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 the target language (Indonesian).

Keywords: Novice Translation, Translation, Translation Quality

A. INTRODUCTION

Translation has an important role in communication spheres. Translating refers to reproducing the closest normal identical of a source language message in terms of meaning and of style within the receptor language (Nida & Taber, 1982). This emphasizes that the method of translation includes passing on the closest normal identical of a message from the source language into the target language. The equivalence is sought primarily in terms of meaning, ensuring that the intended sense and information are accurately conveyed. It is also viewed that translation is transferring message from a source language content into a target language content utilizing sensible linguistic and lexical shapes of the target language (Larson, 1997). He noted further that the translator aims to replicate the style of the original message in the translated text, preserving not only the content but also the stylistic nuances. This indicates that the translator's role is regarded as crucial to knowledge development. Moreover, translation can assist to understand important life experiences of each society (Doğan, 2021). Thus, successful translation requires capturing both the essence of meaning and the stylistic elements of the source language message. It emphasizes the necessity for professional effort and precision in producing quality translations.

The effort of translation is made to access scientific, technological, and artistic innovations and a strategic medium to a global communication perspective. In Indonesian context, translation works have absolutely facilitated to access knowledge (Hadijah & Shalawati, 2019). In regards, translation indisputably needs professional work. There are three aspects which need to be considered in assessing the quality of translation (Larson, 1997). Those are accuracy, clarity, and naturalness and acceptability.

Accuracy refers to the equivalence of source language text and target language text (Dhyaningrum & Nababan, 2016). The equivalence in question is the equivalence of the content and message of the text. Understanding the source meaning involves much more than what the words refer to. Language should be related to the context in order to understand the whole text (Choliludin, 2005). Translators must be able to consider this, so that no content and message of the text are omitted, added, or changed. While, clarity means that the produced text is readable. Larson (1997) explained readability means information in the translation product can be easily understood by the readers. To make the translation product readable, the translator is required to simply express the idea or meaning. Moreover, naturalness or Acceptability is defined as a translated text for target readers related to the target language system and culture (Nababan et.al., 2012). Further, the term acceptability refers to whether a translation that has been expressed is in accordance with the rules, norms, and culture that apply in the target language or not, both at the micro level and at the macro level (Wijaksono et al., 2022).

The cultural terms have to be translated in understanding the existing culture within the target language, so that the translation products from the source language to the target language accomplish common comparability (Pendit & Utami, 2023). Cultural words cannot be translated actually into the target language since it is specialized and special (Guillot, 2020). Cultural words that are possibly troublesome to translate will more often than not be translated neutrally by the translator. The lack of bias can be within the frame of a more common term or a more detailed understanding. A translator's arrangement will continuously be based on the consolation of the readers in understanding the aim of translation work and has responsibility to make readers feel comfortable in perusing the translation work (Leksananda et al., 2023).

In addition, to produce acceptable translation, the other two principals must previously be the main concern because the acceptability, accuracy, and readability are integrated. With these three aspects of translation assessment, the quality of a translation can be measured. This procedure for assessing the quality of translation has been used in many studies related to the field of translation, so that the credibility of the procedure is unquestionable. In the aspect of assessment, Larson (1997) states that there are three aspects that need to consider in terms of the quality of translation results: *accuracy*, *clarity*, and *naturalness*. As stated by Batubara et. Al., (2018) that it is crucial for translators to understand the text content.

Furthermore, translators also are required to deal with various types of texts ranging from literary, commercial, media, political, technical, legal, religious, and others in which it has its own specialized vocabulary (Mohsen, 2024). Moreover, Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2003) stated that there are two translation strategies. The first is the structural strategy (addition, omission, transposition) which is mandatory so that the translation results can be accepted structurally in the source language and the second is semantic strategies carried out by

considering the meaning operated at the level of words, phases or clauses or sentences. With the strategies, the product of translation is hopefully acceptable by the users.

However, in fact, a translator might not yet achieve true professionalism. They lack specialization in certain scientific field. Instead, they tend to translate various types of texts (Sukirmiyadi, 2022). The study on the role of translation in the legal field found that the role of the official translator is considered very crucial. Therefore, the translation product must express the intentions and conditions clearly and firmly to avoid conflicts and double interpretations (Aziz, 2023). In regards, to evaluate the translation quality of novice translators should be taken to build their competency.

In general, there are still serious problems in the translation result of novice translators. Sutopo's study (2007) found that there is 0.63% in word for word translation, 35.33% in literal translation, 8.25% in faithful translation, 19.24% in semantic translation, 4.73% in idiomatic translation, and 31.55% in communicative translation. The data showed that the translation method applied is dominated by literal translation. Besides that, novice translators often produce unnatural and inaccurate translations. The results of student translations as novice translators are built in the wrong structure which leads to confusion in the readers (Hadijah & Shalawati, 2019). Moreover, it is conceded that they do not completely understand the content of the text. In other words, students do not much concern with the principle of equivalency impact on the unclear information in the translation. The other study found that Indonesian novice interpreters should increase their examining capacities and vocabulary for both Indonesian and inaccessible dialect of the target language. They also need to learn how to make summaries on their examining compositions to expand comprehension (Dewi, 2019).

Despite the difficulty and complexity of the translation process, the importance of translation as a catalyst for transferring science and technology is very much felt, especially in developing countries. In consequence, academics and researchers have been interested in knowing what goes on in the mind of a translator during the translation process. Thus, this study attempts to identifying changes in translation skills from the beginning to the end of the internship period which engaged in increasing the capability of a novice translator. It is also conducted to determine the ability of a novice translator to capture the atmosphere, style and communicative purpose in the text sources.

B. METHOD

This research was descriptive qualitative method known as a case study. It attempted to describe the quality of translation result. Focusing on researching text improvement of the target language (Indonesian) in aspects of *accuracy*, *clarity*, and *naturalness*, then they are combined with the GTE Localize rubric to assess the translation quality of a novice translator. The research subject was a student, majoring in English, who was taking an internship at a translation company for 3 months. In collecting the data, it was used documentation to investigate translation qualities in Indonesian-English translation (Sugiyono, 2018). The documents were taken from Translation Task (TT) given to the student. In Translation Task, the student was asked to translate the document written in English into Indonesian twice that divided into two periods (early and final) during the internship program. The obtained data were, then, analyzed by reading intensively and categorized based on Suryawinata's theory (2003) focusing on structural and semantic aspects of the text.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The data obtained were processed by separating the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). The result of translation is devided into two periods: the first translation occured in the beginning of the period of internship (TL 1) and the second translation conducted at the end of the internship period (TL 2). The data are displayed as follows.

1. Accuracy

The following are the results of the translation which show the differences in levels of accuracy in translation results by novice translators which depicts the accurateness of the translation classified into four sub-categories: addition, omission, mistranslation, and untranslated text. In other words, inaccurate information in terms of distorted meaning, double translation, and omitted meaning were found in the most of translation in the early period of internship. The result of analysis of developments in translation accuracy levels showed in the following tables.

Table 1. Difference of Translation Result in Addition Category

SL	Be sensitive to what they share and be prepared that interviews of this nature can become emotional as many employees may have emotional investment in their organization.
TL 1	*Peka terhadap apa yang mereka ceritakan dan bersiaplah bahwa wawancara semacam ini dapat menjadi emosional karena banyak karyawan yang mungkin memiliki investasi emosional dalam organisasi mereka.*
TL 2	*Bersikaplah peka terhadap cerita mereka dan bersiaplah untuk menyadari bahwa wawancara semacam ini dapat menjadi emosional, karena banyak karyawan mungkin memiliki keterlibatan emosional dalam organisasi mereka.*

Table 1 describes the first sub-category, i.e **addition**. In this aspect, the translation seems more fluent with the "addition" strategy. The word "be sensitive to ..." translated from "*peka terhadap ...*". Then, by using addition strategy the novice translator translated it into "*bersiaplah peka terhadap ...*". The addition refers to the adding the words in the TL because of the requirement in structure of the TL. As Suryawinata (2003) argued, adding this type is not a matter of choice but a necessity. Also in the same data, the word "*emotional investment...*" in the TL 1 is translated into "*investasi emosional*", and in the TL 2 is translated into "*keterlibatan emosional*". The selection of the diction shows the difference in nuance, which can be the result of the translation strategy chosen by the translator. The selection of the right diction makes the results look more precise and contextually appropriate. This is in line with semantic analysis in a way of reproducing the closest normal identical of the source language message in terms of meaning (Nida and Taber, 1982).

Table 2. Difference of Translation Result in Omission Category

SL	Likewise, the content created needs to be similarly agile.
TL 1	*Demikian juga, konten yang dibuat harus mirip sedemikian rupa.*
TL 2	*Demikian juga, konten yang dibuat harus sama gesitnya.*

Meanwhile, in Table 2, it occured **omission** which the translation of phrase "needs to be similarly agile" in the TL 1 is translated into "*harus mirip sedemikian rupa*" and is changed into "*harus sama gesitnya*" in the TL 2. Simplification and selection of the right diction make the translation look more accurate.

Table 3. Difference of Translation Result in Mistranslation Category (data number 5)

SL	Having processes in place in order to measure your progress will be important as it not only allows you to track your own growth, but to capture audience behavior and data.
TL 1	*Berproses dalam mengukur kemajuan Anda akan penting karena tidak hanya memungkinkan Anda untuk melacak pertumbuhan Anda sendiri, tetapi juga untuk menangkap perilaku dan data audiens.*
TL 2	*Berproses dalam mengukur kemajuan Anda sangat penting, karena ini tidak hanya memungkinkan Anda untuk melacak pertumbuhan pribadi Anda, tetapi juga untuk menggambarkan perilaku dan data audiens*

In the third sub-category data number 5 in Table 3, describes **mistranslation**. It is exposed in the Table that the word "capturing behaviour..." is translated into "*menangkap perilaku*" in the TL 1. Here, the selected diction is out of context and it triggers the reader to be confused to understand the message. However, the translator chooses the right diction in the TL 2 by using the phrase "*menggambarkan perilaku ...*" which makes it more understandable. Moreover, the result of translation in data number 5 (TL 1 and TL 2) provide a good understanding of the context and the importance of having a progress measurement process. Comparing the result of translation, TL 2 emphasizes on the importance of progress measurement by using the word "*sangat*", while TL 1 uses "*akan penting*" emphasizing on the aspect of necessity. Thus, TL 2 gives additional emphasis on the high level of importance. This shows that the translator attempts to be able to capture both essence of meaning and stylistic nuances. This ability should be mastered by the translator (Larson, 1997).

Table 4. Difference of Translation Result in Mistranslation Category (Data no.12)

SL	A large, successful and reputable news publisher in APAC was struggling with departments working in silos.
TL 1	*Sebuah penerbit berita yang besar, sukses, dan bereputasi baik di Asia Pasifik mengalami kesulitan dengan departemen-departemen yang bekerja di Silos.*
TL 2	*Sebuah penerbit berita yang besar, sukses, dan bereputasi baik di Asia Pasifik mengalami kesulitan dengan departemen-departemen yang bekerja secara terpisah.*

Then in data number 12 (Table 4), the word "silos" is translated as the name of place. In the TL 2, the word "silos" is translated into "*terpisah*". Silos means a large, round tower on a farm for storing grain or winter food for cattle. In an organizational context, working in silos can refer to a condition where teams or departments in an organization work separately and do not collaborate effectively with other teams or departments. In this case, that might be interpreted that the translator re-examines his work and realizes the existence of error on the context. By understanding the situation and the cultural context of the target language, the translator then re-expressed the meaning of "Silos". Translation errors in the TL 1 are the translator's lack of understanding of the context in translating the text. Cholilludin (2005) states that language use should be related to the context in order to understand the text.

Table 5. Difference of Translation Result in Untranslated Text Category

SL	Think of it as a toolkit to help you map out a future vision, with components from each section applying to different stages of your future growth.
TL 1	*Pikirkan itu sebagai toolkit untuk membantu Anda memetakan visi masa depan, dengan komponen dari setiap bagian yang berlaku untuk tahap dari pertumbuhan masa depan Anda.*
TL 2	*Anggap saja ini sebagai perangkat untuk membantu Anda memetakan visi masa depan, dengan komponen dari setiap bagian yang dapat diterapkan pada berbagai tahap pertumbuhan masa depan Anda.*

Lastly, in the sub-category of **untranslated text** in Table 5, there is untranslated word "toolkit" which could have a significant impact on the overall understanding and communication purpose of the translation. However, in the TL 2 the mistake has already corrected. Cholilludin (2005) states that ideally a translation should not contain errors, especially semantic errors. The translation result displayed in Table above showed there is not only semantic errors that must be taken into account, but also structural errors which are no less important for assessing the accuracy of a translation result.

2. Clarity

As can be seen from the Tables, the translation products can be understood by the reader, but some parts of translation need to be reread to fully understand the ideas. The table below is the result of the translation which shows the differences in the level of clarity in the translation results by novice translators which have been categorized as shown in the tables below:

Table 6. Difference of Translation Result in Punctuation Category

SL	But design sprints are meant to push our ideas out into the real world in ways that challenge them, test them, contradict them and ultimately, transform them into truly valuable outcomes.
TL 1	*Namun sprint desain adalah tentang membawa ide ide kita ke dunia nyata dengan cara mempertanyakannya; mengujinya; membedakannya; dan pada akhirnya mengubahnya menjadi hasil yang benar-benar berharga.*
TL 2	*Namun, sprint desain dimaksudkan untuk mendorong ide-ide kita ke dunia nyata dengan cara-cara yang menantang, menguji dan menentangnya, dan pada akhirnya, mengubahnya menjadi hasil yang benar-benar berharga.*

In Table 6, there is a difference in the use of **punctuation**. In the TL 1, translator used semicolons (;) to separate a series of actions detailing how to bring ideas into the real world. While the TL 2 uses a comma (,) to separate a series of actions, and adds a dash (-) to describe specific ways. The first translation is simpler in sentence structure. The first translation is simpler in sentence structure, while the second translation provides more specific details by breaking up the sentence and adding hyphens, the choice of punctuation and sentence structure can affect the rhythm and emphasis on the information in the translation.

Table 7. Difference of Translation Result in Spelling Category

SL	While the appropriate revenue model for our specific audience is certainly needed,
TL 1	*Meskipun model pendapatan ini sesuai dengan udiens tertentu, tetap saja ini dibutuhkan juga.*

TL 2	*Meskipun model pendapatan yang sesuai untuk audiens spesifik kami sangat diperlukan, ...*

In **spelling** subcategory in Table 7 (TL 1), there are some spelling problems, such as the use of the word "udiens" which should be spelled "audiens". In addition, the use of "*tetap saja ini*" feels inappropriate, and can be replaced with a more direct formulation. While in the TL 2, it is better translated, the word "audiens" is spelled correctly. In addition, the sentence structure is more direct and correct in the Indonesian word structure. Apart from that, word structure is also an important aspect which the translator needs to consider. According to Larson's (1997), translation products must be easy for readers to understand. This means that spelling errors can affect the overall impression and lose the credibility of the translation. From here the researchers found that spelling factors or writing errors influence readers' understanding of the content of the text.

Table 8. Difference of Translation Result in Missing Text Category

SL	Think of it as a toolkit to help you map out a future vision, with components from each section applying to different stages of your future growth.
TL 1	*Pikirkan itu sebagai toolkit untuk membantu Anda memetakan visi masa depan dari setiap bagian yang berlaku untuk tahap dari pertumbuhan masa depan Anda.*
TL 2	*Anggap saja ini sebagai perangkat untuk membantu Anda memetakan visi masa depan, dengan komponen dari setiap bagian yang dapat diterapkan pada berbagai tahap pertumbuhan masa depan Anda.*

In sub-category **missing text** in Table 8. In TL 1, the translator uses the word "applying" so that the sentence becomes "*membantu Anda memetakan visi masa depan dari setiap bagian yang berlaku untuk tahap dari pertumbuhan masa depan Anda*" while in TL 2 uses the phrase "*dapat diterapkan*", so that the sentence become "*dengan komponen dari setiap bagian yang dapat diterapkan pada berbagai tahap pertumbuhan masa depan Anda*". TL 2 is better at retaining the word "component" from the source language. Translation strategy can affect how specific words are translated, and in this case, retaining the word "*komponen*" provides fidelity to the meaning intended by the author in the source language. The translation results must ensure that no content and message of the text are omitted, added, or changed by the translator (Choliludin, 2005).

3. Naturalness

The table below is the result of translation which shows the differences in translation naturalness levels in translation results by novice translators which have been categorized as shown in tables below:

Table 9. Difference of Translation Result in Awkward Category

SL	"How could the drops of water know themselves to be a river?
TL 1	*"Bagaimana bisa setetes air tahu mereka adalah sungai?*
TL 2	*Bagaimana mungkin tetesan air bisa mengetahui bahwa dirinya adalah sungai?*

The Table 9, sub category **awkward** translation, at source "How could the drops of water know themselves to be a river?" in TL 1 translates to "*Bagaimana bisa setetes air tahun mereka adalah sungai?*". The translation in TL 1 seems awkward and strange, the word "*air*

tahu" is the result of a literal translation, "*tahu*" can also be interpreted as food, namely tofu. The reader's misunderstanding of the meaning may be due to the less fluent translation.

Table 10. Difference of Translation Result in Idiomatic Category

	Data number 24
SL	You'll spend time both in the field conducting user research alongside Data Interpreters, as well as conducting desktop research, ensuring your finger is on the pulse of current topics as well as representing a wide array of voices.
TL 1	*Anda akan menghabiskan waktu melakukan penelitian pengguna di lapangan bersama Data Interpreters, serta melakukan penelitian desktop, menjaga jari Anda pada pulsa topik saat ini dan mewakili berbagai sudut pandang.*
TL 2	*Anda akan menghabiskan waktu di lapangan untuk melakukan riset pengguna bersama Penerjemah Data, serta melakukan riset desktop, memastikan bahwa Anda selalu mengikuti perkembangan topik terkini serta mewakili beragam suara.*

Based on the data number 24 (Table 10), subcategory **idiomatic** translation, the source: "ensuring your finger is on the pulse of current topics" in the TL 1 it translated through literall way "*menjaga jari Anda pada pulsa topik saat ini*". From the translation results of TL 1, it can be observed that the translator translates literally or translates word for word making it lose the understanding of the context of the text content and has a low semantic value. However, in the TL 2, it translated into "*memastikan bahwa Anda selalu mengikuti perkembangan topik terkini*". It shows that the translator made adjustments so that the expression can be understood and accepted in Indonesian.

Table 11. Difference of Translation Result in Idiomatic Category

	Data number 21
SL	Great media organizations don't operate in isolation — they're engaged with the world and feed off of the environment and people around them.
TL 1	*Organisasi media yang hebat tidak beroperasi secara terpisah, mereka terlibat dengan dunia dan memberi makan lingkungan dan orang-orang di sekitarnya.*
TL 2	*Organisasi media yang hebat tidak beroperasi secara terpisah: mereka berinteraksi dengan dunia dan memelihara lingkungan serta orang-orang di sekitar mereka.*

The second data of **idiomatic** translation subcategory, data number 21 (Table 11), in the source the word "feed off" in TL 1 is translated as "*memberi makan*" whereas in TL 2, the translator uses literal translation. While in TL 2 it become "*memelihara lingkungan*" this shows the idiomatic translation strategy used. the strategy makes the translation product more positive and more acceptable. This is reinforced by (Guillot, 2020) that the word country culture which may be difficult to translate will more often, the lack of bias can be in the frame of a more general term or a more detailed understanding.

Table 12. Difference of Translation Result in Idiomatic Category

	Data number 23
SL	Remember, themes shouldn't be obvious, such as 'people are bored on their morning commute' but rather deeper human meanings that we intrinsically know are true but wouldn't notice at first glance, such as 'people want to use their commute time to educate themselves.'

TL 1	*Ingat, tema tidak harus terlihat jelas, seperti 'orang-orang bosan dalam perjalanan pagi mereka', tetapi lebih pada makna manusiawi yang lebih dalam yang pada dasarnya kita tahu bahwa itu benar, tetapi tidak akan kita sadari pada pandangan pertama, seperti 'orang-orang ingin menggunakan waktu perjalanan mereka untuk mengedukasi diri mereka sendiri'.*
TL 2	*Perlu diingat bahwa tema tidak harus tersaji dengan gamblang, seperti orang-orang yang merasa bosan saat memulai aktivitas mereka di pagi hari. Lebih baik mencari makna yang lebih dalam, yang sebenarnya kita ketahui tetapi mungkin tidak langsung disadari, seperti orang-orang yang memanfaatkan waktu sela perjalanan untuk belajar."*

In the third data of **idiomatic** translation subcategory, data number 23 (Table 12), the source "on their morning commute" is translated in TL 1 literally and word to word into "*perjalanan pagi mereka*". While in TL 2 it becomes "*memulai aktivitas mereka di pagi hari*". Then the source "human meanings that we intrinsically know are true but wouldn't notice at first glance" Translated literally in TL 1 "*makna manusiawi yang lebih dalam yang pada dasarnya kita tahu bahwa itu benar, tetapi tidak akan kita sadari pada pandangan pertama*" become "*makna yang lebih dalam, yang sebenarnya kita ketahui tetapi mungkin tidak langsung disadari ...*". Both TL 1 and TL 2 convey the original meaning, but the second translation is closer to the SL and is clearer without clausal additions that make the sentence seem too complicated. With the transposition strategy used by the translator to break the sentence into two, the core of the sentence can be more acceptable (Suryawinata, 2003). However, as stated by Leksananda (2023), translators have a responsibility to make readers feel comfortable reading translated works.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and the discussion, the result of the translation task shows that the subject has experienced a significant increase in the quality of the translation. The improvement occurs on the level of accuracy, clarity and naturalness. This causes readability and acceptability of the translation result in the target language (Indonesian). Therefore, the translator is regarded as more professional. It obviously implies on the translator's understanding on the meaning of words from the context and applies double-checking the meaning of words, so that the given two texts achieve equivalency. However, this research found out the issues related semantic and structural aspects. Further research is needed to investigate advanced aspects of translation quality, such as idiomatic translation. Overall, the study implies significant improvement in the product of translation.

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