REGULAR ISSUE ARTICLE

Translator and translation research: general descriptions of concepts

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ABSTRACT

The presented paper aimed for exploring the translation process, a translator or interpreter needs equipment or tools so that the objectives of a translation can be achieved. If an interpreter needs a pencil, paper, headphones, and a mic, then an interpreter needs even more tools. The tools required include conventional and modern tools. Meanwhile, the approach needed in research on translation is qualitative and quantitative, depending on the research objectives. If you want to find a correlation between a translator's translation experience with the quality or type of translation errors, a quantitative method is needed. Also, this method is very appropriate to be used in research in the scope of teaching translation, for example from the student's point of view, their level of intelligence regarding the quality or translation errors. While the next method is used if the research contains translation errors, procedures, etc., it is more appropriate to use qualitative methods. Seeing this fact, these part-time translators can switch to the third type of translator, namely free translators. This is because there is an awareness that they can live by translation. These translators set up their translation efforts that involve multiple languages.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The term translator is familiar to us. In general, we know that translating is a person's profession when they translate or transfer one language to another in both spoken (interpreter) and written (translator) form. However, when we ask the translators directly, the answer that is often heard is that they have never deliberately chosen a translator as a profession, as he admits the professions of teachers and masons [1]. This is just one case in point. In general, the adds that translators can be classified into three groups: translators who work in companies, part-time translators, and free translators [2].

The first type of translators or those who work or are tied to certain companies are those who are already part or section of a large institution such as the European Community Commission when the translation is a separate working division, this is also the case at the United Nations. These translators are indeed mining their careers in the field of translation. Meanwhile, the second type of translators is part-time translators, namely those whose main jobs are in other fields, for example as researchers, office staff, lecturers, teachers, and so on. What is called part-time here is that in their spare time they do translation work, either as a hobby or as a member of the translation team of a publishing agency. In this case, the translators do not pursue their careers specifically through the translating profession even though in reality sometimes the results obtained from the translation exceed the results obtained from their main work [3][4].

Seeing this fact, these part-time translators can switch to the third type of translator, namely free translators. This is because there is an awareness that they can live by translation. These translators set up their translation efforts that involve multiple languages.

The translation is defined as a process of transfer of a language (source language) into another language (target language). The process of language transfer is performed by a translator. In the process of transferring languages, a translator must have the criteria as a good translator to obtain good translation results. However, there are still sometimes the results of a translation that cannot convey the expected language transmission, so that the translation researches must be conducted.

2 GOOD TRANSLATOR

To produce a translation, a translator does not necessarily translate from one language to another but must pay attention to various things so that the translation results can be accepted and do not change the message and meaning meant by the source language or the original language. Because basically translation is a way to find the equivalent (equivalent) of the word or sentence to be translated. The translator must also be able to grasp the conceptual meaning of a term in the source language, if it is not able to make a correct analogy it will cause misunderstanding. It is not excessive that a bad translation will mislead and poison the reader [5]. Also, in Translation. There must be equivalent textual material and adds that the main problem in translation is how to find translation equivalents in the target language. This indicates that the equivalent already refers to the entire target language, not only textual material [6].

Given that translation does not only look for equivalents but also messages, concepts, and meanings to the target language, translators both in spoken (interpreter) and written (translator) must have various requirements as mentioned in Table 1 [7].

Table 1
Translator and Interpreter

Translator	Interpreter
Mastering the source language and target language	Mastering the source language and
Know the culture of the source language and target language	target language
Mastering the topic or problem of the translated text	Know the culture of the source language and target language
Ability to understand written language or receptive level	Mastering the topic or problem in interpreted speech
Ability to express ideas online	Ability to understand
written / productive level	spoken or receptive language
-	Ability to express ideas verbally / at a productive level
Ability to use dictionaries and other references	The ability to listen to, and reveal the contents of the information at the same time
	In addition to the conditions mentioned above, in carrying out their duties, a translator, in this case, a translator, not only

needs help in using dictionaries or other related references but also requires skills to use several computer programs because this is useful for translators to build translation memory on his computer to make it easier to translate updated documents, such as manuals.

Also, still about a translator, in his book About Translation, First a translator must be a member of an autonomous and nationally accepted professional body consisting only of translators - not language teachers - interpreters or Spachmittler, i.e. people working partly in translation or other language activities [8][9]. Secondly, the translator is responsible for any texts he or she translates - as its author. The translator has the duty of being 'faithful to the original texts only in as far as it does not conflict with the material and the moral fact as known [10][11]. Thirdly, the translator has to be a graduate and to take an appropriate part-time or full-time vocational course at a university-type institution. Lastly, translators must have a period of three to five years' work experience as apprentices before they become professionals.

From the description above, it can be concluded that there are no less important additions that must be used as guidelines for translators, namely they are one of the members of professional translators, are graduates of translation education, and must have three to 5 years of experience in the field of translation. Thus, it is hoped that a good translator can produce a good translation too.

3   TRANSLATION TOOL

In the translation process, a translator or interpreter needs equipment or tools so that the purpose of a translation can be achieved. If an interpreter needs a pencil, paper, headphones, and a mic, then an interpreter needs even more tools. The tools needed include conventional and modern tools [12].

3.1   Conventional tools

There are four types of conventional tools that a translator must have, namely a dictionary, paper and pencil, encyclopedia, and thesaurus. For some people, a dictionary is a basic thing that must be owned when dealing with the translation process. It is the same for a translator. A dictionary is a collection of information that contains a word or combination of words. This set of information related to a word or word combination is called an aran (entry). The word described is written at the beginning of aran and is called the word aran. So, a dictionary is a set of ideas [13].

There are two kinds of dictionary divisions, based on the language used and based on the content contained therein. The first group, based on the language used, there are three types of dictionaries, namely the first type of dictionary is a language dictionary which is a dictionary that only uses one language, for example, the Oxford Advanced Dictionary. A second type is a bilingual dictionary, which is a dictionary that uses two languages, for example, the English-Indonesian Dictionary by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily. Meanwhile, the third type is the nekuage dictionary, this dictionary contains the equivalent of the word or description with the word aran in two or more languages. For example, the English-Arabic dictionary [14][15][16].

While the second group is based on the content contained in the dictionary. There are two types, namely general dictionaries and special dictionaries. A general dictionary is a dictionary that contains information about the word aran, for example the Big Indonesian Dictionary and the Oxford Dictionary. A special dictionary is a dictionary containing aran words in a certain field, for example, a medical dictionary, a dictionary of banking management, and so on.

The second group of conventional tools is paper and pencil. When a translator uses an automatic dictionary, he needs notes given the limited human memory. The third conventional group is the thesaurus. In the thesaurus, some aran words are followed by some words that have similar meanings. There is also an opposite word at the end of the word aran. So when the translator wants the most suitable words, a thesaurus will be very helpful [17][18].

The last one is the encyclopedia. One of the elements that must be mastered by a good translator is broad insight. Therefore, a translator can take advantage of cyclopedias to add insight so that he is better able to look for equivalents or concepts that match the text being translated [19].

3.2   Modern tools

Along with technological developments, have also developed the tools needed for a translator in the translation process. In the past, we only had a dictionary in the form of a book and had to buy a high price, in this modern era the modern dictionary was created. Some are in the form of electronic dictionaries that resemble calculators, some are in the form of programs on computers that do not have to be purchased at high prices because we can also download them for free, there are also translation tools that are directly connected to the internet. These modern tools must also be accompanied by one of the abilities of a translator as mentioned above, namely their ability to operate a computer or the internet. It is impossible to

be called a professional translator if you are not yet able to operate a computer or wrestle with the internet.

3.3 Translation and translation

Often we hear the term translation, translation services, or translation criteria. On the other hand, we also hear the term translation. Then what distinguishes the two terms (translation and translation)? Translation is defined as a process and a product. Because a translation is focused on a requirement that the content and style of the source language must match when it is transferred to the target language or there must be an element of equivalence. In his book, it is mentioned process and result to distinguish between translation and translation [20].

The process or result of converting information from one language or language variety into another ... the aim is to reproduce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the 'source language' original by finding equivalents in the 'target language'. At the same time all factual information contained in the original text ... must be retained in the translation.

Also, translation is a product/result of the translation process. The process (translation) is a series of activities carried out on purpose. The translation process can also be interpreted as a series of activities carried out by a translator when he transfers the message from the source language to the target language. Of course, this mandate transfer must also be based on the various abilities that a translator must have, for example, language, technical mastery, theory, use of supporting facilities, and others. Because if a translator in the translation process does not pay attention to the requirements that a translator must-have, the translation result (translated text) may mislead the reader or user. It is not an exaggeration to say that a bad translation will mislead and at the same time poison the reader [21].

3.4 Translation Research

Sometimes a concept or theory in this case about translation can be easily understood and mastered, but in practice or during the translation process, a translator sometimes experiences difficulties in its application. Then the translation process and results can be examined. Sometimes a concept can be easily described in a description or theory. However, when it is at the practical level, these concepts may be difficult to distinguish or even clearly recognize. In this context, the research carried out can be in the form of searching for the

translation process carried out by a translator whether it is linear or even irregular.

Apart from research on the process and results of translation, two more things can be researched namely (1) research on teaching translation, and (2) research that uses translation as a tool. Meanwhile, the approach needed in research on translation is qualitative and quantitative, depending on the research objectives. If you want to find a correlation between a translator's translation experience with the quality or type of translation errors, a quantitative method is needed. Also, this method is very appropriate to be used in research in the scope of teaching translation, for example from the student's point of view, their level of intelligence regarding the quality or translation errors. While the next method is used if the research contains translation errors, procedures, etc., it is more appropriate to use qualitative methods [12].

To carry out research on translation a person must first master the language of the origin and target language, theory of translation, and the field of science being translated. So they can be: (a) translation agencies who want to examine the quality of the translation results, (b) publishers of translated works, for example, want to research their published works, (c) translation clients, (d) critics, scientists or observers of translation problems in this can be a lecturer, student or researcher [3].

3.5 Translator and translation research

A good translator must be able to translate the source language into the target language without leaving the intended message. He must maintain the lexical and grammatical equivalences of the language being translated and pay attention to the equivalence element. In addition, a translator must also master translation theory, methods, techniques, culture, problems/fields of knowledge of the text being translated, and various other important things that support the quality of a good translation. But in reality there are still difficulties faced by a translator, one of which is the inability to apply the concept or theory of translation during application or during the translation process. Thus, the translation results of a translator are insufficient or even not following the source language.

Therefore, translation research can still be done to find out what methods or techniques are used by a translator. Then is it appropriate or not the translation method or technique is applied in the results of the translation. And whether the theory applied can convey the message intended by the source language or not.

4 CONCLUSION

Translation research is closely related to translators. As explained above, the translation results may not match what is meant by the source language, it may also be the quality of the translation results that are lacking. So in this case it is very necessary to carry out translation research. Also, this research is also intended so that the translation results that are not suitable or even deviating from the meaning of the source language can be immediately identified so that readers do not receive the wrong message as well. And, automatically those who can carry out this research activity are someone who must have the criteria as mentioned above. For this reason, the task of a translator is not merely to translate but must pay attention to various aspects so that the translation results do not have a meaning that deviates from the source language.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare no conflicts of interest related to the material presented in this article.

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