ACCURACY, CLARITY, AND READABILITY (ACR) IN HISTORICAL ROMANCE NOVEL TRANSLATION

KEAKURATAN, KEJELASAN, DAN KETERBACAAN DALAM PENERJEMAHAN NOVEL CINTA BERLATAR SEJARAH

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Abstract

Historical novel translation requires an advanced competence of translator in relation with the translation quality: how accurate, clear, and readable the translator tries to deliver the writer's original message to his/her translation version for the readers. The more accurate, clear, and readable the translator's version is, the easier comprehension of the text will be. This paper was an outline of descriptive research which has been conducted to analyze the translation quality assessment in translating historical romance novel *Taj: A Story of Mughal India* into *Taj: Tragedi Di Balik Tanda Cinta Abadi* by Maria M. Lubis. There were three variables factors used; the two novels as objective factor, the translator as genetic factor, and the raters as affective factor to analyze, compare, rate, and score the translation quality. The sentences, clauses, phrases that consisted Indian cultural terms from the two novels were chosen as the data. From the analysis, it was found that the translation quality of this translated novel is accurate, high clear, and high readable obviously effected by an eligible translator who has high level competence and performance in translating the novel.

Keywords: translation, historical romance novel, accuracy, clarity, and readability.

Abstract

Penerjemahan novel berlatar sejarah membutuhkan penerjemah yang kompeten jika dilihat dari segi penilalian kualitas terjemahan seperti keakuratan, kejelasan, dan keterbacaan. Semakin akurat, jelas, dan terbaca suatu produk terjemahan, hasil terjemahan semakin akan mudah dipahami. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif yang mengidentifikasi dan menggambarkan penilaian kualitas penerjemahan. Seberapa akurat, jelas, dan terbaca novel terjemahan *Taj: A Story of Mughal India* menjadi *Taj: Tragedi Di Balik Tanda Cinta Abadi* oleh Maria M. Lubis. Ada tiga faktor variabel yang digunakan; kedua novel sebagai faktor objektif, penerjemah sebagai faktor genetik, dan tim penilai sebagai faktor afektif untuk menganalisis, membandingkan, menilai, dan memberi angka kualitas terjemahan. Kalimat, klausa, ungkapan-ungkapan yang

terdiri dari istilah budaya India dari kedua novel dipilih sebagai data. Dari analisis tersebut, ditemukan bahwa kualitas terjemahan novel yang diterjemahkan ini akurat, sangat jelas, dan mudah dibaca, yang dipengaruhi oleh kepakaran dan kompetensi kinerja dalam menerjemahkan novel tersebut.

Kata kunci: *penerjemahan, novel cinta sejarah, keakuratan, kejelasan, dan keterbacaan.*

Introduction

Translation, a study in applied linguistics, has been practically explored by some researchers due to its significant role in delivering message of one text to another text. Considering these main points of translation function, obviously translation demands an expert translator to be engaged in its function, process, and product. Expertise in translation is needed in translation pedagogy because it leads to these three main cores of translation objective problem based on Holmes in Toury (1995) since the translation studies was firstly introduced. Thinking of these important issues, it raises to the question how to do a good translation, how to differentiate a good translation, and how to draw rater instrument to rate the translation product.

Current special attention goes to translating popular fiction-historical romance literature which has long been neglected and underestimated in the Indonesian literary context since there were very a few researches on the translation of this genre had been carried out so far. Most of them were talking about a post-modern era non-fiction novel. On the other hand, either national or international publishing industry still produce historical romance fiction to introduce years back moment into a story. These kind of novels do not only exist in a particular language, some of them are translated into various languages. Furthermore, Bianchi and D'Arcangelo (2015) emphasized that this kind of novel is very popular among other types of novel in North America and Italia. It generates 1.5 billion dollars per year in sale and more than 600 titles each year are published, amounting to a total of 260 million books sold in the last 20 years, and a total invoice of 20 million Euros. In such case, the publishers take part some essential roles in circulating the novel. They produce domestic novel of the local authors and reproduce novels from outside country in which most of them are written in English to enrich the literature knowledge. Due to its euphoria of the readers' consumption of the novel, the translation activity of the novel must be assessed in the matter of its quality.

Jureczek (2017) was also saying that translating literary fiction novel is not an easy task to do due to its complexity of poetic language. This statement is in line with Rosita (2017) who stated that translating historical romance novel are both the act criticism and creative writing because the translator needs to penetrate the text more deeply to recreate the tone, sense, and impact of the original novel. In line with her previous study she stated that main concern in translation studies is about the accurate 'analyticity' of the ST and its translational 'equivalence' in the TT by 'exploration of contextual 'translation' variables, the she called it as [EC (T) V]' and 'creativity' to make the translation accurate, clear, readable, and 'equivalently' experiential (Rosita, 2016). In order to fulfill that obligation, literary translators must be sensitive writers in English-Indonesia and vise versa. However, the problems are: has this kind of historical foreign novel translated accurately, clearly, and readable into Indonesian?

Williams and Chesterman (2002) mentioned that the assessments are under the circumstances as followed during training, in examination for certification, by critics and reviewers, and ultimate of course by the ordinary reader. They also added three general approaches to quality assessment; one is source-oriented which means to see the relation between the translation and its source text (accuracy). The second one is target-language oriented approach which means to see the relation between the translation and its target text to measure the degree of naturalness (clarity). Then the last one is translation effect approach which has to do with the assessment on clients, teachers, critics, and reader (readibility).

Moreover, all these theories are in the general translation quality assessment which can be applied for all kind of translation text. Specifically, for the literary translation here novel translation, Haque (2012) emphasized that in translating novel, for example English novel, a translator must be skilled enough to translate feeling, cultural nuances, humour, and other delicate elements of the original novel. It is her/his duty to express the highest level of faithfulness possible to the meaning of certain words. This factor included because the translator is a main agent of translating process who should have a good competence in order to deliver the message to the target reader accurately, clearly, and readable.

Some descriptive studies have been done in the field of translation quality assessment in some years back, whether they took ACR-based (Accuracy, Clarity, and Readability), AAR-based (Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability), or ACN-based (Accuracy, Clarity, and Naturalness) (Ardi, 2010; Yeni, 2012; and Rosita, 2013). These three studies discuss translation quality assessment categories in different way with different source of text, historical novel, food terms, and beverage terms in respected that various scholars from different school of thought have proposed criteria or model for translation assessment differently aiming to provide a systematic method to evaluate translation, however the previous researchers only measured the the quality of translation based on the inter-rater realibility aspect meanwhile by doing so, it still possibly raise subjectivity between the raters in assessing the translation product. So that, additional consideration aspect should be take into account like choosing all raters who comprehensively understand about the two respected languages in the terms of cross-linguistics and cross-cultural practice (House, 2015). Besides, the three eligible raters (expert, critic, and reader) should discuss and agree each other before they finalize the rating such as random panel because the decision should be consistent and the criteria should be stable (Kunilovskaya, 2015). This research emphasized the quality of translation that seen from the degree of accuracy, clarity, and readability in holistics manner for assessing translation product quality by taking consideration of the rules of raters in which they had been discussing their final draft of assessment.

Method

This research took a single phenomenon as a Translation basic research which was done descriptively. Seen from the oriented type, this research was called as product-oriented translation because the main focus of this research was the target text novel as the product from the original novel.

Furthermore, there were two main sources of data which were taken into account in this research; documents as objective factor and informants as genetic factor and

affective factor. The genetic factor was the translator itself and the affective factor was the raters who graded the translation techniques quality. The main data which were analyzed in this research were word, phrase, clause, and sentence as a micro level of language by taking a single sentence instead of the entire text which included cultural terms in it. The data were taken from the original novel TSMI and its translated product TTCA by applying criterion based selection. Then the data were systemic randomly selected from 25 chapters of the novel to be analyzed in the sense of the accuracy, clarity, and readability of the translated novel compared to the original novel. The informant of the genetic factor was Maria H. Lubis as the translator of the novel. Further, in taking the data from the translator, the researcher delivered a questioner and conducted an indirect interview with the translator to gain specific data related to the personal background of the translator and some issues in translating the novel and spared the accuracy, clarity, and readability rating based on Likert Scale to the rater.

In one hand, the accuracy of translator's translation was examined by the raters based on the criteria for scoring accuracy adapted from Nababan (in Ardi: 2016).

Table 1: Scale for Scoring Accuracy

Scale	Categories	Indicator
4	Highly accurate	The content of the source language is accurately conveyed into the target language and no revising is needed.
3	Accurate	The content of the source language is accurately conveyed to the target language, but it need to be revised.
2	Less accurate	The content of the source language is not accurately conveyed to the target language. There are some problems with the choice of diction.
1	Not accurate	The source language is not translated at all into the target language, for example, it is omitted or deleted.

Meanwhile the clarity of the translator's translation was also examined by the raters based on the criteria for scoring clarity adapted from Arnold et al in Fiederer and O'Brien (2009).

Table 2: Scale for Scoring Clarity

Scale	Categories	Indicator
4	Fully understandable	The content of the source language is clearly conveyed into the target language and no ambiguity.
3	Mostly understandable	The content of the source language is clearly conveyed to the target language, but there is a little bit ambiguity
2	Only small part understandable	The content of the source language is not clearly conveyed to the target language. There are some ambiguities.
1	Not understandable	The source language is not translated at all into the target language, there is a meaningless of translation

On the other hand, the readability of the translator's translation was also examined by the raters based on the criteria for scoring readability adapted from Haliday's scale in Fiederer and O'Brien (2009).

Table 3: Scale for Scoring Readability

Scale	Categories	Indicator
4	Highly readable	All the content of the message is comprehensible, even if there are errors of style and/or of spelling, and if certain words are missing, or are badly translated, but close to the target language.
3	Readable	The major part of the message passes.
2	Only small part readable	A part only of the content is understandable, representing less than 50% of the message.
1	Unreadable	Nothing or almost nothing of the message is comprehensible.

The average score of the accuracy, clarity, and readability of the translation products were converting into the following rating quality for each level: accuracy, clarity, and readability:

Table 4: The Conversion of Score into the Rating Quality

Average grade/ score	Accuracy Description	Clarity Description	Readability Description
3.51- 4.00	Highly Accurate	Highly Clear	Highly Readable
2.51- 3.50	Accurate	Clear	Readable
1.51- 2.50	Less Accurate	Less Clear	Less Readable
1.0- 1.50	Not Accurate	Unclear	Unreadable

Adapted from Likert in Gay (2000:151)

In the last stage, after getting the percentage of each techniques, the table and graph were drawn to get clear comparison which technique was dominant used by translator in translating the novel. Then concluded whether the technique was appropriate or not and decided which technique was correctly used.

Result and Discussion

There were 272 data sample, yet after doing some analysis processes and reduction finally 188 data sample were taken and analyzed. This data reduction was done because there was repeating information in some data. From 188 data that were taken from the both novel, it can be identified that 15 translation techniques applied in translating TSMI into TTCA by the translator. But, the translator did not only apply one technique in each datum because from 188 data, found 172 applied one technique, 13 data applied two techniques at once, and 3 data applied three techniques at once in one datum. Thus, the total techniques applied were about 25.

The accuracy of TSMI into TTCA translation

Table 5: Classification table of the accuracy in translating TSMI into TTCA

Rate	Accuracy Level			
	HA	A	LA	NA
Total: **188**	71	84	27	6
Percentage: **100%**	37.77%	44.68%	14.36%	3.19%

The rating conducted by three raters was concluded that out of 188 data, 71 (37.77%) data were highly accurately translated, 84 (44.68%) data were accurately translated, 27 (14.36%) data were less accurately translated, and 6 (3.19%) data were inaccurately or not accurately translated. Thus, it was concluded that the translation quality in translating TSMI into TTCA were in the accurate level, which means that the message was accurately conveyed but some rewriting were needed.

The clarity of TSMI into TTCA translation

Table 6: Classification table of the clarity in translating TSMI into TTCA

Rate	Clarity Level			
	HC	C	LC	UC
Total:				
188	104	75	8	1
Percentage:				
100%	55.32%	39.89%	4.26%	0.53%

The rating conducted by three raters was concluded that out of 188 data, 104 (55.32%) data were highly clear translated, 75 (39.89%) data were clearly translated, 8 (4.26%) data were less clearly translated, and 1 (0.53%) datum was unclear or not clearly translated. Thus, it was concluded that the translation product in translating TSMI into TTCA were in highly clear level, which means that the message was clearly conveyed into the target language and no ambiguity.

The readability of TSMI into TTCA translation

Table 7: Classification table of the readability in translating TSMI into TTCA

Rate	Readability Level			
	HR	R	LR	UR
Total:				
188	102	62	23	1
Percentage:				
100%	54.26%	32.98%	12.23%	0.53%

The rating conducted by three raters was concluded that out of 188 data, 102 (54.26%) data were highly readable, 62 (32.98%) data were readable, 23 (12.23%) data were less readable, and 1 (0.53%) datum was unreadable or difficult to read. Thus, it was concluded that the translation product in translating TSMI into TTCA were in highly readable level, which means that the content of the message is comprehensible, even if there are errors of style and/or of spelling, and if certain words are missing, or are badly translated, but close to the target language.

Translation Accuracy

The highest level of accuracy was mostly given by adaptation and establish equivalent, also description technique. While borrowing, reduction, and omission techniques made the translation product become less accurate because the information in source text has been changed and sometimes it was not translated completely into the target language. The information given by the orginal writer was

not delivered explicitly or implicitly. Other translation parts also got message distortion due to unnecessary omission and reduction.

In analyzing the data, the data were firstly given to the three raters to assess the accuracy of translation. The raters were two translation lecturers and researcher herself. After the data were collected from the raters, the mean of the data were counted to get the score. The accuracy of translation was then classified from the highest level until the less one. Based on the raters' background knowledge, it was believed that they could give accurate respond and scoring, relevant and also valid information for this research. The indirect interview was also done to confirm and seek information needed.

Table 8: Classification table of the accuracy in translating TSMI into TTCA

Rate	Accuracy Level			
	HA	A	LA	NA
Total:				
188	71	84	27	6
Percentage:				
100%	37.77%	44.68%	14.36%	3.19%

The rating conducted by three raters was concluded that out of 188 data, 71 (37.77%) data were highly accurately translated, 84 (44.68%) data were accurately translated, 27 (14.36%) data were less accurately translated, and 6 (3.19%) data were inaccurately or not accurately translated. Thus, it was concluded that the translation quality in translating TSMI into TTCA were in the accurate level, which means that the message was accurately conveyed but some rewriting were needed. The explanations of each classification can be seen below.

Highly Accurate Classification

This classification involved the data that were highly accurately translated into the target language. It means that the translation could preserve the meaning of the source text and no change is needed. The average scale of the highly accurate classification was 3.51- 4.00. There were 71 (37.77%) data that indicated to be highly accurately translated. Several examples of data considered as highly accurate translation can be seen below.

The datum 11/TSMI/ST Pg. 17/TT Pg.16.

SL	*Isa was a **chokra** whom my grandfather, Ghiyas Beg, had found and freed three years earlier.*
MB	*Isa adalah seorang **chokra** yang aku kakek, Ghiyas Beg, temukan dan bebaskan tiga tahun yang lalu.*
Gloss	PR AUX NUM chokra REL PR V-kan CONJ V-kan ADV
TL	*Isa adalah seorang **chokra-pengemis yang memainkan sulap jalanan-**yang ditemukan dan dibebaskan oleh kakekku, Ghiyas Beg, tiga tahun yang lalu*

The term above was translated by using description technique. This was measured as highly accurate translation since the translator is able to describe what does the term of *chokra* means. Usually this technique changes the phrase into long sentence.

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Accurate Classification

This classification involves the data which were translated accurately to the target language though a change was needed. The data belonging to this classification was actually accurate but it needs change or rewriting. The average scale of the classification was 2.51- 3.50. There were 84 data or 44.68% out of 188 data were classified into accurate. The examples can be seen below.

Datum 91/TSMI/ST Pg.156/TT Pg.243

SL	*But you seldom use it,* ***Agachi***
MB	*Tapi kau jarang menggunakannya**, Agachi.***
Gloss	CONJ 2nd SG ADV meng-V-kan DO
TL	*Tapi kau jarang melakukannya,* ***Agachi.***

The translator applied literal technique to translate the term. By using this technique, the datum was translated word-to-word and made the translation was accurate. The verb *Agachi* in English translated into Indonesia literally as *Nona,* whereas the more accurate translation for use was *Nona*. In this case, the translator only changed the term meaning and it did not give any significant effect for the accuracy level. The first and third rater gave 3 as the accuracy scale, but the second rater gave 2. Thus, this term considered as accurate translation.

Datum 144/TSMI/ST Pg.273/TT Pg.432

SL	*He knelt at the **sarcophagus** and kissed the icy marble*
MB	*Dia berlutut di **sarkofagus** dan mencium dingin marmer*
Gloss	2nd SG ber-V PREP CONJ men-V ADJ NOUN
TL	*Dia berlutut di **sarkofagus** dan mengecup marmer dinginnya.*

The translator applied borrowing technique to translate this term. The term *sarcophagus* was not translated but the translator borrowed this word by applying natural borrowing. Literally, this term can be translated into *peti mati*. This term was measured as accurate since the second and third rater gave 3, but the first rater gave 4 as accurate scale. The total meant of this beverage term was 3.3 and considered as accurate translation.

Less Accurate Classification

The classification involved the data which were not delivered accurately to the target language. There are some problems with the choice of diction. The average scale of the classification was 1.51- 2.50. There were 27 (14.36%) data out of 188 data belonging to this classification. There were several examples of the data that would be explained below.

Datum 47/TSMI/ST Pg.64/TT Pg.94

SL	He looked for Gopi; he was playing **_gilli and danda_** with the other boys
MB	Dia (lelaki) menatap Gopi; dia (Gopi) sedang bermain **_gilli dan danda_** dengan lainnya anak-anak lelaki
Gloss	3rd SG me-V PR 3rd SG PROG ber-V CONJ COMP
TL	Dia menatap Gopi; Gopi sedang bermain **_gili dan dandu_** dengan anak-anak lelaki lain.

This datum was translated by applying the borrowing technique. The translation was measured as less accurate translation since the meaning was not transferred accurately into the target language. The technique made the target reader does not understand what the *gilii and dandu* are because the translator only borrowed the source language word to be translated into target language. But here, the reader can infer the meaning that it was related with kind of kids play. The first rater gave 1, second rater gave 3, and third gave 2 as the accuracy scale. The total mark given by the three raters was 6 or 2 that considered as less accurate translation.

Not Accurate Classification

The classification involved the data that were not accurate at all. The data belonging to this classification are the data which were not transferred at all to the target language. The source language is not translated at all into the target language, for example, it is omitted or deleted. Thus the certain message was not delivered. There were 6 (3.19%) data out of 188 data not accurate. Below, there were the examples of the data belonging to the inaccurate translation.

Datum 79/TSMI/ST Pg.128/TT Pg.197

SL	Agra **_dhur hasta_**
MB	Agra lengkungan tangan
Gloss	NOUN
TL	Agra **_dhur hasta_**

Borrowing technique was applied to translate this datum term. Borrowing techniques by meant borrows the original word, phrase, or sentence without any changing. The translator borrowed the word *dhur hasta* directly, but literally the meaning was not exactly the same. *Dhur* is a Hindi wod which can be translated as *lengkungan* or arch in English and *hasta* can be meant as *tangan* or hand. The borrowing technique was used to keep the original information from the source text in order to avoid mistakes and misunderstanding in translating. This beverage term concerned as inaccurate translation since the translator failed to transfer the correct meaning of the beverage term. The first rater gave 2 as the accuracy scale but the second and third raters gave same scale 1.

Translation Clarity
To identify the clarity of translation product was almost same with identifying the accuracy. The data were given to the three raters to assess the clarity of translation.

The raters were one Translation lecturer, one English Literature lecturer and one English instructor. After the data were collected from the raters, the mean of the data were counted to get the score. The clarity of translation was then classified from the highest level until the less one.

Table 9 : Classification table of the clarity in translating TSMI into TTCA

Rate	Clarity Level			
	HC	C	LC	UC
Total:				
188	104	75	8	1
Percentage:				
100%	55.32%	39.89%	4.26%	0.53%

The rating conducted by three raters was concluded that out of 188 data, 104 (55.32%) data were highly clear translated, 75 (39.89%) data were clearly translated, 8 (4.26%) data were less clearly translated, and 1 (0.53%) data was unclear or not clearly translated. Thus, it was concluded that the translation product in translating TSMI into TTCA were in highly clear level, which means that the message was clearly conveyed into the target language and no ambiguity. Though there were so many borrowing terms from Indian culture, it did not make the content of the message ambiguous. The explanations of each classification can be seen below.

Highly Clear Classification

The classification involved the data that were highly clear translated into the target language. It means that the content of the source language is clearly conveyed into the target language and no ambiguity.

The average scale of the classification was 3.51- 4.00. There were 104 (55.32%) out of 188 data that were highly clear translated. Several examples of data considered as highly clear translation can be seen below.

Datum 2/TSMI/ST Pg.13/TT Pg.10

SL	*It was not yet the **moonsoon season**, but the air was tense with that same sense of expectancy, and still, as if waiting to rage*
MB	*Itu belum **monsoon musim-** tetapi udara menegang dengan sama rasa dari harapan, dan masih bagaikan menunggu untuk murka*
Gloss	3rd SG NEG CONJ NOUN me-V ADJ NOUN CONJ me-V to- INF
TL	*Saat ini seharusnya belum masuk **musim monsun- musim pancaroba,** tetapi udara begitu terasa mengancam, dan membeku, bagaikan menunggu untuk meledak murka*

The term above was translated by applying amplification technique. The term was considered as highly clear translation since the translator was able to transfer the message by giving explicit information that is not mentioned in the source language. For example, the translator presented the information which was not there in source language like *moonsoon season* into *musim monsun- musim pancaroba*. She tried to take into account the additional information explicitly to make it more understandable.

For these terms, the three raters gave 4 as the clarity scale as the clarity scale which meant that the message was highly clear conveyed to the target language.

Clear Classification

This classification involves the data which are translated clearly to the target language though a change is needed. The data belonging to this classification is actually clear but there was a little bit ambiguity. The average scale of the classification was 2.51- 3.50. There were 75 data or 39.89% out of 188 data were classified into clear. The examples can be seen below.

Datum 1/TSMI/ST cover/TT cover

SL	*Taj:* **_a Story of Mughal India_**
MB	*Taj:* **_Sebuah Cerita dari Mughal India_**
Gloss	NOUN NUM PREP
TL	*Taj:* **_Tragedi di Balik Tanda Cinta Abadi_**

The title above was translated by using discursive creation technique which means the translation product was totally different literary and out ouf the original context. This technique was less accurate seen from the level of accuracy because it did not convey the original meaning. But, seen from the side of clarity level, it can be considered as the clear one since it was understandable by the reader. The content of the source language is clearly conveyed to the target language, but there is a little bit ambiguity. For these terms, the three raters gave 3 as the clarity scale. Thus it is assumed as clear translation.

Less Clear Classification

The classification involved the data which were not clearly conveyed to the target language. The average scale of the classification was 1.51- 2.50. There were 8 (4.26%) data out of 188 data belonging to this classification. There were several examples of the data that would be explained below.

Datum 155/TSMI/ST Pg.291/TT Pg.460

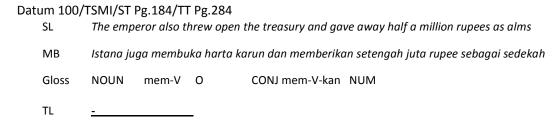|	
SL	*His teeth were red with **_paan_***
MB	*Dia gigi merah karena **_paan_***
Gloss	POSS ADJ COMP
TL	*Giginya merah karena **_paan_***

This datum was translated by applying the borrowing technique. The translation was measured as less clear translation since the meaning was not transferred cleraly into the target language. The technique made the target reader does not understand what the *paan* is because the translator only borrowed the source language word to be translated into target language. If the translator understood a bit about Indian culture,

she would get the meaning of paan which have equivalent in Indonesia as *sirih*. The total meant of this beverage term was 2.67 and considered as less clear translation.

a. Unclear or Not Clear Classification

The classification involved the data that are not clear at all. The data belonging to this classification are the data which were not transferred at all to the target language. it can also be defined that the source language is not translated at all into the target language, there is a meaningless of translation. Thus the certain message was not delivered. There was 1 (0.53%) datum out of 188 data not clear translated. Below, there were the examples of the data belonging to the unclear translation.

Datum 100/TSMI/ST Pg.184/TT Pg.284

SL	*The emperor also threw open the treasury and gave away half a million rupees as alms*
MB	*Istana juga membuka harta karun dan memberikan setengah juta rupee sebagai sedekah*
Gloss	NOUN mem-V O CONJ mem-V-kan NUM
TL	-

The term was not translated by using any technique. The translator is assumed failed to transfer the meaning of the terms in target language because she did not translate the datum. This occurrence should be avoided because the readers have a right to gain any information from the source text. Consequently, there was a certain information was not delivered. All the raters gave 1. Therefore, the translation of the term considered unclear.

Translation Readability

To identify the readability of translation product was almost same with identifying the accuracy and clarity level. The data were given to the three raters to score the readability of translation. The raters were chosen originally Indonesian readers as the target readers of the translated novel. They both understood Indonesia and English. After the data were collected from the raters, the mean of the data were counted to get the score. The readability of translation was then classified from the highest level until the less one.

Table 10 : Classification table of the readability in translating TSMI into TTCA

Rate	Readability Level			
	HR	R	LR	UR
Total: 188	102	62	23	1
Percentage: 100%	54.26%	32.98%	12.23%	0.53%

The rating conducted by three raters was concluded that out of 188 data, 102 (54.26%) data were highly readable, 62 (32.98%) data were readable, 23 (12.23%) data were less readable, and 1 (0.53%) data was unreadable or difficult to read. Thus, it was

concluded that the translation product in translating TSMI into TTCA were in highly readable level, which means that the content of the message is comprehensible, even if there are errors of style and/or of spelling, and if certain words are missing, or are badly translated, but close to the target language. This was because the data taken from the source were the terms, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences only. So it made easily for the readers to catch the point of the message. The explanations of each classification can be seen below.

Highly Readable Classification

This classification involved the data that were highly readable translated into the target language. It means that the content of the message is comprehensible, even if there were errors of style and/or of spelling, and if certain words were missing, or badly translated, but close to the target language. The average scale of the highly readable classification was 3.51- 4.00. There were 102 (54.26%) data that indicated to be highly readable translated. Several examples of data considered at this level can be seen below.

   Datum 18/TSMI/ST Pg. 20/TT Pg.22

SL	*Those married by* **_nikah_** *stayed all their lives and were paid* **_handsome salaries_**
MB	*Itu perkawinan dengan* **_nikah_** *berlangsung semua mereka hidup dan dibayar* **_ganteng gaji_**
Gloss	NOUN COMP ber-V NUM POSS CONJ PASS ADJ
TL	*Perkawinan dengan* **_nikah_** *berlangsung seumur hidup dan para istri* **_mendapatkan gaji yang memuaskan_**

This term translated by applying established equivalent technique. The translator was able to maintain its original meaning by translating it with the equivalent word established in dictionary and KBBI translation in the target language. The term *nikah* has cultural equivalent in Indonesia into *nikah* also which means marriage. This case might because of the same culture between mughal and Indonesia which is Islam and the term nikah is borrowed from Arabic word. The first and third raters gave the translation assessment by giving 4 point because it was highly readable by the target reader, while the second rater gave 3. Overall the scale was averaged 3.7 and it was considered as highly readable translation.

Readable Classification

This classification involves the data which were good translated and readable by the target readers and the major part of the message passes. The average scale of the classification was 2.51- 3.50. There were 62 data or 32.98% out of 188 data were classified into readable level. The examples can be seen below.

   First, datum 23/TSMI/ST Pg. 23/TT Pg. 27

SL	*He would have a better chance anywhere else in the* **_bazaar_**

| MB | *Dia (lk) pasti akan memiliki lebih baik kesempatan di tempat lain di **pasar malam*** |
| Gloss | 3rd SG MOD   me-V-i   COMP   PREP   ADV |

| TL | *Dia pasti akan memiliki kesempatan lebih baik di tempat lain, di **pasar malam** ini, selain di sini* |

The technique applied in this datum was adaptation technique. This technique was used to avoid an error in translation by adapting the term in source language into the term in target language. The term *bazaar* is very common in Indonesia as *pasar malam* or as the night market literally. In this novel, there were so many bazaar words found which translated by sometime by using borrowing and adaptation. For this translation readability, the first rater gave 2, the second rater gave 3, and the third rater gave 4 for the readability scale. Thus, the term was considered readable since there was no significant information dropped in the translation.

Less Readable Classification

The classification involved the data that a part only of the content is understandable, representing less than 50% of the message. The average scale of the classification was 1.51- 2.50. There were 23 (12.23%) data out of 188 data belonging to this classification. There were several examples of the data that would be explained below.

Datum was datum 6/TSMI/ST Pg.13/TT Pg. 11

SL	*The **zenana** was still in the darkness, but the commerce of the day had began outside*
MB	***Zenana** masih berada dalam kegelapan, tetapi kesibukan pagi mulai terdengar di luar*
Gloss	NOUN AUX V ADV CONJ NOUN ter-V ADV

| TL | ***Zenana** masih berada dalam kegelapan, tetapi kesibukan pagi mulai terdengar di luar* |

This datum was translated by applying the borrowing technique. The translation was measured as less readable translation since a part only of the content is understandable, representing less than 50% of the message. The technique made the target reader does not understand what the *zenana* is because the translator only borrowed the source language word to be translated into target language. The first rater gave 1, second rater gave 3, and third gave 4 as the readability scale. The total mark given by the three raters was 2.3 that considered as less readable translation.

Unreadable or Not Readable Classification

The classification involved the data that were not readable at all. The data belonging to this classification were the data which were nothing or almost nothing of the message is comprehensible. The source language is not translated at all into the target language, for example, it is omitted or deleted. Thus the certain message was not delivered and the readers could not catch the information needed. There were 1

(0.53%) data out of 188 data not readable. Below, there were the examples of the data belonging to the unreadable translation.

   Datum 100/TSMI/ST Pg.184/TT Pg.284

SL	*The emperor also threw open the treasury and gave away half a million rupees as alms*
MB	*Istana juga membuka harta karun dan memberikan setengah juta rupee sebagai sedekah*
Gloss	NOUN mem-V O CONJ mem-V-kan NUM
TL	:

   The term was not translated by using any technique. The translator is assumed to be failed to transfer the meaning of the terms in target language because she did not translate the datum in any ways. Thus, this translation was measured as not readable or unreadable translation because all the raters gave 1 as the readability scale.

   From all rated data above, it can be seen that accuracy, clarity, and readability of the translated novel could be rated with different point grade by the rater sometimes, yet in some other view points the rater had the same perception in grading ACR of the translation.

   The findings of this research show that the translation quality assessment of *Taj: A Story of Mughal India* not only answered the question how well the translation quality assessment of one literary work is, it also revealed some facts about translation of literary work such as its problems and difficulties. Further, to over come this difficulties, it is better for the translator to be aware of the aspect of literary translation like specific terms used by the original writer in the original culture. It is suggested for the translator to have background cultural knowledge of the source text to be able to recontextualized the original source and do a small research before translating the project. Nevertheless, measuring the productivity of translation will be different from one text to another text due to some specific values, factors, and requirements. The findings can be helpful for literary translators to get familiar with the problems of literary translation especially in the historical romance fiction novel, yet it can not be stated as a final result because further studies are still needed to be conducted as a partial complement, for instance a study in the level of its macro level that can be next come up into higher level of linguistics whether in the semantics, pragmatics, course discourse analysis, or stylistics.

   This study shows similar result with (Ardi, 2016) who found that the translation quality in a text in this case is social text or non fiction text is quite good in the term of accuracy, acceptability, and readability, though compared to this study it had slight difference in which the translation quality assessment was rated in the term of accuracy, clarity, and reability. Moreover, the present study was conducted on a non fiction text that does not require highly accurate translation but highly readable translation. A fiction text needs more clarity and readability rather than accuracy compared to a non fiction text that require high accuracy information. In fact, both studies stated that the translator should have considered about the raters, especially readers' background knowledge of textual, contextual, and cultural aspect of both respected languages.

Moreover, the analysis of literary works that belong to prose, it is quite different from a song or poetry as conducted by Pratama (2017). She focused her research on meaning and form in nursery rhyme. She claimed that lyric and harmony should be preserved in the translation text. Meanwhile, in this study the focus is the information in the literary works. In the current research rhyme is not the focus since iThus, each text or genre has its own character and a point in evaluation which may not similar with other texts.

Conclusion

From the explanation of findings above, it showed that generally the accurate percentage was attributed to the translator in translating TSMI into TTCA for the accuracy level. Thus, the accuracy of the translator as the professional translator in translating the novel was in the accurate level. Also the high clear percentage was the highest score of translation. Moreover, the clarity of the translator as the professional translator in translating the novel was in the highly clear level. And last one for the readability level, the translation product also achieved a good measurement as highly readable translation product. The findings indicate that in literary translation, clarity and readability become the main points of translation quality.

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