diberi tahu kapan dan bagaimana melakukannya saja sudah cukup Anda rasakan sebagai pelecehan.

### 3.2.3 Unacceptable Translation

Regarding this criteria, the main reason for unacceptable translation is omission and deletion of importance information in target text. From 430 data pairs, only 4 (0.93%) data are considered as unacceptable. The following table shows the evident of unacceptable translation.

**Table 7: Data Pairs Categorized as Unacceptable Translation.**

No Data	Source Text	Target Text
327	The biggest men and women with the biggest ideas can be shot down by the smallest men and women with the smallest minds. Think big anyway.	Bila engkau mendapat ketenangan dan kebahagiaan, mungkin saja orang lain jadi iri; bagaimanapun, berbabagialah.
328	People favor underdogs but follow only top dogs. Fight for a few underdogs anyway.	--
330	People really need help but may attack you if you do help them. Help people anyway.	Engkau lihat,akhirnya ini adalah urusan antara engkau dan Tuhanmu;bagaimanapun ini bukan urusan antara engkau dan mereka,
331	Give the world the best you have and you'll get kicked in the teeth.	---

### 3.2.4. Translation Acceptability Overview

Based on the average score of questionnaire, the acceptable translation level is 94.5%. The acceptability is shown as follows.

**Table 8: Distribution of Translation Acceptability**

Acceptability Level	Frequency	Percentage
Acceptable	405	94.19
Less Acceptable	21	4.88
Unacceptable	4	0.93
Total data	430	100

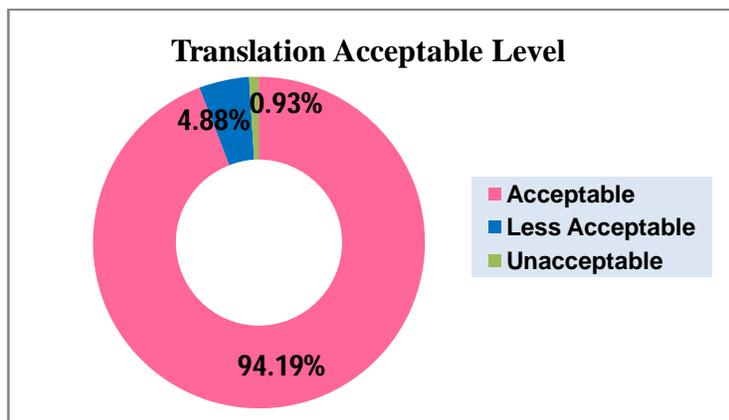


Figure 2: Translation Acceptability Level

### 3.3 Translation Readability Level

Readability is related to level of fluency in target text. To the extent a translation successfully achieves a natural rhythm, it is marked as readability of translation. The high readable translation is scored 3, where the text (words, phrases, clauses and sentences) can be understood easily. While, the less readable is scored 2, where in general, the text can be understood, but there are certain parts should be re-read to comprehend. And finally the unreadable translation is scored 1, where the text is difficult to comprehend.

#### 3.3.1 High Readability

Out of the 430 data pairs used as target text, the analysis results show that 411 (95.58%) are scored as high readability criteria.

Table 9: Some of Data Pairs of High Readability Target Text

No Data	Target Text
009	Sebagaimana pernah dikatakan oleh William Blake, "Apa yang sekarang terbukti, dulu hanya dibayangkan atau diangan-angankan."
070	Begitu saya berkuasa, tugas saya yang pertama dan utama adalah melenyapkan orang-orang Yahudi. ADOLF HITLER
340	Kebijaksanaan mengacu pada pengupayaan pencapaian tujuan-tujuan yang paling baik dengan cara-cara terbaik. FRANCES HUTCHESON

#### 3.3.2 Moderate Readability

Out of the 430 data pair used as target text, the analysis results show that 17 (3.95%) are scored as moderate readability criteria.

Table 10: Some of Moderate Readability Data Pairs

No Data	Target Text
012	Disiplin inilah yang menangani fakta keras dan pragmatis dari realitas kehidupan kita, dan melakukan apa saja yang diperlukan agar sesuatu bisa terwujud.
225	Itu adalah bahan bakar di pusat visi dan disiplin.
231	Falsafah Yunani, "Kenalilah dirimu, kendalikan dirimu, berikan dirimu" disusun dengan sangat indah dan bijak.
399	Ada jurang menganga antara "sadar akan masalah dan tantangan besar di tempat kerja" dan "pengembangan kekuatan batin dan kewibawaan moral untuk memecahkan masalah tersebut dan menjadi bagian dari kekuatan yang memecahkan masalah tersebut."

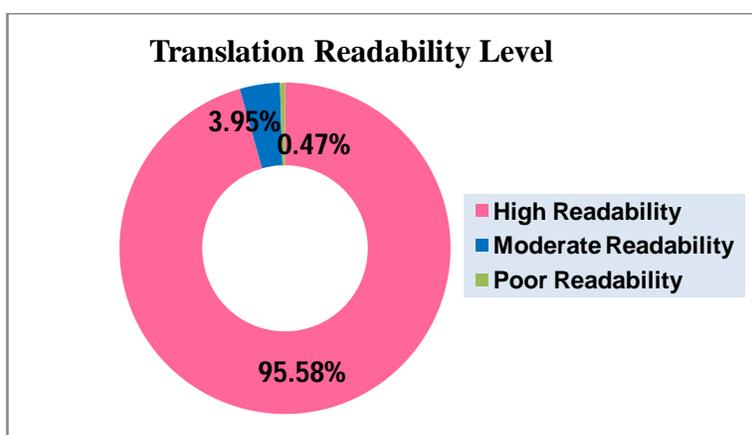
### 3.3.3 Poor Readability

Poor readability is considered as difficult by readers by giving score 1 for data pairs that identified as low level of readability. Often the translation has some terms that are less understood and less coherent sentence. Of 430 of data pairs, only 2 (0.47%) are considered met this category. Data 328 and 331 are left blank on target text data column.

### 3.3.4. Readability Level Overview

**Table 11: Average Distribution of Readability Text**

Readability Level	Frequency	Percentage
High Readability	411	95.58
Moderate Readability	17	3.95
Poor Readability	2	0.47
Total data		



**Figure 3: Target Text Readability Level**

Based on the readability result, the readers show the high level of readability. However, it influenced by the translation techniques used by translator.

## 4. Conclusion

As for mentioned, the final purpose of this study is to find out the translation quality that measured in the term of accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

First, the Translation Accuracy is measured into 3 categories, namely Accurate, Less Accurate and Inaccurate. Based on the analysis findings, the Accurate Translation category was evident in 372 data pairs (86.51%), the Less Accurate was found in 54 data pairs (12.56%), and the rest was found in 4 data pairs (0.93%).

Second, the Translation Acceptability also measured into 3 categories, namely Acceptable, Less Acceptable, and Unacceptable. Based on the findings, the Acceptable Translation was evident in 405 data pairs (94.19%), Less Acceptable in 21 data pairs (4.88%), and Unacceptable in 4 data pairs (0.93%).

The third, the Translation Readability classified into 3 categories, namely High Readability, Moderate Readability, and Poor Readability. Based on the findings, the High Readability was evident in 411 data pairs (95.58%), Moderate Readability in 17 data pairs (3.95%), and Poor Readability in 2 data pairs (0.47%).

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