

LITERA JOURNAL

Losses and Gains of Translation Quality

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FOREWORD

The act of translation presents an exciting challenge: creating a tapestry of loss and gain. Inevitably, something is left behind - the subtle nuances of meaning, the clever wordplay, and the essence of the soul of the original language. This tension is even more pronounced when translating abstracts, the core of academic texts. The simplification of complex ideas into summaries strains the boundaries of linguistic acceptability and often leads to unintentional omissions or misunderstandings.

However, within this area of loss lies the potential for unexpected gain. Like a tightrope walker balancing equivalence and acceptability, a skillful translator can illuminate new facets of the original text. By carefully selecting and reordering key points, they can convey the essence of the research in a different language, making it accessible to a broader audience. This imperfect process can trigger new interpretations and spark cross-cultural dialogue, ultimately enriching the discourse it seeks to represent.

This exploration delves into the intriguing problem of how losses and gains affect the quality of abstract translation in *Litera Journal*. By examining the challenges and opportunities, this book aims to show how skillful practitioners navigate the complex relationship between equivalence and acceptability. Be prepared to embark on a journey through the nuances of language, where loss and gain intertwine to form the fabric of academic communication that crosses language barriers.

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CHAPTER 1

THE URGENCY OF TRANSLATION

A. The Issues of Translation

Currently, translation activities have become more significant in order to support people in completing and interpreting information acquired in a language that may not be their first or second language. A translator is capable of transferring information from one language to another, providing understanding for the intended audience of readers. Besides, people do not need to acquire a new language in order to understand what they want to know. According to recent reports by Sari (2020: 18), said that all of the newest publishing, such as studies, magazines, journals, internet site pages, and many others, are usually and practically written in English. One possible implication of this is that people who understand English as a foreign language require interpretation or translation to communicate. Some individuals find it difficult to comprehend the meaning presented in the English language, particularly those from Indonesia, where English is considered a foreign language (Goerman et al., 2018).

Translation is the manner of transferring information from the source text (ST) into the target text (TT) in the form of a sentence. It replaces one language's text with another language's text of similar meaning (Catford, 1965: 20). In other words, the term adopted can have the same meaning and text structure. Moreover, translation is the process of conveying the meaning of a text into another language as intended by the

source. It is also called text transfer or text reproduction (Newmark, 1998: 5). The translator must also examine the source material and consider the author's intent as the primary factor. Translator should comprehend the assessment of the grammatical structure, vocabulary, communication circumstances, and context in order to produce an appropriate translation (Goerman et al., 2018). In addition to analyzing the cultural context of the ST to identify its meaning, translators may apply correctable grammatical lexicon in the TT and its cultural context to produce the same accurate meaning. Translators have the responsibility to transform the ST into TT properly (Hatim & Munday, 2019: 4). In light of the fact that no different languages are equivalent, there can be no exact consistency between countries. It presents a difficulty for translators attempting to represent the intended meanings of the ST accurately as possible in the TT (Mohammed, 2018: 2).

As previously indicated, it is apparent that every article commences with an abstract. This perspective is pertinent to the previously mentioned matter concerning the process of translation. Multiple articles from scientific publications, especially those written in English, have been translated and published worldwide, particularly in Indonesia (Sukirmiyadi et al., 2014: 276). Consequently, an abstract is a summary of a paper. It is an overview of a study journal's main topics. Abstract also presents an outline of a study article, thesis, review, conference proceedings, or other in-depth study on a particular topic. In some cases, it has been used to make the article's aim straightforward for the reader. (Sukmawati et al., 2021: 79). Furthermore, abstract articles written in English by Indonesian writers and students will be read by various groups of people from other countries. As demonstrated by recent studies, the occurrence of translation errors may result in

reader misunderstandings when an abstract is presented in two languages (Arono & Nadrah 2019: 97). Consequently, it is assumed that the information will diverge significantly from the original text if the results of the abstract text translation contain various mistakes in terms of accuracy and readability.

The three aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability can be considered when assessing abstract translation quality, whether written in Indonesian and translated into English or vice versa. Considering there is absolutely no similarity between the two languages, it is obvious that some challenges may arise when translating (Bassnett, 2005: 38). Hence, it is difficult for the translator to transfer from one language to another. The extralinguistic or grammatical qualities of languages will affect the translation during the translation process. This difference makes it challenging for the translator to express the meaning of the ST to the TT. The translator should pay attention to the previous three attributes of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In this instance, the translation of abstract is remarkably significant because it is an overview of a full study result that will be used as a reference source for other writers. A translation lacking these three aspects may lead to ambiguities or perhaps even mislead the readers.

B. Translation in LITERA Journal

Journal aims to contribute to the communication and interaction of knowledge among linguistics, literature, and education scholars. LITERA also allows writers, intellectuals, professionals, practitioners, and students to publish their current relevant study. Considering the journal's issues, it is published twice yearly, in April and October. Moreover, since 2018, LITERA has started publishing its current issues three

times a year in March, July, and November. The writers selected LITERA of Yogyakarta State University as the study subject based on the institution's popularity in the community, especially in Yogyakarta. The fact that the publication is indexed in Sinta 2 becomes evidence of the grade it contains. In this instance, the Sinta site is utilized not only for the publication of national journals but also for evaluating the quality of these national journals. The publications that are kept in it become legitimate journals that can be used as references, citations, and other similar works. In this case, The Ministry of Study and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenristek) is authorized to publish this national journal article in its entirety.

Text translation from ST to TT is difficult in all aspects of the translation process. Translators are authorized to apply specific methods to achieve their objectives. As a result, loss and gain frequently appear in English translations into Indonesian texts. A recently published article by Kinasih (2021), in her discussion said that loss and gain frequently result from the different grammatical structures of English and Indonesia. Consequently, the author is required to have the ability to translate the source text (ST) into the target text (TT). Furthermore, translators can utilize processes of loss and gain during the transfer of text in order to improve its comprehensibility, provided that the intended meaning is preserved (Bassnett, 2005: 38). In the previous statement from Kinasih and Basnet, they demonstrated the significance of the translator adding words or meanings that do not exist in the source text or are not defined there. Furthermore, the translator frequently avoids particular terms or meanings from the source text.

Some other writers continue to point out how loss and gain procedures in translation need to be further examined. There are several theories have been applied during the study. Previous studies have frequently relied on a few distinct concepts when explaining both loss and gain in translation. Such as Wijaya et al. (2020) adopted the theory based on Larson (1998). According to the result, that loss is mostly attributable to the replacement of source text units with cultural substitutes or equivalents that are incapable of representing the meaning's constituent parts as a whole. When the implicit nuances of the original language unit are made explicit, as in the alteration of a loanword, information is acquired. In this case, both language and cultural elements have an impact.

Another concept about loss and gain is defined by Bassnet (2005: 38) who argues that it is an approach to correct or clarify the language of an ST text throughout the process of translating it into another language. This theory has been adopted by Rasyki et al. (2020) and Tiwiyanti (2017) to discover various types of loss and gain at the text's word, phrase, and sentence levels. Typically, a translator suffers difficulties during the translation process but gains by applying various processes such as modulation, transposition, etc. According to the concept based on Dickins et al. (2002), it is essentially the translator's failure to precisely recreate the source text to communicate the ST's message to the TT reader. It agrees with the conclusions of Sari (2020) who argues that translators sometimes use the loss process because there are only a few acceptable terms or expressions in common. The translator provides additional information during the acquisition process to clarify more on the terms or expressions of the source text, which, due to differences in language

systems, cultural factors, and context, tends to cause confusion in the target text.

Moreover, in Lahmar and Zineb (2022) which also investigates a loss and gain in translation, they attempt to apply the theory from Nozizwe and Ncube (2014). Their study aimed to identify the most frequent translation challenges identified among third-year EFL students while translating culturally specific objects from English to Arabic. When translating cultural expressions, third-year EFL students confront a range of challenges, according to the data. Therefore, this study was also bridging the gap by trying to reveal the quality of the abstract translation. Several related studies have been analyzed; according to both studies conducted by Sukmawati et al. (2021) and Aresta (2018) which demonstrated how translation techniques may affect the quality of a translation. They combine the concept between the theory of Nababan et al. (2012) and Fiederer and O'Brien (2009) regarding to the translation quality assessment (TQA). Moreover, examinations of article translations from English to Thai (Chaiyo & Ed, 2020), and evaluations of the justifications toward translation solutions (Vottonen & Kujamäki, 2021). The writers share several similarities in their studies. Firstly, they all focus on evaluating or analyzing aspects of translation quality, including accuracy, acceptability, naturalness, and readability. Secondly, they rely on existing theories or frameworks in translation studies to support their study findings and provide a theoretical basis for their analysis.

The online publication of LITERA has achieved significant popularity among Indonesian scholars. A study has been under-explored to assess the quality of Indonesian translations of abstracts at this point. In a recent publication, Zhang et al. (2021) highlight that the evaluation and analysis of

the translation result are essential to assessing the quality of the abstract translation. The present study involves theories, including Larson's, (1998) loss and gain theory, which develops upon the theoretical concepts proposed by Nozizwe & Ncube, (2014). Moreover, translation evaluation is grounded in the criteria Nababan et al., (2012) parameters including accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

C. Investigating the Qualities of Losses and Gains in Translation

Since prior related study has primarily focused on one ground theory of loss and gain, there is a need to investigate the elaboration of loss and gain from more than one ground theory. Thus, the current study attempted to bridge the gap by combining Larson's (1988) loss and gain theories with Nozizwe and Ncube (2014) recent loss and gain theory, which are both applicable to one another. Both theories led to findings that covered not only the grammatical aspect but also the semantic aspect. Furthermore, prior works regarding TQA mainly discussed the issue from the scoring only. The previous study does not cover the factors that might affect the TQA. Therefore, this present study tried to bridge the gap and brought a novelty by examining the loss and gain of English Indonesian translation through LITERA journal to find out how loss and gain are applied in abstract translations and how each loss and gain type affects the translation quality.

Furthermore, this study involved qualified raters and informants in assessing the level of the abstract translation results by considering the effects defined requirements of translation quality assessment which provides novel contributions to the field as well. The evaluation is also required to give a more comprehensive review and to confirm

the authenticity of the information received through supporting approaches. As a result, this study aims to concentrate more precisely on how loss and gain in translation relate to TQA through the intricacy of journal abstracts. The existing study gaps are addressed in this study, focusing on examining the influence of loss and gain on the translation quality of abstracts in *Litera Journal*. By carrying out that way, it hopes to provide valuable insights into the translation process, which loss and gains, and improve the quality of translation and the current state of comprehension.

The present book novelty has significant implications for translation quality assessment. Firstly, the combination of Larson's (1988) and Nozizwe and Ncube's (2014) loss and gain theories provide an innovative perspective on understanding translation processes, creating the groundwork for future writers to investigate various ground theories for improved comprehension of translation objects. Secondly, the comprehensive approach to translation quality assessment, which involves qualified raters and informants assessing translations towards established parameters quality criteria, represents a significant step forward in TQA studies, supporting the development of standard assessment methods that consider linguistic or semantic translations. These discoveries on translation loss and gain, especially for abstract translations, offer valuable information for translators, educators, and stakeholders to develop effective strategies for reducing loss and improving gain in different translation contexts. Furthermore, focusing on how loss and gain affect translation quality has more significant implications beyond improving translation methods, potentially leading to a better understanding of cross-cultural interactions, translation, and comprehension of languages. Moreover, by accepting various

perspectives, the unique assessment method could contribute to a more thorough knowledge of translation quality, improving the reliability of assessment methods. Lastly, the possibility for validation and development in the study contributes to the consistency and trustworthiness of the results, improving the theoretical focus in TQA and highlighting the significance of recombination in developing the field. In conclusion, the presented study novelty offers opportunities for future study, allowing academics to dive deeper into the variety of translation issues and constantly improve translation quality for more readers.

D. Focus of this Book

The writers have widely publicized the popularity of the *Litera Journal*. However, there has never been a study to measure the quality of the translation abstract in Indonesian. Regarding the theory of loss and gain in translation, there is great importance associated with translation quality assessment to see its impact on translation outcomes. This issue has been under-explored to discussed in previous studies. Most of the writers are not a translator. Interestingly, most writers involved in these studies are not professional translators. This further emphasizes the need for a dedicated analysis of translation quality in *Litera Journal* abstracts. The previous study has examined the concept of loss and gain in various fields, such as culture-specific items (Tiwiyanti & Retnomurti, 2017); (Wijaya et al., 2020), religious texts (Lahmar & Zineb, 2022), novels (Sari, 2020), and online news (Rasyki et al., 2020) without further examination of the quality of the translation itself. When a translation lacks quality assessment aspects, it may lead to ambiguities or perhaps even mislead the readers.

This book has the potential to increase our understanding of both loss and gain procedures in translation, as well as serve as a reference for learning how to perform an accurate assessment, specifically translation assessment. A thorough study in this area has an opportunity to have an enduring impact on the translation industry and academic community. Writers might contribute to improving translation practices and quality standards by identifying effective strategies and techniques to minimize loss and maximize gain. The result can be seen in the adoption of the findings by translation professionals, the development of new translation methods and instruments, and the development of study findings into educational programs and industry standards.

CHAPTER 2

DEFINITIONS TO TRANSLATION

Translating a written document involves more than simply converting the text from one language to another. It also entails conveying a coherent message that can be comprehended by the intended audience, leading to an improved comprehension of the real purpose of the text itself. This concept involves many aspects, including social, cultural, and linguistic factors. More importantly, the translation process is crucial in ensuring the translated text is grammatically correct and linguistically natural, improving the target reader's understanding of the message (Wang & Wang, 2020). Taking into account translation as the process of transferring a written text from a source text (SL) to a target text (TL), this definition does not explicitly express that the object being transferred only pertains to the meaning or message. This issue emphasizes translation as a whole transfer process that is able to restate the original text with an equivalent meaning present in the target text (Hatim & Munday, 2019:6). It can be said that translation denotes the delivery of message contained in ST into the TT, and the message transferred in the TT is closely similar to that in the ST.

Moreover, translation deals with the act of conveying the meaning contained within a text into another language in the manner intended by the original text author (Ibrahim, 2017: 558). Hence, it can be defined that the ST's meaning should be transferred into the TT appropriately according to the author's purpose since translation is the adaptation of writing into

another language. On the other side, translation is also a procedure towards some languages. This concept is in accordance with Larson (1998), who stated that translation is a process of transferring the meaning retained within the ST into the receptor language. Therefore, it can be inferred that translation is a process of transferring ideas, thoughts and purposes from one language into another.

Regarding the process of transferring the intended meaning, it is crucial to highlight that the translator can only transfer the form of the original text. The meaning attached within the ST should not change; only the sentence form may change and be adjusted to the TT rules. However, Larson (1998) points out that translator should consider several aspects, namely, the lexicon used, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the SL, and finally, they might analyze the text to determine its meaning and then reconstruct the text using an appropriate language style that is suitable with the readers. Therefore, it is better that a translator is a bilingual person. It is due to means that he/she must master the whole context towards the SL and TL in order to be able to transfer the SL to the TL suitably (Larson, 1998: 3).

A. Types of Translation

Jakobson in Kuhiwczak & Littau (2016: 48) divides the general types of translation types into three categories, namely intralingual translation, interlingual translation, and intersemiotic translation. Intralingual translation entails rewriting the source text message in the target text with a different text from the same language. For example, poetry can be translated into prose in the same language. Interlingual

translation focuses on the complete transfer of meaning and form from SL into other languages. For example, consider the translation of English literature into Indonesian and the translation of English journals into Indonesian. Intersemiotic translation alludes to the process of transferring from verbal to nonverbal language. For example, the translation of movie and video subtitles translation. Jakobson's classification of translation categories encompasses a broad spectrum of translation theories. In this regard, the viewpoint permits one to understand translation not as a separate or secondary activity but as one that is inextricably tied to any aspect of culture and language (Williams, 2013).

B. The Translation Process

The products of translation certainly do not appear instantaneously. There is a process behind it done by the translator to produce a satisfactory and correct translation. Nida and Taber in (Hatim & Munday, 2019: 45), argued that there are three stages in the translation process. This process includes:

1. Analysis process, in which the surface, including the meaning as given in the source text, the grammatical relationship, and the meaning of the word and combinations of the words is being analyzed at this point
2. Transfer process, in which the examined content is conceptually transferred from the source text to the recipient language in the translator's thoughts.
3. Restructuring process, in which the transferred text is reformed such that the final message is entirely understandable in the receptor language.

The translation process can be seen in the following figure:

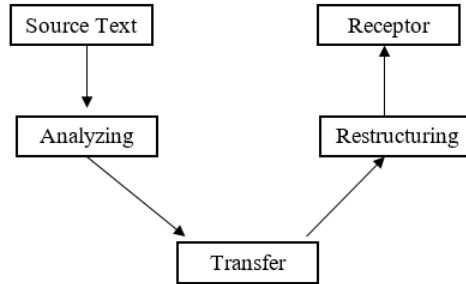


Figure 1. Translation Process from Nida and Taber (1982: 33).

According to Figure 1, the first thing that a translator does is analyse the source text; then, he/she will start to transfer their analysis and begin to restructure. Lastly, it can give readers a complete 'closest natural equivalent' translation.

Furthermore, based on the presented translation processes above, the translator is expected to translate the source text into the target text well by using the mentioned translation procedures above. In this present book, the theory of the above translation process will be used as a consideration to investigate the problem of loss and gain in translating English abstracts into Indonesian and how it will affect the translation quality.

CHAPTER 3

THE CONCEPT OF LOSS AND GAIN IN TRANSLATION

Loss and gain are the grand theory that is applied to this book. The grand theory of loss and gain is the basis for the background of the elaboration between the two loss and gain theories put forward by Larson's (1998) and Nozizwe & Ncube's (2014). Both of these theories support the writers theoretical framework and are based on the results of the study gap.

The suitability of Larson's (1998) and Nozizwe & Ncube's (2014) theories for current study is indicated through their use in the translation of academic works and the demonstrated relevance of these theories to various cultural contexts, as evidenced by previous studies. In this regard, Nozizwe and Ncube's (2014) theories about loss and gain can be applied to translating academic works. This theory acknowledges that the translation process entails the possibility of both conceptual losses and gains. The comprehension and effective handling of potential losses or gains assumes priority in the context of theories. The adoption of Nozizwe's theory into the current study provides the evaluation of the impact of the translation in keeping the intended significance of abstract concepts while also taking into consideration the appropriate modifications or adaptations for the target text. The employment of this grand theory is also not separated from the fact that Larson's and Nozizwe's loss and gain concepts are complementary to each other.

Moreover, the purpose of translation is to translate the original meaning of ST into TT. Unfortunately, in the translation process, the translated interpretation may not be equivalent to the source text. There may be a need for more clarity in the target text (Szymyślik, 2021). Perhaps the translator misinterpreted the meaning contained in ST because of a lack of basic understanding of the subject. As stated by recent reports, the technique of translation, namely loss and gain in translation, cannot be avoided due to structural and cultural differences between ST and TT (Susanthi et al., 2019).

As was pointed out in the introduction to this paper, the writers elaborated on Larson's and Nozizwe's theories about the distribution of loss and gain. The loss concept covered within this study includes grammatical loss, semantic loss, and cultural loss. Furthermore, the gain concept includes compensation in kind, addition, and using a loan word. The utilization of this grand theory intended to discuss this study not only on the grammatical aspect but also towards the semantic aspect. Moreover, the loss and gain theory defined by Larson's (1998) and Nozizwe & Ncube's (2014) is aimed to describe the actual classification in presenting and examining data to answer the study questions.

A. The Concept of Loss

Loss is the missing of specific elements from the target text that was present in the source text (Larson, 1998:164). In translation, there is a higher probability of loss even than gain. This is mostly a result of instant equivalence between concepts, words, phrases, and syntax between both the TT and the ST. Differing cultures are the reason for the loss since no two languages can have the same culture (Nozizwe, D & Ncube,

2014). This indicates that there are cultural conceptions that are only found in particular languages. Eventually, it becomes apparent that cultures differ so significantly that the languages cannot be adapted; as a consequence, some such concepts are eliminated, leading to a loss. Loss process of translation when the target text text unit cannot represent the entire meaning elements of the source text unit (Larson, 1998: 164).

Loss can also be attributed to the translator's failure to represent a meaningful element such as expression, resulting in the loss of the text's effect, emotion, and excitement. Since there are language variances between the ST and the TT, translation loss was the most frequent occurrence (Lurisari, 2019: 60). Because the translator may not be knowledgeable in the target text, there is a possibility that some words and phrases will be lost in the translation. In order to deal with such issues, the translator must be adaptable and creative in his or her approach to languages. As a result of grammatical, semantic, and sociocultural differences between languages, translators have some challenges in conveying meaning across languages (Mohammed, 2022: 3). Considering that no two languages are equivalent, the translator may apply some technique to transfer the meanings of the ST as precisely as possible in the TT. Similarly, Shapoval and Povoroznyuk (2022) argue that the translator applies strategies to communicate the author's intended proper function and socially relevant information in the target text. Hence, grammatical, semantic, and cultural loss techniques may be applied (Nozizwe, D & Ncube, 2014).

Grammatical loss

Every linguistic system has a grammar that specifies the creation and connection of words in order to create ideas.

Larson (1998) points out that translators need to have an in-depth understanding of word order, verb tense, prepositions, and sentence structure to minimize any possibility of loss. An example of this is the study carried out by Istiqomah (2009:64), in which the following data illustrates the example of grammatical loss:

ST	TT
Men in black suits with ear protrusions follow you wherever you go inside George Washington University Hospital (h.91)	<i>Ke ruangan mana pun kau dibawa di George Washington University, lelaki-lelaki bersenjata hitam dengan alat kecil menempel di telinga terus mengikutimu (h.81)</i>

(Istiqomah, 2009:64)

The loss in the preceding translation occurs at the lexical level and within the noun class. The word 'hospital' has been deleted from the ST translation, based on the assumption that its meaning is important to the sentence. As a consequence of the loss of this interpretation in TT, the meaning in ST no more makes it similar.

Semantic loss

A complete loss is one that changes the meaning or will provide a contrary. In contrast, a partial loss is one in which only a component of the ST's message is delivered. Like Larson (1998), Nozizwe and Ncube (2014) defined the four limits to be considered throughout the translation process as shown by the following list:

- 1) The process of technical vocabulary lack is related to the situation where specialized terminology that is unique to a given field or discipline is missing a direct translation

equivalent in the language being used. Incomplete translation of technical terminology may result in confusion and misinterpretation.

- 2) Academic literature is frequently dependent on contextual factors, and if the translated text fails to convey the context accurately, the intended meaning may be compromised.
- 3) Academic literature may entail intricate concepts and reasoning that demand specific interpretation to effectively communicate their intended significance, resulting in the loss of nuance.
- 4) Loss of ambiguity can result in misinterpretation of the intended message in academic works, particularly when ambiguity is intentionally employed and not accurately conveyed.

The depictions of semantic loss can be seen in the following data:

ST	TT
Hiruk pikuk gamelan <i>baleganjur</i> terus ditabuh.	Gamelan kept playing energetically (Mandi Api, hal 61; Ordeal by Fire pg.109)

(Susanthi et al., 2019)

In the prior data, there is a loss of information or a reduction in meaning when translating ST to TT contained in the word *baleganjur*. However, the word is not translated in TT, so a reduction in meaning can be found in the ST to TT translation. Baleganjur is a traditional Balinese musical instrument that is used to accompany religious ceremonies in Bali. Unfortunately, the word is not translated into TT.

Cultural loss

Culture is regarded as the most important factor that must be considered by translators, especially when transcribing sacred writings, which are filled with cultural connotations. As for the instance can be seen in the following data:

ST	TT
"Lho, bukan. Kalung ini bukan buat upahmu menari atau bertayub," ujar Marsusi (p.41)	"No. That is not what I desire. This necklace is not compensation for your performance or for dancing with me". (p.160)

(Tiwiyanti & Retnomurti, 2017: 4)

The data above reveals that the CSI *bertayub* is translated as performance. The translator decides to implement translation by applying neutral or less expressive words. The term CSI *bertayub* derives from the words *ditata* (organized) and *guyub* (harmonious). Generally, *bertayub* refers to dancing in such a way as to produce a harmonious movement accompanied by a musical instrument. The equivalency performance lacks the depth of the term *bertayub*, which conveys the sense of peaceful and harmonious gathering.

B. The Concept of Gain

Gain in translation occurs when anything that is not represented in the source text appears in the target text. It involved the transformation of an implicit ST unit into an explicit TT unit (Larson, 1998: 164). Larson categorized gains into three parts, namely:

Compensation in kind

Compensation in translation is the process of lexical transfer (at the level of word structure) in which the lost meaning of ST is translated into TT in a completely different way. During the process of compensating, improvements are applied in order to comply with the grammatical rules or cultural norms of the target text. Furthermore, the most of compensation is related to the social characteristics of dialect, which express through idioms and proverbs. Here is the following example of compensation in kind:

ST	TT
To kill two birds with one stone”	<i>Sekali mendayung dua pulau terlampaui.</i>

If the translator does not apply the compensation, the source phrase will be translated as “*untuk membunuh burung dengan satu batu*” which can affect the meaning for the reader. The equivalent of the above sentence in ST should be translated as shown in the TT. Thus, the compensation should be applied (Rizkya & Budiman, 2023).

Addition

Addition is one of the approaches offered by Hatim and Munday (2019) for managing with non-equivalence; addition involves, adding everything that is required, such as a word, a phrase, or even a sentence, in the process of adding the translated text look normal, either grammatically or semantically, in the target text.

According to Nozizwe and Ncube (2014), these addition types must be maintained in terms of gains with an appropriate translation. The four types of addition, namely:

- 1) Cultural adaptation is a necessary process for translators to enhance the comprehensibility of a text for readers belonging to a distinct cultural background. This may involve the inclusion of cultural context or explanations.
- 2) In certain instances, a translator can decide to include emphasis within a translated text in order to effectively communicate a specific tone or mood.
- 3) Expansion for clarity: On certain occasions, a source text written in the English language may contain a lesser number of words or exhibit a more concise style than what would be deemed suitable for the Indonesian language. In such instances, it may be necessary for a translator to improve the Indonesian text with additional words in order to enhance its clarity and comprehensibility.

The example can be seen by the following explanation:

ST	TT
"So, the famous reporter!"	"Jadi inilah si wartawan terkenal!".

(Sulistyoko, 2013: 61)

In this instance, the bold word is an addition applied by the translator that does not appear in the original text. The study shows that the translator added the term "**inilah**" to emphasize the word in the target text (Sulistyoko, 2013:61).

Using a loan word

Commenting on gain types Nozizwe and Ncube (2014) point out a loan word refers to a vocabulary item that has been adopted from a source text and added to another language without going through a translation process. In scholarly

literature, loanwords are frequently employed to indicate specific concepts, theories, or methodologies without a specific similarity in the language of interest. As previously stated, a loan is the exact duplication of the word as it appears in the dictionary. The instance of using a loan word can be seen in the following data:

ST	TT
The next week was Thanksgiving. Susan Boone had class on Tuesday, but it was cancelled on Thursday, on account of the holiday (h.299)	<i>Minggu berikutnya adalah minggu hari raya Thanksgiving. Les hari Selasa berjalan sebagaimana biasanya, tapi les hari Kamis ditiadakan, karena jatuh tepat pada perayaan hari besar yang selalu diadakan Kamis keempat dalam bulan November itu (h.246)</i>

(Istiqomah, 2009)

The expression 'on account of holiday' in ST translates to the term 'thanksgiving', which is part of American cultural history. In Indonesia, the tradition of 'thanksgiving' does not exist. As a consequence, the translator adapts the phrase 'on account of holiday' with explaining the significance of the festival, which refers to the term "thanksgiving."

C. Loss and Gain as Causes of The Inaccuracy of Meaning

There may be a number of significant factors that affect the entire translation process. In their introduction to the factors that impact the processes of translation, Huang and Zhang (2020) identifies there are four factors that influence the translation process.

Linguistic factors

These include the differences between the source and target texts, such as differences in grammar, syntax, and vocabulary. Translators must navigate these differences and make choices about how to convey the meaning of the source text in the target text. Commenting on linguistics factor, Silalahi et al.'s (2018) argue that majority of students used semantic strategy, formal lexical errors were most common, morphological errors were primarily in the affixation field, syntactical errors were found in fields of phrases, clauses, and sentences, and the main factor causing errors was a lack of understanding the source text text.

Cultural factors

Culture plays a crucial role in shaping language use, and translators must be aware of the cultural norms and values that underpin the source and target texts. Translators must make choices about how to convey cultural references, idioms, and other elements of the source text that may not have direct equivalents in the target text. This problem occurs when a word, phrase, or expression is not clearly and directly comprehended, misunderstood, unknown to the translator, or not found in standard dictionaries (Lahmar & Zineb, 2022: 10).

Cognitive factors

Translating involves a range of cognitive processes, including attention, perception, memory, and decision-making. Translators must manage these processes effectively in order to produce an accurate and effective translation. In a recent article, Putri (2019) in her study suggest that the majority of students use semantic strategies, especially modulation, in translating scientific texts. The most common errors in

translation were related to lexical, morphological, and syntactical aspects of the language. The main cause of errors in translation was found to be a lack of understanding of the source text.

Social factors

Translation is a social practice, and translators must take into account the social context in which the translation is produced and received. This includes factors such as the intended audience, the purpose of the translation, and the relationship between the source and target cultures. Hence, this niche of texts and projects should be directed to the specialised translator who is familiar with the field (Onur & Nurcihan, 2020: 335).

Overall, there seems to be some evidence to indicate that the translation process is complex and multifaceted, and that successful translation requires careful consideration of a range of linguistic, cultural, cognitive, and social factors.

D. Abstract and Translation

An abstract, according to Wilkinson (1991) in *The Scientist's Hand* study for Writing Papers and Dissertations, is a stand-alone summary that shortly demonstrates the vital information of a paper, article, document, or study. An abstract is also likely to present the study's primary goal, methodologies, findings, and conclusions (Sukirmiyadi et al., 2014: 277). In addition, the abstract also has a relatively short and non-repetitive style.

Even though it would seem in the first section of a work, the abstract should be compiled last. Furthermore, an abstract entails distilling the substance of an entire paper into a simple sentence that delivers quite enough new information as

feasible. In this case, several abstracts are published in journals or internet databases without the entire manuscript. As a result, an abstract may be the sole way for a writer to know what information an article includes (Sukmawati et al., 2021: 10).

Furthermore, a writer may decide whether or not to read the study based just on the abstract. Due to this requirement for self-contained brevity, any abstract must explain the key findings of a work. The different kinds of abstracts, namely descriptive and informative abstracts (Borko & Chatman, 1963: 149-160). Both types have diverse goals; hence they have distinct styles and features. Initially, there is also another category called the critical type. Nevertheless, it is rarely found and used by writers.

Descriptive abstracts

A descriptive abstract describes the material contained within the text. It offers no evaluations regarding the study and does not disclose study findings and conclusions. Moreover, it contains essential terms from the paper as well as the objective, methodologies, and extent of the study. The descriptive abstract, in principle, characterizes the material being generalized. Many people would consider it as an overview rather than a brief summary towards the work. Taking into account the content, this type of abstract typically consists of 100 words or fewer.

Informative abstracts

Generally, the vast majority of abstracts are informative for the readers. The author accomplishes more than summarizing a work, even they do not contain a criticism or assessment of the abstract. In this case, an informative abstract

has the same information as a descriptive abstract, which includes the study's goal, methodology, and limitations. However, it comprises the study findings and conclusions as well as the author's suggestions for future writers. The point of the informative abstract can differ depending on the study area. Despite various disciplines, an informative abstract is typically shorter than the article's main body. A similar point has also recently been made by Kaczmarek et al., (2022), who argues that the abstract should be an objective summary of the article without any incorrect results or overstated conclusions that are not supported by the main body of the paper.

However, it is essential to consider that current studies in this field are limited in scope, mainly focusing on informative abstracts. The provided text effectively illustrates the critical elements of informative abstracts and coherently relates to the detailed study on translating abstracts from the *Litera Journal*.

CHAPTER 4

TRANSLATION QUALITY ASSESSMENT

The translation quality assessment (TQA) is unquestionably required in order to incorporate the various diverse opinions regarding the evaluation of translation work by the evaluator to fairly and effectively assess the quality of the final translation output. The assessment is especially needed in the notion of loss and gain since this strategy is crucial in the translation process. The translator carries out loss and gains to find equivalence in meaning that is as close as possible between the SL and TL and also so that readers easily understand the translation.

A broadly similar point has also recently been made by Chen (2020), argue that the translator tries to show the implicit meaning in the ST to become explicit in TT. Thus, it will seem like a new meaning has appeared in the translation. This concept can significantly change the form of translation to be more natural in TT. A translation that is natural or not rigid, it will undoubtedly make the translation seem as expressive as it does in ST. Hence, the application of this concept to the translation process is needed to be evaluated to see if the loss and gain translations have already been utilized appropriately by the translator or not.

Moreover, in order to advance the quality of the translation and determine if the translated work is adequate or unacceptable, the quality must be evaluated (Kamil, 2014; Barezzi et al., 2018; and Admiati and Hartono, 2019). When a translation output achieves particular specifications and requirements, it is said to be of high quality. TQA also

comprises the process of contrasting the ST to the TT to ascertain whether the TT is an exact, appropriate, accurate, fair, or equivalent transfer of the ST (Schäffner & Adab, 2000: 1).

The concept of assessing translation quality is clearly significant in the field of Translation Studies. That translation quality assessment is at the heart of every translation paradigm (House, 2018: 80). In recent decades itself, one of the primaries focuses on translation studies has been evaluating the quality of translation work.

Numerous scholars highlight the importance and approach of TQA to verify the quality of a translation's work or to encourage a good result. As for the instances, the most known approach to TQA has already been brought by House (2018: 80), Qinai (2000), and Nababan et al. (2012:44) with their own criterion or parameter to assess translation work, as shown by the following explanation.

A. The approach to translation quality assessment Houses' TQA

House (2018: 80) suggested a translation quality model based on in-depth textual, cultural study and comparison. House (2018: 80) approach to TQA is one of the pioneer models in the field of TQA. This model emphasizes the ST evaluation and comparison with the TT. The translator should be capable of transferring a text from the SL into the TT with semantically and pragmatically corresponding (House, 2018: 23). Moreover, this approach also involves the ideology that is adopted by the translators, whether it is an overt translation or a covert translation. Thus, it implies that a text's translation should be evaluated from both a semantic and pragmatic aspect to recreate an appropriate and equivalent translation

for the target text readers (Zainudin and Awal, 2012; Yuliasri and Hartono, 2014).

Qinai's TQA (2000)

Taking upon another approach to TQA, Qinai (2000) has also created a comprehensive approach for assessing translation quality. In this case, he offers a detailed textual examination that considers the ST and TT as a product. This approach brought by Qinai (2000) is called an eclectic approach. Qinai's approach was rooted in work from other popular scholars, such as Newmark, House, and other experts that propose the TQA paradigm. There are seven aspects to be considered within this TQA model, including pragmatic and syntactic equivalence (House, 2018: 80). The seven factors are as follows:

- 1) Typology of text. It may include the source's linguistic-narrative pattern, translational texts, and the function of the text.
- 2) Formal correspondents which pertain to the text's length, paragraph segmentation, and punctuation.
- 3) The thematic organization concerns to the coherency of the text.
- 4) Cohesion with a focus on the translation results and the suitable arrangement of rhetorical strategies and notions
- 5) Pragmatic equivalency. It alludes to the same intended message by meeting the expectations of the target reader.
- 6) Lexical details qualities which include collocations and idioms.
- 7) Grammatical equivalency. It involves tense, voice, and agreement.

Nababan's TQA

A case utilizing Nababan's concept to assess the quality of translation concerning the study objective is practical. The reasoning for selecting Nababan et al. (2012), concepts is based on its decision-making of aspects such as context, sentence structure, concepts, and terms that show academic relevance. These elements align with the study's objective, which aims to evaluate the quality of translation through consideration of parameters such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

The parameter of TQA brought by Nababan et al. (2012:44) has widely known by many Indonesian writers. This model is frequently used as a reference to evaluate a translation work. Hence, the TQA analysis within this present study was also be covered the model of TQA from Nababan et al. (2012:44). In this case, there are three criteria used to assess translation quality: accuracy, acceptability and readability.

Accuracy

Accuracy corresponds to the meticulous interpretation of the ST message and the conversion of the message into the TT as correctly as feasible (Larson, 1998). In this case, the accuracy of translations text also refers to the utilization of equivalency between the ST and TT. Equivalence refers to the closeness of substance within the two texts Nababan et al. (2012:44). This criterion addresses the notion that a successful translation should transmit all of the information included in the original text.

A translation that can be defined as an accurate translation is one in which the substance of the ST is precisely and concisely communicated into the TT and apart from any meaning distortion. On the other hand, taking upon the less

accurate translation, it denotes a translation in which the substance contained within the ST is transferred less suitably towards the TT.

A few meaning distortions, ambiguities, and omissions might generate less accurate translation. Furthermore, a text is evaluated as an inaccurate translation if the meaning in the TT is inaccurately conveyed or even deleted within the TT (Aresta, 2018: 176)

Acceptability

The reader's acceptance of a translated text is shown by its acceptability aspect. It is accomplished by determining what is culturally appropriate for the intended audience and transmitting that into a text with retaining the original text's tone, context, and message. A text will be determined as acceptable when it is presented in a natural form towards the TT (Larson, 1998). This notion is comparable with the concept of language as a part of the culture, which will be considered acceptable when it achieves a natural expression (Nuraeni et al., 2016).

Translations will be acceptable if they appear to be natural, cultural features such as word choice or diction are known to the reader, and the phrases, clauses, or sentence structure is appropriate to the values in the TL. However, if the translation seems natural but there is still a minor misunderstanding of specific phrases or a slight grammatical error, it will be deemed less acceptable. The translation that is not acknowledged and does not adhere to the norms, standards, and culture relevant to the TL will undoubtedly be viewed as unacceptable.

Readability

In terms of readability, it employs the notion of convenience felt by the target readers. In this case, a

translation is regarded as high quality if the target audiences can effortlessly read and grasp the context of the translation results. In this regard, translators should expand their insight into the structure of the ST and translate it into a comprehensible structure that adheres to the TL's custom. A solid comprehension of the readability concept will aid translators in producing a brilliant translation. Furthermore, this concept also includes the consistency of such translation throughout the whole text. The issue of readability in translation is linked to the issue of legibility as well. A translation must be readable from both the SL and the TL. This legibility matter is congruent with the core of any translation process, which incorporates both languages at the same time Nababan et al. (2012:44).

Based on the arguments mentioned earlier, it is apparent that Nababan's concepts are highly relevant to the present study. Nababan et al. (2012), concepts present a suitable framework for evaluating translation quality in alignment with the study objectives, considering the parameters of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. This framework emphasizes the importance of context, sentence structure, concepts, and terms that show academic relevance.

B. Purpose of Translation Quality Assessment

Since TQA is a well-known concept in the discipline of Translation Studies, there must be justifications for evaluating a translation product. In this case, (Sukmawati et al., 2021: 79) has brought up his discussions regarding the aim of evaluating translation quality. The objective of reviewing the translation quality from this perspective is based on Larson (1998), who claims that there are three significant reasons to evaluate the translation outcomes, as follows:

- a. To determine the accuracy of the translation results. Accuracy relates to how well the translation conveyed the same meaning as depicted in the ST or not and if the target readers could comprehend the same meaning as the ST reader. Furthermore, this component is conducted to discover whether there is any meaning distortion throughout the translated text.
- b. To verify whether the translation is appropriate and acceptable or not. It pertains to the intended readers' interpretation, whether they will grasp the translation successfully or not. Therefore, the language used within the TT should be as straightforward, clear, and easy to grasp by the target readers as possible (Sukmawati et al., 2021:79).
- c. To evaluate if the translation is fair and natural. It indicates whether the translation text is easy to read and employs a proper language style (which involves the aspect of grammar) in accordance with the language style of the target text itself. Furthermore, translators must ensure that the translation sounds and feels natural to the intended audience. Regard upon this issue, it is critical to give readers the impression that they are not reading a translation product. Hence, the translation must be assessed.

In all the studies reviewed here, the assessment from Nababan et al.'s (2012) theory was used to evaluate the quality of English-Indonesian abstract translations for the *Litera Journal*. The assessment focuses on three critical aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The selections of theories provide a basis for examining and evaluating the factors that impact the loss and the gain of translation, including the quality of translated abstracts collected from *Litera Journal*.

CHAPTER 5

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

Some writers have previously undertaken studies in this area. The studies presented in previous studies and present studies provide valuable insights into the assessment and evaluation of translation quality, specifically focusing on the concept of loss and gain in translation. These studies contribute to the existing literature by exploring various aspects of translation quality and investigating the factors that influence the occurrence of loss and gain (Tiwiyanti & Retnomurti, 2017; Mohammed, 2018; Wijaya et al., 2020; Rasyki et al., 2020; Madjeda & Zineb, 2022).

In terms of similarities, all previous and current study studies share a common emphasis on translation quality. They examine the concept of loss and gain, considering the impact of linguistic and cultural factors on the translation process. The utilization of theoretical frameworks also plays a significant role in these studies, with Larson's theory of loss and gain being a critical theoretical foundation employed in both previous and present studies (Tiwiyanti & Retnomurti, 2017; Wijaya et al., 2020). Additionally, Nababan's theories are utilized in translation quality and present studies, highlighting the importance of these frameworks in assessing translation accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Sukmawati et al., 2021; Aresta et al., 2018).

While there are similarities among the studies, they also demonstrate notable contrasts. The focus of the studies in previous studies on loss and gain varies as they examine loss and gain about specific texts or genres, such as novels, religious

texts, news texts, and cultural aspects (Tiwiyanti & Retnomurti, 2017; Mohammed, 2018; Wijaya et al., 2020; Rasyki et al., 2020; Madjeda & Zineb, 2022). In contrast, previous studies primarily concentrate on translation quality assessment, investigating different aspects such as translation accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Sukmawati et al., 2021; Aresta et al., 2018). The present study in present studies diverges from the others by explicitly exploring the influence of loss and gain on the translation quality of abstracts from the *Litera Journal*.

Another contrasting element is the set of theoretical frameworks employed in each study. While Larson's theory is commonly utilized, the studies on loss and gain incorporate additional theories such as Bassnet, Nozizwe, Catford, Hervey, Higgins, Haywood, and Susan Bassnet (Tiwiyanti & Retnomurti, 2017; Mohammed, 2018; Wijaya et al., 2020). Nababan's theory takes precedence in translation quality assessment for assessing translation accuracy and acceptability (Sukmawati et al., 2021; Aresta et al., 2018). On the other hand, the present study incorporates Nozizwe and Ncube's theory, providing a novel perspective on the analysis of loss and gain in translation.

Furthermore, the study questions posed in each study contribute to their distinctiveness. Previous studies loss and gain also previous studies translation quality assessment studies address various aspects of translation quality and explore factors affecting loss and gain (Tiwiyanti & Retnomurti, 2017; Mohammed, 2018; Wijaya et al., 2020; Rasyki et al., 2020; Madjeda & Zineb, 2022; Sukmawati et al., 2021; Aresta et al., 2018). In comparison, the present study explicitly investigates the types of loss and gain observed in abstracts. It examines the impact of translation techniques on

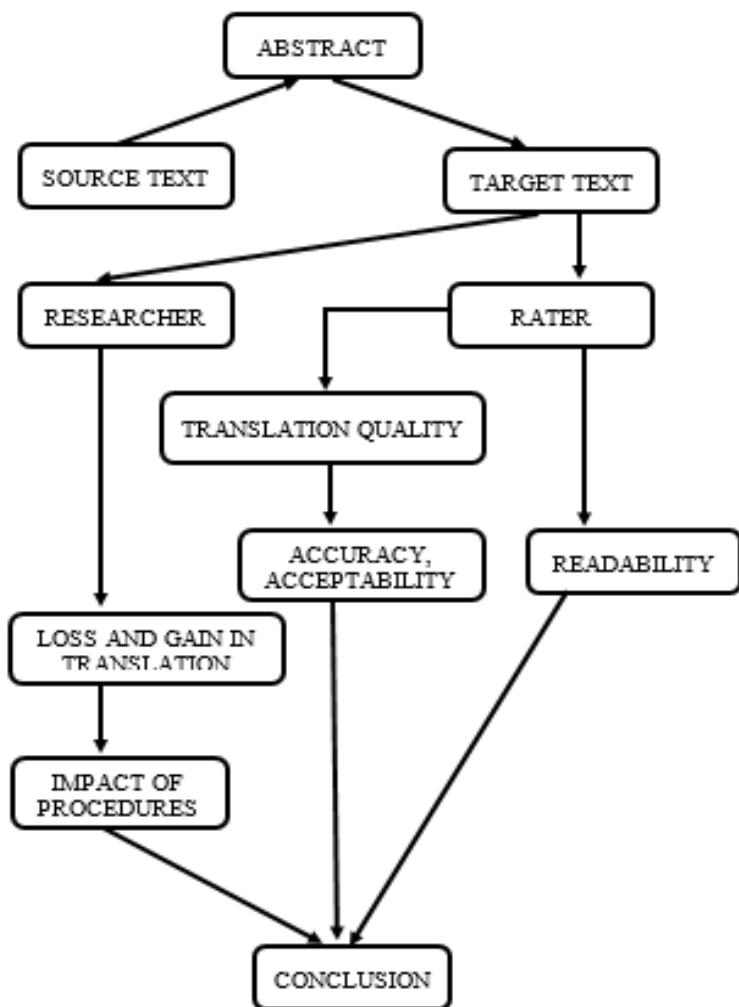
translation quality within the context of the Litera Journal.

In terms of novelty, the present study offers a unique contribution to the existing literature. Focusing on translating abstracts from a specific journal provides insights into the challenges and strategies of translating this text type. Moreover, the integration of Nozizwe and Ncube's theory with Larson's theory adds a new dimension to the analysis of loss and gain in translation, expanding our understanding of these phenomena. However, study focus, text types, theoretical frameworks employed, and study questions differ. The present study brings novelty by concentrating on abstracts from the Litera Journal, incorporating multiple theoretical frameworks, and providing fresh insights into loss and gain in abstract translation.

The adoption of Larson's (1998) theory, loss and gain theory is based on the theory's capacity to provide a conceptual framework for analysing the various categories of losses and gains presented in Litera Journal. This theory is expanded using Nozizwe and Ncube's (2014) theory to provide a more thorough comprehension of the concept of translation loss and gain. Furthermore, this study employs Nababan's (2012) translation assessment parameter in order to evaluate the quality of English-Indonesian abstract translations for the Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and its Teaching (LITERA). The evaluation is founded on three critical factors: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The theoretical framework is necessary for evaluating the impact of various translation techniques on the overall quality of translated content. The selected theories serve as a framework for examining and analysing the factors that influence the loss and gain of translation and the quality of translated abstracts from Litera Journal.

Framework

The primary objective of this study is to investigate the influence of loss and gain on translation quality in abstracts from *Litera Journal*. The study draws upon a comprehensive grand theory, integrating multiple vital components to achieve the objective of the study. Firstly, Larson's (1998) theory provides a fundamental understanding of the variants influencing the translation process. Building upon this groundwork, the ideas from Nozizwe (2014) enrich the theoretical framework by focusing on the influences of loss and gain in translation. At the same time, Nababan's (2012) translation method contributes to a structured and systematic framework for evaluating translation quality. Nababan's (2012) parameters provide an established, comprehensive method for assessing translation quality. Spradley's (2016) method supports the present study, supporting an objective data evaluation. Combining these theories and methods allows this study to analyze and comprehend the influence of various factors on the translation process, and the conclusion results in abstract *Litera Journal* English-Indonesian translations in comprehensiveness. This grand theory plays an important role alongside the topic at present, but additionally for improving comprehension of the field of translation studies, supporting the improvement of translation processes and quality requirements.



CHAPTER 6

EXPLORATION AND IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION PHENOMENA

A. Methodology

Qualitative approach

This study was discussed with a descriptive qualitative method. The study is also theoretical study whose ultimate purpose is to comprehend a specific topic that provides theoretical benefits, particularly academic curiosity, but no practical benefits (Sutopo, 2002: 135-136). In this instance, a qualitative descriptive technique is designed to represent the present situation in presenting and analyzing data to answer the study objectives. In qualitative study, the acquired data were also reported and thoroughly analyzed in order to gain a deeper knowledge of the study aims. According to (Korstjens & Moser, 2017) the essential qualification in qualitative study is the availability of relevant in-depth data that shows the patterns, categories, and diversity of the issue being studied. Hence, in order to support the study data, a thorough, comprehensive, and in-depth sentence explanation of the circumstance is offered, along with an actual review of the topic.

The descriptive qualitative approach is necessary for the present study due to the provides a thorough exploration and in-depth analysis of the investigated translation phenomena. By implementing this approach, writers can provide detailed descriptions and assessments of translation quality, loss and gain types, and factors influencing them. In the abstract

content analysis, the descriptive method thoroughly examines the different types of loss and gain. By categorizing and describing each of these types, writers can comprehensively understand translation concerns and the linguistic, semantic, and cultural factors that contribute to loss and gain. Furthermore, the qualitative data gathered through in-depth interviews are essential for documenting the insights, opinions, and experiences of individuals involved in the translation process or experts in the field of study. The descriptive method permits a thorough exploration of the interviewees' perspectives, ensuring that their points of view are accurately represented and providing a deeper comprehension of the phenomenon of translation from the perspectives of different participants. This method facilitates a coherent organization and presentation of the findings, allowing the writers to highlight the key themes that arise from the data and provide a comprehensive account of the challenges of translation, impacts of loss and gain, and possibilities for improvements.

The descriptive qualitative approach is essential to this study because it permits a thorough and in-depth examination of translation phenomena. By adopting this approach, the writers can provide detailed descriptions, incorporate a variety of viewpoints, and provide a comprehensive analysis of translation quality, loss and gain, and the factors that influence them, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of the complicated process of translation processes. In this case, the writers adopted the translation quality assessment criteria from (Nababan et al., 2012). Furthermore, this study employs Nababan's (2012) translation assessment parameter in order to evaluate the quality of English-Indonesian abstract translations for the Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and its

Teaching (LITERA). The evaluation is founded on three critical factors: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. This TQA model is primarily divided into three aspects, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The writers adopted the parameter of accuracy into another aspect: accuracy. Hence, the TQA aspects covered within this study are accuracy, acceptability, and readability. These aspects were utilized along with the raters, who are qualified to evaluate translation quality. The rater evaluation was assisting the writers in gaining a deeper understanding of this analysis. Additionally, the writers chose the participants or raters for the TQA based on their credentials. Furthermore, this study's data source consists of the abstracts of the two versions, namely Litera Journal, which uses English as the source text and the translated version of the abstract in the form of Indonesian language, and the participating raters.

Sources of Data

In order to collect the data, it is necessary to have access to considerable data sources. All 29 abstracts from LITERA published between March 2020 and March 2022, was provided as the first source for the written sample documents. The examiner (rater) that was selected as a resource to provide information regarding the abstract quality's accuracy, acceptability, and readability was applied as the second data source.

By conducting a thorough analysis of several criteria and employing a careful selection procedure, the writers have chosen 29 abstracts. These abstracts encompass specific data expected to provide valuable insights regarding the influence of loss and gain on the quality of translated Indonesian abstracts in the Litera Journal.

- 1) Study Objective: The current study aims to examine the influence of loss and gain on the translation quality of Indonesian-translated abstracts published in the LITERA journal. To ensure alignment with the study objective, the selected abstracts specifically focused on the translation process, explored the difficulties or successes noticed in translation, or provided valuable perspectives on the influence of loss and gain on the quality of translations.
- 2) Relevance and significance: The selection method prioritized abstracts that demonstrated a strong alignment with the study topic. The inclusion of abstracts was influenced by the inclusion of significant data pertaining to the translation process, information on essential examples of loss or gain, or influence of the overall quality of the translated abstracts. The selection process was designed to prioritize abstracts that were highly relevant to the study to ensure that the data set selected made an important contribution to the study findings.
- 3) The analysis included abstracts that fulfilled specific criteria following the study focus. Initially, abstracts need to include an English source text alongside a related Indonesian translation as the target text. Abstracts that fulfilled the criteria were excluded. Furthermore, abstracts that could not closely align with the study objectives, such as those unrelated to the translation process or failed to establish relevant data on loss and gain, were also excluded.
- 4) Methodological considerations: In order to conduct a thorough examination of the selected abstracts, a qualitative analysis approach was employed. The study attempted to assess the overall quality of translations by conducting a detailed analysis of each abstract. Specifically,

the study aimed to identify occurrences of loss and gain, evaluate the translation quality, and identify their impact on the overall quality. Based on the available resources, data from 29 abstracts were considered in line with conducting a comprehensive analysis, which allowed for a thorough evaluation of the study objectives.

- 5) The academic expertise and decision-making of the writers supported the selection process. Drawing upon their knowledge of translation studies, the writers assessed the relevance of abstracts by considering their level of familiarity with the subject matter, competency in translation theory, and alignment with their fields of study. This process ensured that the selected abstracts would serve as a significant framework for the analysis.

For this matter, the study data that was included in this study is an abstract written in English into Indonesian. The data is presented in the form of specific words, phrases, and sentences that are arranged according to the subject of the study. Both primary and secondary sources of information was applied to produce the study approach. Both these primary and secondary sources of data are utilized in order to enrich the information that is being contributed towards this study. Moreover, the writers also look at various of different information sources. The source of data itself as shown the following table:

Table 1. Source of Data

No	Journal of Litera	Published		Code
		Month	Years	
1.	Vol 21, No 1	MARCH	2022	A
2.	Vol 20, No 3	NOVEMBER	2021	B
3.	Vol 20, No 2	JULI	2021	C
4.	Vol 20, No 1	MARET	2021	D
5.	Vol 19, No 3	NOVEMBER	2020	E
6.	Vol 19, No 2	JULI	2020	F
7.	Vol 19, No 1	MARET	2020	G

Abstract of Litera Journal

The abstract published in Litera Journal and the translation into Indonesian were the primary data sources for this study. All 29 abstracts from LITERA published between March 2020 and March 2022, was provided as the first source for the written sample documents. During the step of reducing the amount of data, any data considered irrelevant or unrelated to the study questions was eliminated by the writers. In this regard, the irrelevant data is the portion of the texts that do not correlate in any way to the subject matter of the study. The writers also additionally collect other data, one of which is the category of loss and gain procedures that appears in the abstract of Litera Journals. This data was taken as an objective data source. In this particular study study, the writers elaborate on the relevant theory concerning loss and gain in translation from Larson (1998) and Nozizwe (2014).

Raters

The writers utilized raters and informants from multiple parties qualified to evaluate the translation of abstracts of *Litera Journals* from English into Indonesian as a validating data source for this study. The rater selection was made so that the writers could get a comprehensive assessment of the quality of the translation. Assessment methods that were utilized within this study are the adopted criteria from Nababan et al. (2012). It is critical to have raters and informants to comprehend this study from two different viewpoints, namely, the self-assessment carried out by the writers and the perspective of the reader, especially the professional translator. The writers' individual experiences and knowledge may affect the observations as well as the conclusions they draw (Choy, 2014). Hence, the assessment was divided into two parties: qualified raters who assess the aspect of accuracy and acceptability since it needs further knowledge regarding the aspects and additional informants who generally come from the common readers who were evaluated in the aspect of readability.

Qualifications of the raters and the informant:

In order to explore the translation quality of *Litera Journal* abstracts, the examiner and the participants in this study are divided into two groups, namely raters and informants. In this matter, the assessors are separated to examine the study issues from two perspectives. As a result, the translation field's expert parties and familiar readers were included. Hence, several criteria were used to select the raters and informants. The following explanation shows the qualification itself:

a. Raters criteria

In this case, the raters are parties who are believed to be knowledgeable in the field of translation. However, the term competence in the notion of TQA is still being discoursed by writers and scholars. Writers almost always subdivide translation competence into a collection of interconnected sub-competencies that can be investigated individually (Samir & Yazdi, 2020: 108). For this reason, the qualification for raters and informants within this study was in accordance with Lei's translation competency notion (cited in Samir & Yazdi, 2020: 108). The essential competency itself namely: bicultural competence, bicultural competence, bilingual competence, creative competence, Expressive competence, extralinguistic competence, thinking competence, and transfer competence.

As a result, referring to the competence as mentioned earlier, the writers determined to make the qualification for the raters, namely:

- 1) fluent in both source text (English) and target text (Indonesian);
- 2) carrying a profession as a professional translator;
- 3) holding educational background as a master's degree student majoring in translation program;
- 4) having at least two translation products in any niche (professional translator/the translation must be acknowledged or authorised by the professionals); and
- 5) willing to assist the writers in regard to acquiring the study data

In this case, the writers utilized three qualified raters to assess the accuracy and acceptability aspects.

b. Informants criteria

Furthermore, the assessment of readability was assessed by the informants who meet the following qualifications:

- 1) fluent in the target text (Indonesian language);
- 2) having a primary education in undergraduate studies (Majoring in Linguistics or English Literature)
- 3) being familiar with and commonly reading study documents that have English to Indonesian abstract translation
- 4) willing to assist the writers in regard to acquiring the study data

The writer also used three informants to consider the readability aspect.

Data Collection Instruments

There will be two different forms of study instruments that was utilized for the process of data collection. Those would be content analyses and assessment rubrics. The following are explanations of the instruments that was utilized within this study:

1. Content analysis

Content analysis is a method for discovering diverse information and data in study in order to attain its aims. The content analysis aims to discover patterns and topics within and between these subjects. On one side, an inductive content analysis consists of reducing data into smaller parts, coding and labelling them based on topic, and grouping codes based on shared ideas. Additionally, in a deductive content analysis, the data are summarized in a coding structure and then analysed using a theory, a theoretical framework, or a conceptual model (Moser & Korstjens, 2018: 17). This present

study used content analysis to collect data on the loss and gain translation notions that are due by the translator when translating Litera Journal abstracts from English into Indonesian. Pertaining to the qualitative content analysis process consists of three steps: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification (Miles et al., 2014).

Firstly, as the human instrument, the writers collected the data in words, phrases, and sentences that comprise the relevant data. The writer reduced data that is not correlated to the study objective. Reduction is done by reading the material comprehensively and then identifying the sentences. Moreover, human instruments were also be utilized to assess the abstract translation quality.

On the other hand, the writers were applied the coding procedure before performing the data presentation. Study coding is intended to accelerate data analysis. The first step in the coding process involves reading the abstracts in English and Indonesian. In this case, it is necessary to classify the discovered data and gather it into loss and gain translation categories. Following this step, the data source was coded alphabetically and given the numerically code as well. After the results of the loss and gain category are found, there was also be a coding process towards the data of TQA before it is given to the raters and informants. Furthermore, the coded data was given to the raters and informants to evaluate each TQA aspect.

Finally, there data presentation after the analysis. When the process has reached these two steps, a conclusion and verification can be completed depending on the data display.

The form that the writers used to categorise the loss and gain translation can be seen in the following table:

Example: 1a (1a is the sentence from the abstract A)

Table 2. Classification of the Data

NO	CODE	ST	TT	LOSS			GAIN		
				GL	SL	CL	CK	ADG	LWG
1.									
2.									

The explanation of the codes:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| NO = Number of The Data | CL = Cultural Loss |
| ST = Source Text | CKG = Compensation in Kind |
| TT = Target Text | ADG = Addition |
| GL = Grammatical Loss | LWG = Using A Loan Word |
| SL = Semantic Loss | |

Assessment Parameters

The application of the first coding process was followed by the next procedure, which is the coding process for the information related to the assessment. This procedure includes producing codes for each aspect of the translation qualities. For instance: AC is the code for accuracy, ACA is the code of acceptability, and RA is the code for readability. On the other side, the rating parameter was coded as H is the code for high, M is the code for moderate, and L is the code for low. This second coding process aims to support the simplicity through which raters and informants could assess the aspect of TQA towards the loss and gain translation, to help accelerate the rate from each rater and informant, and to make it simpler for the writers to differentiate between the ratings provided by both participants. Furthermore, after completing the second coding procedure, the writers were developed the theoretical

concepts and ideas pertaining to TQA of LITERA abstract translation.

As part of the examination regarding the translation quality, both the raters and the informants evaluate the categories of loss and gain found within the Litera Journal. Due to the decision to choose the raters and informants according to the aforementioned criteria, the writers applied purposive sampling in this regard. The consideration was made since the participants was chosen based on their level of expertise. Furthermore, it is in view of the fact that the purposive method does not require the formulation of any underlying hypotheses or the selection of a fixed quantity of participants. The writers define what needs to be comprehended and begins to identify individuals who can and are capable of providing the data through their expertise or experience (Tongco, 2007:153). Moreover, the sampling within this study is also based on the study objective. The purpose of this study itself is to investigate the different types of losses and gains that can occur towards the Litera Journal translation of abstracts, as well as the ways these types of losses and gains might influence the overall quality of the translation.

As mentioned earlier, to evaluate the loss and gain translation quality concerning accuracy and acceptability, the process was included three qualified raters. Each of whom is a practitioner or an academic in the field of translation. On the other hand, there was three informants from the general readers (but still parties from the linguistics field) who was evaluated the loss and gain in the readability aspect. Questionnaires pertaining to the TQA parameters was distributed to the raters and informants in order to achieve a better understanding and perspectives from the two sides of the participants.

The following table was used to represent the score that each of the raters and informants gave to assess the translation quality. According to the component of TQA, each assessment also includes its particular set of codes and data labels.

Table 3. Assessment of Accuracy and Acceptability

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT	Translation Quality					
			AC			ACA		
			H	M	L	H	M	L
1A								
Etc.								

Table 4. Assessment of Readability

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT	Translation Quality		
			RA		
			H	M	L
1A					
Etc.					

Explanation :

- a. **Table for loss and gain** :this section consists of each 3 loss and 3 gain translation types found by the writers. The table was later used for the TQA process.
- b. **Assessing table for the raters**: this section was only given to the qualified raters to evaluate the translation quality in the aspect of accuracy and acceptability. The participants were directly scored that contain the loss and gain in translation through the providing table.
- c. **Assessing table for the informants**: this section was only given to the informants in order to assess the

translation quality in the aspect of readability. The informants directly scored the equivalence translation through the providing table.

ST = Source Text	H = High (3 scores)
TT = Target Text	M = Moderate (2 scores)
	L = Low (1 scores)

Furthermore, after the outcome is gathered from the raters and informants, there are the results of how loss or gain in abstracts translation can affect the quality of the translation from Litera Journals. Lastly, the conclusion was made according to the findings. Final result the influences of the loss and gain to the translation quality assessments. Score for the Translation Quality Assessments.

Furthermore, this study used the close-ended questions given to the raters and informants. The raters and the informants directly score the TQ by providing a score based on the qualitative parameters. Each participant achieved two forms to assess the loss and gain translations. The qualitative parameter to evaluate the loss and gain translation is guided by the adopted parameter of translation quality assessment determined by Nababan et al. (2012: 50). Thus, the writers provide the forms to evaluate the loss and gain translation as shown by the following tables:

Table 5. Parameter of Accuracy

Parameter Category	Score	Description
Accurate	3 (2.51-3.00)	Word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, and the text of the source text are translated accurately to the target text, there is no meaning distortion.
Less Accurate	2 (1.51-2.50)	Most of the word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, and the text of the source of language are translated accurately to the target text, but there is some meaning distortions or double meaning translations or omitted meanings which disturb the whole meaning.
Not Accurate	1 (1.00-1.50)	Word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, and the text of the source text are translated inaccurately to the target text or many parts or meanings are deleted.

Table 6. Parameter of Acceptability

Parameter Category	Score	Description
Acceptability	3 (2.51-3.00)	The translation feels natural; the technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to the readers; phrases, clauses, and sentences used are in accordance with the rules Indonesian language.
Less Acceptability	2 (1.51-2.50)	In general, the translation feels natural; but there is slight problem with the used of technical terms or there are a few grammatical errors.
Not Acceptability	1 (1.00-1.50)	The translation is not natural or it feels like a translation work; the technical terms used are not commonly used and are not familiar to the readers; phrases, clauses, and sentences used are not in accordance with the rules of Indonesian language.

Table 7. Parameter of Readability

Parameter Category	Score	Description
High Readability	3 (2.66-3.00)	Words, Technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, and the translation text can be easily understood by the readers.
Moderate Readability	2 (1.66-2.33)	In general, the translation can be understood by the readers; but there are certain parts that must be read more than once to understand the translation.
Low Readability	1 (1.00-1.33)	The translation is difficult to understand.

To draw a conclusion for the total average, Nababan et al., (2012: 52) give every factor its value as can be seen in the following the table:

Table 8. The Translation Qualities Value

No	The quality Factors	Value
1.	Accuracy	3 (2.51-3.00)
2.	Acceptable	2 (2.51-3.00)
3.	Readable	1 (2.66-3.00)

Data Validity

To verify the data collection, correctness, and accuracy of data used in study, validity should be established. Prolonged participation, persistent examination, triangulation, and individual interviews are strategies to ensure validity (Korstjens & Moser, 2018: 121).

In this case, the writers decide to elaborate triangulation, persistent examination and member check or expert judgement. By combining various methods, triangulation aims to improve the qualitative study process. Methodological triangulation was used to collect data through several methods such as in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and field

notes (Korstjens & Moser, 2018: 122). In order to discuss the structural components of the study and the process of analysis, various writers were invited to participate as members of the study team. The use of multiple sets of data that appeared during the analysis procedure, including raw material, codes, concepts, and result with the specified features that are supported data triangulation.

Persistent examination. Analyzing the characteristics of the information was greatly simplified by designing the codes, concepts, and main category. The writers read and reread the data continuously, analyzed it, hypothesized about it, and modified the ideas correctly (Korstjens & Moser, 2018: 122). Codes, concepts, and the main category were all rewritten and categorized. The writers examine the data loss and gain translation procedures and translation quality assessment based on the theory to provide the intended depth of comprehension.

Member check. All interview and focus group transcripts were provided to the expert judgment for their feedback (Korstjens & Moser, 2018:122). Furthermore, a meeting with those who had participated in either the interviews or the focus group discussions, allowing them to correct the interpretation and question what they deemed to be "inaccurate" assessments. The conclusions were then presented to the participants at a subsequent meeting to validate the theory.

Data Analysis

The data analysis in this study is based on Spradley method (2016), namely descriptive observations, domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, and componential analysis. Each of the steps is described based on the following explanation:

1. Descriptive observations

The writers conducted descriptive observations to initiate the study, involving simplifying, abstracting, and transforming visual data into written form. The data analyzed comprised abstract translations from *Litera Journal* into Indonesian, further converted into textual data. The collected data were sorted to select relevant information for the domain analysis step. Descriptive observations of the gathered data are conducted to identify general observations and patterns regarding understanding translation quality and the occurrence of different types of loss and gain.

2. Domain Analysis

Moving on to consider examining the collected data, the writers investigated the data more profoundly in the analysis. Following Spradley's approach (Spradley, 2016, p.85), domain analysis was used as a systematic investigation method to investigate the data components, relations, and general clarity. Through domain analysis, the identified forms of loss and gain were classified into specific domains, allowing for a thorough analysis of the impact of each category on translation quality. This procedure thoroughly examines how loss and gain within various domains contribute to the overall translation quality assessment.

3. Taxonomic analysis

After identifying the domains for this study, Following identifying the relevant domains, the writers conduct an in-depth taxonomic study to go further into this subject. Taxonomic analysis entails organizing categories based on a particular semantic connection, and the writers want to explore this element further. The chosen data from

the target text (TL) is classified into several categories of loss and gain translation techniques based on Larson's (1998) theory and further developed by Nozizwe and Ncube (2014). Furthermore, the translation quality is evaluated using Nababan's (2012) methodology. The writers conducted a taxonomy analysis in this part to develop an organized classification framework for the discovered loss and gain types. This investigation results in developing a systematic framework for analyzing the aspects and impacts of different categories on translation quality.

4. Componential analysis

After the study found the focused observations, did the taxonomic analysis, and followed up with more profound observations, the last step was a componential analysis. In this analysis, the raters and informants examine the loss and gain data from the abstract translation of Litera Journal. The adopted questionnaires were shared based on Nababan et al. (2012) about the theory of translation quality parameters: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. There are two components to evaluate the translation quality of abstracts of Litera Journal. Based on the existing requirements, the accuracy and acceptability questionnaires are shared with competent and qualified raters. In addition, the questionnaires about readability were given to adequate informants to judge the translation quality results. An accurate description of the analysis and the relationship between the results and original data allow readers to conclude the trustworthiness of the results. In conclusion, all the data discovered are represented as the result and answer how the equivalence in translation procedures would affect the translation quality. The

underlying components contributing to loss and gain in translations and analysis of the influence on the overall translation quality were finally made in this step.

B. Results and Discussion

The losses and gain types used in the abstract translation of the Litera Journal into Indonesian

It is disclosed that the writers found six types of loss and gain within 29 abstracts from Litera Journal. They are three kinds of loss by also considering three types of gain as well. Regarding to these findings, the loss and gain theory were elaborated using Larson's and developed using Nozizwe & Ncube theories. The types of loss found within the data, namely grammatical loss, semantic loss, and cultural loss. On the other hand, it is discovered that there is compensation in kind, addition, and loan word in the gain aspect. Pertain upon this, the data findings consist of certain sentences, words, and phrases in accordance with each category of the loss and gain. Furthermore, the classification can be seen by the following table:

Table 9. The Types of Loss and Gain in LITERA Abstract

A.	Types of Loss		Total	Percentage
	1.	Grammatical Loss	31	7,24%
	2.	Semantic Loss	33	7,71%
	3.	Cultural Loss	6	1,40%
B.	Types of Gain			
	1.	Compensation in Kind Gain	137	31,01%

	2.	Additional Gain	82	19,16%
	3.	Loan Word Gain	139	32,48%
Data total			428	100%

It is evident from the table that loan word is the most dominant types of gain appeared in Litera Journal abstract. It is confirmed with the findings that implied there are 139 data out of 428 data are classified as gain with loan word. It takes 32,48% percentage from all of the data findings. Furthermore, there is a slight difference with compensation in kind of gain findings which appoints 137 number of data (31,01% percentage). It is followed with the results of other gain types, namely gain with addition in 82 data (19,16%) throughout the abstract. In the other side, the most frequent types of loss found within the data is semantic loss with 33 data which takes 7,71% in total. This finding, followed by the other types, namely grammatical loss with 31 number of data (7,24%) and the lowest frequency of loss attained by cultural loss with 6 number of data which takes only 1,40% percentage from entire data. From the overall findings, it can be highlighted that the gain in abstract translation of LITERA is more prevailing than the loss strategy.

a. Loss in context translation b. Grammatical Loss

Grammatical loss may occur when a source text structure does not have a direct counterpart in the target text, or when a certain grammatical element is employed differently in the two languages. When this occurs, the translator might require to make judgments about how to modify the grammatical structure to express the equivalent meaning in the target text. In this case, the writers found three kinds of

grammatical loss, namely in the level of prepositions, sentence structure, and fallacy of capital letter. In the first instance grammatical loss in term of preposition can be seen by the following data.

CODE	ST	TT
(1.A)	Writing scientific papers is influenced by several things, including grammatical problems, linguistic problems, technical aspects of writing , and plagiarism aspect.	<i>Menulis karya ilmiah sangat dipengaruhi oleh beberapa hal, seperti tata bahasa, linguistik, aspek teknis penulisan, dan hal plagiarisme.</i>

As we can see in the source text, the phrase **“technical aspects of writing”** is translated to **“aspek teknis penulisan”**. In this regard, the target text could be considered to have loss in the preposition level. This finding is in accordance with (Larson, 1998), that loss might occur since the grammatical rules is different between every language. As result, the author decided to maintain the faithfulness of the ST by translated it into the same form as depicted in the TT. Moreover, since preposition indicated the linkage between word in the sentence and it was give the reader information about an object or an event, the phrase **“aspek teknis penulisan”** is contemplated to be missing the preposition of **“dalam”** which could be more elucidate the noun **“teknis penulisan”**. Hence, the grammatical structure could be maintain well in the target text.

On the other hand, datum 215.F also exhibits grammatical loss but in different level. The writers also found loss in the sentence structure primarily towards the verb class as show by following data.

CODE	ST	TT
(215.F)	The research involved visiting botanical communities , examining historical documents, interviewing conservationists, and writing poetry.	<i>Penelitian ini melibatkan mengunjungi komunitas botani; memeriksa dokumen sejarah; mewawancarai konservasionis; dan menulis puisi.</i>

Loss in grammatical emphasize the concept that it is not only deals with fallacy or changes in the grammatical structure between the ST and the TT. This loss deals with the verb discrepancy contained within the TT as well (Larson, 1998). The types of verbs are diverst and can be seen from various aspects. Verb be able to impeccably the composition of good and correct sentence.

As shown by this passage, it confirmed Larson's (1998) as **“involved visiting”** translated to **“*melibatkan mengunjungi*”**. In such circumstances, this translation seems inappropriate in Indonesian language since it contained two different verb adjacent in one sentence. verb must be used in accordance to the co-text and context. Appertaining to the phrase **“*melibatkan mengunjungi*”**, does not appropriately utilized that could be misleading the information to the target readers. Therefore, this extract enclosed with grammatical loss that could disrupt the clarity of the target text as well. It is essential for author to have a comprehensive knowledge to avoid such errors.

Apart from preposition level and sentence structure found within the data, the reseacher also discovered loss in the use of capital letter that generate grammatical loss. The loss as depicted on data 321.G.

CODE	ST	TT
(321.G)	The subjects of this research are phrases and sentences contained in the CDP Lyrics in the Blonde albums, alcoholic beverages and advertisement apple in French-language magazines, and in the speech by François Hollande in 'Le Figaro' newspaper.	<i>Subjek penelitian ini adalah frasa dan kalimat yang terdapat dalam Lagu CDP pada album Blonde, iklan minuman beralkohol, iklan apple dalam majalah berbahasa Prancis, dan Pidato François Hollande dalam Surat Kabar Le Figaro.</i>

Grammatical loss found within data 324.G in two words, namely the noun **“Lyrics”** translated into **“Lagu”** and **“speech”** which translated to **“Pidato”**. As we can see, both of the noun written in capital letter within the target text. The capital letter used in this excerpt resulting a grammatical loss in the concept of discrepancy towards the target text rules. As mention by (Larson, 1998), that translation refers to a change of form from ST to TT which is equivalent to the existent word, phrases, clauses, and sentence that are used in speech or writing.

In this regard, the first letter of a general noun, except a name for institution, nation, ethnicity, language, script, is written in a non-capital letter in the grammatical Indonesian rules. This rules especially applicable in formal written language. Hence, since abstract is included in formal text, grammatical loss as mentioned earlier is inevitable in the target text.

1) Semantic Loss

Semantic loss in translation happens when the intended meaning of a sentences, phrase, or word is not represented properly in the translated form, leading to a loss of meaning. This might arise owing to lexical, cultural, or contextual variations between the two languages. In these circumstances, the writers found at least there are three point of semantic loss

that can be highlighted throughout the abstract, namely in the notion of nuance, ambiguity and context.

CODE	ST	TT
(58.C)	Immigration has been an integral part of American history,	<i>Imigrasi adalah isu yang sangat lekat sepanjang sejarah Amerika.</i>

In this regard, the writers found nuance as one of the concepts that affected the semantic loss. The aspect of nuance related to the selection of words and tone that could be involved in the meaning conveyance. Loss of nuance within the abstract as illustrated in datum 58.C.

As this case very clearly demonstrates by Nozizwe and Ncube (2014) that semantic loss may be an issue in academic works since intricate concepts and arguments may need an equivalent and nuanced translation in order to ensure the intended message is appropriately delivered to the target reader. The author additionally needs to consider the target audience and the context in which the piece of writing will be read in order to guarantee that the translation is accurate and acceptable.

In this excerpt, the source text shows "**integral part of American history**" is not fully captured in the target text which translated into "*isu yang sangat lekat sepanjang sejarah Amerika*". The word "**integral**" means essential or necessary to the whole. Taking into account to this context, the phrase "**integrall part of American l history**" emphasizes the significance of immigration to the development of the United States. The translation could be enhanced with "*bagian penting dari sejarah Amerika*" which conveys the idea of importance and necessity of the original text. Thus, the datum is distrupted in terms of semantic loss.

CODE	ST	TT
(216.F)	The results suggest that poetry encourages engagement with, and respect for, human and more-than-human life.	<i>Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa puisi mendorong keterlibatan dengan, dan menghormati, kehidupan manusia dan lebih dari-manusia.</i>

Aside from nuance that affected a certain part of the text, the writers also found loss of nuance that deals with the faithfulness translation. The datum can be observed in 216.F.

Excerpt in this data shows a semantic loss that disrupt the whole meaning of the target text. The faithfulness contained in this translation sounds rigid that make the message within the ST is not properly conveyed in the TT. It would also affect the interpretation of the target readers since the nuance of the source text is loss. Moreover, the translation result could lead the audiences to an ambiguity and difficulty to comprehend the meaning of the target text. This outcome is contrary to that of Larson (1998), who found that meaning is more crucial than form in the notion of translation. Larson utilizes the terms surface structure and deep structure to describe the structure of language realized through linguistic units and meaning or message, respectively. As an outcome, although the form changes, the meaning must be retained.

Furthermore, semantic loss occurs in the concept of ambiguity as well. The instance demonstrated in the following datum.

CODE	ST	TT
(295.G)	Results show that the majority of the teachers have English teaching qualification , however only very few ever attended pre-service or in-service training for teachers of young learners.	<i>Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas guru memiliki latar belakang pendidikan bahasa Inggris, namun hanya sedikit sekali yang pernah mengikuti pelatihan pengajaran bahasa Inggris bagi anak-anak.</i>

It has been suggested that inappropriately free translations are considered unsuitable due to being able to include irrelevant information that is not present in the ST, which changes the intended meaning conveyed in the ST (Larson, 1998). This does not appear to be the case with the data. Data above implied a semantic loss in the passage of **“English teaching qualifications”** which translated to **“*latar belakang pendidikan bahasa Inggris*”**. In this matter, the semantic loss refers to the concept of context. Occupying a capability to teach English for students have a different meaning with **“*memiliki latar belakang bahasa inggris*”** which means solely having an educational background in English major. The translation might lead a different interpretation between the ST readers and the TT readers. Furthermore, it could caused an ambiguity or even a misleading information to the audiences.

CODE	ST	TT
(306.G)	Lastly, the two translators applied different dominant ideologies on their translations.	<i>Selain itu, (not translated)</i>

Adjacent to ambiguity, semantic loss also concerns with loss in context. Pertaining to this loss, it can be portrayed through datum 306.G.

Regarding to the study issue, academic works are often highly context-dependent, and when the context is not

accurately conveyed in the translated text, the intended meaning may be lost (Larson, 1998). It can be observed from the passage, it indicated that the sentence is not transferred into the target text that could affect the context semantically. Furthermore, since the author delete this part of the abstract, the English and Indonesian readers certainly would achieve a different interpretation. This loss would also affect the context of the next part of the abstract itself due to there is no clear antecedent before the next sentence.

To minimize semantic loss in the translation of academic works, the author must have a thorough awareness of the subject matter, technical terminology, and cultural background of both the source and target texts (Larson, 1998). Furthermore, they ought to carefully assess the target audience and purpose of the text to make certain that every aspect of the translation produces the intended meaning.

2) Cultural Loss

Being aware of cultural loss in abstract academic works during translation entails recognizing features of the original cultural context that may not be entirely comprehended or accepted by the intended readership, and hence may be lost in translation. As mentioned earlier, there are two kind of cultural loss, namely avertable and inevitable. However, the writers only found avertable within the abstract as presented in data 278.G and 285.G.

CODE	ST	TT
(278.G)	An E-textbook of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is an important device that supports the online practical aspects of the teaching Arabic as a foreign language (TAFL).	<i>Buku ajar elektronik bahasa Arab standar merupakan perangkat penting yang mendukung aspek-aspek praktis online pada pembelajaran bahasa Arab sebagai bahasa asing (PBABA).</i>

In this case, data 278.G depicted a minor fallacy in cultural loss. The author mainly utilizes loan word to recreate the basic nuance of the source text. This However, there is actually a loss in the translation since the translator simply employs loan words and does not translate the word into Indonesian language. In this case, the loss is avertable since the phrase “**Online**” is actually can be translated into “**Daring**” due to the familiarity of this term for the target readers. Loss within this sentence in fact is solely an insignificant cultural loss since “**Online**” is already widely known in Indonesian society. The aforementioned findings are consistent with the study conducted by Nozizwe and Ncube (2014), which similarly concluded that the cause of cultural loss could be attributed to the inadequacy or insignificance of an equivalent contextual feature in the TT compared to the ST. Nevertheless, it would be preferable if the passage consistently transferred to Indonesian language.

CODE	ST	TT
(285.G)	Although standard modern Arabic is used as the language variant for the language skills, colloquial language variants are given sufficient attention that can be accessed only in the E -edition version of the package.	<i>Meskipun keterampilan berbahasa Arab ditekankan pada penggunaan variasi standar atau modern language, variasi colloquial language mendapat perhatian cukup memadai yang hanya dapat diakses dalam versi e-edition.</i>

The 285.G enclosed with avertable cultural loss with the use of loan word as well. One phrase indicated a partial used of loan words as shown in “**modern Arabic**” that is translated to “**modern language**”. In this case, the phrase is effectively could be translated to “**bahasa Arab standar**” (which is actually used by the writers in the further part of the abstract

translation). This avertable also consequently caused an inconsistency.

On the other hand, there are two phrases that is wholly employed loan words as in “**colloquial language**” which transferred into “*colloquial language*” and “**E-edition**” is translated to “*e-edition*”. In this regard, Indonesian language indeed has the equivalent word for “**colloquial language**”, namely “*bahasa kolokial*”. The same case also applicable in “**E-edition**” which can be translated to “*edisi digital*”. The previously mentioned results align with the study published by Nozizwe and Ncube (2014), which emphasized the importance of the translator's careful consideration of appropriate terminology. This is due to the fact that the effectiveness of translation is evaluated based on the cultural and societal norms of the language being translated into TT.

b. Gain in context translation

1) Compensation in Kind

In the context of translation, gain compensation may refer to modifying the translated text to make sure it expresses the same meaning and style as the source information. The concept of compensation in kind is close with the notion of equivalence. Regarding the message, the TT should be as close to the distinct aspects of the ST as feasible. The crux of compensation in kind is prioritizing the message from the form and context over the impact that will occur. Furthermore, compensation in kind throughout the Litera Journal abstract can be seen on data 8.A, 60.C, 80.C, 201.E and 219.F.

CODE	ST	TT
(8.A)	It means that there was no tight relation among plagiarism alarming of expository essay writing skills.	<i>Artinya, tidak ada hubungan antara kesadaran plagiarisme dengan keterampilan menulis esai ekspositori.</i>

The datum above shows the source text “**plagiarism alarming**” has been translated to the target text “**kesadaran plagiarisme**”. The Indonesian translation uses the word “**kesadaran**” which means “**awareness**” or “**consciousness**”. The target text may not be an exact equivalent to “**alarming**” depending on the context. However, the Indonesian translation still conveys the same idea of concern or awareness related to plagiarism, so datum 8.A can be interpreted as a compensation in kind for the original phrase.

CODE	ST	TT
(60.C)	President Trump is known to have been quite “ frank ” in conveying his views of immigrants and immigration, as well as his perspectives regarding their positive and negative aspects.	<i>Presiden Trump dikenal sebagai presiden yang cenderung untuk berbicara cukup “frontal” dalam membahas topik atau mengemukakan pendapat terhadap imigrasi dan imigran.</i>

Accordingly to the datum 60.C, the ST “**frank**” is translated as “**frontal**” in the TT, which is an equivalent term in Indonesian to convey the same meaning. In this context, “frank” refers to someone who is straightforward and honest in their speech. Nevertheless, the Indonesian translation “**frontal**” denoting to a direct and outspoken manner. This makes the translation equivalent and conveys the same meaning as the original text.

CODE	ST	TT
(80.C)	The values reflected in the selection of such addresses are courtesy, affection, hope, cultural and religious identity, and position of society between locality and nationality.	<i>Pemilihan jenis-jenis sapaan tersebut mengandung nilai-nilai yang secara implisit diajarkan kepada anak, yaitu kesopanan, kasih sayang, harapan, identitas budaya dan agama, serta identitas masyarakat di antara lokalitas dan nasionalitas.</i>

Meanwhile, in datum 80.C, the author provides a natural effect that is as close to the source text that makes the readers could still achieve the message. The abstract author compensates the sentence with adjust a certain detail of the text. Nevertheless, the modification does not affect the meaning and context of the passage. The compensation in kind itself as illustrated in **“diajarkan kepada anak”** that is tend to make the target text more equivalent in Indonesian language and make the audiences easily comprehend the meaning of the original text.

CODE	ST	TT
(201.E)	In China itself, since the “Great Leap Forward Movement,” “Cultural Revolution,” “Deng Xiaoping’s Open Politics” to date, has caused severe damage to nature.	<i>Di Tiongkok sendiri, sejak “Gerakan Lompatan Jauh ke Depan”, “Revolusi Kebudayaan”, “Politik Terbuka Deng Xiaoping” hingga saat ini, telah menyebabkan kerusakan alam yang parah.</i>

Revocation of Ampera Cabinet Presidium Circular Letter No. SE-06/PRES.KAB/6/1967, June 28, 1967, that in all government administration activities, the use of the term China/Chinese people changed to Tionghoa people, and for the designation of the Republic of China is changed to the Republic of Tiongkok .

In addition to that, looking at datum 201.E, “China” is translated and compensated to “*Tiongkok*”. Both of them basically refers to one country. However, Tiongkok is more familiar with Indonesian readers. It is also due to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 12 of 2014 concerning.

CODE	ST	TT
(219.F)	The ideological and aesthetic contestation of Balai Pustaka, forcing writer ’s resistance particularly Bumiputra writers.	<i>Kontestasi ideologis dan estetis Balai Pustaka, menghadirkan sikap-sikap perlawanan khususnya para penulis Bumiputra.</i>

In other side, datum 219.F demonstrated the noun namely “**writers**” is transferred into “*penulis*” within the target text. In this case, the compensation might be seen in the changes of plural form into singular form as depicted in the target text. However, the translator makes an adjustment with translating it into “*para penulis*”. This compensation employed since sometimes, in Indonesian language, the repetition in the plural form is not necessary (for instance; *penulis-penulis*) needed as long as it still present the whole meaning of the sentence. As we can see, the author compensates this phrase with “*para penulis*” to make it equivalent and appropriate in Indonesian language rules.

Considering all of the above data, it appears that Larson (1998), asserts that translation is much more than discovering equivalent words that can be transmitted from the ST to the TT, regardless of the vocabulary. The structures of the ST must be dismissed in favor of the natural structures of the TT without significant loss or modification of meaning.

2) Addition

In the context of translation, gain with addition means to the incorporation of additional information or considerations that may not be included in the source text. Commenting on addition, Larson (1998) points out that additional information could have been accomplished for a variety of reasons, including to explain a point that may be ambiguous in the original text, to draw attention to a certain component of the text, or to modify the text for an audience that is unfamiliar. Gaining in addition primarily deals with expansion, clarification, emphasis, and cultural adaptation. Despite of these four types of addition, this analysis solely covered expansion and clarification. First and foremost, the utilization of expansion as presented in datum 56.B.

CODE	ST	TT
(56.B)	Subsequently, an interesting finding was revealed in the context of compliment pertaining to ability in every context of relationship between the speech participants, wherein most of the respondents rejected the compliment in the respective relationship context, which differs with the context of compliments pertaining to appearance, possession, and personal traits.	<i>Kemudian, temuan yang menarik adalah pada konteks isi tuturan pujian terhadap kemampuan di tiap konteks hubungan antar peserta tutur (hubungan simetris, hubungan asimetris-dekat, dan hubungan asimetris-jauh). tuturan penolakan merupakan jawaban terbanyak pada masing-masing konteks tersebut, dan hal tersebut berbeda dengan konteks tuturan pujian terhadap penampilan, kepemilikan, dan perilaku individu.</i>

Occasionally, an English source text may use fewer words or be briefer than would be suitable in Indonesian. In such instances, the author may need to add more words to the

Indonesian text to make it more comprehensible. As illustrated in.

Despite of gaining in expansion, the translator or author able to add a certain detail in order to employ clarification for make the target text comprehensible. Datum 216.F and 267.F exhibits the applied of addition aiming to improve the clarity of the target text.

CODE	ST	TT
(216.F)	The results suggest that poetry encourages engagement with, and respect for, human and more-than-human life.	<i>Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa puisi mendorong keterlibatan dengan, dan menghormati, kehidupan manusia dan lebih dari-manusia.</i>

Regarding to clarification issue, if a sentence in the source text is ambiguous or unclear, a translator may need to add extra information to make the meaning clear in the target text. The addition within this extract can be seen on “**the results**” that is transferred to “*hasil penelitian*”. This extract shows gain with adding a more spesific word as a clarification that refers to the “**results**” itself, namely “*penelitian*” in order to gain a clear information. Hence, it could improve the clarity of the message and make the context suitable with the TT.

CODE	ST	TT
(267.F)	Fifteen years passed and this paper seeks to find the results of the law in higher education students by investigating the patterns of language use of multilingual students in English LITERature Study Program of FBS UNY.	<i>Lima belas tahun telah berlalu dan tulisan ini berupaya untuk menemukan penerapan hasil hukum tersebut pada mahasiswa dengan menyelidiki pola penggunaan bahasa mahasiswa multibahasa di Program Studi Sastra Inggris FBS UNY.</i>

datum above, “speech participants” translated into “*peserta tutur (hubungan simetris, hubungan asimetris-dekat, dan hubungan asimetris-jauh)*”. The author adds the phrase that is not present in the source text, namely “*hubungan simetris, hubungan asimetris-dekat, dan hubungan asimetris-jauh*” to explicate the different contexts of the compliment responses.

The same case also shown by datum 270.F, the author decided to employed gain with adding a detail through “*penerapan*” to make the target text presented clearly. In this case, the addition being an explanation for the “**results**” that found within the source text. Due to it has a potential to occur an ambiguity if it translated only to “*menemukan hasil hukum*”, therefore the writers determined to utilize the addition.

The findings on addition in translation confirm the arguments of Larson (1998) and Nozizwe & Ncube (2014), indicating that added material serves various functions, such as explaining ambiguities, highlighting particular elements, and modifying the text for an unfamiliar reader. The use of additional aspects in translation, as recommended by those scholars attempts to clarify possibly confusing fields, indicate attention to particular components, and adjust to the target audience's cultural and linguistic background. The addition of the target text, in which the source material is clarified and modified, is consistent with the idea that translation aims to improve understanding and effectively express the intended meaning to the audience.

3) Loan word

A loan word in the context of translation is a word from one language that is adopted and used without translation in a

different language. In academic writing, loan words are frequently used to refer to ideas, theories, and methods that have no direct equivalent in the target text.

Loan terms are often employed in academic writing to retain the original meaning and detail of the phrase, as well as to guarantee textual coherence and clarity. Nevertheless, translators or authors must utilize loan word responsibly and not to the point where they distract from the readability of the target text.

There are several data found by the writers that use loan words to make the target text equivalence, as we can observe in data 155.D, 167.D, and 210.F.

CODE	ST	TT
(155.D)	The research results show that using of structural metaphors was more dominantly found in Buginese song lyrics than in orientational and ontology metaphors.	<i>Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan metafora struktural lebih banyak digunakan dalam lirik lagu Bugis dari pada metafora orientasional dan ontologis.</i>
(167.D)	lexicogrammar , metafunction , appraisal	<i>leksikogramatika, metafungsi, appraisal</i>
(210.F)	Located in the state of New South Wales, Australia, the Northern Tablelands bioregion is a high plateau landscape unique for its geological, faunal, and floristic variety.	<i>Terletak di negara bagian New South Wales, Australia, bioregion Tablelands Utara adalah lanskap dataran tinggi yang unik karena keanekaragaman geologis, fauna, dan floristiknya.</i>

Concerning this matter, using loan words is common when dealing with translation strategy especially in gain. A word may not prevail in a specific language due to cultural differences. As shown in datum 155.D, the word **metaphors** translated into *metafora*, **orientational** is translated

orientasional, and **ontology** transferred into *ontologis*. Firstly, **metaphor** originally comes from Greek, meaning a term or phrase used to describe a person or thing in a manner that contrasts from its typical usage. Secondly, **orientational** which originally comes from the basis word; orientation, that means the kind of purpose or interests. Thirdly, **ontology** originally comes from Greek, which implies the art of living and existence (All sources taken from Oxford dictionary). In such circumstances, the three noun is already adjusted with the target text and can stand alone without any further explanation because it is already familiar to the target text readers.

The use of loan words is also depicted in datum 167.D and 210.F. The word "**lexicogrammar**", "**metafunction**", and "**appraisal**" written as "*leksikogramatika*", "*metafungsi*", and "*appraisal*". The same case occurs in the noun of "**bioregion**" transferred to "*bioregion*". The term above is used as a loan word without translation, due it refers to a specific topic of facet that has no direct reference in Indonesian. The purpose of the sentence remains identical to the original text. Thereby, the translator succeeds in making its equivalence at the word level by using loan word.

It is encouraging that this data and the theories proposed by Larson and Nozizwe about loan terms can be seen as supportive. Larson argues that loan terms are frequently used in academic writing to preserve a phrase's original meaning and variety, consequently providing textual coherence and clarity. This is consistent with Nozizwe's findings, who argue that highlights the need for the translator to comprehend the message and disassociate it from the ST completely. In addition, Nozizwe emphasizes the significance of rewriting the message with its nuances in order to translate it naturally into the TT. Consequently, the comparison between Larson's and

Nozizwe's points of view demonstrates the significance of loan words in maintaining the integrity of the original meaning while achieving the standards of the TT.

The impact of loss and gain types towards the quality level of the Litera Journal **abstract**

The accuracy and acceptability aspects are examined in this case by qualified raters with translation backgrounds which are typically practitioners. To investigate the readability aspect, more informants who do not have a background in translation studies are required. Each aspect had a score ranging from 1 to 3 to grade the translation quality. The raters rated 12 segments in order to view the accuracy aspect of TQA, 12 segments to see the acceptability facet, and 24 segments in order to see the readability aspect. The result of the correlational analysis is presented in the following table.

a. Accuracy Aspect

Table 10. Accuracy Aspect on each Loss and Gain Types

No	Category	Mean	Types						Percentage
			GL	SL	CL	CK	AD	LW	
1.	Less Accurate	8	1	2	1	2	2	-	66,67%
2.	Accurate	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	25%
3.	Not Accurate	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	8,33%
	Total	12							100%

It can be seen from the data that 25% of the translations were accurate and that these were a result of two different types of loss and gain: grammatical loss and loan words. In contrast, this study discovered that 66.67% of the translations were less accurate due to various loss and gain factors such as grammatical loss, semantic loss, cultural loss, compensation in kind, and addition. The study also discovered that 8.33% of translations were not accurate due to cultural loss.

This discovery confirms Nababan et al., (2012) perspective, which suggests that a less accurate transfer of the entire message from the ST to the TT by a translator could affect the message's consistency and coherence, leading to a less accurate translation.

b. Acceptable

Table 11. Acceptability Aspect on each Loss and Gain Types

No	Category	Mean	Types						Percentage
			GL	SL	CL	CK	AD	LW	
1.	Less Acceptable	6	2	1	-	2	-	1	50%
2.	Acceptable	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	25%
3.	Not Acceptable	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	25%
	Total								100%

According to the table, the translation process produces acceptable, less acceptable, and not-acceptable translations. The study found that two categories of gain, such as word addition and loan word techniques, were liable for 25% of the discovered translations that were acceptable. On the other side, this study discovered that 50% of the result translations were less acceptable, related to several kinds of gain and loss, namely, grammatical loss, semantic loss, compensation in kind, and loan words. The intriguing point about the data in this table is that 25% of the translations were considered unacceptable. As shown in the table, we can see that only semantic and cultural losses occur in the aspect of not acceptable.

The perspectives shown by less acceptability in this study are similar to those described in earlier studies. Additionally, the studies conducted by Nababan et al., (2012), support the present study's findings, as both emphasize the less acceptability of translated results due to grammatical loss, semantic loss, compensation in kind, and the presence of loanwords. They support further that while the translation can be understood as a whole, specific sections require multiple readings to comprehend the intended meaning.

c. Readability

The study investigated the assessments of 15 additional informants to obtain insight regarding translation quality. According to the assessments of these informants, the translation process provided a variety of less readable and not readable translations.

Table 12. Readability Aspect on each Loss and Gain Types

No	Category	Mean	Types						Percentage
			GL	SL	CL	CK	AD	LW	
1.	Less Readable	19	4	3	3	3	3	3	79,17%
2.	Not readable	5	-	1	1	1	1	1	20,83%
3.	Readable	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Total	24							100%

As can be seen from the table, 79.17% of the translations were classified as less readable and identified with grammatical loss, semantic loss, and cultural loss. This finding demonstrates that the translation process can affect the highest quality standards in the readability aspect. Furthermore, addition and loan words were identified as kinds of gain that contributed to less readable translations. The study also found that 20.83% of the translations were not readable due to semantic and cultural loss. It is remarkable that none of the 24 data have been assessed as having high readability.

Comparing these findings to the study conducted by Nababan et al. (2012) is indeed supportive. Their study revealed that while readers could understand the translation, specific passages required multiple readings to understand the intended meaning thoroughly. The comparison highlights the significance of ensuring clarity and coherence in translations, even if specific passages require the reader's attention beyond the text.

C. Discussion

The discussion section has two separate sections. It focuses primarily on categories of loss and gain throughout the Litera Journal abstract. The discussion outlines how abstract loss and gain are represented. In addition, it is followed by the component assessment of the translation quality towards the Litera Journal abstract. Furthermore, the discussion highlights how various types of loss and gain might impact translation quality.

1. Types of loss and gain throughout the Litera Journal abstract

As indicated by the fact that the type dominates the entire collection of data, gaining ground in the loan word is significantly important. It is possible to increase the usage of the borrowed term since readers are likely to be aware of the word in the ST that has been translated into the TT and has the same meaning. Consequently, many words do not need to be translated since they are well-known to the target audience.

The process of obtaining a loan word in accordance with this study can be carried out in two distinct ways: either by using a whole borrowing from the source text or by making modifications from the ST into the TT. As for the instances for a whole borrowing are the word **“bioregion”** that is borrowed to **“bioregion”** and the word **“appraisal”** which translated to **“appraisal”** as well. These are the instances of whole borrowing because they have been modified in their totality from the text that served as the original source. Pertaining to this case, it is generally accepted to apply the entire borrowing strategy in order to achieve equivalence between the original text and the text that is being translated. This is essential due to the fact that differences between cultures may result in certain words not being present in the common language of the

audience for which they were intended. When a borrowing term is applied, the meaning of the word does not require any additional elaboration for the viewers who are being targeted. On the other hand, gaining in loan word were also utilized with an alteration in several term to make it suitable in the target text, such as the word "**ontology**" which translated into "**ontologis**", "**orientational**" that were transferred to "**orientasional**", and the word "**lexicogrammar**" which be adapted to "**leksikogramatika**".

Despite the whole loan word and the adjustment within the strategy, this concept apparently resulting a loss in the cultural aspect as well. As in the borrowing terms "**online**" and "**e-edition**" creates avoidable cultural loss due to the author's failure to translate the word included in the datum. This cultural loss can be avoided with translate it to the corresponding Indonesian translations of "**daring**" and "**edisi digital**". This is consistent with the perspective of Tiwiyanti and Retnomurti (2017: 5); according to them, the circumstance is referred to as veritable loss, which is the effect of the translator's inability to correctly and accurately discover an equivalent. Therefore, thee translator must identify figurative language in order to effectively transmit the suggested meaning in the target text and locate the closest equivalent. However, this present study shows a contrary result to Tiwiyanti and Retnomurti (2017: 5) as well. They found avertable cultural loss along with inevitable loss. This study does not find any inevitable loss through the data. In the case of scientific paper abstracts, there is no inevitable cultural loss because there are no culturally specific items that require translation or further explanation to the reader. Moreover, the findings of gaining in load word has a slightly different with compensation in kind, which only differ 1,47%. The concept of

compensation in kind is related to the certain adjustments which required to obtain an equivalency concept of closeness between the target text and its readers. This finding is in accordance with study by Rasyki et al., (2020: 585), the process enables the reader to determine when the method will assist them in comprehending the text or persuade them about the information being conveyed. This study discovered that when a translator presents a work, he or she omits crucial information that the audience should know.

between the ST and TT, as for the instances, **“The values reflected in the selection of such addresses”**, **“forcing writer’s resistance”** which compensate to **“Pemilihan jenis-jenis sapaan tersebut mengandung nilai-nilai yang secara implisit diajarkan kepada anak”**, **“forcing writer’s resistance”** that were adjusted to **“menghadirkan sikap-sikap perlawanan”**, and the phrase **“Bumiputra writers”** that also adjusted to **“para penulis Bumiputera”** in order to make the translation more relevant to the target text and familiar to the target readers. Consequently, compensation in kind has something to do with the

Regarding the third type of gain, addition is common throughout the discussion. It was discovered in 19.16% of all data that there was a significant difference between previous gains from adding. The writers identified two points of focus by gain addition in the Litera Journal abstracts. Primarily, addition is employed by adding word or phrase details to obtain contextual equivalence between the ST and TT, such as translating the phrase **“find the results”** as **“menemukan penerapan hasil”**. Secondly, the translation is completed by including explanatory details that improve the target text's

clarity. For instance, “**speech participants**” is translated as “***peserta tutur (hubungan simetris, hubungan asimetris-dekat, dan hubungan asimetris-jauh)***”. In this case the author decided to add parantheses as an explanatory, this sustains the argument from Mohammed, (2022: 13), that translators can provide explanations between brackets and incorporate phrases or clauses. The use of loanwords and additions is recommended as a method for solving a circumstance of inconsistency because it not only compensates for the loss of meaning but also serves for adapt the ST to the audience for which it was written. In compliance with Sari (2020: 26), the translator provided more information throughout the gain process to explain more phrases or words from the source text, which may result in a lack of comprehension of the target text because of differences in language structures, cultural factors, and contexts.

The type of translation loss has been found to encompass three distinct types of loss, which are grammatical loss, semantic loss, and cultural loss. Semantic loss, a category that accounts for a total of 7.71% of these three kinds, is significant in the abstract. Furthermore, the abstract of the Litera Journal identified three areas of emphasis pertaining to semantic loss, specifically nuances, the notion of ambiguity, and contextual loss. As a case in point “**integral part of American history**” which translated to “***yang sangat lekat sepanjang sejarah Amerika***”. This translation loss its nuance in the word “**integral**”. The next semantic loss was mainly found in the concept of ambiguity as in “**the teachers have English teaching qualification**” which ambiguously transferred to “***guru memiliki latar belakang pendidikan bahasa Inggris***”. Moreover, loss in context is also commonly found within the abstract is wholly omitted by the author. These three

translations might be correct in term of structure. However, it might affect the meaning throughout the sentence. The finding once more confirms Lahmar and Zineb (2022: 59), within specific circumstances, it is possible for a translation to be considered structurally suitable while missing the intended meaning. This suggests that an important aspect of the communication, specifically its semantic content, is forfeited. This suggests that the original meaning may lose its meaning, even if the translation follows the structure rules of the target text correctly.

that could interfere the meaning of the TT. As for instance **“Lastly, the two translators applied different dominant ideologies on their translations”** that

It has been found that the discovery of semantic loss is not much different from grammatical loss which is only a difference of 2 numbers of data with a percentage of 0.53%. In grammatical loss, there are two main points found, namely preposition and structure. In the case of preposition, the author likely to deleted the linkage between the clauses. This omission could obstruct the grammatical structure of the sentence. Furthermore, pertaining to the structure of the sentence itself. The word choices also would distrust the grammatical features and causing a loss, for the example **“involved visiting botanical communities”** translated to **“melibatkan mengunjungi komunitas botani”**. The author used two adjoining verb that is failing to make a correct grammar that has the potential to make the information confusing to the audience that it is intended for. This translation might be seeming a minor fallacy for some readers. The finding supported the argument from Chaiyo and Ed

(2020: 725), error analysis articles show that the most common reason for translation mistakes is a lack of knowledge of grammar.

Nevertheless, it is important for the author to consider that their works has the potential to be read by massive scholar. Even they are not a translator, when it comes to a translation activity, they have to make sure it will be correct in term of structure and meaning. This result is compliance with Rasyki et al. (2020: 582), that for a translation to be appropriate, the translator must possess knowledge of grammatical structures, vocabulary, communication context, and must analyse the cultural context of the original language text in order to determine its intended meaning. They must then produce an accurate translation that conveys the same meaning, using grammatically correct vocabulary that is appropriate for the target text and its cultural context.

Furthermore, the loss of culture in the *Litera Journal* is slight representing merely 1.41 percent of the total amount of data. As was mentioned earlier, there are both avertable and inevitable cultural losses. However, the writers discovered only avertable loss, which the author can truly avoid, because the word or phrase has an equivalent in Indonesian but is not translated. The author has committed a minor fallacy with this argument. The translation will be accepted as long as the meaning of the word or phrase can still be understood by the target audience. Aligned with Wijaya et al. (2020: 264), the replacement of the ST units with a cultural substitute can generate information loss, as well as the replacement with related equivalents, like synonyms that cannot represent the entire meaning components of the unit. However, the problem is going to occur if the readers find the terms or phrases unfamiliar. For the purpose of accuracy, it would be more

effective if the author could avoid this type of cultural loss throughout the abstract translation. Inconsistency was also discovered in terms of cultural loss. There is a word that was originally translated by the author, namely “**E-edition**” is translated to “*edisi digital*” which is then only directly translated into “*e-edition*” into the target text. This is also an important highlight in cultural loss. Inconsistency in this case might be caused by the writers' difficulty in finding the right lexical choice in the target text so that the translation becomes inappropriate in terms of its various meanings and contexts in the target text. This is compliance Votonen and Kujamäki (2021: 306), for comprehension purposes, a translator needs to understand the same language as the target audience, or at least know how a translation can be well justified by various readers.

It is apparent from the findings that the aspect of gain has a major number when compared to the findings of the aspect of loss. There is a significant difference in the findings of these two concepts, which is 83.65%. The more dominant finding of gain in this study cannot be separated from the fact that some adjustments are needed between the ST and the TT in order to produce a proper translation in terms of meaning and context. Adjustment of meaning in translation is necessary for the reasonableness of the translation itself. On the other hand, the relatively minor amount of loss findings indicates that the authors have attempted to provide a translation of the abstract that is equivalent and as close as necessary to the target text. For this reason, the brief information presented in the abstract can still be easily understood by both sides of the readership. Specifically, the majority of Litera Journal authors have attempted to convey the same meaning in both ST and TT.

In conformity with the theory elaborated by the writers, it can be said that the concepts of loss and gain are generally supported and complemented by the theories of Larson (1998) and Nozizwe and Ncube (2014). It is proven by the findings that already covered both sides, namely grammatical and semantic aspects throughout the LITERA abstract.

Furthermore, it is obvious that Nozizwe's (2014) concept of loan words in gain significantly influences the translation of general terms contained in LITERA article abstracts. On the other hand, Larson (1998) categorization of loss indirectly reinforced Nozizwe's (2014) facet of gain. It is proven by Larson's concept that cultural loss is related to the use of loan words in gain, which equally affects the translation quality. Besides, the grand theory of loss determined by Larson's relevant to Nozizwe's notion regarding gain in translations because both focus on procedures used in the context of academic works.

Combining Nozizwe and Ncube's cultural theory with Larson's linguistic theory enhances the analysis of losses and gains in abstract translation. It allows for a comprehensive examination that considers cultural and linguistic aspects, thus providing a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and application of strategies in abstract translation. This combined approach demonstrates the writers' interdisciplinary approach and contributes to a deeper understanding of the complexities of translation in an academic context.

2. How do the loss and gain types affect the translation quality of the abstract in the Litera Journal?

This section of the study discusses the effects of loss and gain on the quality of translation in the categories of accuracy,

acceptability, and readability. The present study pertains to the assessment of translation quality as defined by Nababan et al. (2012). Hence, the following discussion will focus on the following aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability from raters.

a. Accuracy level of the abstract in the Litera Journal

The present study's analyses show that the translations assessed indicate a moderate level of accuracy. This refers to having the ability to effectively deliver the intended meaning, although with inconsistent, inaccurate, or inappropriate information. In a recent article by Mart and Guerra (2022), they argue that processes of translation can be explained from a possible perspective that allows for the assumption of difficulties in spite of being full of incomplete information

1) Accurate Translation

In these instances, word definitions, technical terminology, sentences, clauses, phrases, and the ST have been appropriately translated to the TT. The text lacks significant meaning distortion. As mentioned before, 25% accurate translations were found from the analysis. Some examples of them are given as follows.

CODE	ST	TT
(1.A)	Writing scientific papers is influenced by several things, including grammatical problems, linguistic problems, technical aspects of writing , and plagiarism aspect.	<i>Memulis karya ilmiah sangat dipengaruhi oleh beberapa hal, seperti tata bahasa, linguistik, aspek teknis penulisan, dan hal plagiarisme.</i>

The datum above is found in grammatical loss. All three raters give the same score regarding the translation. In the first sentence, the phrase **technical aspects of writing** is translated into *aspek teknis penulisan*. The passage could be directly translated

to *aspek teknis dalam penulisan*. However, the writers decided to lose a certain aspect in order to maintain the correct grammatical structure. This loss still produces an equivalent meaning to the original text. It indicates that if some loss occurs, the translation could still be considered correct as long as the grammatical structure of the source text is preserved and appropriate terminology is included. Therefore, all the raters agree to give the highest score to the data.

2) Less Accurate Translation

The following section of the assessments is concerned with less

accurate translations. In this regard, most of the word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, and the text of the SL are translated accurately to the TL. Nevertheless, there is still some meaning distortions, double meaning, or even omitted meanings that disturb the whole meaning.

The finding can be illustrated briefly by the data 215.F.

CODE	ST	TT
(215.F)	The research involved visiting botanical communities , examining historical documents, interviewing conservationists, and writing poetry.	<i>Penelitian ini melibatkan mengunjungi komunitas botani; memeriksa dokumen sejarah; mewawancarai konservasionis; dan menulis puisi.</i>

It is apparent from the finding that 66,67% of data are scored as less accurate. Loss in grammatical not only deals with fallacy or changes in the grammatical structure between the ST and the TT. This loss deals with the verb discrepancy contained within the TT. This passage shows **involved visiting** translated to

melibatkan mengunjungi. In response to the data, most of the raters indicated that translation seems inappropriate in Indonesian language since it contained two different verbs adjacent in one sentence. The results reveal that the extract is enclosed with grammatical loss that could disrupt the clarity of the TT. These types of loss may have a negative impact on translation quality, causing less accurate translations.

3) Not Accurate Translation

The last category in this aspect is given to the translation that is not transferred accurately. Word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, and the text of the ST are translated inaccurately to the TT, or many parts or meanings are deleted. There are 8,33% of data evaluated as not accurate translations. The data is shown in the following explanation.

CODE	ST	TT
(278.G)	An E-textbook of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is an important device that supports the online practical aspects of the teaching Arabic as a foreign language (TAFL).	<i>Buku ajar elektronik bahasa Arab standar merupakan perangkat penting yang mendukung aspek-aspek praktis online pada pembelajaran bahasa Arab sebagai bahasa asing (PBABA).</i>

The datum above is marked by the cultural loss translation. As mentioned before, this loss is avertable since the phrase **Online** can be transferred to *Daring*. This sentence's loss is merely an insignificant cultural loss since **Online** is already widely known in Indonesian society. However, a number of raters remarked that it would be preferable if the passage consistently transferred to Indonesian language. It does not properly fit with the context of the ST to the TT.

Hence, the translation shown by this sample does not meet the accurate feature of the target text readers.

CODE	ST	TT
(285.G)	Although standard modern Arabic is used as the language variant for the language skills, colloquial language variants are given sufficient attention that can be accessed only in the E -edition version of the package.	<i>Meskipun keterampilan berbahasa Arab ditekankan pada penggunaan variasi standar atau modern language, variasi colloquial language mendapat perhatian cukup memadai yang hanya dapat diakses dalam versi e-edition.</i>

The last datum for not accurate translation is identified as the cultural loss as well. It is considered an inaccurate translation since the meaning is changed. A number of raters agreed that the phrase **modern Arabic** effectively could be translated to *Arab standar modern* to declare the intended meaning. Secondly, the translation of **colloquial language** as *colloquial language* is redundant and inaccurate. In this regard, Indonesian language indeed has the equivalent translations for this term. It should be translated as *bahasa sehari – hari*.

Moreover, the translation **E -edition** as *e-edition* is unsuitable. It should have been translated as *versi elektronik* or *versi digital* to convey the idea of an electronic edition. As this case clearly demonstrates, the author must have insight about cultural context and ability throughout the translation process to ensure accurate and suitable translation. Thus, the raters decide to assess them as not accurate translation categories.

b. Acceptability level of the abstract in the Litera Journal

The assessment of the translation based on grammar rules and cultural suitability showed a moderate level of

quality. Even though the translation in general is considered acceptable, there are certain aspects that need improvement in order to enhance the general quality of the translation. A recently published article by Tan (2022), point out that it is important for translators to use varied translation strategies and techniques that can be adapted to specific contexts in order to achieve better equivalence results while improving the overall quality of translation.

1) Acceptable Translation

Acceptable focuses on the text that shows a natural feel, applies technical terminology that is commonly understood and familiar to the target audience, and fulfils the grammatical rules regarding the Indonesian language with consideration for phrases, clauses, and sentences. The average score of raters indicated that 25% was acceptable through the questionnaires. The aforementioned concept is briefly exemplified through 155.D and 204.E samples.

CODE	ST	TT
(155.D)	The research results show that using of structural metaphors was more dominantly found in Bugisnese song lyrics than in orientational and ontology metaphors.	<i>Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan metafora struktural lebih banyak digunakan dalam lirik lagu Bugis dari pada metafora orientasional dan ontologis.</i>

In this matter, the term **metaphors** have been translated to **metafora**, a loanword that is prevalent in the target text for this idea and a suitable translation. On the other side, the same case was also applied to preserve the original meaning, namely, **orientational** has been modified to **orientasional**, and the term **ontology** has been translated into **ontologis**. As specified by the rater's assessment, this gain strategy of loan word is commonly

used in the target text. Thereby, they are classified as acceptable translations.

CODE	ST	TT
(204.E)	The method used in this study is descriptive interpretive in Eco critical studies .	<i>Metode yang digunakan dalam studi ini adalah deskriptif interpretatif dalam perspektif studi ekokritik.</i>

In this regard, the phrase in **Eco critical studies** is capable of being correctly translated as *dalam perspektif studi ekokritik*. The datum effectively conveys the intended meaning of the original text. The addition of the phrase “**in perspective**” in this translation is essential as it clarifies the connection between the “**studies**” and the field of “**ecocriticism**”. Moreover, according to the sample provided, the translation strategy demonstrates the translator’s comprehension of both the source and target texts as well as their ability to convey the intended meaning precisely in accordance with the patterns and terminology of the target text. Several raters indicated that acceptable results were achieved due to the addition of new elements, which is an effective strategy for producing translations.

2) Less Acceptable Translation

Further assessment is concerned with less acceptable. In general, the translation is appropriate, although there are minor issues with the use of specific terminology and often grammatical errors. It must be pointed out that the raters found quite a number of less acceptable translations. The finding shows that 50% are considered less acceptable.

CODE	ST	TT
(295.G)	Results show that the majority of the teachers have English teaching qualification , however only very few ever attended pre-service or in-service training for teachers of young learners.	<i>Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas guru memiliki latar belakang pendidikan bahasa Inggris, namun hanya sedikit sekali yang pernah mengikuti pelatihan pengajaran bahasa Inggris bagi anak-anak.</i>

In compliance with the data, it can be seen that the phrase **the teachers have English teaching qualifications** ST has been translated into *guru memiliki latar belakang pendidikan bahasa Inggris* in the TT. The problem with this translation is that it raises semantic changes. The **English teaching qualification** in the ST implies that the teachers have a particular qualification or certification in teaching English. However, in the TT, this meaning is lost, and it is translated as *latar belakang pendidikan bahasa Inggris* which means **educational background in English**. This translation fails to convey the original meaning of teaching qualification. A small number of those raters suggested that in order to improve the translation and maintain semantic accuracy, a more appropriate translation would be *guru yang memiliki kualifikasi mengajar bahasa Inggris* or *guru yang memiliki sertifikasi mengajar bahasa Inggris* which would convey the idea that teachers have special qualifications or certification in teaching English. The case reported here illustrates that the raters categorized the translation as unacceptable due to semantic loss. Hence, loss categories can adversely impact translation quality and resulting less acceptable translations.

3) Not Acceptable Translation

CODE	ST	TT
(306.G)	Lastly, the two translators applied different dominant ideologies on their translations.	<i>Selain itu, (not translated)</i>

From the notion of not acceptable translation, it deals with a translation that is not natural, or feels like an obvious translation work. The technical terms used might be uncommon and unfamiliar to the readers and need to be in accordance with the context of the ST. The writers found there are at least 25% datum evaluated as not acceptable. In this case, the lowest score is achieved by the translation that the author omits. text fails to convey the intended meaning of the original text. The omission of the translation after *Selain itu* indicates a significant loss of semantic information.

Further analysis shows that the raters considered datum 306.G as not acceptable due to a semantic loss in the translated text. The ST **Lastly, the two translators applied different dominant ideologies on their translations** translated to *Selain itu, (not translated)*. In this case, the target

The effect of this semantic loss is that the translated text does not correctly reflect the content and intended message of the source text. Consequently, it is resulting an incomplete understanding of the original message, leading to confusion or misinterpretation for the reader. It is likely the main reason why this assessment was categorized as unacceptable.

c. Readability level of the abstract in the Litera Journal

The level of readability, which refers to the clarity and simplicity of comprehension of the translated topics, was found to be moderate, with the aim of providing communication and easy understanding for the target readers. Furthermore, the study on the readability of abstracts in the Litera Journal has indicated moderate results. Meanwhile, the text that has been translated contains significant information that needs to be understood by the readers. Therefore, translation assumes an important role in sharing information with foreign readers (Rahesa & Rosa, 2020).

1) High readable translations

The finding is somewhat surprising given the fact that the writers did not find any translations that met the requirements of a high readability level. Regarding this result, the assessment is in accordance with the informant's evaluation.

2) Less Readable Translation

Less readability is given to the translation that the target audiences can grasp but only after reading it more than once. Findings show that 79.17% of the translations were classified as less readable and identified with grammatical, semantic, and cultural loss. A less readable aspect can be seen in the following semantic loss sample.

CODE	ST	TT
(216.F)	The results suggest that poetry encourages engagement with, and respect for, human and more-than-human life.	<i>Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa puisi mendorong keterlibatan dengan, dan menghormati, kehidupan manusia dan lebih dari-manusia.</i>

Taking a look at *poetry encourages engagement with, and respect for, human and more-than-human life* is transferred into *puisi mendorong keterlibatan dengan, dan menghormati, kehidupan manusia dan lebih dari-manusia*. In this case, the readers indeed can grasp the translation. However, a certain part must be read more than once to comprehend this translation fully. Moreover, the translation also might sound uncommon for the target text readers. A number of informants stated that a more appropriate translation would be *Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa puisi mendorong keterlibatan dan penghargaan terhadap manusia yang lebih dari sekedar kehidupan manusia*. The majority of informants agreed that the translation of data 216.F is categorized as less readable.

3) Not Readable Translation

As stated on the TQA parameter, the translation which has a low score in the readability aspect might make the readers difficult to comprehend the translation results entirely. Moreover, the study found that 20.83% of the translations were not readable due to semantic and cultural loss. This example is discussed in the following analysis.

CODE	ST	TT
(283.G)	The design of the E-package is web-based with multimedia as resources.	<i>Desain e-textbook MSA Schulz berkarakter web based dengan multimedia sebagai resources.</i>

In this case, this datum considers having a low readability level for the target text. The translation has a

low readability level because it sounds unnatural to the target readers. The term **E-package** is translated as *e-textstudy*, which does not meticulously convey the intended meaning. This mismatch in translation leads to confusion and loss of readability for the target audiences. The majority of informants agreed with the statement that to improve the translation and reduce the semantic loss, it would be transferred to *Desain paket berbasis digital MSA Schulz dengan multimedia sebagai sumber daya*.

The present study conducted on assessing the abstract translation of Litera Journal quality found an obvious result. The conceptual parameters developed by Nababan et al. (2012) were adopted to assess the quality of translation, and the outcomes indicate a moderate trend of findings in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. It should be noted that several scholarly studies conducted by Sukmawati et al. (2021), Aresta et al. (2018), Chaiyo (2020), and Vottonen & Kujamäki (2021) have made significant contributions to this present study regarding the assessment of translation quality with a focus on the effects of loss and gain.

The findings of this study had a different result from Sukmawati et al.'s (2021); she analyzed 20 abstracts from Harapan Bangsa University using Fiederer and O'Brian's (2009) and Nababan's rating scale. She discovered (1) 90 highly accurate, 55 accurate, 88 less accurate, and 13 inaccurate translations. (2) 83 highly natural, 91 natural, 62 less natural, and 10 unnatural translations. (3) 151 acceptable, 76 less acceptable, and 19 unacceptable translations. (4) 185 readable, 49 less readable, and 11 unreadable translations. It seems to confirm that the abstract written for Harapan Bangsa

University has been classified as having a translation of high quality. However, this study found that the loss and gain lead to a moderate level of translation quality. The present study also focused on various aspects of translation quality and highlighted the significance of effectively dealing with loss and gain factors to produce quality translations.

Furthermore, this study is also in contrast with Aresta et al.'s (2018) who identified there were 116 accurate points, 21 less accurate points, and 2 inaccurate points. For the acceptable aspect, there were 131 acceptable data and 8 unacceptable data. Their study confirms that translation techniques impact the accuracy and acceptability of translated utterances. Meanwhile, the results of the present study indicate that loss and gain do not significantly impact the quality assessments of abstract translations since the results are evaluated at a moderate level.

Despite the disparity results in the two prior studies, this present study also reflects similar findings from Chaiyo (2020), who also found translation errors and the function of grammatical knowledge in the translation process, which pertains directly to the difficulties encountered in ensuring the translation of accuracy. As in the present study, this study discovered several errors found within the grammatical loss as well. Furthermore, this study also confirms Vottonen and Kujamäki (2021) that the concept of legibility from both sides, the original text and the target text, must be counterbalanced. It is proven by the findings that although the results exhibit a moderate level, the abstract still could be comprehended by the target readers.

By considering the results of the previous study compared to the present studies, it becomes clear that insufficient factors influence the way translation quality is

assessed. In general, the data highlights the challenges involved in achieving high translation quality and the significance of effectively managing loss and gain factors to improve accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The present study's moderate findings contribute to existing knowledge by shedding light on the challenges involved in assessing the three critical elements of translation quality.

On the other hand, a broad point was recently made by Huang and Zhang (2020), who provided that linguistic, cultural, cognitive, and social factors might lead to loss or gain as causes of inaccuracy. During the translation process, linguistic factors, such as syntactic and lexical differences between the SL and TL, could be involved within this notion.

In the first level, namely, the linguistic factor, this study revealed that the utilization of loss and gain are certainly affected by the grammatical differences between English and Indonesian language. This argument sustained Arono and Nadrah (2019) statement that the difficulty in translation emerges at a certain level, namely, lackness of vocabulary, difficulty in translating religious text, difficulty in understanding literary texts, and difficulty in translating due to grammar differences.

Taking upon the notion, this present study proves that cultural factors, such as differences in idiomatic expressions and cultural references, significantly impact the loss of information. As a result, it affects the translation quality to be moderate, even almost unacceptable for the target readers. This finding is in line with Silalahi et al., (2018) that the idea of translation should be able not only to translate the vocabulary, grammatical structure, and communicative case but also to translate the cultural context of the ST appropriately into the TT.

Moreover, the cognitive factors covered within this study, namely the translator's comprehension and familiarity with the source material, can influence the content of the translation. As found by the writers, the lack of insight regarding cultural context from the author leads to inconsistent translation and unsuitable for the context of the ST. By drawing on cognitive factors, Ogawa (2021) confirmed that cognitive factors influence the translation process, especially in the context of English-Japanese translation.

Regardless of the aforementioned two factors, social factors, such as translation intent and intended audience, can also affect the translation of information. It verified the findings of gain in the aspect of loan word. A particular term does not need to be translated since the original term is already widely known by the target audience. Hence, it supported Junining et al.'s (2020) argument that different ways of considering and several factors could have affected the translator's decision to translate a text in a different way.

The present study adopts a theoretical framework involved in Larson's (1998) and Nozizwe's combination theory to examine the influence of loss and gain and to investigate the impact on TQA by applied theory from Nababan (2012). The results showed that the findings consistently supported and conformed to the basic principles proposed by these theories, forming a close fit with the theory adopted in this study. This effective backing supports, confirm, and improves the correlation between the study findings and the theory utilized as the groundwork for the study. The current study provides significantly an improved comprehension of loss and gain theory and the effects in the context of TQA providing additional support for the theories' importance. Additionally, this study provides opportunities for deeper investigation of

significant theoretical topics in this field, highlighting the importance of further exploring these topics in future study.

However, it is important to consider the limitations of the study. Firstly, the study's focus is limited to the abstracts of the *Litera Journal*, which may restrict its generality to other contexts and types of texts. Secondly, the small number of participants selected for the assessment and discussions raised questions regarding the conclusion's trustworthiness and generality. TQA is dependent on subjectivity, and for different reasons, the assessors may have different perspectives on translation accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Finally, while the study utilizes Nababan et al.'s (2012) TQA model, the potential for various alternatives or requirements for future improvement of the present model is acknowledged.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Concerning the objective of investigating the various types of loss and gain present in the abstract translations from the Litera Journal, the study demonstrated different types of loss, including grammatical loss, semantic loss, and cultural loss. These findings provide concrete evidence that supports the fulfillment of the study objective, shedding light on the specific loss and gain types encountered in the translation process. Additionally, the translations exhibited different types of gain, such as compensation in kind, addition, and loan words, contributing to better comprehension of the abstract translations various gain types.

Aligned to examine the effects of these losses and gains on the translation quality of abstracts from the Litera Journal, the findings establish a related. The identified loss and gain types certainly affected the abstract TQA. The assessment results indicated moderate accuracy, acceptability, and readability in the translations. Furthermore, specific linguistic, cultural, cognitive, and social factors were identified as influential in shaping the translation quality. These outcomes directly address the objective of investigating the effects of losses and gains on translation quality and offer valuable insights into the factors that influence loss and gain in abstract translations.

By conducting a comprehensive analysis, the study successfully identified and categorized the types of loss and

gain encountered in the abstract translations from the *Litera Journal*. These insights contribute to understanding the specific loss and gain types demonstrated in the abstract translations. Moreover, linguistic, cultural, cognitive, and social factors were recognized as significant factors that influence translation quality. This analysis offers valuable insights into the underlying aspects contributing to loss and gain in abstract translations.

B. Suggestion

This study examines merely the loss and gain types and the TQA of the abstract *Litera Journal* in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. As a model for assessing the loss and gain type, the writers utilized an adopted parameter of TQA from Nababan et al.'s (2012) analysis. For future related study, it is suggested that the TQA be analyzed using a different model of TQA, particularly a recent model from other scholars, or that the TQA model from Nababan et al.'s (2012) be developed into another aspect. The publisher must ensure that translated abstracts exhibit clarity and coherence, thereby facilitating how well readers comprehend the study's main ideas; to encourage translators to faithfully depict the various types of losses and gains clarified in the study, using terms that accurately convey the original ideas.

This paper aims to offer recommendations and educational content that translators should consider and adopt in order to improve the readability and comprehension of abstracts that have been translated. Recommended writers provide abstracts that are simple to comprehend and effectively present their study's primary purposes, methods, findings, and conclusions. It is recommended that writers include thorough discussions of the specific losses and gains

encountered during the translation process and their impact on the quality of the translation. Request suggestions and advice from experts in the specific discipline regarding the abstract's content. Participating in consultations with subject matter experts may enhance the quality and contextual relevance of the translated content. Readers are encouraged to submit feedback on the translated abstracts, which may assist in identifying areas for improvement and support further development. These suggestions may assist in improving the translation quality of abstracts in the LITERA journal and the overall experience for publishers, scholars, and readers.

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LITERA JOURNAL

Losses and Gains of Translation Quality

The process of translating abstracts, especially those found in Litera Journal, requires careful consideration of both potential losses and gains. While it is inevitable that certain aspects of the source text may not translate equivalently, summarizing complex research into short abstracts can also lead to unintentional omissions or misunderstandings in the target text.

However, this challenge also presents exciting possibilities. A skilled translator can act as a bridge between cultures, making the research accessible to a much wider audience. By carefully selecting and rearranging key points, they can capture the essence of the study and even reveal new insights hidden within the source text. This interplay between potential losses and potential gains is what elevates the translation of abstracts to an art form, requiring a delicate balance between faithfulness to the original work and clarity for the target text.



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