Translation Techniques of Audio Transcript Used by The Non-Certified Translator at AEC Semarang for FB Loneliness Project

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Abstract

Translating research data requires understanding various techniques to preserve the data's meaning. This study analyzed audio transcript translation techniques used by the non-certified translator at AEC Semarang based on the concept of Molina and Albir's translation techniques. The objective of this study are to explain the translation techniques in translating audio transcript for qualitative research data collected by the InsightAsia market research group and to determine the most dominant type of translation technique. This study was classified as a descriptive combined with the quantitative approach. The total number of words spoken in the transcripts was 608 in total and the percentage of each technique are, Adaptation (5.42%), Amplification (0.16%), Borrowing (18.9%), Calque (1.97%), Description (0.32%), Discursive Creation (0.82%), Established Equivalent (38.3%), Generalization (0.16%), Linguistic Amplification (1.31%), Linguistic Compression (0.66%), Literal Translation (24.8%), Particularization (0.16%), Reduction (0.16%), Transposition (5.26%), Variation (2.3%). The most dominant translation technique found is Established Equivalent.

Keywords: Audio Transcript; Non-Certified Translator; Translation Techniques

Introduction

Numerous researchers and research teams from various countries are actively engaged in conducting a wide range of research studies involving respondents from Indonesia. According to data from the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in 2017, out of a total of 4000 researchers in Indonesia, only around 1,071 researchers per million population are from Indonesia, while the remaining 2,929 are foreign researchers. While other researchers use quantitative methods, others prefer qualitative approaches to accomplish their research goals. Currently, cross-cultural qualitative studies are conducted in languages other than the investigator's primary [1]. For other researchers who work in English-speaking countries, collecting data through qualitative methods is not an issue. For those who take a qualitative approach, interviews and focus group discussions are important instruments for collecting data. In this case, English is the second language after Indonesian for the interviewees. Thus, Indonesian was used by research respondents in the interview because they could not speak English. This Word document can be used as a template for journal. This Word document can be used as a template for journal.

Conversations in interviews or focus group discussions with research participants and moderators in Indonesia were recorded, transcribed, and need to be translated into English as the primary language for foreign researchers working with Indonesian participants. Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style [2]. This definition defines translation as conveying a natural matching message from the Source Language to the Target Language [3]. The translator of research data, especially in the form of transcripts of recorded interviews and focus group discussions, must be able to reconstruct what participants express in one language into another language to provide the same meaning and understanding without reducing the content of the conversation [4]. In a research on translating research interviews, that translators of research interview transcripts should maintain "a trail of atypical words" encountered, such as local idiosyncrasies, jargon, and slang [5]. Therefore, it is important for translators of qualitative research data to understand the various translation techniques that are suitable to be applied in translating research data.

The issue is that not all translators are familiar with the appropriate techniques for translating qualitative research data. I found a case where the translation of a conversation between an interviewer and interviewee left out many important details shared by the participant. This was the case with research data from other researchers taken and discussed in a study conducted by Oxley and other team members in 2017 that drew on semi-structured interviews conducted with parents of

children with autism (Turkey) or disabilities including autism (India) to explore their lived experiences of caring for such children. Two translations were compared: one from a professional translator and one from a regular translator. Upon comparison, it was found that the professional translator's version tended to eliminate descriptive details that are valuable for analyzing research data. This kind of translation tends to remove essential layered information [6]. This is crucial for the reader's comprehension of the issues discussed during the documented interview. In qualitative research, it can be challenging to accurately translate the language used by research participants within their social and cultural context. A specific example of this challenge is evident in a study conducted by Lopez and team in 2013, which reviewed research data from other researchers. This adds to the complexity of translating research data when one member of the professional translation team failed to translate a word that belonged to the South American variation of the participant's local language. This is critical because the quality of the data affects the interpretation of the participants' intentions [1].

This present study has important implications for translators of research data to produce translation output that is as meaningful as the source language without reducing the details of information conveyed by research participants based on the concept of Molina and Albir's translation techniques. The researcher aims to identify the various translation techniques and determine the most commonly used translation method in the audio transcript translations conducted by a non-certified translator at AEC Semarang for Insight Asia Market Research Group. This translation work is part of the FB Loneliness Project, which involves data collection research using interviews and focus group discussions with participants from Indonesia. This data is important for gaining a better understanding of the market and consumers in Indonesia, which is one of the target regions for Facebook's social networking services in Asia. It is centered on the examination of translation outputs by non-certified translators at AEC Semarang. There is a notable concern regarding the potential for non-certified translators to produce translations that are inaccurate and inconsistent when entrusted with the task of translating qualitative research data gathered from interviews or focus group discussions. Despite coming from an official translation agency, uncertified translators are prone to making significant errors related to imprecision, such as omitting words or changing words to alternative meanings, as well as errors in word selection that are less precise and change the meaning of the source language in the text [7]. Furthermore, the researcher has not found any analysis of translation techniques by non-certified translators. The study aims to provide a novel contribution to research on the analysis of translation techniques by translators working with research data. One of the previous studies has identified translation errors but focused only on translations done by professional translators. Thus, the researcher uses the phenomenon of errors in translating research data for this present study to find the translation techniques used by non-certified translators at AEC Semarang in translating research data collected by InsightAsia Market Research Company for the FB Loneliness Project. Not only that, this present study also analyzes and finds the use of the most dominant translation techniques by non-certified translators. Both the analysis of translation techniques and the most dominant translation technique used by the non-certified translator are based on the concept of Molina and Albir's translation techniques.

Method

This study used descriptive qualitative research design by Creswell to identify translation techniques used by the non-certified translator at AEC Semarang based on the Molina and Albir's translation techniques. It was because the data of this study was texts in form of audio transcripts. Qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs [8]. The data collection type of this study is private documents in the form of audio transcripts of FB Loneliness Project conducting interviews in Bahasa Indonesia then to be translated into English. Audio interview transcripts were analyzed in Indonesian as Source Language (SL) and English as Target Language (TL), so they were both in Indonesian and English text. Then, the data presented in form of text and I interpreted the findings. The data that emerge from a qualitative study are descriptive. Qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs by Creswell. To collect the data, several steps were involved. Firstly, audio recordings of participant interviews with resource persons were transcribed into Indonesian. Then, the transcribed Indonesian texts were compared with their English versions. Data from both the Indonesian transcripts and the English versions were collected and organized into a table of data classification. Finally, the data was classified based on the concept of Molina and Albir's translation techniques. Meanwhile, the process of analyzing the data is divided into five steps. First, organize

and prepare the data for analysis. Next, read or review all the data, starting with coding all of the data, and generate a description and themes. This requires a detailed presentation of information about the findings produced during the data categorization process based on the previous concept classification of translation techniques by Molina and Albir. The last step, but not least, is interpreting the findings. This step focuses on drawing meaningful and relevant conclusions from the analysis results and comparing them with previous studies.

Findings and Discussion

The results indicated that there were 608 data classified based on Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques classification and 15 translation techniques used by the non-certified translators of AEC Semarang. The types of translation techniques used in translating audio transcripts for qualitative data collected by InsightAsia.

Adaptation.

There were 33 data that used Adaptation, which represents 5,42%. The Adaptation technique was utilized by the translator to replace the cultural element of the source text with a suitable alternative from the target language. For example, the word *Pengajian* was adapted to *Koran Recital* in English to enhance comprehension and acceptability for the target audience.

Table 1. Examples of using the Adaptation translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
389	Seperti, ketika kita di organisasi, kita ada *pengajian*.	It's like, when we're in an organization, we have *Koran Recital*.

Amplification

The result of the study showed that there was 1 data that used Amplification, which represents 0,16%. For example on the datum number 188. The target text is explicitly translated by adding information (Electronic Information and Transaction Law) after the UU ITE acronym in the source text.

Table 2. Examples of using the Amplification translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
188	Saya pikir orang ga bisa ngasih komentar sembarangan sekarang karena ada *UU ITE* yang mengatur bagaimana kita bersikap di media sosial.	I think people don't give comment carelessly nowadays because there is *UU ITE (Electronic Information and Transaction Law)* that regulates how we should behave on social media.

Borrowing

The result of the study showed that there were 110 data that used Borrowing, which represents 18,9%. For example, the word *'batik'* was translated into *'batik'* because the target text doesn't have the equivalent meaning to the source text.

Table 3. Examples of using the Borrowing translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
510	Ini foto ketika saya membuat *batik*.	This is the photo when I was making *batik*.

Calque

The result of the study showed that there were 12 data that used Calque, which accounts for 1,97%. For example, the phrase *'bulan madu'* in the source language was translated as *'honeymoon'* in the target language. There is a structural change in the target text as a form of translation of foreign words or phrases.

Table 4. Examples of using the Calque translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
252	Mereka mengunggah masa mereka pacaran sampai nikah, prosesnya dan segala macam seperti *bulan madu.*	They uploaded their memory since having a relationship until they got married, the process and everything such as *honeymoon.*

Description

The present study showed that there were 2 data that used Description, totalling about 0,32%. For example on the datum number 330, the full name was used in the target text to describe what UU ITE is, because this acronym is not widely recognized in English.

Table 5. Examples of using the Description translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
330	Sebelumnya Anda menyebutkan tentang *UU ITE.*	Previously you mentioned about *Constitution of electronic information and transaction.*

Discursive Creation

There were 5 data that used Discursive Creation or 0,82%. For example, the word *'titipan'* was translated into *'gift'* which does not have a coherent meaning. This was done to create a temporary and non-lexical equivalent that only functions in context.

Table 6. Examples of using the Discursive Creation translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
169	Jika kalian punya anak berkebutuhan khusus, hal pertama yang dilakukan adalah menerima dia sebagai *titipan dari Tuhan.*	If you have a child with special needs, the first thing you have to do is to accept him/her as *a gift from God.*

Established Equivalent

There were 233 data that used Established Equivalent or 38,3%. For example on the datum number 188. The words in the source language (SL) are equivalent to the target language (TL) because the audience can find them in the dictionary.

Table 7. Examples of using the Established Equivalent translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
188	Dari *TK, SMP, SMA,* kita bisa ketemu mereka lagi.	From *Kindergarten, Junior High, High school,* we can meet with them again.

Generalization

The result of the study showed that there was 1 data that used Generalization, which equals 0,16%. For example, in the source text, handphone had a more specific meaning as a mobile phone that has to be held in hand to be used.

Table 8. Examples of using the Generalization translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
429	Tentu saya akan mengambil *handphone* saya ketika itu terjadi.	Of course I would get my *phone* when that happens.

Linguistic Amplification

There were 8 data that used Linguistic Amplification, represents 1,32%. For example on the datum number 478. An additional linguistic element *'on my timeline'* is added in the target text to indicate where the subject reads the articles or posts by other users.

Table 9. Examples of using the Linguistic Amplification translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
478	Saya biasanya membaca artikel atau postingan teman.	I usually read the articles or friend's post *on my timeline*.

Linguistic Compression

The result of the study showed that there were 4 data that used Linguistic Amplification, which equals 0,66%. In datum 27, the sentence '*Saya sudah kerja di sini selama bertahun-tahun'* was translated as *'I've been here for years'*. The verb *'kerja'* was eliminated in the target text to produce a more effective translation.

Table 10. Examples of using the Linguistic Compression translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
27	Saya sudah *kerja* di sini selama bertahun-tahun.	I've been here for years.

Literal Translation

The result of the study showed that there were 151 data that used Literal Translation, which represents 24,8%. For example on the datum number 600. The original text was translated word-for-word into the new language.

Table 11. Examples of using the Literal Translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
600	Memiliki arti dan tujuan dalam hidup.	Having meaning and purpose in life.

Particularization

The study result showed that 1 data used Particularization (0,16%). In datum 337, 'konten' has a broad and general meaning, but the translator translated it as 'picture' which has a more specific and narrow meaning, referring to content in the form of a picture.

Table 12. Examples of using the Particulariation translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
337	Cuman, kalau *konten* melebihi batas, bisa juga.	However, if *the picture* exceeds the limit, it can be preceded too.

Reduction

There was 1 data that used Reduction (0,16%). On the datum number 316. The translation carried implicit information in the target text, 'I want they have a filter'.

Table 13. Examples of using the Reduction translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
316	Saya ingin *Facebook, Youtube, Instagram* punya filter.	I want *they* have a filter.

Transposition

The result of the study showed that there were 32 data that used Transposition, and accounts for 5,26%. The transformation of the grammatical form *'badan yang bagus'*, which has the grammatical elements of a noun followed by an adjective, to *'a good body',* which has the grammatical elements of an adjective followed by a noun. This transformation occurs based on the principles and guidelines of the language in use.

Table 14. Examples of using the Transposition translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
70	Tapi, dia punya *badan yang bagus.*	But, he has *a good body.*

Variation

  The result of the present study showed that there were 14 data that used Transposition, and accounts for 2,3%. In translating datum number 348, the transposition involves shifting the noun *'ibu'* to its translation as the pronoun 'you' in order to achieve a natural and appropriate expression in the target text.

Table 15. Examples of using the Variation translation technique.

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)
348	Saya siapkan dulu ya buat *ibu.*	Let me prepare it for *you.*

  The table below presents the results of the translation techniques, including the number found and the percentage.

Table 16. Translation Technique Precentage.

No.	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Precentages
1.	Adaptation	33	5,42%
2.	Amplification	1	0,16%
3.	Borrowing	110	18,9%
4.	Calque	12	1,97%
5.	Description	2	0,32%
6.	Discursive Creation	5	0,82%
7.	Established Equivalent	233	38,3%
8.	Generalization	1	0,16%
9.	Linguistic Amplification	8	1,31%
10.	Linguistic Compression	4	0,66%
11.	Literal Translation	151	24,8%
12.	Particularization	1	0,16%
13.	Reduction	1	0,16%
14.	Transposition	32	5,26%
15.	Variation	14	2,3%
	TOTAL	608	100%

  This present study refers to several previous studies as benchmarks and supporting references to guide the development of the research. One of them is the problem of the unsuitability of using Literal Translation technique in translating research data in cultural research. This is because the data contains cultural terms, social dialect variations, slang words and other things related to the culture of a country [9]. This present study analyzes the translation techniques of interview transcripts and focus group discussions of participants with different social and religious backgrounds, thus creating cultural transfer in translating the recorded transcripts. In the research conducted by Gibova, Pym's latest model of translation solutions can be used by translators to deal with cultural transfer in the translation process [10]. Although there are some previous studies that have similarities with this current study despite using translation technique models from different experts, there are also studies that use translation technique models from the same expert, but the execution is different. In the study by Syafinah for example, the translation of the word 'Thank you' into *'Terima kasih'* was categorized under the Literal Translation technique. However, in this present study, similar translations are classified under the Established Equivalent Translation technique. In fact, the technique is defined as a translation that translates words or expressions word for word [11]. Thus, 'Thank you' into *'Terima kasih'* should not be classified under Literal

Translation. Apart from these similarities and differences, previous studies are a source of creativity to determine systematic steps to organize research in terms of theories and concepts.

Conclusion

In this present study, I identified 15 translation techniques used by non-certified translators of dialogue recordings in the FB Loneliness Project, conducting interviews and focus group discussions in Indonesian based on the concept of Molina and Albir's translation techniques. The total number of words spoken in the transcripts was 608. The percentage of each technique are, Adaptation (5.42%), Amplification (0.16%), Borrowing (18.9%), Calque (1.97%), Description (0.32%), Discursive Creation (0.82%), Established Equivalent (38.3%), Generalization (0.16%), Linguistic Amplification (1.31%), Linguistic Compression (0.66%), Literal Translation (24.8%), Particularization (0.16%), Reduction (0.16%), Transposition (5.26%), Variation (2.3%).

The most dominant translation technique used for translating research interviews and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) recording transcripts by the non-certified translator from Akhil Education Centre (AEC) Semarang is the Established Equivalent technique. This means that the translator aims to use terms or expressions that are recognized as equivalents in the target text, according to dictionaries or language rules. The translator does not abbreviate or reduce information, ensuring that the client data remains as complete as it was originally.

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