

CHAPTER II

INTERNSHIP ACTIVITIES

2.1 The General Description of TranslationLinkers

TranslationLinker is located at Bumi Meranti Wangi Housing, Jl. House of BMW No. B23, Malang City, East Java. This translation agency was originally founded in November 2009 by Mr. Arif Furqon, who started his professional career in the translation and localization industry in 2002. In September 2010, Ms. Mawar Firdausi joined as one of the founders. They both manage and take care of the daily translation and localization tasks assigned by institutions and multinational companies. At the end of 2010, with increasing demand and the volume of projects, the two founders decided to recruit two in-house translators.

The translation agency's workspace was initially 3x3 square meters, but over time it could no longer accommodate the growing translation team. Therefore, Mr. Arif Furqon and Ms. Mawar Firdausi decided to move and renovate. During the renovation, they rented a garage for TranslationLinker's day-to-day translation work. From this tiny garage, they have localized the biggest and most popular global brands, from smartphones and social media platforms to TV commercials, consoles and mobile games, operating systems and software, automotive and heavy equipment, hotels and tourism, and even search engines. Since then,

TranslationLinker has grown into a larger and more mature team and is one of the fastest-growing translation companies in the industry. This company helps global brands reach users and consumers in Asia, especially Indonesia.

In 2020, TranslationLinker moved its work office to the new, more spacious, and lively space it is known for today, located at the Bumi Meranti Wangi Housing Complex. In this new office, some several departments and divisions have been added to handle hundreds of projects regularly, 24/7. By managing small to large and ongoing projects, the teams from each of these divisions strive to consistently maintain the smooth cycle of incoming projects. Each of these departments has the best, most experienced, and most qualified team of language experts to manage and handle each task. They provide the best-quality translation results. This is not solely done by translating words but by presenting the brand of these multinational institutions by sending excellent messages to customers in different languages.

2022 marks two years of the COVID-19 pandemic. TranslationLinker managed to grow even bigger amidst the turmoil that toppled many industries and businesses. The agency added several in-house translators and some experienced freelancers. Added to this is the expansion of collaborations being made with major and popular global brands in translation, localization, reviewing, subtitles, DTP, dubbing, language testing, and other services from small to gigantic volumes.

TranslationLinker always works hard to give the best service to its customers. But before giving the best service, the company also cares about little things that might seem unimportant but have a lot of meaning. If a company does not have an appealing logo to represent its name, it is like the company does not have a special character. Therefore, in the same year, TranslationLinker changed its logo to show that they are dependable, respond quickly, can adapt and be creative, and have a lot of knowledge and experience. With a vision to be the best one-stop language solution, this company never stops growing by learning. It is also necessary to adapt to the rapidly changing market and technology so that all tasks requested by clients are created with the highest quality.

Below, the writer shows an image of the organizational structure at the TranslationLinker translation agency. Mr. Arif Furqon is the CEO of TranslationLinker. Ms. Mawar Firdausi is the managing director, who also happens to be the wife of the company's CEO. TranslationLinker has four translation departments. The first department is the IT Division, led by Mr. Puthu Akbar as senior manager and Mr. Rizky Ardiansyah as junior manager. The translators working in this department are Mr. Ghilman Fikri Yufih and Mr. Yungga as senior translators, and Ms. Dian Ayu P. and Mr. Ahmad Abdurrozaq as junior translators. The second department is the IT and General Division, which is led by Ms. Era Apriliana as Senior Manager. The translators working in this department are Ms. Putri Novita A, Mr. Fachris Arif R as the senior translator, and Mr. Tuftachun Nafi as the junior

translator. The third department is the Gaming Division, led by Mr. Ibrahim Abdul Aziz as Senior Manager. The translators working in the department are Ms. Dilla Rachma A, Mr. Yovi Yudoyudanto, and Mr. Liga Irawan, a junior translator. The fourth department is the Administration Department, which is led by Ms. Intan Firdausi as Admin and Finance Supervisor. There is Ms. Novi Mulyahati as admin and Ms. Yunita Savitri as finance.



Figure 2.1 Translation Organization Structure

2.2 The Internship Activities

Internships were held on the 2nd floor of the TranslationLinker office. The internship activities carried out by the writer begin on August 22, 2022, and end on December 8, 2022, with a working time of 4 hours a day and 5 days a week. On the first day, the writer and other interns, who were also Ma Chung University students, had a meeting with Mr. Arif Furqon, the CEO of TranslationLinker. He introduced himself and invited the interns to do the same for one another. Then he gave a brief description of the company's background. After a self-introduction session and an explanation of the company's background, Mr. Arif Furqon began to give the first assignment. It was translating a brief description of the mobile's online game. The description was provided in the format of a spreadsheet file and distributed to the interns via an instant messaging application. We were expected to be able to complete the task on that day, and the next day, a joint translation review session was held.



Figure 2.2 The 1st meeting between Mr. Arif Furqon as the CEO of TransLinker and the interns.

The following week, the writer and other interns would be mentored directly by Mr. Arif Furqon himself and assigned to translate the features of several applications, along with conducting joint reviews after the translation had been completely completed. We also received the arrival of other interns from Surabaya State University. The interns from both universities have been asked to get to know each other and collaborate well when assigned to work in pairs or groups. The interns would be mentored alone by Mr. Arif Furqon until he picked and assigned the office translators to guide the interns. Here, the writer feels the need to explain, more or less, what kind of work or projects the interns would be given by Mr. Arif Furqon and other office translators as mentors for the interns.

1. Translating articles on various topics.

Mr. Arif Furqon, who became the initial mentor of the writer, and other interns gave assignments in the form of articles that had been formatted into spreadsheets. In the first meeting with him, there was only one article on a topic in English that needed to be translated into Indonesian. Some of the ideas in this article were quoted and then put into the spreadsheet that has been provided and then arranged in the form of a list consisting of column numbering, source language, and target language. In the source language column, there is the numbering of a sentence; it can also be a phrase, clause, or word. Each of these numbers is referred to as a translation unit. In the world of translation, this form is often referred to as a string.

On the first week of the internship, Mr. Arif Furqon assigned each task to be done directly and manually on a spreadsheet. It was a different matter when the second week arrived. He began to introduce SDL Trados 2017 to interns, an application that functions to offer complete and centralized translation facilities or features for editing, reviewing, and managing translation terminology. The writer and other interns were taught how to use the application through a presentation at a meeting. Initially, the application had to be installed first by each intern so that later, the method of use could be immediately applied. As soon as the installation was done, the writer tried to apply it systematically, exactly as applied by the leader. Here, the writer wants to mention and describe the steps for using the special Trados 2017 application to translate a document.

1. Click 'Projects' which is located on the left side of the application. Then select 'New Project.'
2. The first view of the 'New Project' displays the type of project that needs to be determined. Select 'Create a project based on a project template' then click 'Next'.
3. In the second 'New Project' view, set the project name and the description if needed. In the location description, select the 'Allow source editing' option as a precaution against errors in the source text. After that click 'Next'.

4. The third view of the 'New Project' displays the choice of source language and target language in the project. In this translation, choose English (whether it's UK, America, or something else) as the source language and Indonesian as the target language, then click 'Next'.
5. In the fourth view of New Project select 'Add Files' then click 'Next'.
6. Here select the text/spreadsheet file that is meant to be translated.
7. The spreadsheet file that has been selected will be displayed again in the 'New Project' space, it will show 'Select translation memories and automated translation server for the language pairs selected in the project'. There are several features that are optional for translators who want to choose a translation provider that is automatic. Here click on the 'Create' button then give a name to 'New Translation Memory' in detail and set the storage location. Then click 'Next' which will direct the translator to several 'New Translation Memory' views that offer information such as 'Fields and Settings' and 'Language Source'.
8. After the description 'Creating' appears, the translator can see the process of 'Creating translation memory', here the translator can click 'Ok' or 'Next' to the initial display 'New Project' under the description 'Preparing Project' which displays whether several tasks have been completed or not. activation of features and files. When you think it's finished, then click 'Close'.

9. The initially named project folder will be available or displayed automatically at the top of the 'Home' menu display. Here click on the project folder then select the spreadsheet file inside which is meant to be translated. The application will automatically display the editor view.
10. In the editor view there are several strings, each of which contains a word, phrase, or sentence that can be directly translated by the translator.

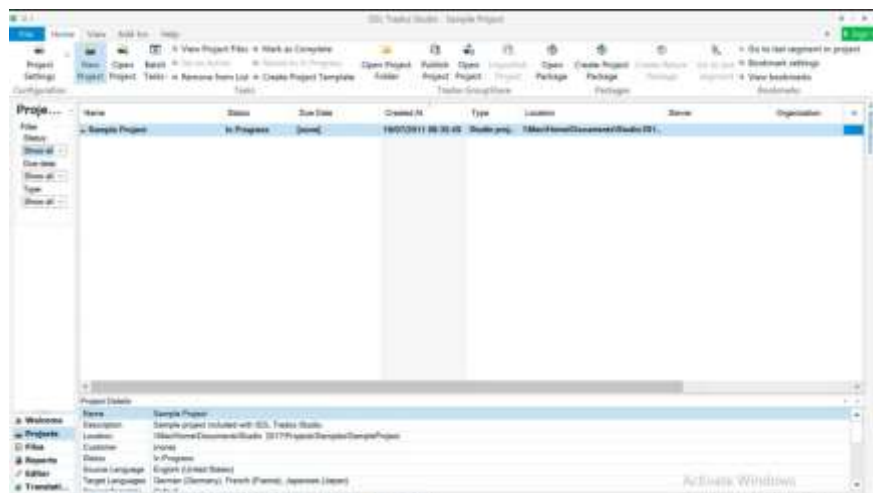


Figure 2.3 SDL Trados 2017 Front Display

Mr. Arif Furqon, on the second week, entrusted and assigned Ms. Era Apriliana, who is known as the senior manager in the IT and general division, to become a mentor for interns working on translation projects. The mentor would be asked to provide several assignments to the interns within a certain period before being rolled out to other employees as a substitute mentor to provide interns with other

assignments. At least five TranslationLinker translators have been assigned as regular mentors for the interns during the internship. In her first mentoring, Ms. Era Apriliana, the second mentor of the interns, gave the task of translating the description of a video game. And this translation process needs to be done with a work partner. Before carrying out the translation assignment, interns were asked to read the writing style guide text that had been distributed via email. The guide contains a brief description of the game, there are also suggestions for writing character expressions, text length rules, tips for translating, and technical guidelines for writing procedures. Once the process of reading the entire contents of the guide was done, each intern and his work partner were asked to determine their respective work roles, namely as individuals who translate and reviewed the translation. The writer in this project was appointed as a reviewer, while his partner was a translator. The Google Docs spreadsheet is a tool for translating the task so that the results of the translation can be observed and researched by all interns. In the Google document spreadsheet, there was a string consisting of a word, phrase, sentence, and paragraph that represented the skill description, package description, character dialogue, play button, game rules, and player biography. All words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs of this game description need to be translated based on the rules in the writing style guide text. The writer who gets the role of reviewing can only make observations during the translation

process. This task was expected to be completed within 5 working days, which means that the entire work process includes translating, reviewing, providing notes for translation, and input from translators and reviewers. The writer's work partner must be able to work on the translation process, provide translation notes, and comment on the writer's review within the time set by the mentor.

The writer and other interns also received a new assignment in the following days; this time the assignment was translating several hits on the OneForma website. OneForma is an online platform that offers part-time, full-time, and remote jobs. One of the job categories offered by this website is translation. Ms. Era Apriliana assigned each of the interns to pair up with each of the office translators at TranslationLinker, who would become partners and mentors over the next few days. In this way, certainly, interns would always be guided and assessed on how to translate hits on this translation platform. Just



Figure 2.4 The 1st meeting with Ms. Era Apriliana as a mentor for the interns

like the translation of video game descriptions that has been done before, interns were asked first to read the guideline text under the heading Human Translation Instruction. The text was sent via email that contains things like guidelines for translating, web app guidelines, general quality guidelines, quality criteria, and others. Broadly speaking, this guideline directed the intern to understand the use of translation applications and how to write translations into the target language properly and correctly. On the first day of working on hits on this translation website, the writer was set to work with Mr. Yungga, who was a senior translator from the IT division. The writer signed in to the website using the personal account of the mentor. For information, the account was lent to the writer to carry out the task of completing five hits. Once it is signed in, it will take the writer to the translation session screen, where the 'Source Language Text' is displayed. The source language would be picked out automatically and randomly by the system. Furthermore, there are four option features located right below 'Source Language Text', which are known to be radio buttons. The function of these buttons for translators are:





Figure 2.5 The display of the source string in OneForma Pactera Edge

1. *The source is not in the expected language*, used if the language of the source string is considered to be completely wrong. For instance, when the translator is working on the EN-IDN web app and the source is completely in the Spanish language, Except for the fact that part of the source is in another language, the rest is fine; it is not recommended to use this radio button. Just leave the words in the wrong language as they are and translate the rest of the sentence as a translator would normally do. When this button is used, subtitles will be grayed out, and the translator will not be able to provide translations. Translators can still click submit.
2. *Bad Source: completely garbled*, used for all cases where the source is completely created by a random set of characters, such as 'nfhjsfbsjknfjksanfjka hnuifji'. Otherwise, if only part of the source is messed up, don't use this radio button. Just leave the messy parts and translate the rest of the sentence as the translator normally does.

When this button is used, the subtitle text box will be grayed out, and the translator will not be able to provide translations.

3. *Bad Source: completely nonsensical*, used for all cases where the source text is in the expected language and not a random set of characters, but still makes no sense. For example, "Yesterday was like a motor leaf in the lake". Conversely, if only part of the source doesn't make sense but the rest of the sentence is fine, don't use this radio button. Translate the parts that do not make sense literally and the rest of the sentence as a translator normally does. When this button is used, the translator needs to provide a word-for-word translation. Otherwise, the translator will not be able to pass in the string.

4. *Source has typos or spelling errors*, used in all cases where the source contains typos or spelling errors that are unintentional. The translator only needs to translate the sentence as usual. The translator must also correct errors that have been seen in the language source of the translation because the translator's translation must be free of typos and spelling errors.

In working on each hit, the writer was asked to send a screenshot via WhatsApp message to the mentor before being submitted by the writer. The purpose of this screenshot is for the mentor to review the writer's translation first. If the translation results are considered good, the writer

can immediately use the 'Submit' button and then work on the next hits. On the other hand, if the translation results are considered not good, inaccurate, or bad, the mentor will provide comments as well as suggestions for corrective actions. The common things that encourage the mentor to provide suggestions for improving the translation are poor and unnatural word choices, inaccuracy in the localization of a phrase or idiom in English, and inaccuracy in using the writing format of a unit in the target language. All of this is what the writer needs to pay attention to so that he can maximize the number of hits. If a language source hit is deemed to contain elements of adult content, insults, and other things that do not provide comfort for the writer, then Mr. Yungga recommended using the 'Skip Hit' button. Furthermore, if the source language requires two translations but it is not possible to provide translations, the writer should click the 'SECOND TRANSLATION NOT POSSIBLE' button. Project work on the OneForma website with the mentor was intended to be completed within 12 working days, with a target of 30 hits in one day. As days went by and the final season of

OneForma was there, the writer and the mentor were able to maximize the work of this project with the achievement of 554 hits.

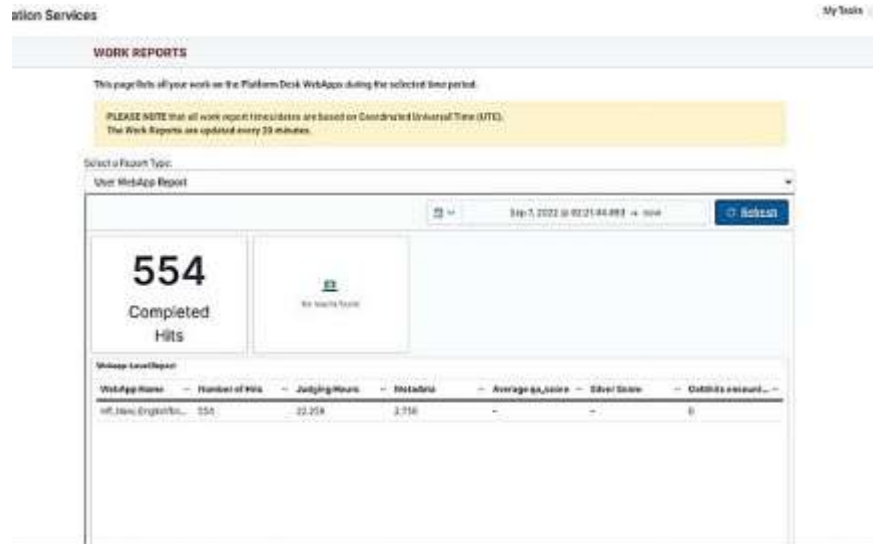


Figure 2.6 The writer's work reports on OneForma Pactera Edge. There are 554 completed hits has been done within 12 days.

2. Project on providing subtitles to videos.

Video subtitling projects during the internship have been carried out by two mentors. The first mentor who assigned video subtitling activities to the interns was Mr. Puthu Akbar, who was a senior manager from the IT Division. In this video subtitle activity, the interns utilized Aegisub which was a subtitle editing application. Then, there were two groups initiated by the mentor. The leader of each group would be determined through a quiz on general Indonesian spelling guidelines. The quiz itself was initiated by the mentor. The interns who won the quiz as the first and second-place winners will be the leaders for each group. Once the two leaders for each of these groups were determined, they would be

asked again to create two subgroups and divide up the working members. Each group will handle two videos, and each subgroup must work on providing the subtitles. The videos consist of two different cases or topics. The application used by mutual agreement between the intern and the mentor for subtitling these videos was the Amara. The titles and descriptions were also included in the process of subtitling. Not only Mr. Puthu Akbar, who assigned the video subtitling activity, but Mr. Fachris Rububy, a senior translator from the IT and General Division, also mentored this activity in the second project. The model for forming a working group is also similar to what was previously done by Mr. Puthu Akbar. Two groups have to work on this video subtitle project, and each group must consist of two subgroups. The interns utilized Amara subtitle editor. A video subtitle project requires at least one week of work to complete; this includes review activities as well. For each project, four videos are used as material for subtitling. This means that 8 total videos have been provided with subtitles by the interns involved in 2 video subtitling projects.



Figure 2.7 The 1st meeting with Mr. Puthu Akbar as a mentor for the interns.



Figure 2.8 The 1st meeting with Mr. Fahriz Rububy as the mentor for interns.

3. Reviewing the translations of work partners and other groups personally, with mentors, or with co-interns.

Mr. Arif Furqon, the CEO of TranslationLinker, who became the first mentor for the interns, also held a review session on translations in addition to giving assignments in the form of articles that needed to be translated. This review was always held after all interns had completed all of their translations, both individually and with work partners. Initially, this review was carried out briefly between each intern and the CEO after the intern sent the translation file via WhatsApp private message. He would personally check the translation results of each intern and provide input or suggestions for improvement.

Then, on the same or the next day, he held a review presentation, which was conducted in front of the interns using a laptop and projector. The file presented was a spreadsheet whose contents already contained

a review table. It was this review table that contained the source language and translations of the interns. The translation was not only done directly by filling in the translation in the target language column on the spreadsheet. Since the use of the Trados application was taught to the apprentices, translation has also been carried out through this application. In the presentation of the review, Mr. Arif Furqon often highlighted those that were classified as translations that meet expectations and could be interpreted as good translations. Those that were not as expected could be seen as bad translations. Mr. Arif Furqon believes that the following factors should be examined when determining the process and outcomes of a good and bad translation:

- Target audience

As soon as knowing the topic or description of an article and application, the translator needs to identify the target readers or users. For example, if an online game is a descriptive or guide text, then most likely the readers will be young people. If the text is a training module for public facilities, the readers or users are usually those in their late teens and adults.

- Know the ins and outs of the topic being translated.

Translators will feel more optimistic and fluent in translating if they know exactly what they are translating. A topic will usually show specific matters such as information, background, and goods or objects related to production. Translators are always advised to

be better able to find out in advance about the ins and outs of the topic of the text to be translated.

- Use proper pronouns.

As previously stated, if the majority of target readers have been intended or identified, it is necessary to use appropriate pronouns. For the target audience of young people, especially those from adolescent groups, usually the pronouns used are informal. In Indonesian, the correct pronoun used to refer to young readers or users is '*Kamu*'. Meanwhile, if the target readers or users are adults, formal pronouns such as '*Anda*' are usually used.

- Punctuation

It is very obligatory to pay attention to punctuation in every translation. The use of proper punctuation can also convey the meaning intended by the translation writer. It is necessary to try to pay attention to the source language text. If the source language text is complete and good at placing punctuation marks, the translator must follow the placement of punctuation marks according to the source language text. If the punctuation of the source language text does not comply with the writing conventions, it is necessary to place the punctuation marks that apply and comply with the writing conventions of the target language translation.

- Idiomatic or slang phrases or words

Some hits will sometimes be found containing idiomatic phrases. Phrases that have a side meaning or not a real meaning. So, this idiomatic phrase consists of two words that have connotative meanings. If this happens, the translator must be able to find an equivalent phrase in the target language, namely Indonesian.

Reviews of the translation results of the interns were also always carried out regularly after Mr. Arif Furqon had handed over all his guidance responsibilities to translators in the office to serve as mentors for the interns. The mentors who replaced him in his guidance could not also be separated from the work of reviewing translations. As the writer has explained in the previous paragraphs, as part of the online video game translation activities session, Ms. Era Apriliani assigned the interns to form a pair of work partners. Here, the writer was one of those who was chosen to be a reviewer for the translation of each work partner. From the translations that were being reviewed, the writer underlined the things that should be considered by the working partner in translating. These include avoiding the habit of typos, avoiding the use of inappropriate conjunctions, and avoiding choosing translations of words that are considered too general if they can be obtained from more specific words in the target language, namely Indonesian. The writer also gives an explanation of the reviews given in the review notes column so that his partner, as a translator, could better understand the

intended message from the writer's reviews. The translating and reviewing activities carried out by the writer and his partner were discontinued because the mentor decided to give the interns a new assignment that. The process of carrying out the assignment was going to be supervised by the other mentor.

Review activities were generally conducted in groups. A group was usually made up of three people who were chosen by the mentor, and each group consists of five members. Members in each group initially translate a number of strings in the Word document table. The leader of the group, appointed by a mentor, would usually divide the amount of string to be translated by each trader in his group. After the entire translation process of the string is completed, under the direction and supervision of the group leader, the members in each group would review the translation of each individual in the group. Next, the translation of each group must be handed over to the mentor for correction. After that, the mentor would put the translations of each group into a spreadsheet that can be accessed for shared review through a link. Then, the review and explanation would be presented by the mentor himself in front of the traders by highlighting and comparing the translations of each group. Not only were poor and inaccurate translations highlighted, but also the translation strings that were excellently done by any group would always be emphasized and even appreciated. Furthermore, the mentor would offer a better and more

accurate translation according to the professional understanding of the mentor himself and certainly the principal of good translation. This kind of review activities were usually held or conducted by mentors such as Mr. Fikrih Yuflih, Mr. Fachris Rububy and Mr. Yungga.

The review was carried out further at the end of the video subtitling process. The writer would like to reemphasize that each subtitling project has two main working groups assigned. This working group consists of two subgroups, each of which was asked to provide a subtitle to a video. There were four videos of the same two topics, but each of them had different content. Then, two videos were given to each main working group. This means each subgroup handles a video for subtitle. Once all subgroups had completed the video subtitling, a person who had been appointed as the group leader was asked by the mentor to review the group's internal subtitling result. This was intended so that each member in the subgroup could re-check their subtitling results before a major intergroup review was held. At the same time, the mentor sent them a link for shared access to the Google Spreadsheet. On the spreadsheet, the interns as subtitle providers might input the translation string that needed to be reviewed. The mentor wanted subgroups in the 2 main groups who got the same topic to be able to review each other's subtitling results in a shared review spreadsheet. In this spreadsheet column, there are a number of label and their functions as follows:

1. Source Text

In this column, the review team input one by one lines of source text that it feels necessary to review.

2. Original Target Text

In this column, the review team inserts one by one lines of source text that has been translated by the translator team into the target language.

3. Edited Target Text

In this column, the review team provides a translation of their version which they consider to be more accurate and worthy.

4. Reason

In this column, the review team gives their reasons for the need to correct the translation from the translator team or why they are offering the version of the review group. In providing the reasons, the reviews team needs to provide a categorization in a parenthesis, that is to say on the part that the translate team has made a translation error. This categorization and its description can be seen on the figure ...

5. Arbitration

In this column, the translation team responds to the review team's reasons for improving the translation. This response can be in the form of opposition, rejection, and protest against the review

submitted by the review team. In other words, the translation team here need to state the reasons for defending their translation.

6. Reviewer Answer

In this column, the review team gives a response to what the translation team has said in the arbitration column.

7. Escalation

In this column, the translator team gives feedback on the team's replies. Furthermore, the team needs to express more profoundly their objection to the review from the review team in a comprehensive way and what makes them retain the translation version of the team.

8. Accept/Reject

In this column, the review team gives the final decision whether they accept the escalation made by the translator team or otherwise that they continue to reject the defence of the translation team.

Next, the review team needed to input the number of Accepted Arbitration and Acceptable Escalation or Total Valid Error that was right above the review table next to the description of Document title, Translator team, Reviewer team, Document URL, and Score (Before & After Review). The writer feels it necessary to re-emphasize that the video subtitling project was carried out three times by three different mentors during the internship. The first mentor to carry out the first

project was Mr. Puthu Akbar. He presented four videos on medical and educational topics. Then, the second mentor who implemented the second project was Mr. Fachris Rububy. He presented four videos on film and football. Then the last one was the third project of Mr. Yungga, who presented a video on art and culture of the city edition. Each implementation of the subtitling project requires a week's work, including reviewing activities as well.

2.2 The Problems

From the internship program that the writer had passed, there are several possible problems found. The problems will be presented by the writer along with some pictures representing those problems. All of these pictures are screenshots of several strings originating from two spreadsheets and two Word document, each of which contains one topic. These four documents cover different topics, two of which are the results of translations by the writer, and the other one is the results of translations by the writer and his group partners. Furthermore, each image, which is a screenshot, displays a column, row, or box consisting of the source language, target language (translation result), and review by reviewers. They are as follows:

1. Unnatural translation for reviewers

When translating strings in spreadsheets, the writer always tried to make the translation as natural as possible. This naturalness refers to proper and familiar diction for the reader in the target language, as well as words,

phrases, and sentences that comprise the target language's grammatical system. Sometimes the writer felt confident in the good translation he had done. However, such confidence was not in line with the results of the review of the writer's translation carried out by either mentor, colleagues from the same team, or different teams. There are several errors that they highlighted when reviewing the writer's translation. One of the significant errors they found in the translation was the lack of naturalness in the translation. Here are the examples of the unnatural translation the writer gave according to the reviewer:

13	Translation Approved (0%)	Organize story and character ideas on the Beat Board, a visual workspace.	Atur ide tokoh dan cerita di Beat Board, sebuah ruang kerja yang visual.
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Gabriella Christie 31 Agustus 2022
 Mungkin bisa disusun ulang kalimatnya agar lebih enak dibaca, misal : "kelola ide cerita dan karakter menggunakan ruang kerja visual Beat Board.

Figure 2.9 String No. 13 (Topic: Scenario/Story Format)

The writer's translation & The reviewer's comment

On string number 13 (topic of the scenario/story's format), this review was provided by a work partner who was working on reviewing the writer's translation at the time. To the reviewer, the writer's translation would likely sound unnatural to the target reader. So, she suggested the writer improve by paraphrasing this line translation and then offered her version of the translation.

In 2016 the success of the Meningitis Vaccine Project highlights the key role public-private
66 partnerships can play in helping to develop vaccines.

Pada tahun 2016, keberhasilan Proyek Vaksin Meningitis menyoroti peran penting kemitraan publik-swasta dalam membantu mengembangkan berbagai vaksin.

=====

ID#AAAK8eQsaE

Yungga Adityatama (2022-11-30 08:54:58)

public-private partnerships > kemitraan antara pihak pemerintah dan swasta

'menyoroti peran utama yang dapat dimainkan' doesn't clearly convey the key message, its supposed to be like 'kesuksesan Meningitis Vaccine Project menekankan bahwa kemitraan antara pihak pemerintah dan swasta amat penting dalam membantu pengembangan vaksin'

Figure 2.10 String No. 66 (Topic: Vaccination) The writer's translation & The reviewer's comment

On string number 66 (topic of vaccination) done by the working group, the writer received a comment as a correction from the reviewer for the nominal phrase 'public-private partnership'. The translation that the writer had made for this nominal phrase is '*kemitraan publik swasta*', while what the reviewer proposed is '*kemitraan antara pihak pemerintah dan swasta*'. Furthermore, the overall translation of string 66 was deemed unable to convey the essence of the message clearly, so the mentor as reviewer submitted a version of his translation which he considered better as shown in the review box of string 66 above.

26 Want to let us know where we should go next or interested in updates about future events?

Ingin memberi tahu kami harus ke mana selanjutnya atau tertarik dengan pembaruan mengenai berbagai acara mendatang?

=====

ID#AAAAkL5A_iU

Yungga Adityatama (2022-11-20 15:59:16)

'Ingin memberi tahu harus ke mana kami selanjutnya atau ingin mendapatkan info terbaru mengenai berbagai acara

Figure 2.11 String No. 26 (Topic: Flagship Event Series)

The writer's translation & The reviewer's comment

On string number 26 (topic of flagship event series) done by the working group, all translations were implicitly considered unnatural. So, the reviewer has paraphrased the working group translation into as shown in review box.

63 Check your confirmation email about how to get in touch with the local team.

Periksa email konfirmasi Anda tentang bagaimana berhubungan dengan tim setempat.

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ID#AAAAkL5A_jA

Yungga Adityatama (2022-11-20 16:29:58)

'check' does not always mean 'periksa', you can simply use 'lihat'

'berhubungan' is too ambiguous, use 'tentang cara menghubungi tim setempat'

Figure 2.12 String No. 63 (Topic: Flagship Event Series)

The writer's translation & The reviewer's comment

On string number 63 (topic of flagship event series) done by the working group, in the review box the reviewer considers that the word 'check' does not always mean 'periksa'. In the context of this string, the reviewer interprets the word 'check' as 'lihat' in Indonesian. Likewise, 'berhubungan'

translation of the phrase 'get in touch' was deemed inappropriate, so the reviewer offered his own translation, namely '*tentang cara menghubungi tim setempat*'.

2. Seeking the equivalent phrase or word from the Source Language (English) to the Target Language (Indonesian)

Translating strings in spreadsheets was indeed quite fun, but some obstacles were quite time-consuming and less enjoyable for the writer. There was a time when the writer came across a difficult-to-translate word or phrase and locating the equivalence in the target language seemed not easy to do. This problem often occurred when the writer translated strings individually or with partners in work groups. If this persisted, it would take a long time because the writer's attention was focused just on those words and phrases. When it is difficult to locate equivalent words from the source language to the target language, there may be a propensity to translate them literally. Regardless of how difficult it was, the writer valued a translator's professionalism when translating. One chance, the writer encountered a phrase that was classified as a phrasal verb. This type of phrase would be quite mind-draining since it was initially unfamiliar to the writer. Unfamiliar here means that the writer did not know the equivalent word in the writer's mother tongue. Translating literally could also be a bad thing to do because it would affect the context of the sentence as a whole. Below is an example of phrase that are quite difficult for writers to translate:

3 | Work and personal life tend to flow in and out of
each other in increasing ways as mobility rises to
the fore of everyday life.

Figure 2.13 String No. 3 (Topic: The Arrangement of Working Style)

The source text whose phrasal verb within is difficult to find its equivalent

Here on string number 3 (topic of the arrangement of working style) done by the working group, the writer and his partner in the working group had difficulty translating the phrase "flow in and out" into Indonesian. This phrase, if translated literally, would be '*mengalir masuk dan keluar satu sama lain*', which would be difficult for the target language's reader to understand its meaning. The concept or meaning of the phrase in the source language was quite understandable to the writer and his partner, but finding its equivalent in Indonesian was quite challenging.