

Translation techniques and acceptability of translation in sentences containing religious term in the bilingual book entitled *Prophet Nuh AS*

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ABSTRACT

Translation plays a crucial role in facilitating communication among people who speak different languages. However, challenges arise in maintaining the acceptability or cultural relevance. Many previous studies have examined translation techniques and translation quality assessments, but few have specifically explored the acceptability of sentences containing religious terms in bilingual books. This research focuses on analyzing types of translation techniques and the translation acceptability in sentences containing religious terms in a bilingual book entitled *Prophet Nuh AS*. This research utilized translation quality assessment, focusing on the acceptability aspects. A qualitative descriptive method was employed in this research by using the documentation technique to collect the data. The findings show that there are 5 translation techniques used in the translation of sentences containing religious terms, which are established equivalent, modulation, literal translation, amplification, and reduction. The dominant technique is the literal translation technique, while the least is the reduction technique. In terms of translation quality assessment of the acceptability aspect, the calculation of the quality score shows that the translation is acceptable. This research has limitations, including its focus on a single book, which may not adequately represent the broader context of translation. Future research could extend the scope by examining multiple religious texts to gain deeper insights. The results of this study imply that it is important for translators to improve their skills in applying effective translation techniques, as well as pay attention to the acceptability of the readers.

Keywords: acceptability; assessment; religious term; technique; translation; quality

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INTRODUCTION

Translation is an important linguistic activity in the context of communication involving people around the world with diverse language. Translation helps people who have different language backgrounds to communicate with each other. They can exchange information, ideas, or thoughts without being hindered by language. Adelpina et al. (2024) stated that translation plays a crucial role in bridging communication between different language and culture especially in this modern era. With

the advancement of technology and globalization, translation facilitates communication between individuals, enabling the exchange of ideas and knowledge, which in turn enhances resource development. For example, in the business context, translation helps companies penetrate markets by understanding local needs and consumer cultures. Companies must adapt their documents and products by translating them into the languages spoken in those markets (Hariyanto, 2017). In the field of art and literature, translation allows works from one culture to be accessed and appreciated by readers in different parts of the world, thereby broadening perspectives and fostering tolerance (Khaleefah, 2023).

In the field of translation, there are various types of documents that are often translated, including books, articles, speeches, state documents, and so forth. Siregar (2017) explained the types of documents that may involve translation, including contract documents such as civil records, birth certificates, job application letters, patent technical confirmations, deposition records, financial reports, evidence documents, marriage documents, and litigation materials. In line with this, Sari (2018) explored various texts that may require translation, including technical reports or scientific journals, poetry, drama, short stories, novels, advertisements, and promotional materials. Among these documents, some are published in book form, such as short story book, novels, textbooks, and more. Books, as a source of knowledge, have evolved into more complex forms, including the use of two languages within a single book, commonly known as bilingual books.

This research will focus on bilingual books. A bilingual book is a book that contains two languages simultaneously, usually with the original text on one side and the translation on the other. This kind of books is often used as aids in language learning, as it allows readers to understand the context and meaning of texts in both languages directly. Bilingual books can now be easily accessed through online platforms or physical store. Bilingual books that are often found by the researcher are works written by Rahimsyah (2022) which offer affordable prices with attractive quality. One of his works is a book titled *Prophet Nuh AS* which presents narratives in two languages, English and Indonesian. This book has been used as reading material in several schools in Indonesia. This kind of bilingual book serves a significant function in language and cultural education, particularly due to its inclusion of religious terminology, which necessitates careful consideration during the translation process. According to Mujazin et al. (2019) the religious terms refer to beliefs, practices, rituals, and the leader who promote, all grounded in the teachings of the Book and Sunnah.

The interplay between language and culture is critical, as the accurate representation of religious concepts can influence comprehension and engagement among diverse audiences. Ayyad et al. (2021) stated that culture of the source language must be carefully consider by the translaors as it has a significant influence on language. Cultural differences between the source language and the target language create a gap that can pose challenges for translators. This is particularly evident in texts containing culturally specific terms deeply embedded in the source language culture. A prime example is religious texts, which are especially difficult to be translated due to their sesitivity and the potential for misinterpretation. So that, the bilingual book entitled *Prophet Nuh AS* can be used as a significant research object in the field of translation which of course contains interesting language transfer techniques to be researched.

The principle of translation is to convey messages and information while maintaining meaning equivalence. In this process, equivalence plays a crucial role, encompassing cultural elements, word choices, and grammatical structures (Irawati & Islam, 2023). Hence, a translator must choose proper translation techniques to present the original message clearly and maintain accuracy, while also ensuring that the translation text is readable and natural in the target language. The application of translation techniques aims to achieve good translation quality which is measured based on three parameters, namely accuracy, acceptability and readability.

In translation activities, there is an evaluation of the quality of translation results. This evaluation is known better as translation quality assessment (TQA). It can prevent information distortions that may result from mistranslation. According to Nababan et al. (2012), there are three main parameters used to assess the quality of translation, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Accuracy refers

to the extent of the results of the translation according to the sense of the original text, acceptability relates to how natural the translation is in the context of the target language, while readability measures the ease with which the text of the translation is readily understood by the reader. These parameters serve as important benchmarks in determining whether a translation is successful or not.

In this research, the assessment of translation quality will be focused on the aspect of acceptability because this is a contextual aspect and closely related to cultural factors and norms of the target reader. Quality research that focuses on acceptability aspects can open up opportunities to explore how translations are received in specific cultural contexts, which are often more dynamic and varied than accuracy or readability aspects. In addition, the aspect of acceptability can be a bridge of cross-cultural communication, because even if the translation is accurate in terms of message and easy to read, if it is not accepted by the reader of the target language, its function as a medium of communication is still not achieved. Therefore, assessing the aspect of acceptability can provide an understanding of cultural appropriateness in translation which is important in the context of intercultural communication.

Nababan et.al. (2012) stated that the acceptability aspect in the assessment of translation quality is relative because it is highly dependent on the cultural context, norms, and expectations of readers in the target language. Even if the message of the target language has been accurately translated, the reader may reject it if the disclosure is not in accordance with applicable social rules or cultural preferences. This relativity means that the acceptability of a translation can differ from one culture to another, or even between different social groups within a society. Translations that are considered appropriate and polite in one culture may be considered inappropriate in another. Therefore, translators not only need to understand the source language and target language, but also must have cultural awareness to ensure that the translation is well received by the reader.

This research aims to contribute to the field of translation techniques and assessing translation acceptability in sentences containing religious term found in books, specifically the *Ulul Azmi series – Prophet Nuh AS*. The study highlights the importance of this book as a medium for learning both language and culture, providing insights into how texts are translated between languages. By examining this, the research sheds light on the challenges faced by translators in maintaining meaning across linguistic boundaries.

Ensuring that the meaning of the text remains consistent across both languages is critical, especially when considering the cultural and linguistic differences that may impact translation choices. Ultimately, this study offers valuable guidance for translators, particularly in ensuring that their translations are both accurate and appropriate. By focusing on the translation techniques and the translation acceptability, this research provides a framework for improving the quality of translation work, making it a useful reference for those working on bilingual texts or educational materials. It aims to assist translators in producing translations that maintain the integrity of the original message while making it acceptable to readers in another language. This research can be a guide for translators in conducting a good translation.

This research shares a common focus with the studies that investigated variables related to translation. The difference lies in the fact that focused on translation techniques and evaluating the quality of translation at acceptability aspect in sentences containing religious term. Another important difference is found in the source being utilized. Thus, the researcher chooses to analyze the issue, recognizing it as a challenge to address effectively. In this study, the issue will be limited by posing the following questions:

1. What are the kinds of translation techniques used in the sentences containing religious terms in the book entitled *Prophet Nuh AS*?
2. How is the quality of acceptability of translation in the sentences containing religious terms in the book entitled *Prophet Nuh AS*?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Translation is a result of the process of rendering text from one language into another language with considering some aspects such as grammar, vocabulary, and culture context. [Lafevere \(2017\)](#) said that translation is a rewriting of an original text. Translation not only transfer words from one language to another literally but also involve interpretation, adaptation, and transforming meanings according to cultural context, ideology, and purpose. Since translator must take these factors into account, the translation may differ from the original text, reflecting the view and choices made by the translator. [Newmark \(1988\)](#) stated that translation means translating the meaning of a text into another language in the same way that the author intended. Furthermore, translation is the course of converting messages from one language to another in the form of sign, audio, or picture ([Mudawe et al., 2024](#)).

According to the study conducted by [Mujazin et al. \(2019\)](#) that referred to the term of religious culture from [Newmark \(1998\)](#), among the types of religious terms are religious events, religious groups, religious personage, special religious activities, supernatural beings, terms of revelation, religious sites, religious history, religious memorial, and the owner of religion.

The religious events encompass everything that happened and were regarded as significant within a religion. The religious groups mean community of individuals who shared the same faith or belief system. The category of the religious personages includes two subclasses: proper nouns, which are names of people, and personal pronoun. The special religious activities encompass ritual activities performed within a religion. Activities with specific worship significance were defined by certain terms and condition. The supernatural beings are all extraordinary entities or phenomena that transcended the boundaries of natural law. The terms of revelation refer to enlightenment which means various media or sources through which Allah imparts understanding and awareness to humanity. The religious sites encompass areas that were not just buildings, but also abstract spaces or open areas. These included historical regions and cities where significant artifacts were discovered, as well as locations associated with important events in the spread of Islam by key figures. The religious histories refer to past events that pertain specifically to the development of Islam. The religious memorials are names and days that commemorate significant historical events in Islam, serving as reminders of their importance. The term "Owner of Religion" refers to the creator of various religions embraced by humanity, conveyed through their messengers and sacred texts.

In the field of translation, [Molina and Albir \(2002\)](#) had proposed techniques in the translation process. Techniques is a procedure to analyze and classify how equivalences are used in language ([Molina & Albir, 2002](#)). Translation techniques help in understanding how the elements of the source language transferred into the target language, and how meaning, style, and context are adjusted to achieve correct equalities between the two languages. Translation techniques enable translators to select more appropriate strategies to preserve the sense and function of the interlanguage communication. There are eighteen types of translation techniques according to them namely adaptation, amplification, borrowing, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, variation, transposition, addition, and substitution.

Adaptation is a translation technique which change the culture of source language into more familiar culture element of target language, e.g. 'cool' can be understand as '*keren*' in Indonesia. Lexically, cool means *dingin* in Indonesia, but it can be used as the expression to something that really eye-catching. Amplification is a technique to paraphrase or to explicit the implicit information in the source language. For instance, the word '*ramadan*' in Indonesian is rendered to English becomes 'a fasting month for muslim'. Borrowing is a technique which directly take a word from another language, e.g., 'computer' is naturalized becomes '*komputer*' in Indonesian, 'label' in English translated purely to '*label*' in Indonesian. Compensation is a technique that introduces linguistic style in target language. For example, 'A pair of scissors' in Indonesian means '*Sebuah gunting*' not '*sepasang gunting*', although scissor has two sides. Description is a translation technique by changing a word, phrase, or term by description. In particular, '*Sana makan lontong*' can be translated to 'Sana eats an Indonesian dish made of compacted rice wrapped inside banana leaf'. The word '*lontong*' in that example is

translated by using description technique. Discursive creation is a technique to present a temporary equivalence in the target language. It is commonly used in translating literary work, title of a book, or title of a film. For example, 'The Wizard' which translated into '*Sang Penyihir*' in Indonesian. Established equivalent is similar to literal translation. It is a technique to translate the word, phrase or term which is recognized by the dictionary or daily use as an equivalent in the target language. As an illustration, the phrase 'Just wait, hotshot' is rendered into '*Tunggu saja, jagoan*' in Indonesian. Generalization is a technique to use general terms for specific terms, e.g., '*becak*', Indonesian, translated into 'vehicle' in English. Linguistic amplification is a technique to add linguistic features in target language, for instance, 'Okay good catching up' becomes '*Okay, pasangan yang bagus*'. The word 'catching' which originally means '*menangkap*' in Indonesia is translated as '*pasangan*' by adjusting to the context, such as; when Kiki is asking Mike, his nephew, to become her partner, but Mike already chased another for his partner. Linguistic compression is a technique to synthesize the linguistic features in the target language, commonly, it is used in simultaneous interpreting. For example, the phrase '*yakin?*' which is the translation of 'Are you sure?' in Indonesian instead of applying '*apakah kamu yakin?*'. Literal translation is a technique to translate the sentences, term, expressions by word for word e.g., English phrase, 'I want to eat noodle', is translated to Indonesian becomes '*Saya ingin makan mie*'. Modulation is a technique to shift the perspective as the result of cognitive focus, e.g. 'You are going to have a child' is translated to '*Kau akan menjadi orang tua*' in Indonesian. Particularization is a technique to use specific terms for general terms, such as 'air transportation' to be '*helikopter*' in Indonesia. The particularization here is adapted to the context in the text being rendered. Reduction is a technique to reduce the information, e.g., phrase 'traffic accident' is translated into Indonesian to be '*kecelakaan*'. The phrase 'traffic' is decreased. Variation is a technique to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements that influence the linguistic variation of target language: tone, style, and dialect. For example, 'You should attend the meeting' is translated into '*Saudara harus menghadiri meeting*'. The phrase 'you' is translated into '*saudara*' instead of '*kamu*' which influence the tone in the target language (Indonesian). Transposition is a technique to change the grammatical category such as adverb to noun, adverb to adjective, verb to noun, active to passive sentence or vice versa, and so forth. For instance, 'I ate the cake' is rendered to Indonesian becomes '*Kue itu sudah dimakan oleh saya*'. The translation shows the change from active clause in English into passive clause in Indonesian. Calque is a technique to render word or phrase of foreign language literally, e.g., 'director general' which translated into Indonesian becomes '*direktorat jendral*', 'interest rate' is translated into '*tingkat suku bunga*'. Substitution is a technique to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements such as intonation and sign. For example, 'Please do not make a loud noise because it causes her baby cry' is rendered into '*Tolong jangan berisik karena itu menyebabkan bayinya menangis*'. The phrase 'loud noise' is translated into '*berisik*' because it is commonly used in Indonesian. The researchers sort out sentences to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the translation techniques employed within the data.

With the objective of the quality of acceptability aspect, the researcher uses theory proposed by Nababan et al. (2012). This theory provides a comprehensive framework for evaluating how well the translation meets the expectation of target reader. Nababan et al. (2012) stated that there are three important aspects in the assessment of translation quality, namely accuracy; acceptability; and readability. The assessments of the translation quality are divided into: translation categories, score or scale number; between 1-3 which 3 as the higher score, and qualitative parameters from each category. However, in this study, the researchers focus on the quality of translation in the aspect of acceptability. There are three categories in the quality of acceptability aspect assessment which are acceptable, less acceptable, and unacceptable.

The qualitative parameters of acceptable are the translation feels natural; the technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to readers; the phrases, clauses, and sentences used are in accordance with the rules of the target language. The score of acceptable category is 3 which is a highest score and it means the translation quality is acceptable. While, the score of less acceptable category is 2. The qualitative parameters of less acceptable are that the translation feels natural in general; however, there are some minor problems in the use of technical terms or slight grammatical

errors. The qualitative parameters of unacceptable are the translation is not natural or feels exactly like translation works; the technical terms used are not commonly used and are not familiar with readers; phrases, clauses, and sentences used is not in accordance with the rules of the target language. The score of unacceptable categories is 1. By utilizing this approach, the researcher ensures a thorough analysis of the acceptability of translation.

Some previous studies related to this research are: the first was delivered by [Maria \(2021\)](#) which analyzed the translation techniques and cultural terms translation accuracy in a classic novel “The Hunchback of Notre-Dame”. The study examined techniques used in translation and assessed the quality of the translation of cultural terms based on accuracy, naturalness, and readability. The study found four cultural terms categories: organization, materials, social culture, and ecology. Moreover, the study found established equivalent as the dominant technique used in the translation. The gap with the study that will be conducted is that narrowing the analysis of the translation of cultural terms by taking the term of religious culture. Furthermore, the research that will be carried out narrows down the exploration of translation quality assessment only in the aspect of acceptability.

The second study was conducted by [Saehu et al. \(2020\)](#) investigating translation technique on WH-question in the novel “*Saving Fish from Drowning*” by Amy Tan. The study found literal techniques, modulation, and cultural equivalence. The study concluded that the use of the right translation method or technique can give a distinctive nuance to certain words (WH-Question) by giving a varied and unique meanings. What has not been explored in the study is the field of assessment of translation quality. Therefore, in the research to be carried out, the researchers are interested in analyzing the quality of translation. There is a difference in the focus of this study and the research to be conducted, where in this study the researcher narrows down the topic in question sentences (WH-question) while the research that will be carried out narrows down the topic in sentences that contain religious terms. In addition, there is a difference in terms of the use of research methods to collect data where the previous research used analytical content while the research to be conducted uses the documentary method.

The third study by [Azzahra and Ruminda \(2021\)](#) unveiled translation accuracy of English complex sentence into Indonesian in the novel of “*Juliet*” by Anne Fortier. Focused on translation accuracy, this study restricted its research on English complex sentence into Indonesian. The study found that the quality of accuracy is accurate with the score of 2,7. Then previous study focused to explore the quality of translation only in accuracy aspect. So, there is an opportunity to analyze other aspects such as acceptability and readability. In addition, there is also a chance to analyze the translation methods or techniques used in the object of the research.

Then, the fourth previous study was done by [Nurhanifah et al. \(2020\)](#) which analyzed the translation method of preposition on J.D Salinger’s novel of “*The Catcher in the Rye*” Translated by Gita Widya Laksmi. Literal translation, semantic translation, free translation, and communicative translation were exposed in this research, with literal translation being the dominant. This research used constant comparative method by Glaser and Straus in the technique of analyzing data which different from the study that will be conducted which using interactive model of analyzing data by [Miles and Huberman \(1994\)](#). This research focused on translation methods provides a gap to research other things related to translation, including an assessment of aspects of translation quality, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In addition, the topic can also be researched more broadly, not only focusing on translating prepositions.

The fifth study was done by [Saroh \(2021\)](#) analyzed translation strategies of self-name (proper nouns) and ideological tends in a translation of “*The Animal Farm*” novel by George Orwell. The researcher tells the importance of understanding the two languages and the two cultures involved in the translation process. The result of the study is that domestication ideology is tended in the translation. In this research, the researcher employed the categorization of a translation strategy according to [Davies \(2003\)](#) that tended to rate seven translation strategies, namely preservation, addition, omission, globalization, localization, transformation, and creation, to analyze the proper noun in the translation books. Theoretical references on translation in this study provide an

opportunity to analyze translation with different theoretical references, such as in the upcoming research which uses the theory of translation techniques from [Molina](#) and [Albir \(2002\)](#). Furthermore, since this study focused on translation strategies, the evaluation of the translation quality assessment can be used as an issue for further research.

Last previous research was conducted by [Putri \(2021\)](#) which analyzed translation methods in children storybook "*futuristic tales*" by Arleen A. and its accuracy level of translation. The research design in this research used qualitative method from [Miles](#) and [Huberman \(1992\)](#). The researcher drew two conclusions: firstly, this research found literal translation as the most commonly used method because it is the most suitable and easiest way for readers, especially children, to understand the meaning of the storybook. Secondly, the researcher found that the accuracy of translation is accurate since the frequency of accurate level of translation a text is more than 50%. The study leaves a gap related to the analysis of translation quality in other aspects such as readability and acceptability aspects.

The previous studies have left several gaps that can serve as a foundation for formulating new research in the field of translation. Among the areas that have not been explored is the specification of theoretical references used to investigate translation strategies, methods, or techniques. Moreover, research related to translation quality can be expanded with a focus on specific aspects, such as the acceptability aspect that has not been investigated in the previous study. Another gap is the specification of topics on technical terms or specific parts of sentence. In this research, the researchers investigate the translation technique based on theory proposed by [Molina](#) and [Albir \(2002\)](#) and assess the value of translation acceptability in sentences containing religious term found in the bilingual book entitled *Prophet Nuh AS*.

METHOD

This research aims to examine translation techniques based on the theory proposed by [Molina](#) and [Albir \(2002\)](#) and evaluate the acceptability of translation in sentences that include religious term found in the bilingual book entitled *Prophet Nuh AS*. The qualitative descriptive method is used in this research. The data is being analyzed qualitatively. Qualitative research is a method for investigating and comprehending the meaning that individuals or groups assign to a social or human issue ([Creswell, 2015](#)). The researchers used a descriptive qualitative method because in this research, the researchers read and understand the texts in the book entitled *Prophet Nuh AS*. Through this approach, the researchers tried to describe and analyze the translation techniques applied and evaluated the quality of the translation acceptability in the book.

Materials law source

Data sources in this research are sentences containing religious term in the storybook entitled *Prophet Nuh AS*. This book is the part of Ulul Azmi series which has five titles, including *Prophet Nuh AS*, *Prophet Ibrahim AS*, *Prophet Musa AS*, *Prophet Isa AS*, and *Prophet Muhammad SAW*. This book was authored by [Rahimsyah](#), and it was first published in 2022 by Serba Jaya publisher.

Data collection technique

In this research, the researchers used the documentation technique to collect the data. According to [Rahmadi \(2011\)](#), documentation technique involves the use of documents in data collection, whether written such as books, articles, archives, and journals, or recorded such as photos, videos, or other digital media. The researchers take the data by directly quoting the texts from the book. From that quotation, the researchers took some steps to collect data, there are: a) reading the whole book that contains the data, b) dividing the data into sentences, c) marking the sentences that contain religious term, and d) compiling the sentences containing religious term into data table.

Data analysis

To analyze qualitative data in this research, the researchers use the models of data analysis proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994). They proposed that to ensure that the data is saturated, the analysis of quality data is done in an interactive manner and continues until it is finished. The following rarely-step analytical techniques can be applied to qualitative data analysis: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification.

Based on the explanation above, the steps taken by the researchers to analyze the data were as follow: a) data reduction; in this step, the researcher sifting through data, selecting the key elements, concentrating on what matters and searching for themes and patterns. So, in this data reduction, the steps conducted by researcher are: 1) dividing the data into an individual sentences, 2) marking sentences that contain religious term, 3) identifying the translation techniques used in the selected data based on the theory proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), 4) analyzing the quality of acceptability aspect of the translation based on theory of translation qualitative assessment proposed by Nababan et.al (2012). 5) determining the score of acceptability quality in accordance with its qualitative parameters, b) data presentation; in this step, the researcher displays data found in the book entitled *Prophet Nuh AS* by Rahimsyah (2022). It is included displaying the data by compiling them into table and putting data that has the same translation technique. In data presentation, the researcher provides a copy of the selected data that was previously analyzed which is about the translation techniques used in that book and the quality of acceptability aspect of the translation. Pawito (2007) stated that the data presentation in qualitative analysis includes steps to organize data by copying them so that the entire analyzed-data is thoroughly integrated, c) conclusion drawing; this is the final step of analyzing the data. In this step, the researcher makes conclusion by condensing the finding of translation techniques and the quality of acceptability aspect of the translation of sentences containing religious term in the book entitled *Prophet Nuh AS* by Rahimsyah (2022).

FINDINGS

Types of translation technique

In this research there are 40 data consisting of both English and Indonesian sentences containing religious terms. After compiling the data into table, the researchers analyze translation techniques based on the theory proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). There are 5 techniques that are mainly used to translate the sentences containing religious term, namely: established equivalent, modulation, literal translation, amplification, and reduction. However, the most widely used technique is the literal translation which found 19 sentences translated with this technique. The established equivalent technique was found in 5 sentences which is the same as the modulation technique found in 5 sentences. The amplification technique was found in 8 sentences, and the reduction technique was found in 3 sentences.

Table 1

Types of translation technique

No.	Translation technique	Number of Data
1	Established equivalent	1, 4, 11, 14, 15
2	Modulation	2, 28, 31, 32, 33
3	Literal translation	5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 35, 37, 38,
4	Amplification	9, 10, 16, 19, 34, 36, 39, 40
5	Reduction	3, 13, 25

The quality of acceptability of translation

In terms of the quality of translation acceptability, there are 30 sentences with the highest score, 3, which identified that the translation was acceptable, and 10 sentences are less acceptable with the score 2. The researchers did not find sentences that fall into the unacceptable category.

The average score obtained was 2,75. Then, the score is multiplied by 2 to get the weight of rationalization of the acceptable aspect. As a result, the rationalization weight is more than two; 2,75 which means that in general, the translation of sentences containing religious term in the bilingual book entitled *Prophet Nuh AS* by Rahimsyah (2022) is acceptable. This assessment is based on the research conducted by Nababan et al. (2012) which stated the basics and standards of translation quality assessment.

DISCUSSION

This research found that the literal translation technique is widely used in translating sentence containing religious terms in bilingual book entitled *Prophet Nuh AS*. This finding differs from previous research by Maria (2021) which analyzed the translation techniques and cultural terms translation accuracy in a classic novel “*The Hunchback of Notre-Dame*” and found that the most dominant translation technique is established equivalent. The difference is due to the variations of object being analyzed which in the previous research on translation technique of cultural terms, established equivalence that focuses on the target language was considered appropriate to bridge the cultural differences in the source text and the target text. Besides, this research, related to sentences that containing religious term which are arranged with simple structure and vocabularies, tend to be rendered more literally. The simplicity of sentence patterns and vocabularies in the source language allows for translation using the literal translation technique to convey the original meaning. This is in line with the study by Nurhanifah et al. (2020) which found literal translation as the dominant method in translating preposition on J.D Salinger’s novel of “*The Catcher in the Rye*” translated by Gita Widya Laksmi. Nurhanifah et al. (2020) stated that literal translation is mostly found in translating simple preposition. Moreover, the dominance of literal translation was also found in research related to the translation method in children storybook “*Futuristic Tale*” by Arleen A. conducted by Putri (2021). The study stated that literal translation is commonly found because it is most appropriate for understanding the meaning of the storybook for readers, especially children.

From the previous statements, it can be said that translation techniques help in understanding the original message of the source language. However, a different opinion regarding translation technique was expressed by Saehu et al. (2020) which analyzed the translation technique of WH-question in the novel “*Saving Fish From Drowning*” by Amy Tan. They argued that the appropriate translation techniques provide sensation or feeling to certain words, especially question words. The unique and varied meanings were found in the translation of question words in the source language using WH-question.

In addition, this research found that the translation quality of acceptability aspect in sentences containing religious term in bilingual book entitled *Prophet Nuh AS* is acceptable. Based on that, this research contributes to focus the analysis of translation quality from the aspect of acceptability, which has not been extensively conducted in previous studies. The study by Saehu et al. (2020) only investigated translation techniques without addressing the quality of translation. A similar matter is also found in the study conducted by Nurhanifah et al. (2020) and Saroh (2021), which focused on analyzing translation method and translation strategies, respectively, without exploring the assessment of translation quality.

Furthermore, the study conducted by Maria (2021) assessed the quality of translation in all aspects; accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Based on the study, readability has the highest score which shows that the translation of cultural terms in the novel is easy to understand without the necessity to read it repeatedly. Azzahra and Ruminda (2021) focused on assessing the quality of translation only in accuracy aspect on complex sentence in the novel of “*Juliet*” by Anne Fortier. The study determined that the translation is accurate. Assessment restriction only in accuracy aspect also done by Putri (2021) which concluded that the translation of the book entitled “*Futuristic Tale*” by Arleen A. is accurate based on the frequency of text translation accuracy aspect which reached 50%. Of the 40 data found, the researcher will only display a few data that are considered representative of the types of translation technique found and the translation acceptability quality assessment.

Types of translation technique in the sentences containing religious term

Established equivalent

Table 2

Example 1 of established equivalent technique; data 4

Indonesian Text	English Text	Translation technique
<i>Bahkan, mereka tidak percaya bahwa Nabi Nuh adalah benar-benar utusan Allah.</i>	They did not even believe that Prophet Nuh was a real messenger.	Established equivalent

Table 2 contains religious terms represented by the word ‘Prophet Nuh’ which is included in the category of religious personage; proper noun: name of people, and the word ‘Allah’ which is involved as the owner of religion category. The phrase ‘*Bahkan, mereka tidak percaya*’ translated into ‘They did not even believe’ is recognized as equivalent although there is a slight shift in the use of the word ‘even’ (‘*bahkan*’) which in the Indonesian text is placed before the subject while in the English text it is placed after the subject. However, the placement of the word ‘even’ after the subject as an adverb that adds emphasis is natural in English. The religious term in the data above such as ‘*utusan Allah*’ is translated into ‘messenger’ without explicitly mentioning the word ‘of Allah’ because in this context, which related to religious terms, the word ‘messenger’ is already understood to refer to the messenger of God.

Table 3

Example 2 of established equivalent technique; data 15

Indonesian Text	English Text	Translation technique
<i>Begitulah kaum Nabi Nuh yang sombong dan angkuh.</i>	The people were so proud and arrogant.	Established equivalent

Table 3 shows religious terms represented by the word ‘Prophet Nuh’ which is included in the category of religious personage, names of person. The phrase ‘*kaum Nabi Nuh*’ is translated being ‘The people’ which refers to a group of people. It is due to the word ‘people’ in English means many people and also means a group which employs human more than two. The two examples above were translated by using established equivalent technique. It can be seen that the word, the phrase, and the term in both language is recognized by the dictionary or daily use as an equivalent. The translator uses the established equivalent technique because the words in the source language are already prevalent in the target language. In addition, the terms are adapted to the context in which they are used in everyday experiences (Wardoyo & Pratama, 2022).

Modulation

Table 4

Example 1 of modulation technique; data 2

Indonesian Text	English Text	Translation technique
<i>Dia mengenalkan Allah kepada kaumnya.</i>	He introduces them to Allah.	Modulation

Table 4 shows religious term in the category of personage; pronoun. It is served by phrase ‘he’ which refers to Prophet Nuh and phrase ‘them’ which refers to the people of Nuh. The data above is rendered by using modulation technique. It can be seen that there is a change in the structure category. In the Indonesian text, the word ‘Allah’ serves as the object of the sentence while in the English text the word ‘Allah’ turns into complement which is introduced by prepositional phrase. In the English text, the object of the sentence is the word ‘them’ which is in the Indonesian text serves as complement.

Table 5

Example 2 of modulation technique; data 28

Indonesian Text	English Text	Translation technique
<i>Tetapi, Nabi Nuh dan pengikutnya terus bekerja menyelesaikan kapal besarnya.</i>	But this did not make Prophet Nuh and his followers stopped making the big ship.	Modulation

Table 5 contains religious terms in the category of religious personage; names of person represented by the word ‘Prophet Nuh’. Furthermore, there is the category of religious group which represented by phrase ‘his followers’ which refers to a group who believe in and follow Prophet Nuh. The data above is rendered by using modulation technique. It can be seen that there is a structural change of point of view as the result of cognitive focus. The sentence in the Indonesian text is using positive form, while in the English text is using negative form. From the two examples above, there is a change in form from Indonesian text to English text. This change or shift is also called modulation (Rahmatillah, 2017). Modulation often involves altering the structure or perspective of a sentence. The most common form of modulation technique is the change of active sentences to passive or vice versa.

Literal translation

Table 6

Example 1 of literal translation technique; data 23

Indonesian Text	English Text	Translation technique
<i>Keesokan harinya, Nabi Nuh mengajak pengikutnya untuk mengumpulkan bahan-bahan membuat kapal besar.</i>	The next day, Prophet Nuh invited his followers to collect materials for making a big ship.	Literal translation

Table 6 contains religious terms represented by the word ‘Prophet Nuh’ which is included in the category of religious personage, names of person. Also, the religious term is represented in the phrase ‘his followers’ which is included in category the religious group. The sentence is rendered by using literal translation technique by translating each word directly. It can be seen that the text was maintained word-for-word to retain the original sense while minimizing alterations to the structure.

Table 7

Example 2 of literal translation technique; data 35

Indonesian Text	English Text	Translation technique
<i>Nabi Nuh merasa sedih dan tak berdaya.</i>	Prophet Nuh felt sad and helpless.	Literal translation

Table 7 contains religious terms in the category of religious personage; names of person represented by the word ‘Prophet Nuh’. The sentence is translated by using literal translation technique which involves word-for-word approach. The phrase ‘Nabi Nuh’ was translated into ‘Prophet Nuh’ and phrase ‘merasa sedih dan tak berdaya’ was translated ‘into felt sad and helpless’, which is the direct meaning of the words in these phrases. From the examples above, the translation was done word-for-word. The translator strives to maintain the exact meaning of each word or phrase in both texts as closely as possible. The goal is to maintain the literal sense without causing significant changes to the structure as well as ensuring that the translation remains faithful. Volf (2020) stated that literal translation involves translating text word-for-word to ensure that the meaning is clear and avoids any potential misunderstandings.

Amplification

Table 8

Example 1 of amplification technique; data 10

Indonesian Text	English Text	Translation technique
<i>Mereka selalu mengejek Nabi Nuh sebagai pembobong.</i>	They always mocking him. They thought Prophet Nuh was a big liar.	Amplification

Table 8 contains religious terms in the category of personage, name of person, which represented by phrase 'Nabi Nuh' (Prophet Nuh). The data above is rendered by using amplification technique. It can be seen in the Indonesian text, literally, it is said that '*mereka selalu mengejek Nabi Nuh sebagai pembobong*' ('they always mocking Prophet Nuh as a liar'). However, in the English text, it is made into two sentences; 'they always mocking him' and 'they thought Prophet Noah was a big liar'. The amplification provides explicit context about the infidel's view of the Prophet Nuh. They did not only mock him but also thought that the Prophet Nuh was a great liar.

Table 9

Example 2 of amplification technique; data 40

Indonesian Text	English Text	Translation technique
<i>Mereka pun semakin taat untuk menyembah Allah.</i>	They became more loyal to worship Allah, the Only God.	Amplification

Table 9 contains religious terms in the category personage; personal pronoun, and the category the owner of religion. The phrase 'they' is the personage category which refers to the followers of Prophet Nuh. furthermore, the owner of God category is represented in the phrase 'Allah'. The data above is rendered by using amplification technique which adds paraphrase the text in the target language (English text). It can be seen that the phrase 'the only God' is the result of a paraphrase that affirms the phrase Allah as the only god worthy of worship. The two examples above were translated by paraphrasing the information in the Indonesian text to be deeper and broader in the English text. This is in line with [Setiawan \(2021\)](#) who stated that amplification is a method used to present information that is not explicitly stated in the source language. In other words, it involves translating through paraphrasing of the information implied in the source language.

Reduction

Table 10

Example 1 of reduction technique; data 3

Indonesian Text	English Text	Translation technique
<i>Tetapi mereka menolak dan tidak mau menyembah Allah.</i>	But they refused to worship Allah.	Reduction

Table 10 contains religious term in the category of personage; personal pronoun. It is served by phrase 'they' which refers to the people of Nuh. In addition, there is religious term of the category the owner of religion which is represented by the word 'Allah'. The data above is translated by using reduction technique. It can be seen that there is simplified information where the phrase '*tidak mau*' ('do not want') is omitted in the English text. In English, the word "refused" already includes the meaning of do not want to take action. Therefore, translating the phrase '*tidak mau*' is considered redundant.

Table 11

Example 2 of reduction technique; data 25

Indonesian Text	English Text	Translation technique
<i>Meskipun kapal besar dibuat di sebuah bukit yang sepi tetapi kaum Nabi Nuh yang kafir mengetahui apa yang dilakukan Nabi Nuh.</i>	Though the big ship was made on a very remote and quite hill, the infidels knew this.	Reduction

Table 11 contains religious terms represented by the word ‘Nabi Nuh’ in Indonesian text which is included in the category of religious personage, names of person. Also, the religious term represented in the phrase ‘the infidels’ which is employed as group of religion category. The data above is translated by using reduction technique. It can be seen that there is simplified information where the phrase ‘apa yang dilakukan Nabi Nuh’ is translated being ‘this’ and not ‘what is done by Nuh’. There are words that are reduced in the translation (English text) of the two examples above to condense the sentence without damaging the meaning contained in the source text (Indonesian text), so it can be mentioned that both examples used reduction technique. The reduction technique is a translation technique that presents the text in the target language more concisely without changing the meaning of the original text (Nopiyadi & Putri, 2023).

Translation quality of acceptability in sentences containing religious term

The assessment of translation quality in aspect of acceptability is based on the theory stated by Nababan et al. (2012) in their research entitled *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan*. In their study, there are 3 categories in translation acceptability, namely the Acceptable category with the score of 3 (the highest score), the Less Acceptable category with the score of 2, and the Unacceptable category with the score of 1.

Acceptable category

Table 12

Example 1 of acceptable category; data 1

Indonesian text	English text	Acceptability Score
<i>Nabi Nuh diutus Allah di tengah-tengah kaum yang menyembah berhala.</i>	Prophet Nuh was delegated by Allah to the people who worship idols.	3

Table 12 contains religious terms represented by the word ‘Prophet Nuh’ which is included in the category of religious personage; proper noun: name of people, and the word ‘Allah’ which is involved as the owner of religion category. The English text as a translation in the example above is in the form of passive sentences and in the form of simple past tense. The passive sentence structure is correct by applying the formula subject (Prophet Nuh) + to be (was) + verb3 (delegated) + by + (Allah) pronoun. The use of simple past tense is also appropriate because the text contains event in the past. The translation is in the line with the norm and culture of the target language (English text) by maintaining Islamic culture in the mention of ‘Allah’ and the name of the Prophet; ‘Nuh’.

Table 13

Example 2 of acceptable category; data 22

Indonesian Text	English Text	Acceptability score
<i>Tak lama, Allah menyuruh Nabi Nuh membuat kapal besar di sebuah bukit.</i>	Soon, Allah told Prophet Nuh to make a big ship on a hill.	3

Table 13 contains religious terms represented by the word ‘Prophet Nuh’ which is included in the category of religious personage; proper noun: name of people, and the word ‘Allah’ which is involved as the owner of religion category. As for the translation acceptability, the translation feels natural and adherents the structure and grammatical rules in the target language (English text). It can be seen that the sentence is in the simple past tense as the text is a narrative which tells about event in the past. The verb phrase ‘told’ is a sign that the sentence is in simple past form. The structure is also well arranged in the form of active sentences; subject (Allah) + predicate (told) + object (Prophet Nuh) + complement (to make a big ship on a hill). So, it is given the highest score which means that the translation is acceptable. The translation also is in the line with the norm and culture of the target language (English text) by maintaining Islamic culture in the mention of ‘Allah’ and the name of the Prophet; ‘Nuh’. The two examples have been translated well using common terms and adhering to the grammar rules or structure in the target language (English text) appropriately. So, it is given the higher score of translation acceptability quality. A translation that has a high acceptability value means that the translation is natural without a rigid impression. In addition, the translation is also in accordance with the grammatical rules that apply in the target language (Irawati & Islam, 2023).

Less acceptable category

Table 14

Example 1 of less acceptable category; data 28

Indonesian Text	English Text	Acceptability Score
<i>Tetapi, Nabi Nuh dan pengikutnya terus bekerja menyelesaikan kapal besarnya.</i>	But this did not make Prophet Nuh and his followers stopped making the big ship.	2

Table 14 contains religious terms represented by the word ‘Prophet Nuh’ which is included in the category of religious personage, names of person. Generally, the translation is quite natural, but there is a little problem in the sentence structure which in the Indonesian text there is a comma marks after the word ‘Tapi’ while in the English text there is no comma mark after the word ‘But’. Furthermore, there is a little problem in the use of term which is the word ‘But’ as a translation of the word ‘Tapi’ is not quite right to be used at the beginning of the sentence. The equivalent of the word ‘Tapi’ at the beginning of the sentence in English is ‘However’.

Table 15

Example 2 of less acceptable category; data 10

Indonesian Text	English Text	Acceptability Score
<i>Mereka selalu mengejek Nabi Nuh sebagai pembobong.</i>	They always mocking him. They thought Prophet Nuh was a big liar.	2

Table 15 contains religious terms represented by the word ‘Prophet Nuh’ and ‘they’ (religious group; paganism) which is included in the category of religious personage, names of person. As for the translation acceptability, the target language (English text) has used common term. However, there is a minor slight of grammar error in the sentence ‘They always mocking him’. It should add a to be (were) after the subject ‘they’ because it is the kind of past continuous tense. Furthermore, there is the change of the structure which in the Indonesian text, it is one sentence while in the English text it becomes two sentences. In general, the translation texts (English text) of the two examples above feel natural and use terms that are familiar to the reader of the target language text. However, there are minor errors in terms of structure, so the quality of translation is less acceptable. This is in the line with Harjanti (2020) who stated that translation is considered less acceptable refers to the fact that the translation is natural and uses the appropriate structure of the target language. However, there are still minor errors related to the improper use of certain terms or errors in grammatical aspects.

Final score

Table 16

Sum of translation quality of acceptability aspect

No	The Acceptability	Score	Frequency	Total
1.	Acceptable	3	30	90
2.	Less Acceptable	2	10	20
3.	Unacceptable	1	0	
Sum Total				110

Table 16 shows the total amount of acceptability from the data that have been analyzed. The acceptable category, which has value of 3, found in 30 data. So, total value for acceptable category is 90. Besides, 10 data were categorized as less acceptable with a value of 2 which means the total is 20. Furthermore, the unacceptable category was not found in this research. Based on that, the sum total of the translation acceptability is 110.

Table 17

Final score of translation quality of acceptability aspect

Average Score	Weight Rationalization	Average of total weighting	Final score	Quality
$110 : 40 = 2,75$	$2,75 \times 2 = 5,5$	$5,5 : 2 = 2,75$	2,75	Acceptable

Table 17 shows the conclusion of the quality of translation acceptability in sentences containing religious term in book entitled Prophet Nuh. It can be seen that the final results of the calculation show that the translation is acceptable with the score of 2,75 which was obtained by determining the average score first. The average score was gained by dividing the total sum (110) by the amount of data used (40). Then, the assessment continued by multiplying the average score by the rationalization weight. The weight of rationalization in the aspect of acceptability has a value of 2 which is taken based on the conformity of grammar in translation. The result of the rationalization weight assessment was then divided by the total weighting to determine the final score of the translation quality. In this research, the total weighting is 2 based on the assessment that is only carried out in the aspect of acceptability which is valued of 2 out of a total of 3 aspects; accuracy is valued 3, and readability is 1. Ultimately, the total score obtained is 2,75 which shows that the translation is acceptable because the value is exceeded than 2 as the weight of less acceptable category.

CONCLUSION

This research aims to find types of translation technique and the translation quality of acceptability aspect in the sentences containing religious terms in bilingual book entitled *Prophet Nuh* by Rahimsyah (2022). The research shows that there are 5 translation techniques used in sentences containing religious terms namely established equivalent, modulation, literal translation, amplification, and reduction. Established equivalent which related to translation technique based on daily use or dictionary equivalent found in 5 data which is the same frequency with modulation that related to the shift perspective technique. Amplification, a paraphrase technique, found in 8 data. While reduction, which is the information diminution technique found in 3 data. The dominant technique used in that translation is literal translation, a word for word translation technique, which is found in 19 data. This is because the text in the book has simple structure and vocabularies which already equivalent with the target language, so there is no need to change many aspects of the language to convey the message clearly.

In terms of translation quality assessment of acceptability aspect, the calculation of the quality score shows that the translation is acceptable, where the translation uses familiar terms in the target language and simply follows the grammar rules of the target. The implication of the results of this

study is that it is important for translators to improve their skills in applying effective translation techniques, as well as pay attention to the acceptability of reader.

This research is limited by only examining only one single book and just explored the quality of translation in terms of acceptability and limiting research to sentences that contain religious terms. For further research, it is recommended to expand the discussion of translation quality at the level of accuracy and readability and use multiple religious texts. In addition, it is suggested that research can explore translation techniques in certain types of texts such as literary texts or other texts. In terms of theory and practice, this research contributes to a broader understanding of translation techniques and translation quality in terms of acceptability. The findings in this study can be used as a reference for students, teachers, and translators to improve the quality of translation

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The authors of the manuscript affirm that they have no conflicting interests.

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