

LITERA JOURNAL

Losses and Gains of Translation Quality

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FOREWORD

The act of translation presents an exciting challenge: creating a tapestry of loss and gain. Inevitably, something is left behind - the subtle nuances of meaning, the clever wordplay, and the essence of the soul of the original language. This tension is even more pronounced when translating abstracts, the core of academic texts. The simplification of complex ideas into summaries strains the boundaries of linguistic acceptability and often leads to unintentional omissions or misunderstandings.

However, within this area of loss lies the potential for unexpected gain. Like a tightrope walker balancing equivalence and acceptability, a skillful translator can illuminate new facets of the original text. By carefully selecting and reordering key points, they can convey the essence of the research in a different language, making it accessible to a broader audience. This imperfect process can trigger new interpretations and spark cross-cultural dialogue, ultimately enriching the discourse it seeks to represent.

This exploration delves into the intriguing problem of how losses and gains affect the quality of abstract translation in *Litera Journal*. By examining the challenges and opportunities, this book aims to show how skillful practitioners navigate the complex relationship between equivalence and acceptability. Be prepared to embark on a journey through the nuances of language, where loss and gain intertwine to form the fabric of academic communication that crosses language barriers.

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CHAPTER 1

THE URGENCY OF TRANSLATION

A. The Issues of Translation

Currently, translation activities have become more significant in order to support people in completing and interpreting information acquired in a language that may not be their first or second language. A translator is capable of transferring information from one language to another, providing understanding for the intended audience of readers. Besides, people do not need to acquire a new language in order to understand what they want to know. According to recent reports by Sari (2020: 18), said that all of the newest publishing, such as studies, magazines, journals, internet site pages, and many others, are usually and practically written in English. One possible implication of this is that people who understand English as a foreign language require interpretation or translation to communicate. Some individuals find it difficult to comprehend the meaning presented in the English language, particularly those from Indonesia, where English is considered a foreign language (Goerman et al., 2018).

Translation is the manner of transferring information from the source text (ST) into the target text (TT) in the form of a sentence. It replaces one language's text with another language's text of similar meaning (Catford, 1965: 20). In other words, the term adopted can have the same meaning and text structure. Moreover, translation is the process of conveying the meaning of a text into another language as intended by the

source. It is also called text transfer or text reproduction (Newmark, 1998: 5). The translator must also examine the source material and consider the author's intent as the primary factor. Translator should comprehend the assessment of the grammatical structure, vocabulary, communication circumstances, and context in order to produce an appropriate translation (Goerman et al., 2018). In addition to analyzing the cultural context of the ST to identify its meaning, translators may apply correctable grammatical lexicon in the TT and its cultural context to produce the same accurate meaning. Translators have the responsibility to transform the ST into TT properly (Hatim & Munday, 2019: 4). In light of the fact that no different languages are equivalent, there can be no exact consistency between countries. It presents a difficulty for translators attempting to represent the intended meanings of the ST accurately as possible in the TT (Mohammed, 2018: 2).

As previously indicated, it is apparent that every article commences with an abstract. This perspective is pertinent to the previously mentioned matter concerning the process of translation. Multiple articles from scientific publications, especially those written in English, have been translated and published worldwide, particularly in Indonesia (Sukirmiyadi et al., 2014: 276). Consequently, an abstract is a summary of a paper. It is an overview of a study journal's main topics. Abstract also presents an outline of a study article, thesis, review, conference proceedings, or other in-depth study on a particular topic. In some cases, it has been used to make the article's aim straightforward for the reader. (Sukmawati et al., 2021: 79). Furthermore, abstract articles written in English by Indonesian writers and students will be read by various groups of people from other countries. As demonstrated by recent studies, the occurrence of translation errors may result in

reader misunderstandings when an abstract is presented in two languages (Arono & Nadrah 2019: 97). Consequently, it is assumed that the information will diverge significantly from the original text if the results of the abstract text translation contain various mistakes in terms of accuracy and readability.

The three aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability can be considered when assessing abstract translation quality, whether written in Indonesian and translated into English or vice versa. Considering there is absolutely no similarity between the two languages, it is obvious that some challenges may arise when translating (Bassnett, 2005: 38). Hence, it is difficult for the translator to transfer from one language to another. The extralinguistic or grammatical qualities of languages will affect the translation during the translation process. This difference makes it challenging for the translator to express the meaning of the ST to the TT. The translator should pay attention to the previous three attributes of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In this instance, the translation of abstract is remarkably significant because it is an overview of a full study result that will be used as a reference source for other writers. A translation lacking these three aspects may lead to ambiguities or perhaps even mislead the readers.

B. Translation in LITERA Journal

Journal aims to contribute to the communication and interaction of knowledge among linguistics, literature, and education scholars. LITERA also allows writers, intellectuals, professionals, practitioners, and students to publish their current relevant study. Considering the journal's issues, it is published twice yearly, in April and October. Moreover, since 2018, LITERA has started publishing its current issues three

times a year in March, July, and November. The writers selected LITERA of Yogyakarta State University as the study subject based on the institution's popularity in the community, especially in Yogyakarta. The fact that the publication is indexed in Sinta 2 becomes evidence of the grade it contains. In this instance, the Sinta site is utilized not only for the publication of national journals but also for evaluating the quality of these national journals. The publications that are kept in it become legitimate journals that can be used as references, citations, and other similar works. In this case, The Ministry of Study and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemendiknas) is authorized to publish this national journal article in its entirety.

Text translation from ST to TT is difficult in all aspects of the translation process. Translators are authorized to apply specific methods to achieve their objectives. As a result, loss and gain frequently appear in English translations into Indonesian texts. A recently published article by Kinasih (2021), in her discussion said that loss and gain frequently result from the different grammatical structures of English and Indonesia. Consequently, the author is required to have the ability to translate the source text (ST) into the target text (TT). Furthermore, translators can utilize processes of loss and gain during the transfer of text in order to improve its comprehensibility, provided that the intended meaning is preserved (Bassnett, 2005: 38). In the previous statement from Kinasih and Basnet, they demonstrated the significance of the translator adding words or meanings that do not exist in the source text or are not defined there. Furthermore, the translator frequently avoids particular terms or meanings from the source text.

Some other writers continue to point out how loss and gain procedures in translation need to be further examined. There are several theories have been applied during the study. Previous studies have frequently relied on a few distinct concepts when explaining both loss and gain in translation. Such as Wijaya et al. (2020) adopted the theory based on Larson (1998). According to the result, that loss is mostly attributable to the replacement of source text units with cultural substitutes or equivalents that are incapable of representing the meaning's constituent parts as a whole. When the implicit nuances of the original language unit are made explicit, as in the alteration of a loanword, information is acquired. In this case, both language and cultural elements have an impact.

Another concept about loss and gain is defined by Bassnet (2005: 38) who argues that it is an approach to correct or clarify the language of an ST text throughout the process of translating it into another language. This theory has been adopted by Rasyki et al. (2020) and Tiwiyanti (2017) to discover various types of loss and gain at the text's word, phrase, and sentence levels. Typically, a translator suffers difficulties during the translation process but gains by applying various processes such as modulation, transposition, etc. According to the concept based on Dickins et al. (2002), it is essentially the translator's failure to precisely recreate the source text to communicate the ST's message to the TT reader. It agrees with the conclusions of Sari (2020) who argues that translators sometimes use the loss process because there are only a few acceptable terms or expressions in common. The translator provides additional information during the acquisition process to clarify more on the terms or expressions of the source text, which, due to differences in language

systems, cultural factors, and context, tends to cause confusion in the target text.

Moreover, in Lahmar and Zineb (2022) which also investigates a loss and gain in translation, they attempt to apply the theory from Nozizwe and Ncube (2014). Their study aimed to identify the most frequent translation challenges identified among third-year EFL students while translating culturally specific objects from English to Arabic. When translating cultural expressions, third-year EFL students confront a range of challenges, according to the data. Therefore, this study was also bridging the gap by trying to reveal the quality of the abstract translation. Several related studies have been analyzed; according to both studies conducted by Sukmawati et al. (2021) and Aresta (2018) which demonstrated how translation techniques may affect the quality of a translation. They combine the concept between the theory of Nababan et al. (2012) and Fiederer and O'Brien (2009) regarding to the translation quality assessment (TQA). Moreover, examinations of article translations from English to Thai (Chaiyo & Ed, 2020), and evaluations of the justifications toward translation solutions (Vottonen & Kujamäki, 2021). The writers share several similarities in their studies. Firstly, they all focus on evaluating or analyzing aspects of translation quality, including accuracy, acceptability, naturalness, and readability. Secondly, they rely on existing theories or frameworks in translation studies to support their study findings and provide a theoretical basis for their analysis.

The online publication of LITERA has achieved significant popularity among Indonesian scholars. A study has been under-explored to assess the quality of Indonesian translations of abstracts at this point. In a recent publication, Zhang et al. (2021) highlight that the evaluation and analysis of

the translation result are essential to assessing the quality of the abstract translation. The present study involves theories, including Larson's, (1998) loss and gain theory, which develops upon the theoretical concepts proposed by Nozizwe & Ncube, (2014). Moreover, translation evaluation is grounded in the criteria Nababan et al., (2012) parameters including accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

C. Investigating the Qualities of Losses and Gains in Translation

Since prior related study has primarily focused on one ground theory of loss and gain, there is a need to investigate the elaboration of loss and gain from more than one ground theory. Thus, the current study attempted to bridge the gap by combining Larson's (1988) loss and gain theories with Nozizwe and Ncube (2014) recent loss and gain theory, which are both applicable to one another. Both theories led to findings that covered not only the grammatical aspect but also the semantic aspect. Furthermore, prior works regarding TQA mainly discussed the issue from the scoring only. The previous study does not cover the factors that might affect the TQA. Therefore, this present study tried to bridge the gap and brought a novelty by examining the loss and gain of English Indonesian translation through LITERA journal to find out how loss and gain are applied in abstract translations and how each loss and gain type affects the translation quality.

Furthermore, this study involved qualified raters and informants in assessing the level of the abstract translation results by considering the effects defined requirements of translation quality assessment which provides novel contributions to the field as well. The evaluation is also required to give a more comprehensive review and to confirm

the authenticity of the information received through supporting approaches. As a result, this study aims to concentrate more precisely on how loss and gain in translation relate to TQA through the intricacy of journal abstracts. The existing study gaps are addressed in this study, focusing on examining the influence of loss and gain on the translation quality of abstracts in *Litera Journal*. By carrying out that way, it hopes to provide valuable insights into the translation process, which loss and gains, and improve the quality of translation and the current state of comprehension.

The present book novelty has significant implications for translation quality assessment. Firstly, the combination of Larson's (1988) and Nozizwe and Ncube's (2014) loss and gain theories provide an innovative perspective on understanding translation processes, creating the groundwork for future writers to investigate various ground theories for improved comprehension of translation objects. Secondly, the comprehensive approach to translation quality assessment, which involves qualified raters and informants assessing translations towards established parameters quality criteria, represents a significant step forward in TQA studies, supporting the development of standard assessment methods that consider linguistic or semantic translations. These discoveries on translation loss and gain, especially for abstract translations, offer valuable information for translators, educators, and stakeholders to develop effective strategies for reducing loss and improving gain in different translation contexts. Furthermore, focusing on how loss and gain affect translation quality has more significant implications beyond improving translation methods, potentially leading to a better understanding of cross-cultural interactions, translation, and comprehension of languages. Moreover, by accepting various

perspectives, the unique assessment method could contribute to a more thorough knowledge of translation quality, improving the reliability of assessment methods. Lastly, the possibility for validation and development in the study contributes to the consistency and trustworthiness of the results, improving the theoretical focus in TQA and highlighting the significance of recombination in developing the field. In conclusion, the presented study novelty offers opportunities for future study, allowing academics to dive deeper into the variety of translation issues and constantly improve translation quality for more readers.

D. Focus of this Book

The writers have widely publicized the popularity of the *Litera Journal*. However, there has never been a study to measure the quality of the translation abstract in Indonesian. Regarding the theory of loss and gain in translation, there is great importance associated with translation quality assessment to see its impact on translation outcomes. This issue has been under-explored to discussed in previous studies. Most of the writers are not a translator. Interestingly, most writers involved in these studies are not professional translators. This further emphasizes the need for a dedicated analysis of translation quality in *Litera Journal* abstracts. The previous study has examined the concept of loss and gain in various fields, such as culture-specific items (Tiwiyanti & Retnomurti, 2017); (Wijaya et al., 2020), religious texts (Lahmar & Zineb, 2022), novels (Sari, 2020), and online news (Rasyki et al., 2020) without further examination of the quality of the translation itself. When a translation lacks quality assessment aspects, it may lead to ambiguities or perhaps even mislead the readers.

This book has the potential to increase our understanding of both loss and gain procedures in translation, as well as serve as a reference for learning how to perform an accurate assessment, specifically translation assessment. A thorough study in this area has an opportunity to have an enduring impact on the translation industry and academic community. Writers might contribute to improving translation practices and quality standards by identifying effective strategies and techniques to minimize loss and maximize gain. The result can be seen in the adoption of the findings by translation professionals, the development of new translation methods and instruments, and the development of study findings into educational programs and industry standards.

CHAPTER 2

DEFINITIONS TO TRANSLATION

Translating a written document involves more than simply converting the text from one language to another. It also entails conveying a coherent message that can be comprehended by the intended audience, leading to an improved comprehension of the real purpose of the text itself. This concept involves many aspects, including social, cultural, and linguistic factors. More importantly, the translation process is crucial in ensuring the translated text is grammatically correct and linguistically natural, improving the target reader's understanding of the message (Wang & Wang, 2020). Taking into account translation as the process of transferring a written text from a source text (SL) to a target text (TL), this definition does not explicitly express that the object being transferred only pertains to the meaning or message. This issue emphasizes translation as a whole transfer process that is able to restate the original text with an equivalent meaning present in the target text (Hatim & Munday, 2019:6). It can be said that translation denotes the delivery of message contained in ST into the TT, and the message transferred in the TT is closely similar to that in the ST.

Moreover, translation deals with the act of conveying the meaning contained within a text into another language in the manner intended by the original text author (Ibrahim, 2017: 558). Hence, it can be defined that the ST's meaning should be transferred into the TT appropriately according to the author's purpose since translation is the adaptation of writing into

another language. On the other side, translation is also a procedure towards some languages. This concept is in accordance with Larson (1998), who stated that translation is a process of transferring the meaning retained within the ST into the receptor language. Therefore, it can be inferred that translation is a process of transferring ideas, thoughts and purposes from one language into another.

Regarding the process of transferring the intended meaning, it is crucial to highlight that the translator can only transfer the form of the original text. The meaning attached within the ST should not change; only the sentence form may change and be adjusted to the TT rules. However, Larson (1998) points out that translator should consider several aspects, namely, the lexicon used, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the SL, and finally, they might analyze the text to determine its meaning and then reconstruct the text using an appropriate language style that is suitable with the readers. Therefore, it is better that a translator is a bilingual person. It is due to means that he/she must master the whole context towards the SL and TL in order to be able to transfer the SL to the TL suitably (Larson, 1998: 3).

A. Types of Translation

Jakobson in Kuhiwczak & Littau (2016: 48) divides the general types of translation types into three categories, namely intralingual translation, interlingual translation, and intersemiotic translation. Intralingual translation entails rewriting the source text message in the target text with a different text from the same language. For example, poetry can be translated into prose in the same language. Interlingual

translation focuses on the complete transfer of meaning and form from SL into other languages. For example, consider the translation of English literature into Indonesian and the translation of English journals into Indonesian. Intersemiotic translation alludes to the process of transferring from verbal to nonverbal language. For example, the translation of movie and video subtitles translation. Jakobson's classification of translation categories encompasses a broad spectrum of translation theories. In this regard, the viewpoint permits one to understand translation not as a separate or secondary activity but as one that is inextricably tied to any aspect of culture and language (Williams, 2013).

B. The Translation Process

The products of translation certainly do not appear instantaneously. There is a process behind it done by the translator to produce a satisfactory and correct translation. Nida and Taber in (Hatim & Munday, 2019: 45), argued that there are three stages in the translation process. This process includes:

1. Analysis process, in which the surface, including the meaning as given in the source text, the grammatical relationship, and the meaning of the word and combinations of the words is being analyzed at this point
2. Transfer process, in which the examined content is conceptually transferred from the source text to the recipient language in the translator's thoughts.
3. Restructuring process, in which the transferred text is reformed such that the final message is entirely understandable in the receptor language.

The translation process can be seen in the following figure:

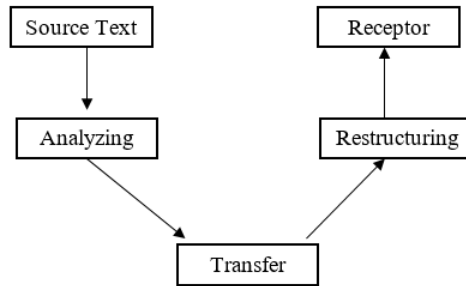


Figure 1. Translation Process from Nida and Taber (1982: 33).

According to Figure 1, the first thing that a translator does is analyse the source text; then, he/she will start to transfer their analysis and begin to restructure. Lastly, it can give readers a complete 'closest natural equivalent' translation.

Furthermore, based on the presented translation processes above, the translator is expected to translate the source text into the target text well by using the mentioned translation procedures above. In this present book, the theory of the above translation process will be used as a consideration to investigate the problem of loss and gain in translating English abstracts into Indonesian and how it will affect the translation quality.

CHAPTER 3

THE CONCEPT OF LOSS AND GAIN IN TRANSLATION

Loss and gain are the grand theory that is applied to this book. The grand theory of loss and gain is the basis for the background of the elaboration between the two loss and gain theories put forward by Larson's (1998) and Nozizwe & Ncube's (2014). Both of these theories support the writers theoretical framework and are based on the results of the study gap.

The suitability of Larson's (1998) and Nozizwe & Ncube's (2014) theories for current study is indicated through their use in the translation of academic works and the demonstrated relevance of these theories to various cultural contexts, as evidenced by previous studies. In this regard, Nozizwe and Ncube's (2014) theories about loss and gain can be applied to translating academic works. This theory acknowledges that the translation process entails the possibility of both conceptual losses and gains. The comprehension and effective handling of potential losses or gains assumes priority in the context of theories. The adoption of Nozizwe's theory into the current study provides the evaluation of the impact of the translation in keeping the intended significance of abstract concepts while also taking into consideration the appropriate modifications or adaptations for the target text. The employment of this grand theory is also not separated from the fact that Larson's and Nozizwe's loss and gain concepts are complementary to each other.

Moreover, the purpose of translation is to translate the original meaning of ST into TT. Unfortunately, in the translation process, the translated interpretation may not be equivalent to the source text. There may be a need for more clarity in the target text (Szymyślik, 2021). Perhaps the translator misinterpreted the meaning contained in ST because of a lack of basic understanding of the subject. As stated by recent reports, the technique of translation, namely loss and gain in translation, cannot be avoided due to structural and cultural differences between ST and TT (Susanthi et al., 2019).

As was pointed out in the introduction to this paper, the writers elaborated on Larson's and Nozizwe's theories about the distribution of loss and gain. The loss concept covered within this study includes grammatical loss, semantic loss, and cultural loss. Furthermore, the gain concept includes compensation in kind, addition, and using a loan word. The utilization of this grand theory intended to discuss this study not only on the grammatical aspect but also towards the semantic aspect. Moreover, the loss and gain theory defined by Larson's (1998) and Nozizwe & Ncube's (2014) is aimed to describe the actual classification in presenting and examining data to answer the study questions.

A. The Concept of Loss

Loss is the missing of specific elements from the target text that was present in the source text (Larson, 1998:164). In translation, there is a higher probability of loss even than gain. This is mostly a result of instant equivalence between concepts, words, phrases, and syntax between both the TT and the ST. Differing cultures are the reason for the loss since no two languages can have the same culture (Nozizwe, D & Ncube,

2014). This indicates that there are cultural conceptions that are only found in particular languages. Eventually, it becomes apparent that cultures differ so significantly that the languages cannot be adapted; as a consequence, some such concepts are eliminated, leading to a loss. Loss process of translation when the target text text unit cannot represent the entire meaning elements of the source text unit (Larson, 1998: 164).

Loss can also be attributed to the translator's failure to represent a meaningful element such as expression, resulting in the loss of the text's effect, emotion, and excitement. Since there are language variances between the ST and the TT, translation loss was the most frequent occurrence (Lurisari, 2019: 60). Because the translator may not be knowledgeable in the target text, there is a possibility that some words and phrases will be lost in the translation. In order to deal with such issues, the translator must be adaptable and creative in his or her approach to languages. As a result of grammatical, semantic, and sociocultural differences between languages, translators have some challenges in conveying meaning across languages (Mohammed, 2022: 3). Considering that no two languages are equivalent, the translator may apply some technique to transfer the meanings of the ST as precisely as possible in the TT. Similarly, Shapoval and Povoroznyuk (2022) argue that the translator applies strategies to communicate the author's intended proper function and socially relevant information in the target text. Hence, grammatical, semantic, and cultural loss techniques may be applied (Nozizwe, D & Ncube, 2014).

Grammatical loss

Every linguistic system has a grammar that specifies the creation and connection of words in order to create ideas.

Larson (1998) points out that translators need to have an in-depth understanding of word order, verb tense, prepositions, and sentence structure to minimize any possibility of loss. An example of this is the study carried out by Istiqomah (2009:64), in which the following data illustrates the example of grammatical loss:

ST	TT
Men in black suits with ear protrusions follow you wherever you go inside George Washington University Hospital (h.91)	<i>Ke ruangan mana pun kau dibawa di George Washington University, lelaki-lelaki bersenjata hitam dengan alat kecil menempel di telinga terus mengikutimu (h.81)</i>

(Istiqomah, 2009:64)

The loss in the preceding translation occurs at the lexical level and within the noun class. The word 'hospital' has been deleted from the ST translation, based on the assumption that its meaning is important to the sentence. As a consequence of the loss of this interpretation in TT, the meaning in ST no more makes it similar.

Semantic loss

A complete loss is one that changes the meaning or will provide a contrary. In contrast, a partial loss is one in which only a component of the ST's message is delivered. Like Larson (1998), Nozizwe and Ncube (2014) defined the four limits to be considered throughout the translation process as shown by the following list:

- 1) The process of technical vocabulary lack is related to the situation where specialized terminology that is unique to a given field or discipline is missing a direct translation

equivalent in the language being used. Incomplete translation of technical terminology may result in confusion and misinterpretation.

- 2) Academic literature is frequently dependent on contextual factors, and if the translated text fails to convey the context accurately, the intended meaning may be compromised.
- 3) Academic literature may entail intricate concepts and reasoning that demand specific interpretation to effectively communicate their intended significance, resulting in the loss of nuance.
- 4) Loss of ambiguity can result in misinterpretation of the intended message in academic works, particularly when ambiguity is intentionally employed and not accurately conveyed.

The depictions of semantic loss can be seen in the following data:

ST	TT
Hiruk pikuk gamelan <i>baleganjur</i> terus ditabuh.	Gamelan kept playing energetically (Mandi Api, hal 61; Ordeal by Fire pg.109)

(Susanthi et al., 2019)

In the prior data, there is a loss of information or a reduction in meaning when translating ST to TT contained in the word ***baleganjur***. However, the word is not translated in TT, so a reduction in meaning can be found in the ST to TT translation. Baleganjur is a traditional Balinese musical instrument that is used to accompany religious ceremonies in Bali. Unfortunately, the word is not translated into TT.

Cultural loss

Culture is regarded as the most important factor that must be considered by translators, especially when transcribing sacred writings, which are filled with cultural connotations. As for the instance can be seen in the following data:

ST	TT
" <i>Lho, bukan. Kalung ini bukan buat upahmu menari atau bertayub</i> ", <i>ujar Marsusi</i> (p.41)	"No. That is not what I desire. This necklace is not compensation for your performance or for dancing with me". (p.160)

(Tiwiyanti & Retnomurti, 2017: 4)

The data above reveals that the CSI *bertayub* is translated as performance. The translator decides to implement translation by applying neutral or less expressive words. The term CSI *bertayub* derives from the words *ditata* (organized) and *guyub* (harmonious). Generally, *bertayub* refers to dancing in such a way as to produce a harmonious movement accompanied by a musical instrument. The equivalency performance lacks the depth of the term *bertayub*, which conveys the sense of peaceful and harmonious gathering.

B. The Concept of Gain

Gain in translation occurs when anything that is not represented in the source text appears in the target text. It involved the transformation of an implicit ST unit into an explicit TT unit (Larson, 1998: 164). Larson categorized gains into three parts, namely:

Compensation in kind

Compensation in translation is the process of lexical transfer (at the level of word structure) in which the lost meaning of ST is translated into TT in a completely different way. During the process of compensating, improvements are applied in order to comply with the grammatical rules or cultural norms of the target text. Furthermore, the most of compensation is related to the social characteristics of dialect, which express through idioms and proverbs. Here is the following example of compensation in kind:

ST	TT
To kill two birds with one stone	<i>Sekali mending dua pulau terlampaui.</i>

If the translator does not apply the compensation, the source phrase will be translated as “*untuk membunuh burung dengan satu batu*” which can affect the meaning for the reader. The equivalent of the above sentence in ST should be translated as shown in the TT. Thus, the compensation should be applied (Rizkya & Budiman, 2023).

Addition

Addition is one of the approaches offered by Hatim and Munday (2019) for managing with non-equivalence; addition involves, adding everything that is required, such as a word, a phrase, or even a sentence, in the process of adding the translated text look normal, either grammatically or semantically, in the target text.

According to Nozizwe and Ncube (2014), these addition types must be maintained in terms of gains with an appropriate translation. The four types of addition, namely: