

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

For this chapter, the researcher analyzed the collected data. The data consisted of questionnaires' results from the readers and interviews from some of the participants. The researcher went through the assessment results first, presenting results from the questionnaires with tables for discussion. The researcher found a close gap in scores between HAMT and HT from a total of 30 respondents.

#### 4.1 READERS' RESPONSES

To answer the first research questions, the researcher displayed the assessment findings in order to show overall responses from the readers. The following table shows the frequency of readers choosing a specific translation. The A and B represent translation in HT and HAMT method and the numbers 1 - 5 represent the text type. Text 1-3 was taken from books, text 4 was from a journal, and text 5 was a news article

The value of lowest to highest represents how the readers "like" the translation, thus readers choosing "high" to "highest" will be considered as a positive response while "lowest" to "low" will be considered as a negative response. The researcher will sum up the frequencies from readers choosing the lowest-highest and determine if the translation gets a positive or negative response. A total of five translations were used for this research. The table was the writer's own formula.

The following is the result of the acceptability assessment:

**Table 1. Acceptability Overall Score**

Acceptability	Frequencies			
	LS	L	H	HS
A1 / B1	2 / 2	10 / 2	13 / 17	5 / 9
A2 / B2	1 / 0	7 / 7	13 / 19	9 / 4
A3 / B3	1 / 0	5 / 6	16 / 13	8 / 11
A4 / B4	1 / 0	9 / 6	18 / 12	2 / 12
A5 / B5	1 / 2	5 / 13	14 / 10	10 / 5
<b>SUM</b>	<b>6 / 4</b>	<b>36 / 34</b>	<b>74 / 71</b>	<b>34 / 41</b>
<b>SUM - / +</b>		<b>42 / 38</b>	<b>108 / 112</b>	

Table 1 displays the frequencies of readers in choosing translation A or B as their favorite in acceptability. In total, translation A gets **108** positive responses and **42** negative responses. On the other hand, translation B gets **112** positive responses and **38** negative responses. From the table, it can be referred that translation B gets more positive responses than translation A. Therefore, translation B is more preferred and gets more positive responses than translation A in terms of acceptability, but keep in mind that the samples are still under study and the findings may or may not be valid as a general finding.

Below is the data of readability assessment score:

**Table 2. Readability Overall Score**

Readability	Frequencies			
	LS	L	H	HS
A1 / B1	3 / 1	8 / 2	14 / 15	5 / 12
A2 / B2	2 / 0	7 / 6	14 / 16	7 / 8
A3 / B3	1 / 0	4 / 6	16 / 17	9 / 7
A4 / B4	1 / 0	11 / 3	13 / 18	5 / 9
A5 / B5	0 / 2	6 / 9	12 / 13	12 / 6
<b>SUM</b>	<b>7 / 3</b>	<b>36 / 26</b>	<b>69 / 79</b>	<b>38 / 42</b>
<b>SUM - / +</b>	<b>43 / 29</b>		<b>107 / 121</b>	

Table 2 describes the frequencies of readers in choosing translation as their favorite in terms of readability. In total translation, A gets **107** positive responses, and **43** negative responses from the readers. On the other hand translation B gets **121** positive responses, and **29** negative responses from the readers. As seen from the table, it can be concluded that translation B is more preferred than translation A, in terms of readability.

The table shows that HAMT did a better job of getting positive responses from the readers compared to HT. In conclusion, HAMT was better in translating text and generating a readable translation for the readers, according to the responses from the readers.

The section to come presents the accuracy assessment score:

**Table 3. Accuracy Overall Score**

Accuracy	Frequencies			
	LS	L	H	HS
<b>A1 / B1</b>	2 / 1	9 / 7	12 / 13	7 / 9
<b>A2 / B2</b>	2 / 0	7 / 12	12 / 12	9 / 6
<b>A3 / B3</b>	1 / 0	7 / 10	14 / 14	8 / 6
<b>A4 / B4</b>	2 / 0	10 / 5	13 / 13	5 / 12
<b>A5 / B5</b>	0 / 3	6 / 9	13 / 11	11 / 7
<b>SUM</b>	<b>7 / 4</b>	<b>39 / 43</b>	<b>64 / 63</b>	<b>40 / 40</b>
<b>SUM - / +</b>	<b>46 / 47</b>		<b>102 / 103</b>	

Table 3 shows the frequencies of readers choosing their favorite translation in the aspect of accuracy. Translation A gets **102** positive response and **46** negative responses from the readers, while translation B gets **103** positive response and **47** negative response. The table shows that both translations are almost equal in terms of accuracy, it can be seen from the almost similar positive and negative response from both translations. It can be referred that HAMT and HT are almost on par in generating accurate texts according to the readers. As mentioned before, please keep in mind that the samples are still under study, and the findings may or may not be determined valid as the general findings for HAMT and HT.

All in all, the three tables showed that both translations have their differences. In acceptability, HAMT translation was preferred by the readers with

**112** positive responses compared to **108** positive responses of HT translation. In readability, HAMT translation leads again with an even higher score, **121** positive responses compared to **107** positive responses of HT translation. Last but not least, From accuracy aspect, both HAMT and HT are almost equal in generating accurate texts. With **102** positive responses of HT and **103** positive responses in HAMT.

It can be concluded that HAMT is better in all aspects of translation and getting positive responses from the readers.

Keep in mind that the results may be influenced by some factors. The findings showed score translation HT being lower than HAMT, this might indicate the effect of the translator's level of expertise. It may or may not be able to generate a good translation in general, affecting the readers to choose the contending translations. The other factor is the readers, readers may lack the ability to be able to evaluate or compare both translations in a detailed manner.

#### **4.2 TRANSLATIONS OUTPUT**

Next, to answer the second research question, the researcher will look deeper into the responses given by the readers. The researcher will look at the reader's responses for specific translation while also considering the text type. As mentioned before, the number 1-5 represents the type of texts being translated in HAMT or HT, text 1-3 was taken from books, text 4 was from a journal and text 5 was a news article. For an easier observation the translation with better score was marked with bold words, the determiner of a better score was by summing up the positive responses from each translation.

From Table 1 of acceptability, HMT translation was performing better than HT translation in books and journal text type, but in news articles, HT was deemed better than HMT according to the readers' responses. It could be seen that HT performed as good as HMT in translating book, specific novels. This concludes that HMT generally performed better than HT in books and journals in acceptability aspect, but not as good as HT in translating news articles according to the readers' responses.

In table 2 of readability, HMT also performed better than HT, this time in the readability aspect. As seen from the table, HMT gets better scores in translating books and journals, but HT also generates better translation in one of the translations specifically in novel (text 3). The same case could be seen in table 2, whereas HT gets positive responses from the readers in translating news articles. This supported the previous finding of HT could produce better readable translation in news article compared to HMT.

Table 3 of accuracy showed different results than the rest of the tables. HT seemed to be preferred more than HMT, it could be seen from the readers' choice leaning more on HT rather than HMT. It can be concluded that HT could produce an accurate translation compared to HMT.

All in all, HT produced better output in translating news articles covering all aspects of translation in acceptability, accuracy, and readability. While HMT performed better in general, producing good translations in books and journals in all aspects but lacked in translating news articles, according to the readers' responses.

### 4.3 READERS' REASONS

Based on the assessment results, the researcher found some things that need to be investigated further. Some of the results were why the readers seemed to prefer text B over text A in general. Observing these results, The researcher conducted some interviews as a follow up to find reasons from the readers. Questions of the interviews were based on the assessment analysis findings.

The interviews were conducted to five different participants previously participated in the research. Results from the interviews are explained as follows:

1. The interviewees revealed more details regarding reasons and considerations in choosing a specific translation. Their reasons are summarized as follows:

- a. Easier to understand

Translation involves a process of restructuring from the source language grammar to the target language. This process may affect the information in the language, it may gain or lose information in order to make the sentence clear and structurally correct (Bassnett, 2002). In order for translation to be more understandable the information need to be as compact and as clear as possible.

4 out of 5 interviewees compliment translation B's ability to generate great word choices, a clear, concise translation and maintain a compact form, thus making the translations more

friendly towards the readers. This might indicate that the more the translation is easier for readers to read, the translation will more likely to be preferred/ chosen by the readers.

b. Natural

It cannot be denied that translation is a process of transferring a text in a source language into a target language, which will also include transferring its structure, sentences, meanings as closely as possible to the target language. In other words, a translation should also pay attention to the equivalence of the source language into the target language (Xu, 2016).

Some interviewees agreed that some text A is better than text B, especially A2, A3, and A5, they all feel more natural and more “Indonesian” in terms of meaning. For example, an interviewee revealed the word choice of “sih” in-text A2 the equivalence of e-cigarette as “rokok elektronik” in-text A5, and the casual style of translation in A3

c. Related to the source text (accurate)

In translation, some words may or may not be able to transferred completely into the target language. Translators sometimes need to make compromises in order to adjust the translated output to the target language, this process may alter meanings from the source text to the target text into a slightly different meaning (Nida, 1964).



In the interview results, some interviewees answered that text B is more related, or in other words, can maintain meanings from the source language into the target language or being accurate. An example is from text B1, the word “late father” was translated differently. In-text A, it was translated as “ayah tua” while text B was translated as “almarhum ayah” which in fact more accurate than the A version.

Overall the main reason why readers choose or prefer a translation is that they are easy to read and easy to understand to the readers. The interview results showed 5 out of 5 interviewees claim that they chose because mainly B is more understandable and readable than A, thus making them the readers’ preferred translation. This concludes the answer to the third research question and reinforced answers for the second research question.

2. To further fulfill the first objective of the study, the following results will be presented. The interviews reveal some factors that determine the general differences between A and B, the findings are summarized as follows:

a. Readability

A text is deemed readable when the readers can read the sentences, words, or phrases in the text fluently, without any re-reads and pauses.

3 out of 5 interviewees found that translation A was harder to understand, and inconsistent, resulting in a mixed opinion. The interviewees described the translation to be “hard to digest” and “too complicated”. The interviewees also post-editing that the B version was easier to understand, along with having good word choices thus making translation B easier to grasp for the readers. This finding also explained the high score gained in the readability category in the assessment analysis results.

b. Style

The style of writing and translation comes from the translator, this might affect readers in terms of their preferability. Findings from 3 interviewees suggest that translation A has a better style of writing compared to B., For example, an interviewee described the writing in-text A3 to be more “casual” than B. They also indicate that text A is following the text type in order to adjust the translation into a more proper fitting. For example an interviewee described text A3 of being a Novel, the interviewee assumed that the style of the translation is more casual than B because it is a Novel. This might indicate that A

considers text type more than B in order to adjust the language into a proper translation.

c. Equivalence

Equivalence has been a challenge for translators as not all language has an equivalence in another language. Whenever the problem of equivalence occurs, translators need to describe the word for it to make more sense to the readers without omitting the real meaning (Xu, 2016). The same goes for translation A and B. An interviewee suggests that A has shown better equivalence than B, for example from the text A5. The interviewee describes the word “vaping” was retained in text B while in text A, the word was translated into “nge-vape”. Another example by another interviewee is the word “e-cigarette” was maintained in B, while in A, the word was translated into “rokok elektronik”.

This might indicate that readers seem to prefer a translation that can provide better coverage or better equivalence in the target language, as suggested by the results of the interviews.

d. Compactness

The compactness of a translation can be related to the word choices used in a translation. A good translation might provide better word choices to cover long sentences in order for the text to be as efficient as possible. This process can lead to a shorter or more compact version of the translation, making readers more convenient to read.

The interview results suggest, that even though not all of them, translation B is more compact than A. This can be seen from the text 1, 2, and 5 being shorter than translation A. An interviewee also explained, that B feels more efficient than A especially in text A4. Another example was also explained by an interviewee, who said that translation A is too complicated, thus making it harder to understand.

The reasons above suggest that readers favor HAMT than HT, for its reader-friendly output, feels natural, and source-related according to the readers' responses. On the other hand, HT falls short in these categories yet excels in some, like contextuality and functionality of some texts according to the readers' responses