

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the writer provides the findings and discussion of research question: “How do the clarity indicators of translation vary in skripsi, thesis, and dissertation about translation quality assessment??”

4.1 Data Description

The primary data in this study were taken from two students’ *skripsi* from English Department of Universitas Negeri Jakarta, one thesis from Universitas Sebelas Maret, one dissertation from Universitas Sumatera Utara, and the secondary data were taken from the interview transcriptions and worksheet with five professional translators. The writer analyzed the clarity indicators in translation in the discussion on chapter 4 in the *skripsi*, thesis and dissertation. Besides, the interview and worksheet attempted to get information from the professional translators about their knowledge of clarity indicators in translation. The respondents were chosen with convenient/ accidental sampling. Moreover, the interview is important because it gave clearer information related to the analysis of skripsi, thesis, and dissertation..

4.2 Findings

The findings reveals that there are twelve clarity indicators of translation from the discussion in this study, those are: 1). The translated text connects words and sentences briefly and clearly, 2). The translated text conveys the essence of the message of the original language well, 3). The target text (TT) able to clearly deliver not only the explicit messages of the Source Text (ST) but also the implicit meanings, subtle nuance and logical meanings, 4). The translation has all the ease of original compositions, in which the style and manner of writing should be the same as the original, 5). The translation able to maintains the dynamics of the original Source Language Text (SLT). Maintaining the dynamics of the original source text means that the translation is presented in such a way that it will evoke the same response as the Source Text (ST) attempted to evoke, 6). The sentence structures of target text arranged well and the sentence are not translated by using word by word strategy, 7). The structures of the Target Text (TT) are not too faithful with the Source Language (SL), 8). The translation able to reproduce the messages of Source Text (ST) in ways that fit into culture and custom of Target Language (TL) readers, rather than just grammatically correct translations, 9). The sentences of the Target Text (TT) are logic and not too long, 10). The translation has the appropriate size of type, punctuation, spelling, size of margins and space between lines, and the meaning and the message does not deviate or change, 11). There are no much repetition in the Target Text (TT), and 12). The sentences structure in the Target Text (TT) is quite effective and does not contradict with the source language text.

4.3 Discussion

In this subchapter, the discussion begins with the two *skripsi* which were conducted by English Department of Universitas Negeri Jakarta students. Afterwards, the writer analyzed one thesis from Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta student and one dissertation from Universitas Sumatera Utara. And the last, the writer analyzed the interview transcription and worksheet with the five professional translators.

4.3.1 *Skripsi*

The two *skripsi* in this study later named as *skripsi 1* and *skripsi 2* in order to differentiate one another.

4.3.1.1 *Skripsi 1*

The *skripsi 1* was conducted in 2010 by A.W. as the English Department of Universitas Negeri Jakarta student. This *skripsi* was entitled “Interraters’ Judgement of Clarity, Accuracy, and Naturalness of Google Translate”. The study was aimed to analyze how clear, accurate, and natural Google Translate in translating technical texts. The study was conducted by using descriptive analytical method through questionnaire. To support the study, the author of *skripsi 1* used three interraters who had experienced in translation to fill the questionnaire on evaluating the Clarity, Accuracy, and Naturalness principles by Larson. From the data, the author of *skripsi 1* concluded that the translations by Google Translate was unclear because there were some mistakes in translating some words from source language to target language, and the grammatical structure of source language cannot be transferred clearly.

The author of *skripsi* 1 explained the interraters' judgement about clarity in English-Indonesian translation text in using Google Translate. The examples below show the clarity and unclarity of Google Translate in translating texts.

Sentence 1:

B.Su : If you build the bee body, Wei told **Wood**, I can make the brain.

B.Sa : *Jika Anda membangun tubuh lebah, Wei mengatakan **Kayu**,
saya dapat membuat otak.*

The sentence above was totally unclear because the translation used word by word strategy and the structure of the sentence did not arrange well. As seen above, the word “Wood” is translated to be “Kayu” whereas “Wood“ in here is the name of person. Therefore, the Google Translate made a totally unclear translation.

The next example shows another mistake done by Google Translate.

Sentence 2:

B.Su : *RUU Tak Terkait **Kasus Century**.*

B.Sa : Bill No Related **Cases Century**.

The sentence above was not clearly understandable because the structure of the target text is too faithful with the source text. It can be seen in the translation of “*Kasus Century*” to be “Cases Century”. In this case, Google Translate kept the structure of the target text as same as the structure of the source text but, consequently, it has distorted the message of the text.

The next example below is the unclear translation because the information in the target text did not convey clearly to the readers.

Sentence 3:

B.Su : Juru bicara **bidang hukum Menteri keuangan** Indra Surya menyampaikan hal itu kepada **Kompas**, senin (4/1), menanggapi pemberitaan **Kompas** sebelumnya tentang DPR yang **berhati-hati merespons surat** Presiden Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono tentang RUU pencabutan Perppu JPSK.

B.Sa : A spokesman of the **Ministry of Finance law**, Indra Surya convey it to the **compass**, Monday (4/1), responding to news the previous **compass** of the House of **caution letter** responding to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on the draft revocation Perppu JPSK.

The sentence above was totally unclear because the passive and active forms were miserable, so it made the information did not convey clearly to the readers. The problem in this sentence is still same with the second sentence which the structure of the target text was too faithful with the source language. Also, the word “*Kompas*” which was translated to be “compass” is inappropriate.

The next example shows the example of unclear translation because Google Translate did not pay attention in the context of the sentence.

Sentence 4:

B.Su : **Wood** could **tweak** his fly’s flight system so that the RoboBee could lift off and hover in place like **real bees** do, but he and Wei, both electrical engineers at Harvard University, knew they would need help replicating a bee’s other traits.

B.Sa : **Kayu** dapat **men-tweak-nya** sistem penerbangan lalat sehingga RoboBee bisa lepas landas dan melayang-layang di tempat seperti **lebah nyata** lakukan, tapi ia dan Wei, baik insinyur listrik di Harvard University, tahu bahwa mereka akan membutuhkan bantuan lebah meniru sifat-sifat lainnya.

The author of the *skripsi* 1 stated that the sentence above was absolutely unclear because Google Translate worked literally by ignoring the context of the sentences, and there was no editing process. Also, the style and manner of writing in the target text were not the same as the original.

The following example shows the mistranslation done by Google Translate because it used addition strategy.

Sentence 5:

B.Su : For air travelers who don't easily adapt to changing time zones, **a good night's sleep** upon **landing** is **one** step closer.

B.Sa : Untuk penumpang yang tidak mudah beradaptasi dengan perubahan zona waktu, **malam yang cukup tidur** di atas **arahan** merupakan **salah satu** langkah lebih dekat.

The sentence above was unclear because Google Translate mistranslated and made an addition to the target text. The addition actually was not related to the source text. Moreover, the sentence was unclear because Google Translate cannot transfer the grammatical structure of source language to target language clearly.

From the findings above, the writer arranged the conclusions of the study concerning about the clarity in translation, as shown in the table below:

No	Conclusion
1	Google Translate choose the incorrect words and the structure of sentence is still the same with the source language.
2	The structures of the translation by GT are too faithful with the source text. The passive and active forms are also look miserable, so the information does not clearly conveyed at all.
3	The sentence translated by GT uses word by word strategy and the structure does not arrange well.
4	The sentence is unclear because Google Translate cannot transfer the grammatical structure of source language to target language clearly.
5	The sentence is unclear because Google Translate mistranslated and makes an addition to the text which is translated. The addition actually is not related to the source text.
6	The sentence is unclear because Google Translate works literally by ignoring the context of the sentences, the style and manner of writing in the target text are not the same as the original, and there is no editing process.

Table 4.1. Table of Clarity in Skripsi 1

From the discussion in *skripsi 1* above, it can be concluded that there are some indicators to make a clear translation, those are: a translation uses correct words and the structure of sentence should be the same with the source language, the structures of the translated text should not too faithful with the source language, the passive and active forms should be clear, the sentence in translated text should not word by word and the structure should arrange well, and the words and sentences in the Target Text (TT) should be connected briefly and clearly. In addition, the translation should have all the ease of original compositions in source text. This means the style and manner of writing in the Target Text (TT) should be the same as the original.

4.3.1.2 Skripsi 2

The *Skripsi 2* as the data source in this study was entitled *The Translation's Quality of English Department Students of State University of Jakarta*. This *skripsi* was conducted by the author P.M. from English Department of Universitas Negeri Jakarta in 2007. This research was using descriptive analytical method and the aim of the study was to find out whether the translation of the English Language and Literature (ELL) students of 2001 academic year of English Department of State University of Jakarta had fulfilled the aspect of accuracy, naturalness and clarity. The participants of this study were 23 persons of third-year students of English Language and Literature (ELL) enrolled at the English Department of State University of Jakarta in 2001 academic year. The sources of data of this study were the script of Ananda Lewis show and were collected through a questionnaire. Hereinafter, the writer was using Machali's indicators (see Appendix VII) of assessing the translation to assess the student translated text. The result and conclusion about clarity in translation of this study is presented on the table below:

No.	Result of ELL Students' Translation	Explanations
1	The translation did not clear enough and understandable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The translation did not have all the ease of the original composition and the message did not understood by the readers. -The translated text did not convey the essence of the message of the original language well. - There were one or two mistakes that makes each sentences or phrases did not understood clearly. - The sentences of the translated text were too long, illogical and self-contradictory. - Unable to maintain the dynamics of the original source language text.
2	The translation was clear enough and understandable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The translation had the ease of the original composition - The sentences of the translated text was not too long and logic.
3	The translation was clear and understandable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The translation had all of the ease of the original composition of the source language text. - The translated text conveyed the essence of the message of the original language well, so the people could readily understandable the message. -The translation was using the appropriate grammatical and lexical in the sentence connectives to the entire text.

Table 4.2. Table of Clarity in Skripsi 2

The author of the *skripsi 2* underlined several points to be considered as the interpretations of clarity in translation. As seen in the example below is the unclear translation done by ELL student.

Sentence 1:

B.Su : Hey, you guys, welcome to today's show. I want to **do a little rerun**. We've done a lot in one short year. We've helped people get better in their relationship, and we've had a lot of winners on this show. Some people won money, some people won things that changed their lives, and **we love giving things away**. So today might be one of my favorites, 'cause when you come here, you never know **what you're gonna win**.

B.Sa : *Hei, kamu semua, selamat datang di acara kami. Ini **tahun yang singkat**. Kami menolong orang untuk mendapatkan hidup dan hubungan yang lebih baik. Beberapa orang menang dan dapat merubah hidup mereka. Hari ini menjadi salah satu dari favorit saya. Karena saat anda datang, anda tidak akan tahu **siapa yang akan menang**.*

The sentences above were categorized as unclear translation because the translated text was too long, illogical and self-contradictory. Moreover, it was also unable to maintain the dynamics of the original source language text.

The next example shows the example of unclear translation due to the message in the target text.

Sentence 2:

B.Su : Lewis: **What can I say?** We love surprises on this show. From **deserving moms...**

B.Sa : Lewis: Kita punya banyak kejutan. Untuk **menghormati ibu**.

The translation above does not have original composition in the source text and the message in the target language text cannot be understood clearly by the readers. This can be indicated that the sentence 1 and sentence 2 do not clear enough and understandable for the target text readers. Otherwise, the next example shows the clear translation due to the message and the structure of the target text.

Sentence 3:

B.Su : Penny: I was gonna take the green one and my niece kept telling me to **take the blue**.

B.Sa : Penny: *Saya akan mengambil yang hijau tapi keponakan saya menyuruh yang biru.*

The translation above had the ease of the original composition and the readers can understand the message. Furthermore, the sentences of the translated text was not too long and logic. Thus, it can be categorized as the clear enough and understandable translation. Afterwards, the following example also shows the clear translation due to the grammatical, lexical, and the strategy used by ELL students in translating the text.

Sentence 4 :

B.Su : Mr. William H. Gray III: I got some good news for you..

B.Sa : *Mr. William H. Gray III: Aku punya berita baik untukmu.*

The translated text above conveyed the essence of the message of the original language clearly, so the readers could readily understand the message. Moreover, the grammatical and lexical in the translation above was appropriate and the sentence did not translated by using word by word strategy. Thus, it can be categorized as the clear and understandable translation.

The author of *skripsi 2* concluded that most of the ELL students have fulfilled the criteria of clarity, accuracy, and naturalness. It means that the translation of ELL students had good enough to be categorized as a clear translation. From the findings, it is noticed that the translation has not fulfilled the criteria of clarity because the ELL students had insufficient information or knowledge about the script.

From the findings, it can be identified that the score of the clarity, accuracy and naturalness of students' translation are not too distant from one to another. It means that there is a close relationship between the clarity, accuracy and naturalness in translation. Therefore, it is proved as International Bible Society (2004) stated in its journal, that the ultimate translation should cover all of these criteria:

$C + A - N$	Stilted, "precise" language that grates on the ear
$C + N - A$	Clear communication of the wrong message
$A + N - C$	No message or the wrong message.

Table 4.3. Table of Translation Criteria of International Bible Society

From the table above, it can be concluded that the clarity in translation is the important thing beside the accuracy and naturalness. Conveying the clear message in translation is the significant thing for the translator. Therefore, the translation should be able to convey the messages of Source Text (ST) into clear Target Language (TL) expressions. This means that the translator should be able to reproduce the messages of Source Text (ST) that fit into culture and custom of Target Language (TL) readers, rather than just grammatically correct translations.

From the findings of the *skripsi* 2 above, there are some indicators of clarity in translation that can be obtained. The writer concluded that the translation should be clear and understandable in order to make the message readily understood by the reader. Moreover, the translated text should convey the essence of the message of the original language well. Each sentences and phrases in the translated text also should

be understood clearly, in which the sentences should not too long, not illogical, and not self-contradictory. The translated text should use appropriate grammatical and lexical in the sentence connectives to the entire text. And, the sentence structure should arrange well and the sentence does not translated word by word.

4.3.2 Thesis

The thesis as the data source in this study was entitled “*Strategi Penerjemahan dan Kualitas Terjemahan Buku Manual Handphone Nokia 1600 dari Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia*” was conducted by P.I.A from English Department of Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta in 2008. This research was aimed to describe the translation strategies used in translating Nokia 1600 Handphone manual textbook from English into Indonesian. Besides, the research had a purpose to describe the translation quality of this manual textbook. Type of this research was qualitative descriptive. All of the words, phrases, and sentences in this Nokia 1600 handphone manual textbook become the data as well as the sample of this research. To assess the translation quality, the research involved 3 raters to assess the accuracy and the naturalness, 3 readers to assess the clarity and readability and 1 expert to check the validity of the data. The writer used Nababan instrument in assessing translation quality.

Related to the translation quality, the result shows that the translation quality of Nokia 1600 handphone manual textbook from English into Indonesia was good from the 3 aspects point of view: accuracy, naturalness, and clarity based on Barnwell

theory (In Suryawinata, 2003). In the discussion about the clarity, the author of thesis concluded that the manual textbook of Nokia 1600 was hard to be understood by the reader. This was happened because the manual textbook here was kind of pragmatic text which gives priority to the simplicity of the language. In other hand, in this study the author of thesis made conclusion about the relationship between translation strategy and the author classified the clarity in translation into three parts, as follows:

A. Totally Unclear Translation

A translation is said to be unclear if the whole phrases or sentences in the Target Language Text (TLT) cannot be understood by the reader. From the 665 data points in this study, as many as 13 data points was belong to the category as Totally Unclear Translation. Some examples of the data can be seen in the example below:

Sentence 1:

Source Text: These **limits** are part of comprehensive guidelines and establish permitted **levels of RF energy** for the general population.

Target Text: *Batasan ini merupakan bagian dari peraturan menyeluruh dan menetapkan **tingkat energi RF** yang diperbolehkan untuk masyarakat umum.*

The example above can be categorized as the totally unclear translation because the words or terms *limits*, *the level of RF*, and *energy* were not explained clearly, so that the common readers cannot understand the text easily. The second example of totally unclear translation is shown below.

Sentence 2:

Source Text: If it is displayed after the word, the word is not in the dictionary.

Target Text: *Jika ditampilkan setelah kata, kata tersebut tidak ada di dalam kamus.*

From the example above, it can be inferred that the translation had a low level of clarity because the sentence cannot be clearly understood by the reader. This could be due to the words or specific terms are not explained clearly, so that the common target language readers cannot understand the text easily.

B. Elusive Translation

A translation is categorized as elusive translation by looking at the phrases or sentences in Target Language Text (TLT) which can be less understood by the reader. In this study, there were 90 data points (13.54%) of the 665 data points, which were appertained to the category of elusive translation. Some of those data can be seen below.

Sentence 3:

Source Text: Switch off near **blasting**.

Target Text: *Nonaktifkan di dekat **ledakan**.*

The example above appertained to the category of elusive translation because there were certain words which cannot be understood by the reader. For example, the word '*ledakan*', which was not described in detail what is meant by '*ledakan*'. The next example shows the example of elusive translation due to the translation strategy used by the translator.

Sentence 4:

Source Text: Note: Avoid touching this connector as it is sensitive to **electrostatic discharge**.

Target Text: *Catatan: Jangan sentuh konektor ini karena sensitif terhadap pelepasan muatan listrik statis.*

The translated above was difficult to be understood by the target reader because the translator tends to use naturalization translation strategy. Consequently, the readers cannot understand the overall meaning of those terms.

C. Clear Translation

The indicators used to assess a clear translation are: the entire phrases and sentences in the text Target Language Text can be understood easily by the readers. There were 562 data points in this study from 665 data items, which were included in the category Clear translation. The following example shows the translation that meets the indicators to be a clear translation.

Sentence 4:

Source Text: Only qualified personnel **may install** or repair this product.

Target Text: *Hanya teknisi ahli yang **diperbolehkan** memasang atau memperbaiki produk ini.*

There is no problem in the translation above because the translator paid attention on the context and stylistic elements of the source text. The translator used the transposition strategy in the process of this translation. The translator changed the active form into passive form in order to transfer the meaning clearly to the readers. The next example shows another clear translation in the manual textbook of Nokia 1600.

Sentence 4:

Source Text: Genuine Enhancements.

Target Text: *Perangkat Tambahan Asli.*

The example above shows the translation which appertained as Clear Translation, by means the reader can understand the whole meaning of a phrase and text contained in the target text. There is no problem in this translation because the reader can easily understand the entire phrase contained in the target language text.

In this study, the writer made conclusion related to aspects of clarity not only in the discussion about the translator but also the readers of the target text. From the thesis above, the unclear translation occurred if the target text reader has difficulty in understanding specific terms in the Target Language Text (TLT). This could be happened because the Source Language Texts (SLT) as the data source in this thesis are type of pragmatic text which promotes the simplicity of language form. In the other hand, the reader cannot understand those terms because of the limitations of understanding about the term. For instance, the terms: *standard charger, travel charger, headset, RF, SAR, hacking, etc.* were maintained using foreign terms in the target language text. Otherwise, the terms *predictive, conversion, authentication, access*, are some examples of the terms that have been adapted in its target language text. However, the adjustment of the source language terms cannot represent and indicate the intended meaning in Source Language Text.

Moreover, in this paper the author of the thesis gave some input to the translator deals with aspects of the clarity in translation, those are: 1). avoid

unnecessarily vague or indirect language, 2). check for correct use of specific terminology, 3). check for the clear structure of the target text, 4). avoid using long sentences or paragraphs, and 5). avoid using repetition.

4.3.3 Dissertation

The dissertation as the data source in this study was entitled “*Dampak Teknik, Metode, dan Ideologi Penerjemahan Pada Kualitas Terjemahan Teks Medical-Surgical Nursing Dalam Bahasa Indonesia*” This study was conducted in 2009 by R.S from Sekolah Pascasarjana Universitas Sumatera Utara. The objectives of this study were: (1) to formulate translation techniques applied to translate “Medical-Surgical Nursing” text into *Bahasa Indonesia*, (2) to describe translation methods chosen, (3) to interpret translation ideologies adopted, and (4) to assess the impact of the translation techniques, methods and ideologies on the quality of the translated text into *Bahasa Indonesia*. This study was applying descriptive-qualitative research as a case study and was oriented to translation product which is involving objective and affective aspects. The sources of data for this study consist of documents, key informants, and respondents which was selected with purposive sampling technique. The documents referred to the first chapter of “Medical-Surgical Nursing” and its translation in *bahasa Indonesia*. The key informants constitute one translation expert and three medical practitioners and the respondents were five medical students. The research data were collected with document analysis, questionnaires, and in-depth

interview and analyzed using an interactive data analysis technique. The writer was combined the Larson's clarity theory and Nababan's readability theory.

The author of dissertation put the clarity assessment scale as seen in the table below:

Scale	Definition	Conclusion
3	The word, phrase, clause, and sentence translation can be understood easily by the readers.	High level of clarity and readability
2	In general, the translation can be understood by the reader, but there are certain parts that should be read more than one to understand the translation clearly.	Medium level of clarity and readability
1	Translation difficult to understand by the reader.	Low level of clarity and readability

Table 4.4 Table of Clarity Assessment Scale by Nababan (2004) with modification

Based on the table of clarity assessment above, the author of dissertation divided the clarity of translation into two categories; those are High Degree of Clarity and Less Degree of Clarity. From 522 data sources in this dissertation, 493 (96.29 %) data had a high degree of clarity, and 19 (3.71 %) data had a less degree of clarity. Meanwhile, the less degree of clarity tend to be caused by the use of ungrammatical sentences, and of misunderstanding by the target readers which was caused by the use of terms that seem '*foreign*' and unfamiliar for the readers, and improper collocation. The examples of both high degree clarity and less degree clarity are shown below.

1. High Degree of Clarity

A translation is called having a high degree of clarity and legibility if words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences can be easily understood clearly by the reader. The example of the high degree of clarity would be stated below.

Example of High Degree of Clarity:

B.Su : The eye is literally a window to the brain, as 90% of information reaches the brain through the eyes.

B.Sa : Mata merupakan jendela otak, karena 90% informasi yang diperoleh otak didapat melalui mata.

The example above shows the translation which is categorized as having high degree of clarity. There is no problem in this translation because the reader can easily understand the entire phrase contained in the target language text.

2. Less Degree of Clarity

A translation is called as having the less degree of clarity if the translation can be understood by the common readers but there are certain parts that should be read more than one to clearly understand the translation. The problems in here are related to: 1). the use of foreign terms that seem to not be familiar to the reader, 2). Improper collocation, and 3). The Indonesian word that has not been unusual for the reader and typos. Each of those problems would be presented below.

Example of the use of foreign terms:

B.Su : Increase fluids, such as **Pedialyte**, immediately.

B.Sa : Menambah cairan-cairan seperti **pedialyte** sesegera mungkin.

From the example above, it can be concluded that the translation has a less degree of clarity because the sentence cannot be clearly understood by the reader.

This could be due to the words or specific terms are not explained clearly, so that the common target language readers cannot understand the text easily. The word ‘Pedialyte’ above translated into target text by keeping the same word because there is no equivalent word in the target language.

The next example shows the translation that has less degree clarity in the use of improper collocation.

Example of the use of improper collocation:

B.Su : Ptosis. **Dropping of one eyelid.**

B.Sa : Ptosis. **Jatuhnya satu kelopak mata.**

From the example above, it can be concluded that the translation has a less degree of clarity because the sentence the translation used improper collocation. In this case, the translation of “*Dropping of one eyelid*” into “*Jatuhnya satu kelopak mata*” is not appropriate. The translator used improper collocation and kept the structure of the target text as same as the structure of the source text which can distort the message of the text.

The next example shows the less degree translation by using the unusual target language word.

Example of the use of unusual Indonesian word for the reader:

B.Su : No **pressure dressings** should ever be applied.

B.Sa : Tindakan **pebebatan** seharusnya tidak boleh dilakukan.

The sentence above was not clearly understandable because the translator used unusual target language word. As seen in the translation of “*Pressure dressings*” to be “*pebebatan*”. In this case, the translator used the word “pebebatan” which is

unfamiliar with the target language reader, consequently, it has distorted the message of the text.

From the explanations above, the writer gathered all the reason why the translation was said as having high degree clarity and less degree clarity. A translation is called having a high degree of clarity if words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences can be easily understood clearly by the reader. Meanwhile, the less degree of clarity tend to be caused by the use of ungrammatical sentences, and of misunderstanding by the target readers which was caused by the use of terms that seem '*foreign*' and unfamiliar for the readers, and improper collocation.

4.2.4 Interview

The interview in this study was conducted to the five respondents. The respondents were the professional translators. The writer conducted the interview after the respondents finished working on the given worksheet. The questions in interview aimed to support the answers of the respondents in the worksheet. The interview was conducted from 23rd August until 17th October 2013.

4.2.4.1 Worksheet

The worksheet in this study was used to obtain data related to the translation clarity assessment of the sentences contained in a given text, and the respondents' explanations about the clarity of the translated text. The writer gave two translated English-Indonesian to the respondents and they should evaluate and give comment whether the translated text is already clear or unclear. Those texts were taken from

Harian Surya (February, 7th 1993) entitled *The Luncheon* (W. Somerset Maugham). By using worksheet, it was expected that data obtained for the indicators of clarity in translation was not subjective. This worksheet had two types of questions: (1) The first question was closed-ended type, it means that the writer gave multiple answers to questions, whether the text is totally clear, quite clear, or totally unclear, and the respondents simply chose the answer that has been provided. (2) The second question was open-ended type, it means that the writers provided the opportunity for the respondents to give explanations, arguments, and statements related to the answer of the first question. The respondents for this worksheet were 5 professional translators; which are 4 company translators and 1 free translator. They were chosen with convenient/ accidental sampling. The two table below are the example of worksheet texts.

Teks No.	Source Text	Target Text
1.	I <u>caught sight of her</u> at the play, and in answer to <u>her beckoning</u> I went over <u>during the interval</u> and sat down beside her.	<u>Saya melihatnya</u> di suatu pertunjukan drama. Dan sebagai balasan terhadap <u>lambaian tangannya</u> , saya hampiri dia <u>selama waktu istirahat</u> dan duduk di sampingnya.

4.5a Table of Example of Worksheet Text 1

Teks No.	Source Text	Target Text
2.	<u>It was long time since I had last seen her</u> , and if someone had not mentioned her name I <u>hardly think I would have recognized her</u> . <u>She addressed me brightly</u> .	<u>Hal itu terjadi setelah beberapa lama sejak kami tidak saling bertemu, sejak terakhir kali saya berjumpa dengannya</u> . Dan jika tidak ada seseorang yang menyebutkan namanya, <u>saya kira saya tidak akan mampu mengenalnya lagi. Ia saya sapa dengan ceria</u> .

4.5b Table of Example of Worksheet Text 2

In this worksheet, the respondents asked to evaluate the two translated texts and then they asked to fill in the table of clarity which were divided into three criteria: Clear (A), Less Clear (B), and Unclear (C). The 5 respondents in this study are named as R1 until R5. The table below summarized the results of the evaluation by the five respondents. The respondents answered the worksheet whether the text is clear or not with marking the options A = Clear, B = Less Clear, or C = Unclear. The writer interviewed the respondents in order to get brief explanation about the answers. Here are the details of the worksheet and interview results:

	Text 1			Text 2		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
R1		√				√
R2	√				√	
R3	√			√		
R4	√					√
R5	√					√
Total	4	1	0	1	1	3

4.6 Table of Results of the Worksheet

From the table above, the column of text 1 shows that most of the respondents (4 from 5 respondents) 80% generally agreed the text is clear, 1 respondent (20%) answered that the text is less clear, and none of the respondent answered the text is unclear. In the text 2, it shows that 60% (3 from 5 respondents) or half of the respondents agreed that the text is unclear, 20% (1 respondent) said that less clear, and the other 20% (1 respondent) said that the text is clear.

Moreover, it can be concluded that the text 1 was considered as clear translation. On the contrary, the text 2 was considered as unclear translation. Based on the results of the interview, the respondents provided feedback about the problems of unclarity occurs in both the translated text. Respondent 1 gave explanation that the first text was clear and precise both in grammatical and lexical, and the message was being conveyed properly. But for the second text, the respondent 1 explained that the text is grammatically incorrect and it did not make the readers clearly understand the meaning. This happened because there are a lot of repetitions. Therefore, the message in the source language cannot be conveyed properly to the target language. The respondent 1 also explained that the message conveyed in the first text already makes sense, the sentence structure were not too long, quite effective and did not contradict with the source language text. But in the second text, the sentence structures were too long and less coherent. The second text should be made more effective, a good choice of words should also be considered so that the readers of the target language can read it more comfortable and the message can be delivered as a whole. The second text was still not seen as a good translation and does not considered as clear translation.

The respondent 2 and 3 gave the same comments about both of the texts. They mentioned that the first text had been good both in grammatical and lexical. The meaning contained in the source language of the first text had been delivered perfectly to the target language. Moreover, the meaning conveyed in the target language text already makes sense, not too long and did not contradict with the source language text. Also, the sentences in the target language text were not wordy and too

long. In the other hand, the sentence structure in the second text was too faithful with the source language. This may lead to the unclarity and misunderstanding for the target language readers. The translation of the second text became less clear and may lead to the confusion for the target language readers.

The respondent 4 and 5 explained that both of the texts had been quite good in grammatical and lexical. The meaning conveyed from the source language to the target language was quite good and intact. The message in the target language makes sense, but there were some sentences that tend to be too tortuous. For the lay reader, this may cause a little confusion. And also, the clarity contained in the target language was still slightly deficient.

Hereinafter, the respondents were asked to give comments to a phrase or sentence that was underlined in both of the two texts which were considered to cause the lack of clarity in translation. The respondent 1 gave comment about the phrase, "It was a long time since I had last seen her" which was translated into "*Hal itu terjadi setelah beberapa lama sejak kami tidak saling bertemu, sejak terakhir kali saya berjumpa dengannya*" seemed difficult to understand, too long and tortuous. It should be made more compact and avoid the repetition of words so that the sentence becomes more effective and efficient. According to respondent 1, the phrases "addressed me" and "brightly" which was translated into "*sapa saya*" and "*ceria*" were not deemed as a clear translation. Respondent 1 explained that the translator should be consistent in translating the text. Translation of those two phrases was too

short and it may caused to incoherency with the previous sentences. Respondent 1 also advised that the phrase "*Ia sapa saya*" can be replaced with "*Ia menyapa saya*".

The respondent 2 & 4 evaluated that the phrase "It was a long time since I had last seen her" which was translated into "*Hal itu terjadi setelah beberapa lama sejak kami tidak saling bertemu, sejak terakhir kali saya berjumpa dengannya*", was awkward, hard to understand and the structure is too long. The phrase can be deducted so it may not cause the ambiguity for the target language readers. The phrases tend to be convoluted, clearly seen as a translation product, and did not meet the elements of being as a good clarity in translation. Respondent 4 assumed that the translator of the text tends to use translation addition strategy, as seen in the beginning of the phrase, "It was long time..." which is translated into "*Sejak beberapa lama...*" was considered too long. Then, Respondent 4 gave suggestion to replace the phrase as "*Sudah lama ...*" in order to make it more efficient. Subsequently, the respondent 2 & 4 mentioned that the translation of both two words "addressed me" and "brightly" into "*sapa saya*" and "*ceria*" can be clearly understood by the target language readers. The target language was not too faithful with the source language.

Furthermore, writers also asked all of the respondents about the criteria of a good translation and the indicators of clarity that should be noted in assessing the translation. The respondent 1 stated that the criteria of a good translation are: the translation must be able to well-transfer the meaning and the message which is contained in the source language, with regard in the using of grammar and punctuations. Respondent 1 also said that the choice of words should be well-chosen

and the sentence should be effective, efficient and not too wordy so that the readers can easily and clearly understand the whole translated text. In addition, Respondent 1 mentioned the clarity indicators that should be considered in assessing translation if the translation can be clearly, comfortably and easily read by readers of the target language so that the messages and meanings can be delivered intact.

A good translation, as mentioned by the Respondent 2, occurs when the message is conveyed from the source language into the target language perfectly without any interference, so that the reader can understand the contents of the text as a whole. Related to the matter of the translation clarity, Respondent 3 stated that the translator should use the grammatical structures, lexical, punctuation and word choice properly. In the translation process, the translator does not use the word-by-word translation strategy so that the reader can understand very well and clearly.

Hereinafter, Respondent 4 gave explanation that there are three criteria of a good translation, containing: the accuracy of language which is how accurate the translated text, clearness or clarity which is how the target text clearly understood by the readers, and naturalness that is how a natural the reader understand target text. In addition, translation is said to have a good level of clarity, as stated by Respondent 5, when the size of type, punctuation, spelling, size of margins and space between lines are appropriate, and the meaning and the message does not deviate or change.

From the analysis of the interview and assessment text above, the writer draw conclusion about the indicators of clarity in translation. The clarity in translation occurs if the translations fulfil these indicators: 1). the grammatical structures, lexical,

punctuation and word choice should properly used in the translation, 2). the message in the source language is conveyed perfectly without any interference to the target language, so that the reader can understand the contents of the text as a whole, 3). the translation should have the appropriate size of type, punctuation, spelling, size of margins and space between lines, and the meaning and the message does not deviate or change, 4). the translation should be able to maintain the dynamics of the original Source Language Text (SLT), 6). The sentence structures of target text arrange well and the sentence do not translate word by word strategy; 7). The structures of the Target Text (TT) should not too faithful with the Source Language (SL), 8). The sentences of the Target Text (TT) should be logic and not too long.

