

Translation Quality Assessment Methods and Their Applicability in Professional Practice

ABSTRACT

This paper seeks to evaluate the provided translation by applying the specified criteria established by the London Institute. It intends to demonstrate the extent to which the translators have successfully adhered to these criteria in their translations. The primary issue lies in the inaccurate rendition of technical and scientific translations from English to Arabic, resulting in the inclusion of incorrect material from the original books. Moreover, a majority of this material lacks an accurate portrayal of idioms, as well as the essential arrangement of concepts, ideas, and opinions, resulting in notable discrepancies between the initial statements and the contents of the target language. Four samples have been selected from various internet domains and translated into Arabic by six English professors. The investigation indicated that the majority of English teachers were unable of accurately and comprehensibly conveying the content in the second language.

This paper consists of five parts is an introductory of translation; part two is assigned for the translation quality assessment; part thretries to shed lights on the translation quality models; part four dwells on topic of scientific translation; part five exhibits the model adopted in this paper; part five represents the practical part of this paper; part six is assigned for the findings and their discussions. This study aims to elucidate the benefits of translation quality assessment and its associated methodologies. These methods are valuable for

analysing documents, especially scientific ones, as these texts have an instructive purpose and demand precise transfer of information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Moreover, by employing these procedures, the translator ensures compliance with rendering standards, as accuracy is a crucial aspect when dealing with technical and scientific literature.

Key words : Translation Quality Assessment , Scientific Translation , Accuracy

أساليب تقييم جودة الترجمة وإمكانية تطبيقها في التدريب المهني

م.م. اياد محمود زوبع

وزارة التربية/مديرية تربية كركوك

الملخص

يهدف هذا البحث لتقييم التراجم المعطاة عن طريق تطبيق المعايير المقدمة من قبل معهد لندن وكذلك لبيان مدى التزام المترجمين بهذه المعايير في تراجمهم. تكمن المشكلة الحقيقية في ان ترجمة بعض المصطلحات التقنية والعلمية من اللغة الانكليزية الى اللغة العربية لا يتم نقلها بصورة دقيقة الواردة في كتاب المصدر. علاوة على ذلك، تفتقر معظم هذه المواد الى تصوير دقيق للتعبير، فضلا عن التنظيم الضروري للمفاهيم والافكار والآراء، لدرجة وجود تباينات كبيرة بين ما يقال في المقام الاول ومحتويات نص الهدف الرئيسي. تم اختيار ٤ من العينات من مواقع على الانترنت مختلفة، تمت ترجمتها الى اللغة العربية من قبل ستة مدرسين للغة الانكليزية. اظهر التحليل ان معظم المدرسين لم يتمكنوا من نقل المعلومات من لغة المصدر بقة وبشكل مفهوم.

يتألف هذا البحث من ستة اجزاء حيث خصص الجزء الاول للمقدمة، في حين خصص الجزء الثاني لمفهوم، اما الجزء الثالث خصص لتسليط الضوء على مفهوم تقييم جودة الترجمة، بينما يتناول الجزء الرابع موضوع الترجمة العلمية، بينما يستعرض الجزء الخامس النموذج المعتمد في التقييم، في حين خصص الجزء السادس والآخر للنتائج والتحليل.

في النهاية تحاول هذه الدراسة تسليط الضوء على محاسن عملية تقييم جودة الترجمة وطرقها. هذه الطرق تكون مفيدة في عملية تحليل النصوص، ولاسيما النصوص العلمية. ولمثل هذه النصوص تكون لديها وضيفة خبرية تتطلب الدقة في عملية نقل المعلومات من لغة المصدر الى لغة الهدف. اضافة الى ذلك، ان اتباع مثل هذه الطرق تجعل المترجم يلتزم في نقل المعايير

ويعود السبب ان أحد هذه الطرق في التقييم هي الدقة والتي تعتبر مهمة جدا في ترجمة النصوص التقنية والعلمية.

الكلمات المفتاحية : تقييم جودة الترجمة، الترجمة العلمية، الدقة

Introduction

The word of “translation” is derived from the Latin word “translatio” that means “a carrying across” or “a bringing across” (Kasperek, 1983: 83). The most important job for translation positions in the preservation of meaning through two different languages. Cultural factors are more resistant to translation than linguistic factors. So, you have to feel the cultural elements embedded in the text and consider them in transfer in order to produce good translation.

Written and spoken translations have played a crucial role not only in interlingual communication between human beings, but also in providing access to important texts for scholar ship, religious purposes and for the spreading of knowledge in general.

Many academics have offered many definitions of translation, including the following: ; Nida and Taber. 1974: 72; Bassnett–

Mcguire. 1980: 29; Newmark, 1988: 5;(Baker and Malmkjaer, 1998: 3 Faiq, 1998: 224). Translation is defined as the process of replicating the closest equivalent of the source language. They characterize translation as a “process of intercultural communication, whose end product is a text which is capable of function appropriately in specific position and context of utilize,” emphasizing the cultural dimensions of the process.

Despite the fact that both definitions see translation as restoring the source language (SL).

2. Translation Quality Assessment (TQA)

Katharina Reiss is considered one of the earliest who propositions the term of Translation Quality Assessment (TQA). Reiss (1968: 369, 1971: 111) introduces that for deciding the translation nature identifying its function and the original text type is crucial initially. Koller and Wills

(1974) are considered one of the prior who introduces of how to go about evaluating the translation nature. Koller suggests that there is a need to enhance the quality of translation through the use of an inclusive and linguistically-based paradigm for evaluating translation quality. This paradigm consists of three key stages:

1–Criticism of the SL from the perspective of ensuring transmutability into the target language (TL).

2–translation comparison, which expresses the particular translation strategies applied in the provided translation.

3.The translation assessment categorises the translation as either 'adequate' or 'insufficient' based on specific text-specific criteria. This assessment is then compared to the metalinguistic judgement of a native speaker.

Amman (1990: 58) agrees with Reiss and Vermeer (1984) that the translation should be assessed first and thoroughly. Analyzing a translation as a translation of the source material is necessary, just like in the optional step. Amman chose this structure, which consists of five steps, for her functionalistic translation assessment. 1) The significance of translation. 2) The translation's internal consistency. 3) The significance of the source text. 4) The original text's internal cohesion. 5) The translation and the source text's intertextual coherenceLarson(1984: 3) pronounces that the translation is change in shape. The shape of source language changes into another shapes in the target language. A target language text can't be evaluated as an accurate or good translation before going to (TQA). The quality of translation can be appreciated by utilizing specific steps. Larson mentions that the good translation must be covered by three aspects such as (accuracy, acceptability and readability).

According to Juliane House (2015: 21), the assessment of translation quality is a component of the translation profession that is based on

practical application. Offer a benchmark against which a translation can be reviewed and analysed in order to do this. With regard to translation theory, House (2015: 1) states that assessing the quality of translation is an essential component of any translation theory.

3.Translation Quality Models

Many scholars have been proposed models in Translation Quality Assessment (TQA), like Larson (1998:529) introduces three criteria for achieving objectivity in Translation Quality assessment (TQA) (Accuracy, Acceptability and Readability).

Reiss (1971: 48) categorizes two important categories (Linguistic component and Extra-linguistic component). Munday (2012: 49) states four criteria to assess the translation (Accuracy, The appropriate selection of vocabulary, Coherence and Accuracy in technical aspects of punctuation).

Also London Linguistic Institute has helped international researchers to learn English and reach their objectives of studying and working in Canada since 1998. It introduces six criteria which includes (Accuracy, Technical vocabulary, Register, Coherence, Cohesion and Idioms). In this research we will tackle Larson's model to save space and time.

3.1. Accuracy

As for Larson (1998: 529) accuracy means, the text in source text is similar with the text in target text. In other words, it is contained the same message. It means that every information in the source text should be rendered to the target text without any omission, addition or wrong information.

SL: The Caliph Omar bin Abdal-Aziz went out to check people.

TL: خرج الخليفة عمر بن عبد العزيز لتفقد احوال الرعية

If we notice that the sentence in SL is corresponding the sentence in the TL without any omission, addition or wrong information.

3.2. Acceptability

Acceptability means the TT must be comprehensible and understandable. The translation piece that has been translated should be translated with good grammatical structure. Even if the information in a text is inaccurate, the target text reader will not be able to read the translation piece if the grammatical structure utilized aren't appropriate to the TL. (Ibid)

SL: Accomplish the requirements of sociability

TL: تحقيق متطلبات الاجتماع الانساني

If one looks at the translation closely, he can notice the structure of target text is clear and comprehensible.

3.3 Readability

According to Larson (1984), the goal of a readability text is to determine a text's readability score in order to determine whether or not the reader will find the text easy to understand. Stated differently, this means that the target text should flow naturally from the original author's composition. (Ibid)

SL: Petrochemicals are the chemical products obtained from petroleum by refining.

TL: تعد البتروكيمياويات من المنتجات التي يتم الحصول عليها من تكرير النفط

Obviously, we can find the target text is natural as it is formed by the original writer.

4-Scientific Translation

Newmark classifies texts into 3 parts: informative text, vocative text and expressive text. Text for science relate to what it is call informative text. The language used in scientific texts is characterized by its objectivity, practicality, conciseness, precision, and concreteness. Translators of this type must include these items when they recreate them in the target language. Furthermore, the structure of scientific texts is typically standardized, particularly in concise texts. Simultaneously, the writer's condition remains undisclosed, further complicating the process of

translation. The primary function of scientific translation is to convey factual knowledge and explain phenomena in the real world to the audience. The role is mostly governed by the choice of linguistic and stylistic forms (Newmark, 1981:21). When translating an informative text, the translator should aim to accurately convey the content of the source text (ST) and should be guided by the stylistic conventions of the target text (TT) language and culture (Nord, 1997: 37).

5-The model Adopted

London Linguistic Institute Criteria is introduced six criteria to the Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) is the model that was used. Six criteria, including accuracy, technical vocabulary, register, coherence, cohesive, and idioms, are divided into this model. For this reason, translation should not only convey the meaning of the source material; it should also adhere to these six standards and take this model into account. The translator will be able to assess the quality of their translations by using this model.

5.1 Accuracy

Accuracy refers to how closely translated text matches the original text in meaning, tone, and nuance. It's not just about translating words from one language to another; it's about conveying the same message, feelings and intentions as the original writer intended. Accuracy is crucial because even a slight change in wording can alter the entire meaning of a text. Accuracy is used to talk about accuracy of the translation that was offered. All opinions agree that a word translated precisely, or even an entire text translated precisely, is the same as a correct or proper translation. Palumbo (2009: 6) states that when discussing the assessment of translation, it is used in its strictest sense. It should go without saying that translation accuracy is important, but accuracy does not include translating a document word for word. The process begins with translating the words, with meaning translation at its core. Accuracy

depends just as much on localization as it does on a word's literal translation. (Ibid)

Munday (2012: 49) posits that accuracy is the sophisticated language equivalent of sincerity and truthfulness. According to Savitri (2018: 16), accuracy is a measure of how closely a target text matches the source text without changing or adding meaning. This is known as translation quality assessment, or TQA.

5.2 Technical Vocabulary

Becka refers that the technical language is in every place. Knowledge bases, user guides, and software applications all include specialized terms and complex concepts that need precise wording and great degree of accuracy. When it comes to global businesses, accurate and efficient technical translation is what helps ensure that customers around the world understand the product or services they are utilizing. Technical vocabulary translation is the action of conveying the meaning of a technical text from one language to another language. This requires scientific or technical knowledge, proficiency in the uses of technical terminology and jargon in both the source language and target language, and the ability to transpose concepts with precision. In another words, it means that the meaning of specialized term: From the surface, it seems that specialized vocabulary refers directly to lexical items that are used in a subject that are primarily known to a particular set of users. (Becka, 1972: 47)

5.3 Register

The term register is a variety of language used in different social situation. For example, English, this language is utilized differently in various ranges, like , religion, law, medical science, etc. In each of the areas, special vocabulary and manner of utilize of English is implemented or applied, which clarifies thescientific, religious, sports medical language, legal etc.In applied linguistics, the concept of register

falls under the larger umbrella of language variety. Several applied linguists assert that there are two basic categories of variation in language use (Gregory, 1967: 177). Languages used in science and applied science, legal English, commerce, and education are examples of the second kind, whereas dialects, idiolects, sociolects, and genderlects belong to the primary kind.

Ferguson defines register is 'a communication state that repeat regularly in a society (in terms of participants, communicative functions, setting and so forth) will tend over time to develop recognizing markers of language form and language utilize, different from the language of other communication states'. (Ferguson, 1994: 20)

5.4 Coherence

Coherence translations are essentially objective translations. For trying to render what is available, it doesn't add up, detract or beautify. Engebresten (2000: 8) defines coherence as the comprehensive set of processes that account for the alignment between the explicit and implicit connective elements of a text's core structure, while considering linguistic factors.

Engbresten suggests that a text containing variations or discrepancies may lack the same level of strong unity as a text that has a fixed, linear structure, based on this viewpoint. From a cognitive perspective, coherence arises from the semantic connections established within the reader's mental framework, rather than being inherent in the text itself. Hence, language users veer away from coherence as soon as they are able to, without persisting for the remainder of the clause, sentence, sentence sequences, paragraph, or discourse. (Beaugrande, 1991: 248).

5.5 Cohesion

The 1976 book "Cohesion in English" by Halliday and Hasan served as the foundation for text linguistics. According to Halliday and Hasan

(1976: 2), the term cohesive refers to the collection of linguistic tools available to create texture; in other words, it describes a text's ability to be fully understood without the need for extraneous sentences. Halliday and Hasan refers that cohesion is the semantic relation between one element and another in a text. In linguistic, cohesion is a lexical and grammatical relation and link which connects different parts of a sentence and gives it meaning. This link and connection organize a text and interpret words and sentences with reference to other words and sentences. When one reading of a text depends on the understanding of another, coherence arises. The one requires the other in such a way that it could only be effectively understood in light of the other. In another words cohesion relates to the micro level of the text ensuring that the words and sentences you use join or stick together. (Ibid)

5.6 Idioms

According to Healy (1968: 71), idioms are a unique aspect of speech or expression. Grammatically, it cannot be understood based on the individual meanings of its constituents. Culture has a significant impact on the interpretation of idioms. The translator can only capture the implied meaning if he or she has a solid understanding of the target language's culture. Furthermore, the difference between the source and target languages, as well as cultural differences, make translation a difficult task. Translation's problematic factors include social and religion culture. On the other hand, he defines an idiom as "any group of words whose meaning cannot be deduced from the individual meanings of the words."

Idiomatic expressions are a crucial component of language use; people are unaware of how frequently they use them in notes and addresses on a daily basis. An idiomatic expression is a colloquial metaphor that necessitates a translator to have a solid intellectual background in both the source and target texts, as well as essential knowledge and

experience in both SLT. According to Langlotz (2006: 2), idioms are multi-word units that are both semantically ambiguous and structurally fixed, and are commonly used in a customary manner.

SL Text (1)

Veterinary telemedicine could help more pet owners access much-needed care and put anxious animals ease but challenges remain.

١-ان الطبيب البيطري عن بعد يمكن ان يساعد أصحاب الحيوانات الاليفة في الوصول الى الرعاية التي يحتاجون اليها بشدة ويريح الحيوانات المريضة ولكن التحديات لاتزال باقية.

٢-يمكن ان يساعد الطبيب البيطري عن بعد المزيد من أصحاب الحيوانات الاليفة في الوصول الى الرعاية التي تزداد الحاجة اليها وتهدة الحيوانات القلقة ولكن لاتزال هناك تحديات.

٣-يمكن ان يساعد الطب البيطري عن بعد أصحاب الحيوانات الاليفة في الوصول الى الرعاية التي تشتد الحاجة اليها ويساعدهم في تربية الحيوانات الأكثر ازعاجا، ولكن لاتزال هناك تحديات.

٤-قد يساعد الطبيب البيطري عن بعد العديد من مالكي الحيوانات الاليفة من دون الحاجة الى نقلها في السيارة حيث سيكون الحال اسهل مع الحيوانات التي تظهر عدوانية ولكن تبقى هناك تحديات.

٥-يمكن ان يساعد الطبيب البيطري المزيد من أصحاب الحيوانات الاليفة في الوصول الى الرعاية التي تشتد الحاجة اليها وتهدة الحيوانات القلقة ولكن لاتزال هناك تحديات.

٦-يساعد الطبيب البيطري اصحاب الحيوانات الاليفة في الحصول على الرعاية الكافية وتهدة الحيوانات القلقة ولكن لاتزال هناك تحديات.

Discussion

If we look closely to these translations, we can find in the criterion of accuracy, translator1 has omitted the word of (anxious) which means القلقة. Translator 2 has successfully rendered this criterion without any omitting . Translator 3 and 4 has mistranslated who have added the words (نقلها في السيارة) and (تربية الحيوانات) that don't exist. Translator 5 has successfully rendered this criterion. Another factor to consider is the use of technical terminology. All translators have effectively utilised this factor and accurately conveyed the technical language. With respect to the register, all translators have effectively fulfilled this need, except for

translator 4 who has not reached the standards in terms of ideational and textual metafunctions. All translators, save translator 4, have successfully conveyed this criterion with coherence. However, translator 4 is incoherent. The researcher finds that all other translators have successfully rendered the other criteria.

SLT 1	Veterinary telemedicine could help more pet owners access much-needed care and put anxious animals ease but challenges remain.					
Criteria	Accuracy	Vocabulary	Register	Coherence	Cohesion	Idiom
Translator 1	–	+	+	+	+	Nil
Translator 2	+	+	+	+	+	Nil
Translator 3	–	+	+	+	+	Nil
Translator 4	–	+	–	–	+	Nil
Translator 5	+	+	+	+	+	Nil
Translator 6	+	+	+	+	+	Nil

SL Text (2)

Most childhood cancer survivors face serious health problems as adults.

- ١- يواجه الناجين من مرض السرطان مشاكل صحية عند البلوغ.
- ٢- أغلب الاطفال المتشافين من السرطان يواجهون مشاكل صحية كما هو الحال لدى البالغين.
- ٣- يواجه معظم المتعافين من مرض السرطان في فترة الطفولة مشاكل صحية خطيرة عند البلوغ.
- ٤- يواجه معظم الناجين من سرطان الاطفال مشاكل صحية خطيرة عندما يصبحون بالغين.
- ٥- معظم الناجين من السرطان في مرحلة الطفولة يواجهون مشاكل صحية خطيرة عند البلوغ.
- ٦- يواجه معظم الناجين من مرض سرطان الطفولة مشاكل صحية خطيرة كما هو الحال مع البالغين

Discussion:

In accuracy, translator 1 has omitted the word (childhood). Translators 1, 3, 4 and 5 have mistranslated the word (as adults) which is (عند البلوغ), Translator 2 has mistranslated the word (childhood) which is (الطفولة) instead of (الاطفال). Translators 1, 3 and 5 have mistranslated the word (adults) which is (البالغين) instead of (البالغ). All translators have effectively translated this

technical jargon. Currently in the registration process; translator 6 has failed in textual metafunctions. The researcher finds that all other

SLT. 2	Most childhood cancer survivors face serious health problems as adults.					
Criteria	Accuracy	Vocabulary	Register	Coherence	Cohesion	Idiom
Translator 1	–	–	+	+	+	Null
Translator 2	+	+	+	+	+	Null
Translator 3	–	–	+	+	+	Null
Translator 4	–	+	+	+	+	Null
Translator 5	–	–	+	+	+	Null
Translator 6	+	+	–	+	+	Null

translators have successfully rendered the other criteria.

SL Text (3)

Flipping a switch and making cancers self-destruct.

١-تفاعل الخلايا يؤدي الى تدمير السرطان.

٢-ادر الزر واجعل السرطان يدمر نفسه.

٣-قلب الطاولة وجعل السرطان يدمر نفسه ذاتيا.

٤-قلب المفتاح وجعل السرطان يدمر نفسه ذاتيا.

٥-قلب الطاولة يجعل السرطان يدمر نفسه ذاتيا

٦-يدمر السرطان نفسه بمجرد ان تتفاعل الخلايا.

Discussion:

In accuracy, we can notice that translator 1 has mistranslated the word (self-destruct) which is (تدمير السرطان) instead of (يدمر نفسه ذاتيا). Translator 2, 3, and 4 have mistranslated the word (flipping) which is (قلب الطاولة), (قلب المفتاح) instead of (تفاعل). In other criteria, the researcher finds that all

translators have successfully rendered them. Regarding technical vocabulary; translators 2,3,4 and 5 have failed to meet the specialized meaning of (flipping a switch) which is (قلب المفتاح، قلب الطاولة) instead of (تفاعل الخلايا). In register; translator 2,3,4, and 5 have failed in textual metafunctions. With regard to the criterion of coherence 2,3,4 and 5 have failed in making the text meaningful while the rest translators have successfully applied this criterion. The researcher finds that all other translators have successfully rendered the other criteria.

SLT. 3	Flipping a switch and making cancers self-destruct.					
Criteria	Accuracy	Vocabulary	Register	Coherenc e	Cohesion	Idiom
Translator1	–	+	+	+	+	Null
Translator 2	–	–	–	–	+	Null
Translator 3	–	–	–	–	+	Null
Translator 4	–	–	–	–	+	Null
Translator 5	–	–	–	–	+	Null
Translator 6	+	+	+	+	+	Null

SL Text (4)

Newly discovered stem cells offers clues to cancer mystery.

- ١-الخلايا الجذعية المكتشفة حديثا تقدم ادلة على ان السرطان لغزا.
- ٢-الخلايا الجذعية المكتشفة حديثا تعطي ادلة على لغز مرض السرطان.
- ٣-حديثا اكتشف ان حقن الخلية يقدم حلول للغز مرض السرطان.
- ٤-الخلايا الجذعية تعطي حلا لمرض السرطان.
- ٥-اكتشف مؤخرا خلايا جذعية من شأنها ان تساهم في حل معضلة السرطان.
- ٦-تقدم الخلايا الجذعية المكتشفة حديثا ادلة على مرض السرطان.

Discussion:

In accuracy, Translator 1 has mistranslated the word (cancer mystery) which is (ان السرطان لغزا) instead of (لغز السرطان). Translator 4 and 6 have omitted the word (newly) which means (حديثا، مؤخرا). With regard to the technical vocabulary; translator 3 have failed to meet the specialized meaning (stem cells) which is (حقن الخلية) instead of (الخلايا)

الجذعية). Regarding register; translator 3 has failed in textual and ideational metafunctions. In coherence; all translators have successfully rendered this criterion except translator 3 was incoherent. The other criteria have been taken into consideration by all translators.

SLT. 4	Newly discovered stem cell offers clues to cancer mystery.					
Criteria	Accuracy	Vocabulary	Register	Coherence	Cohesion	Idiom
Translator 1	–	+	+	+	+	Nil
Translator 2	+	+	+	+	+	Nil
Translator 3	+	+	–	–	+	Nil
Translator 4	–	–	+	+	+	Nil
Translator 5	+	+	+	+	+	Nil
Translator 6	–	–	+	+	+	Nil

6-Findings and Discussion

The analysis concludes that the majority of the renditions are wrong in terms of accuracy. Most translators have successfully conveyed the specialised meaning of technical words in their work. Within the registry, about half of the translators have rendered translations in an unsuitable manner. Most translators have effectively achieved cohesiveness and coherence. None of the translators have translated it in idioms. The researchers discovered that most English teachers struggled to produce texts that were accurate, cohesive, and understandable. The primary area of failure was in maintaining correctness, since the teachers often presented information that was either incorrect or lacked justification. Similarly, the register also fell short in addressing the ideational or textual metafunctions, or possibly

both. The failure can be attributed to the absence of a clear and explicit approach for the teachers to follow. The translators' performance in translating idioms can be considered inadequate. Put simply, the renderings have demonstrated inadequate proficiency in their knowledge and experience in this field. This suggests that the professors lack a strong understanding or familiarity with foreign cultures.

REFERENCES

- Amman, M (1990). 'Anmerkungen zu einer Theorie der Übersetzungskritik und ihrer praktischen Anwendung'.
- Baker, M. & Malmkjaer (1998). Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies. London and New York: Routledge.
- Bassnett-Mcguire, S. (1980). Translation Studies. London & New York: Methuen.
- Beaugrande, R. (1991). Linguistic Theory: Discourse of Fundamental works. London: Longman Group.
- Becka, J.V. (1972). The lexical composition of specialized texts and its quantitative aspect. Prague Studies in Mathematical Linguistics.
- Engelbrecht, M. (2000). Hypernews and Coherence: Norway, Agder University College.
- Faiq, S. (1998). Handling Metaphor in Sensitive Texts: Contributions from Arabic-English Translation. Translation, 17(3), 224-239.
- Charles A. Ferguson. (1994). Structuralist Studies in Arabic Linguistics. Brill.
- Gregory, M.J. (1967). 'Aspects of varieties differentiation'. Journal of Linguistics'. 3:177-98.
- Halliday, M.A.K. and Hasan, R. (1976). Cohesion in English. London: Longman Group Ltd.
- Healy, A. (1968). English Idioms. In Kivung. 1, (2), 71-108
- House, J. (2015). Translation Quality Assessment. London & New York. Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.

- Kasperek, C. (1983). The Translator's Endless Toil. *The Polish Review*, 28(2), 83–87.
- Langlotz, A. (2006). *Idiomatic creativity*, Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Larson, M. (1998). *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence*. Maryland: University Press of America.
- Malmkjaer, M. (1998). *Translation in Language Teaching*. Manchester
- Munday, J. (2012). *The Routledge Companion to Translation Studies*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Newmark, P. (1981). *Approaches to Translation*. Oxford: Peramon.
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A textbook of translation*. New York: Prentice Hall.
- Nida and Taber (1974). *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: United Bible Societies/ E.J. Brill, 1974.
- Nord, C. (1997). 'A Functional Typology of translation'. Amsterdam.
- Palumbo, G. (2009) *Key Terms in Translation Studies*. London & New York: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Reiss, K. (1968). 'Überlegungen zueiner Theorie der Übersetzungskritik', *Linguistic Antverpiensia* 2: 369–83
- Reiss, K. (1971). 'Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Übersetzungskritik'. Munich Hueber.
- Savitri, Y. (2018). 'An Analysis of Students' Translation Quality (Accuracy, Readability and Acceptability) in translating an Informative Text Entitled 'Yseali' to Indonesian'. (MA Thesis). Lampung: The University of Lampung.