

# Translation Quality on Wireless-network Terms in the Book of Wireless Networks First-step into Bahasa Indonesia: A Case Study on a Subject Reference Book at Computer and Networking Program

Yoyok S. Waluyo<sup>1</sup> and Defiana Arnaldy<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>State of Polytechnic Jakarta, Jl. Jl. Prof. DR. G.A. Siwabessy, Kukusan, Kecamatan Beji, Depok, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Informatics and Computer

Keywords: computer, network, nominal group, verbal group, wireless

Abstract: This research is a translation study. The study focuses on wireless-network term in one of reference books used for subjects in the program of Computer and Networking. The reference book explores and explains some definitions and concepts of wireless-network used in computer and some other applications. In translating the terms should be textually understood as what and how they are used for. Translation result should have accurate and comprehensive understanding so that it could not be mis-used. This research uses Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) approach to analyze and descriptive-qualitative method. Data will be in form of nominal and verbal group, then explained descriptively. Accurate and acceptability translation are used as indicator in assessing the quality. In assessing quality will be used a theory proposed by Nababan et.als. In getting sophisticated translation assessment will undergo a FGD (focus group discussion) with rater and translation expert. This research result hopefully contributes to catch better understanding on the terms. It would be developed as a handbook used for explaining terms in Bahasa Indonesia accurately in accordance with their concepts and usages.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Translation studies got its important roles in this recent 2 decades in accordance with sciences and technology developed. In technology a translator machine was designed to get fast and accurate as well as readable translation results. This informed us how technology is able to take a role transferring texts or message from one source language into another. The presence translator machine does not mean to degrade the role of translation theory. There are many texts could not be translated well using the machine, as narrative text. It is because the narrative texts need a skill of interpretation had by the translator. It means the machine undoubtedly could not do properly.

However, there were some researches tried to explain the significances of using the machine of translation. It could be read in research done by (AbuSa'aleek, 2016), (Zheng, 2015), that translation machine has a capability to store lot of words, phrases, and other linguistic units which used for in

translation activities. The linguistics units stored in the machine could be used for many times, and would get un-different meanings for several purposes. it means that it would get meaning of texts or messages in firmly consistency. For accuracy the machine can do translation well, but not surely in acceptance of meanings. That is why role of translator, meaning a person, still have importance, so that it will be caught equivalence degree of meaning among source and target texts or language. It is also why this study tries to discuss translation quality on wireless-network terms in handbook of Wireless Technology had translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

This study uses descriptive-qualitative ways to explore the idea of research. Data are terms of wireless networking meaning a qualitative data. This data, then, will be descriptively explored and

explained to get main discussion as purposes of study. Systemic Functional Linguistics is used to classify and categorize the terms into parts of speech as data to analyze. Using theory of translation and Translation Quality Assessment proposed by Nababan data are analyzed and discussed to find or meet the purposes of study.

### 3 UNDERPINNING THEORY

#### 3.1 Systemic Functional Grammar on Brief

Systemic Functional Grammar was proposed by M.A.K Halliday in the middle of 1970. Nowadays, the term of grammar is changed become linguistic, systemic functional linguistic (SFL). The main purpose for Halliday to create SFL “was not to orient the grammar to any single defined area of application, but to provide a general grammar for purposes of text analysis and interpretation” (Wang, 2014). SFL is used to seek the meaning of a certain texts based on the function of each words or clauses in the text. Halliday states that language has two meanings, namely ideational meaning and interpersonal meaning. In present, some linguists add the meaning with textual meaning. But Halliday states that both meanings are involved in textual meaning (Matthiesen, 2014).

Furthermore, SFL has high contribution in doing translation. Meanwhile, translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way any that the author intended the text’ (Newmark, 1988), and language relates to social function and context, a translator has a big task transferring the social and context from source to target. In doing this, equivalence is an important thing to fulfil making the similar or equivalent social and context among the source and target language. Catford states that a textual translation equivalence is thus that portion of a target language text which is changed when and only when a given portion of the source language is changed. In other word, doing equivalent translation means the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford, 1065). For this translation, Nida argued that there are two different types of equivalence, namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence (Shakerina, 2013).

Using systemic functional linguistic considering the use of meta-functions meaning, a text, written or spoken, can be received the meaning socially and its context. The ideology of writer can be detected by

knowing how words and clauses to reveal the type of writing or text. The intention represents the writer’s ideology. In regarding translation, the intention of writer must be caught by translator to get equivalent meaning in target language.

#### 3.2 Translation and Its Quality Assessment

In this recent era translation study has developed. It was facilitated by the existence of cross-cultural and information transformation among the globalized nations. This developed media and transformation objects translation study has rapidly raised in this 20th century (Cheung, 2013). This is also caused by undoubtedly cultural influences among the countries. The interaction of sciences and knowledges brought up a new culture so that does not appear the territorial barriers among the nations. That is why the role of translation study so important to bridge up the interactions of texts among them.

Culture so great influences in the process and results of translation (Akbari, 2013), (Wang, 2013). Meaning equivalences of sources and target texts, especially for narrative text, is the main purposes in doing the translation activities. In this case it is used to catch equivalences of meaning transferring from source to target text or language (Washbourne, 2016). Therefore, the result of translation must have well-alignment between source and target languages to meet the origin of translation results (Wilss, 2016). In obtaining those purposes, it needs to strive the meaning, not only on the textual, but it must also pay attention the contexts, as well as understanding the aims and purposes of doing translation (Xia, 2015), followed by some training and sustainable practices (Jean Fornasiero, 2013).

Translation activities did not spend on narrative texts, but also done for other knowledges (Baker, 2016), such as languages used for technical texts (Shuttleworth, 2013) and philosophy and religious texts (Harrison, 2015). The existence of translator machine could be as trigger translation activities applied for many sciences and technologies in this global era. The machine has great roles in accordance with its fast and accurate to do translation activities. However, it must be paid attention for assessing the quality of translation results. It means whether the translation results reveal equivalences of meaning as the sciences and technologies existed in the texts or not. In getting the equivalences meaning human factor still needed in many activities of translations. That is why it needs a theory called Translation Quality Assessment

(TQA), used for assessing the translation results has equivalence meaning to the source texts. Therefore, translator's competences on languages and linguistics must be supported by insight knowledges of culture and technology (Esfandiary, 2015). It is caused that assessing the translation result was not about a state, but it was more than the equivalence degree (Liu, 2011), (Horton, 1998).

In getting an assessment of translation quality showing the equivalence degree revealed in the result, it could be conducted by referring model of translation quality assessment proposed by Nababan, et.als (Nababan, 2004), (Nababan, 2010). This model explores a translation quality conveying 3 (three) elements, i.e. accurate, acceptability and readability. This element is indicated by numeric scale representing the quality. The scales are 3 point means high, 2 is medium or fair, and 1 means low the translation quality. When quality translation has 3 point accurate means the translation result on high quality. It is also used for the acceptability and readability. Using this assessing model of the quality translation will be measurable indicated by the numeric scale revealed. The numeric scale represents the equivalence degree whether the translation quality is high, medium or low level.

### 3.3 Findings and Discussion

#### 3.3.1 Shifting Parts of Speech

In doing translation it is undoubtedly relating with word forms or parts speech. The words are formatted in the structure of phrases or clauses. It needs a certain strategy to get the meaning of transferable texts. Leech and Short distinguish two different styles: transparent style and opaque style. The former shows the meaning of the text easily and directly, and the latter means that the meaning of the text is obscured by means of foregrounding and its interpretation is hence obstructed (Wang, 2010).

In another concept of translation, Vinay and Darbelnet, working in the field of comparative stylistics, extended a system of translation tenors. Some of them were direct or literal, but some of them were oblique and eventuate in various diversities between the source and the target texts (Golshan, 2016). In this case it possibly translating words or parts of speech changes from source to target texts. It could be there are changes noun word or nominal group in the source text becomes adjective in target text, or vice versa. It is also be in other parts of speech, i.e. noun becomes verb, noun

becomes adverb, adjective becomes verbs, adjective becomes adverbs, and verbs become adverbs.

This study found the shifting parts of speech from source to target texts. The number of shifting could be seen as the table below:

Table 1. Shifting Parts of Speech

No.	Shifting from Source to Target	Number of Shifting		Remarks
		Number	%	
1.	Nouns to Adjectives	32	10,39	
2.	Nouns to Verbs	14	4,55	
3.	Nouns to Adverbs	32	10,39	
4.	Adjectives to Verbs	11	3,57	
5.	Adjectives to Adverbs	15	4,87	
6.	Verbs to Adverbs	3	0,97	
7.	No shifting	201	65,26	
	Total words	308	100	

The table shows there are 34,74% of the words transferred differently from source to target texts. Shifting could be taken when the translator met a trouble to adapt meaning into target texts. The shifting will influence the way the reader of target texts to understand their meaning. It is caused the usage and positions of parts of speech sometimes differs from the source texts. In a certain case it could make different understanding the whole information existed in clauses.

The table also reveals there are no shifting for 201 words or 65,26%. It means type of parts of speech in source texts are in the same type in target texts. In this case translator put the words from source texts as well as to target texts. Translator has a problem to adapt the type into target texts. This makes the texts easier understood for readers who have scientific background in accordance with the wireless technology.

When the translator used similar types of parts of speech from source to target texts he/she tried to provide textual meaning for both languages in the texts. He/she did not want to reveal misunderstanding on the terms. He/she should provide additional explanation when the words were translated using another type part of speech. The textual meanings are gained by comprehending the concepts of terms. For an example, the word of 'network interface card' in the source, it will be understood well if this word is not translated into target language, 'kartu antar muka jaringan.'

In a case of shifting types, for example a word of 'propagation' in the source text is a noun, but it was

translated by ‘dirambatkan’ in the target text is a verb, it needs an explanation to lead an understanding of propagation concepts. Its definition, how the word works, and whatever related to propagation must be given to provide a true meaning, so that it could be translated using the verb of ‘dirambatkan’ in target language, Bahasa Indonesia. It will make difficulties for reader who does not have scientific background of wireless technology.

### 3.3.2 Its Translation Quality

Previously stated that Vinay and Darbelnet proposed a strategy of direct translation covering three procedures, i.e. borrowing, calque and literal translation (Chishiba and Mvula, 2017). Most terms of wireless-network translated from source to target texts in this study uses procedure of borrowing. It means the terms in the source text directly put in the target text. it can be argued that borrowed have been modified to fit into the target language, thereby making it easier to understand in the TT (Chishiba and Mvula, 2017).

Borrowing procedure means the term of wireless-network in the source text is also used in the target text. In this study finds 201, at least, terms translated using borrowing strategy. It could be taken examples, such as default, channel, bandwidth, wireless dongle, peer-to-peer, rogue access point, and so on. All the terms are used also in the target text. It will make easier the reader who has similar knowledge, but it makes little problem for whom does not have science and knowledge about wireless technology.

In assessing the quality of this findings, this study uses model proposed by Nababan et.als. classifying the degree into three levels, i.e. high, medium and low indicated by the numeric scales. Once again that this model represents numeric scale for describing the qualitative data. The scale explores how the translation gets a description of their accurate, acceptability and readability. The description is confirmed by referring the numeric scale, so that can be taken scores and their meanings.

Based on the result of shifting words or parts of speech it will be explored the quality of translation result. The shifting will be categorized into numeric scale representing the degree of equivalence. The degree is shown by the scale described explicitly in qualitative description explaining the quality. In accordance with the words translated in this article it could be resumed as table follows:

Table 2. Translation Quality

No	Shifting Words	Translation Quality									Scale	
		Accurate			Acceptable			Readable				
		3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1		
1	Nouns to Adjectives		V		V			V				8/3 = 2.6
2	Nouns to Verbs		V		V			V				6/3 = 2
3	Nouns to Adverbs		V		V			V				6/3 = 2
4	Adjectives to Verbs		V		V			V				7/3 = 2.3
5	Adjectives to Adverbs		V				V			V		4/3 = 1.3
6	Verbs to Adverbs		V		V			V				6/3 = 2
7	No shifting	V			V			V				7/3 = 2.3
												14.5/7 = 2.07
			2.14		2			2				6.28/3 = 2.04

Tables shows result of calculation and accumulation numeric scale for each element. As stated before that description of translation result could be converted to numbers as indicator of translation quality. When translation quality get 3 point means the quality of translation is on high level. It gets the highest degree of translation. Its structurally and grammatically is accurate and easily understood by reader of target language. The next point of 2 and 1 will indicate lower level of translation quality.

On the below of table reveals score of accurate of 2.14 providing information that quality of translation in this element has medium level. The shifting parts of speech makes quality translation get lower accurate. It means structurally parts of speech in source text has different types from target texts. This shifting causes shifting also meaning of translation in target texts. There are some data translated into target texts degrade wholeness messages of source to target texts. The shifting may distort main ideas of messages transferred to target texts.

In the element of acceptable translation quality has lower level than accurate showed by its point of 2. Most of translation results gain ungrammatically but accepted the structure of which reader understand words translated. It’s only a problem using the terms caused shifting parts of speech. In readability translation results reveal 2 point, meaning translation quality get medium level. In this level represents that translation result could be read,

however, the reader needs more than once to understand aims of texts.

Finally, overall translation result reveals score of in the range of 2.04 till 2.07. It provides medium quality level representing the target texts understand good enough. It needs small effort to get main point of message in the two texts. It leads close meaning between source and target languages.

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

In this era translation studies get its development in many disciplines. Wireless technology is a recent in accordance with the arising science and technology. When the terms are translated well will help to get closest meaning form source to target language. It delivers accurate, acceptable and readable information of technology, especially for wireless technology development.

This study proves that the terms of wireless network in the book used for reference has translated in medium level. It needs an additional explanation from teacher so that students can get true and closest meaning information of wireless technology. It is indicated by the score of 2.04 till 2.07 for quality of translation. It will better that the book is re-translated referring translation theory so that catches high translation. This result makes subject easily understood by students and small detailed additional information by teacher. Research focuses on similarities of concepts and theory about the technology from source to target language will provide improvement in this study.

## REFERENCES

- AbuSa'aleek, A. O. "The Adequacy and Acceptability of Machine Translation in Translating the Islamic Texts," *International Journal of English Linguistics*, pp. 185 - 194, 2016.
- Akbari, M. "The Role of Culture in Translation," *Journal of Academic and Applied Studies*, pp. 13 - 21, 2013.
- Baker, M. "Narrative in and of Translation," pp. 4 - 13, 6 April 2016.
- Catford, J. A *Linguistic Theory of Translation*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1965.
- Cheung, A. "A History of Twentieth Century Translation Theory and Its Application for Bible Translation," *Journal of Translation*, pp. 1 - 15, 2013.
- Chishiba G. and Mvula, R. "An Analysis of the Translation Strategies Used to Translate, from English into Nyanja, Zambia's "A Simple Guide to the Anti Gender Based Violence (GBV) Act"," *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and Translation*, pp. 10-15, 2017.
- Esfandiary, T. S. T. M. Mohammad Reza "Translation Competence : Aging Towards Modern Views," *PROCEDIA : Social and Behavioral Sciences*, pp. 44 - 53, 2015.
- Golshan, S. E. "Investigating Nonliterary Translation Shifts by Concentrating on United Nations Texts Using Pekkanen's (2010) Model," *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, pp. 566-571, 2016.
- Harrison, V. S. "Seeing the Dao : Conceptual Metaphors and the Philosophy of Religion," *Religious Studies*, pp. 307 - 322, 2015.
- Horton, D. "Translation Assessment : Notes On The Interlingual Transfer of An Advertising Text," *International Review of Applied Linguistic in Language Teaching*, pp. 95 - 119, 1998.
- Jean Fornasiero, e. "The Practices of Translation," *AJFS*, pp. 153 - 157, 2013.
- Liu, G. Z. a. X. "Three Models of Equivalence in English Translation of Chinese Classics in the Light of the Translation Theory as Selection and Adaptation," *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, pp. 274 - 278, 2011.
- Matthiesen, M. A. *Halliday's Introduction to Systemic Functional Grammar*, London: Routledge, 2014.
- Nababan, M. "Strategi Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Jurnal Linguistik Bahasa*, 2004.
- Nababan, M. "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Masyarakat Linguistik Indonesia*, 2010.
- Newmark, P. A *Textbook of Translation*, New York: Prentice Hall, 1988.
- Shakerina, S. "Study of Nida's (Formal and Dynamic Equivalence) and Newmark's (Semantic and Communicative Translation). translating Theories on Two Short Stories," *Merit Research Journal*, pp. 1-7, 2013.
- Shuttleworth, S. A. a. M. "Metaphors in the Translation of English Technical Texts into Malay : A Preliminary Study," *Journal of Asian Scientific Research*, pp. 608 - 631, 2013.
- Wang, B. "Theme in Translation: A Systemic Functional Linguistic Perspective," *International Journal of Comparative Literature & Translation Studies*, pp. 54-64, 2014.
- Wang, L. "Cultural Functions in the Translation of Metaphor," *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, pp. 530 - 535, 2013.
- Wang, Q. "Translating Style: Constraints and Creativity," *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, pp. 406-411, 2010.
- Washbourne, K. "Nonlinear Narratives : Paths of Indirect

and Relay Translation," *Erudite Meta*, pp. 607 - 625, 2016.

Wilss, W. "Translation Studies : The State of the Art," *Erudite Meta*, pp. 777 - 785, 2016.

Xia, X. "Meaning in Context and Nature of Translation," *Theory and Practices in Language Studies*, pp. 652 - 656, 2015.

Zheng, H. "A Case Study of Machine Translation: Problems and Suggestions," *International Journal of English Linguistics*, pp. 92 - 100, 2015.

