

## Exploring the correlation between translation methods and quality in Mandarin-Indonesian: A case study

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### ABSTRACT

This study examines how approaches affect the quality of translating the Mandarin children's narrative "对小虎的称赞" into Indonesian. This study examines how approaches affect translation quality. This study investigates how approaches affect Mandarin-to-Indonesian children's story translation quality, unlike earlier studies. This study uses qualitative research. This study found that the most common method of translating source data into the target language was literal translation. 87.70% of the data underwent literal translation, exhibiting average readability, accuracy, and acceptability. The average readability, correctness, and acceptability of semantic translation, 3.45% of total data, was good. Free translation comprised 49 cases (5.63% of total data) with worse readability, accuracy, and acceptability. We applied communicative translation to 0.92% of the data, which was readable, accurate, and acceptable. Faithful translation had 13 occurrences (1.49% of total data) of illegible, inaccurate, and poor translation. We adapted 0.57% of the data with legible, accurate, and acceptable translations. According to these data, translation method choice strongly impacts translation quality.



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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Language plays an essential role in the life of a state, especially in this era of rapid globalization and cultural exchanges (Akhidna & Endrayanto, 2022). However, language differences can hinder effective communication between individuals or communities because language is arbitrary (Hasyim et al., 2021; Ferdian Nugraha, 2022). This idea is supported by the statement of Sari Septiani (2020), who explained that language is an arbitrary system of sound symbols that vary between individuals. Thus, translators are crucial in facilitating communication between countries (Sugito & Wibisono, 2021).

Translation plays a crucial role in this era. It involves transferring the source language into the target language. Equivalence is the main focus during translation, ensuring readers or listeners comprehend the message well. According to Ardi (2018), translation aims to ensure that the message conveyed by the speaker is received effectively. Molina and Albir (2002) divide translation techniques into five characteristics: affecting the result, comparison to the source language, operating at the micro level, adaptation to a specific context, and functional.

The translation is carried out on a solid foundation, relying on the mastery and comprehension of both the linguistic and extralinguistic aspects of the source language and target language. Given the disparity between the source and target languages, the linguistic aspect is particularly crucial. This is evident in the usage of terms in the source language, which may differ significantly from their usage in the target language, reflecting the cultural diversity within the community.

Using translation methods is fundamental in guiding translators towards effective translation writing. This facilitates the alignment of chosen equivalents with the target language, thereby assisting translators in ensuring the coherence of their work (Ambarastuti, 2018). Moreover, employing these translation methods leads to the production of well-received translations by the target language readers. The classification of these methods includes word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, idiomatic translation, communicative translation, free translation, and adaptation translation (Newmark, 1988).

In the realm of translation, producing high-quality translations necessitates an evaluation of translation quality, encompassing methods to assess accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Sofie & Ayuningtias, 2023). Translation quality manifests in accuracy, acceptability, and readability, allowing for the effective transmission of the source language (SL) message to the target language (TL) (Afriani, 2023). Accuracy is contingent upon the equivalence of meaning between the source language of the translation's usages, acceptability is predicated on TL language norms, and readability

is paramount for ensuring ease of comprehension for the target audience. Consequently, translation quality is underpinned by these three pivotal elements."

The quality of a translation is influenced by its accuracy, acceptability, and readability. These factors hold particular importance in the translation of literary works. Literary translations are designed to convey the messages and themes present in a piece of literature to a global audience and to offer enlightenment to readers (Jayantini et al., 2019). In literary translation, the focus extends beyond conveying meaning to embracing the aesthetic aspect (Hariyanto, 2019). This aligns with the perspective of Nababan (in Fitriana, 2013), who views translation as a process that involves transferring messages between languages and considering the content and form of language in scientific and literary contexts. Consequently, attention to beauty is an essential consideration in literary translation.

The study's analysis is divided into two main parts. First, the analysis aims to identify the translation method used, following the approach proposed by Newmark. Second, it seeks to assess the quality of the translation using Nababan's theory of translation quality with some adaptations. The author will evaluate the method and quality of the translation produced by students in their translation of the Chinese manuscript of the children's story titled "对小虎的称赞," published by PT Elex Media Komputindo. The reason for selecting this specific children's story is that no prior research has used it as the object of study to analyze the correlation between the method and the quality of student translations. Furthermore, the story's script contains sufficiently complex content to gauge the level of translation quality students achieve. Following Sari & Gusthini (2023), children's stories offer numerous advantages, facilitating the development of children's language, social skills, personality, and cognitive abilities. Consequently, the translation of children's stories warrants significant attention and presents an intriguing area for research.

In addition to the explanation mentioned above, there is still limited research on the correlation between translation methods and the quality of student-produced translations. Although research on translation methods has been conducted previously, such as the 2022 research by Margono and Delijar, delves into translation methods for game descriptions. The study evaluates the Newmark translation theory and identifies two methods: 18 instances were translated using the free translation method, while seven were translated using the communicative translation method. The research reaffirms the enduring significance of the Newmark theory for text analysis. However, it is crucial to note that the study exclusively analyses translation methods.

In 2017, Sutantohadi researched translation quality, titled "Analisis Kualitas Terjemahan Artikel Media oleh Mahasiswa Prodi D-3 Bahasa Inggris Politeknik" utilizing

the Content Analysis theory from Spradley. The study aimed to evaluate the accuracy and acceptance of translations by students in the D-3 English study program at the Madiun State Polytechnic. Out of 105 translations examined, 66 were accurate, 21 were inaccurately translated, and 18 had significant inaccuracies. Regarding acceptance, 73 translations were well-received, 20 had lower acceptance, and 12 were not accepted. This research only analyzes the quality of the translation.

In addition, research conducted by Pascarina & Subuhi (2023) focuses on the quality of sentence translation. Their study, titled "Kualitas Terjemahan Kalimat Opini oleh Mahasiswa" aims to assess the general quality of translation by D3 English fifth-semester students. The research analyzes data collected from opinion sentences translated by students enrolled in the Translation Indonesian- English for Specific Purpose course. The data consists of opinion sentences in the source language (Indonesian) as the source text and their translations into English as the target text. This research only analyzes translation quality without considering the correlation between translation quality and the translation method used.

From the research conducted by Sutantohadi in 2017 and the research undertaken by Pascarina & Subuhi in 2023, it can be seen that the translation quality carried out by students remains an exciting topic to be investigated. However, from both of these studies, only the analysis related to the quality of translations produced by students was examined.

Based on the explanation above, it is evident that research examining the relationship between methods and the quality of translations of the Mandarin children's story titled "对小虎的称赞" into Indonesian has not yet been conducted. Therefore, this issue is worthy of investigation. This research is important to conduct with the aim of serving as an evaluation material related to the quality of translations produced by students of Chinese Literature at Brawijaya University. In addition, this research can also serve as a foundation for improving translation skills, thereby enhancing the overall quality of translations. Consequently, this study can provide a basis for joint evaluation to make learning more effective. This research is beneficial as a foundation for translation by employing appropriate translation methods to produce high-quality translations. This study aims to explain the relationship between the methods and the quality of translations of children's stories from Mandarin to Indonesian.

## **II. METHOD**

The study commences with collecting qualitative data to investigate the translation methods used by Chinese Literature students at Brawijaya University. This is achieved by distributing test sheets containing children's story texts for translation. The research used a data collection technique involving test sheets administered to Chinese Literature

students at Brawijaya University. These test sheets contained children's story texts in Mandarin, translated into Indonesian by the students. A total of 15 students participated in the test, which involved translating 58 sentences. 15 students are active students of Chinese Literature at Brawijaya University, while the 58 sentences were obtained based on the total number of sentences in the research objects. The resulting translation were assessed by an expert fluent in Indonesia and Mandarin, holding a Certification in Mandarin HSK 6, and specializing in translation. The evaluation of the translation quality was conducted in two stages.

In this research, the data analysis method involves three activity stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The data reduction process entails extracting information from the questionnaires conducted among the students of Chinese Literature at the University of Brawijaya to obtain translated documents of children's stories from Mandarin to Indonesian. All the collected data will be condensed to obtain information related to the translation methods used by Chinese literature students at the University of Brawijaya in translating children's texts from Mandarin to Indonesian. The data will be analyzed based on the translation method theory by Newmark and the translation quality theory proposed by Nababan, which has been adjusted to the research subject as follows:

Table 1. Translation accuracy assessment instrument

No	Section	Rating	Note
1	The translation preserves the essence of figurative language and literary beauty while accurately conveying the meaning from the source language to the target language without distortion.	3	accurate
2	Most word meanings, figurative language, phrases, clauses, sentences, and language texts are accurately conveyed in the target language. Nevertheless, some distortions in meaning or errors in translation might still occur, leading to double meanings or omissions that compromise the integrity of the message.	2	less accurate
3	The meaning of words, figurative language, phrases, clauses, sentences, or technical language from the source language is inaccurately transferred or omitted in the target language.	1	not accurate

Table 2. Translation acceptability assessment instrument

No	Section	Rating	Note
1	The translation should be beautiful and natural, using familiar technical terms and adhering to Indonesian language and literature rules.	3	acceptable
2	Translation often feels natural, but issues can arise with technical terms or minor grammatical errors.	2	less acceptable
3	The translation feels unnatural and seems like a translation work. The technical terms used are uncommon and unfamiliar to the reader, and the phrases, clauses, and sentences used do not follow the norms of the Indonesian language.	1	not acceptable

Table 3. Translation readability assessment instrument

No	Section	Rating	Note
1	Readers can easily understand terms, figurative expressions, phrases, clauses, sentences, or translated texts.	3	high readability
2	The translations are generally understandable by the reader; however, certain parts require reading more than once to be understood.	2	medium readability
3	The translation is difficult for the reader	1	low readability

### **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This section will analyze the translation techniques employed by Chinese literature students at Brawijaya University, the resulting translation quality, and the correlation between the methods used and the translation quality achieved by these students.

#### **Translation Method of Chinese Literature Students at Brawijaya University**

This section elaborates on the translation methods employed by Chinese Literature students at Brawijaya University when analyzing Mandarin children's stories. Translation methods encompass a series of activities in the translation process aimed at producing a translation that adheres to the principles of equivalence in both the source and target languages. Through the researcher's analysis using Newmark's translation theory (2012). The data related to the translation methods employed by students was obtained:

Table 4. Translation methods

No	Translation methods	Total Data	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	763	87.70%
2.	Semantic Translation	30	3.45%
3.	Free Translation	49	5.63%
4.	Communicative Translation	8	0.92%
5.	Word-for-word Translation	0	0%
6.	Faithful Translation	13	1.49%
7.	Adaptation Translation	5	0.57%
8.	Idiomatic Translation	0	0%
9.	Translation error	2	0.23%
	Total	870	100%

According to the table, the most commonly used translation method by students is the literal translation method, representing 87.70% of the translation results. Following closely is free translation, accounting for 5.63% of the translation results, then semantic translation with 3.45%, faithful translation with 1.49%, communicative translation method with 0.92%, adaptation translation with 0.57%, and untranslated data with 0.23% of the translation results.

#### *Literal translation*

The Literal Translation method is the most commonly used method by all respondents in translating source texts, with 87.70% of the translation results using this method. This type of translation is oriented towards the source language. Below is an example of the analysis of the translation method as elaborated by the researcher:

ST: 它想被朋友们称赞 (*Tā xiǎng bèi péngyǒumen chēngzàn.*)

TL: Dia ingin dipuji oleh teman-temannya.

Based on the explanation above, it is evident that the literal translation method is used. The source text is translated into the target language literally, with adjustments for grammar that are equivalent to the target language. In translating the data, students are oriented towards the source language using lexical equivalence.

#### *Free Translation*

SL: 这个早上在樱桃坡顶看到了热闹

(*Zhègè zǎoshang zài yīngtáo pō dǐng kàn dào le rènao*)

TL: Terlihat keramaian dibawah teduh pohon sakura di pagi hari

The provided example is a sentence translated using a free translation method. This can be seen in the translation of "在樱桃坡顶" to "di bawah teduh pohon sakura." There is

a reproduction of the sentence content where the original text "di bawah bukit ceri" is reproduced in the target text as "di bawah teduh pohon sakura." The free translation method focuses on conveying meaning and information oriented towards the target language (Andriani et al., 2019). Consequently, the source and target languages have several differences in meaning.

### *Communicative Translation*

Communicative translation emphasizes contextual message delivery. As a result, target language readers can quickly grasp the meaning of the translated text. In this research, 0.92% of the data used the communicative translation method.

SL: 灵巧马开始反对说, "小虎, 我们不喜欢你这样领导这个工程的方式

(*Língqiǎo mǎ kāishǐ fǎnduì shuō, "xiǎohǔ, wǒmen bù xǐhuān nǐ zhèyàng lǐngdǎo zhège gōngchéng de fāngshì.*)

TL: Kuda yang lincah (berkekuatan) mulai menolak dan berkata " Kita tidak suka kamu memimpin program dengan gaya seperti ini".

The communicative translation method was applied in the above example. The phrase "灵巧吗" was translated as "kuda yang lincah (berkekuatan)." Further elaboration was provided for the source language using words in parentheses. This translation method emphasizes the communicative effect by aiming to produce an impact that closely resembles the impact on the reader in the source language (Mukminin et al., 2024). Providing explanations or additional information in the translation of terms is closely related to the flexibility of communicative translation.

### *Semantic Translation*

SL : 不知不觉一个星期已过去了 (*Bùzhī bù jué yīgè xīngqī yǐ guòqùle*)

TL : Tanpa sadar satu minggu telah di lewati

The example above demonstrates the use of semantic translation. This is evident in the translation of 不知不觉, which is rendered as "tanpa sadar." Upon closer examination, 不知 can be interpreted as "tidak tahu" and 不觉 carries the meaning of "tanpa sadar." There is a compromise of meaning in the translation. Still, it remains within reasonable bounds and does not alter the essence of the sentence (Syarofi & Nugraha, 2024). When compared to literal translation, semantic translation feels more flexible and natural.

### *Faithful Translation*

SL: 这个早上在樱桃坡顶看到了热闹

(*Zhège zǎoshang zài yīngtáo pō dǐng kàn dào le rè nào*)

TL: Pagi ini di puncak lereng ceri terlihat hidup



The usage of the faithful translation method is evident in the example above. The term 热闹 is faithfully translated as "Hidup". The translator preserves the contextual meaning from the source language. The faithful translation method adheres closely to the context (Zulmi & Amri, 2024). However, there are still some deviations related to grammar and diction, and translating feels less natural.

### *Adaptive Translation*

SL: 它们津津有味的吃小样做的红萝卜，菜豆和蛋馅儿的土豆馅饼

(*Tāmen jīnjīnyǒuwèi de chī xiǎoyàng zuò de hóng luóbo, càidòu hé dàn xiàn er de tǔdòu xiàn bǐng.*)

TL :Mereka menikmati santapan pastel wortel, kacang merah, dan isi telur yang dibuat oleh domba kecil.

The example above utilizes the method of adaptation translation. This is evident in the translation of 土豆馅饼, which is rendered as "Pastel." In the source language, 土豆馅饼 refers to potato pie. However, through adaptation within the target language and culture, it is translated as "pastel." The adaptation translation method is a translation approach that achieves proximity to the target language, although it is translated freely (Anggini, 2024). Nevertheless, certain elements must not be lost when employing this method, including the theme, characters, or plot based on the source language (Zewitra et al., 2023). Thus, the adaptation translation method is highly suitable for translating literary works.

## **The Quality of Translations of Chinese Literature Students**

This sub-chapter aims to address the issue regarding the translation quality of Chinese Literature students at Brawijaya University. The quality of translated children's stories is assessed based on three aspects: readability, accuracy, and acceptability. Expert evaluations have resulted in positive assessments of translation quality in terms of accuracy, readability, and acceptability. Subsequently, the average scores are calculated and summarized below, the quality of student translations is described, considering readability, accuracy, and acceptability.

### *Translation accuracy*

Table 5. Average translation accuracy aspect

No	Readability	Average (%)
1	Accurate	84.86
2	Less accurate	9.17
3	Not accurate	5.9
Total		100

From the 15 research subjects, the data reveals that 84.86% of the translations adhere to accurate criteria, 91.7% correspond to less accurate criteria, and 59.7% reflect inaccurate criteria. The data analysis indicates that most of the source language texts are translated accurately. However, it is noteworthy that a significant portion of the translations exhibit less accurate criteria, while only a tiny proportion are categorized as inaccurate. This underscores the importance of considering the translation quality aspect of accuracy.

*a. Accurate*

SL: 这个早上在樱桃坡顶看到了热闹 (Zhège zǎoshang zài yīngtáo pō dǐng kàn dào le rè nào)  
TL: Pagi ini di puncak bukit ceri terlihat ramai

The translation above received a score of 3 for accurate instrumentation or accurate translation results. The meaning of the source language (SL) text was correctly translated into the target language (TL) without any loss of meaning. A translation is considered accurate if the meaning of a term, style of language, combination of words, clause, sentence, or SL text is conveyed accurately without compromising the beauty of the text and without any change in meaning.

*b. Less Accurate*

SL: 这个早上在樱桃坡顶看到了热闹 (Zhège zǎoshang zài yīngtáo pō dǐng kàn dào le rè nào)  
TL: Pagi ini di lereng atas Ying Tao terlihat sangat ramai

The above translation received a score of 2 in terms of accuracy, meaning that most of the content from the source text has been accurately transferred into the target language. However, there are still some distortions in meaning.

*c. Not Accurate*

SL: 这个早上在樱桃坡顶看到了热闹  
(Zhège zǎoshang zài yīngtáo pō dǐng kàn dào le rè nào)  
TL: Pagi ini aku melihat banyak cherry di atas

The aforementioned translation received a 1 in terms of accuracy, indicating its lack of precision. The translated text exhibits alterations in meaning when compared to the source language. These inaccuracies stem from significant changes in words, expressions, idioms, and style, ultimately disrupting the intended message. Additionally, discrepancies in meaning and a lack of aesthetic elements further contribute to the inadequacy of the translation. Inaccuracies, as defined by this context, encompass alterations in word meaning, language style, word combinations, clauses, sentences, and overall structural integrity during the transfer from the source to the target language.

*Translation Acceptability*

Table 6. Average Translation Acceptability Aspect

No	Readability	Average (%)
1	Acceptable	85.86
2	Less acceptable	8.05
3	Not acceptable	6.09
Total		100

Out of 15 research subjects, the average score for accepted translations is 85.86%, for less accepted translations is 8.05%, and for translations that are not accepted is 6.09%. Overall, the source language text is acceptable when translated. However, there is still a small number of less accepted translations and a few translations that are not accepted using the instrument. This explains the quality level of translation acceptability.

*a. Acceptable*

SL: 这个早上在樱桃坡顶看到了热闹 (Zhègè zǎoshang zài yīngtáo pō dǐng kàn dào le rè nào)

TL: Pagi ini di puncak bukit ceri terlihat ramai

The translation received a score of 3, indicating acceptability due to naturalness and adherence to the rules of the target language. It is considered acceptable because of its beauty, naturalness, and common use of figurative language, which is familiar to readers and adheres to the norms of Indonesian literary language.

*b. Less Acceptable*

SL: 这个早上在樱桃坡顶看到了热闹 (Zhègè zǎoshang zài yīngtáo pō dǐng kàn dào le rè nào)

TL: Pagi ini di lereng atas Ying Tao terlihat sangat ramai

The translation has received a score of 2 for acceptability, indicating less satisfactory results. While the overall translation appears natural, there are some issues when translating terms from the source to the target language. A translation is considered less acceptable if it does not sound natural. However, there are slight problems with idiomatic expressions and some grammar errors.

*c. Not Acceptable*

SL: 这个早上在樱桃坡顶看到了热闹 (Zhègè zǎoshang zài yīngtáo pō dǐng kàn dào le rè nào)

TL: Pagi ini aku melihat banyak cherry di atas

The translation received a score of 1, indicating its unacceptability as it does not adhere to the norms of the target language. It lacks figurative language, feels stiff, and may contain literal translations. Additionally, the phrases, clauses, and sentences used do not conform to the rules of Indonesian literary language.

## Translation Readability

Table 7. Average Translation Quality Readability Aspect

No	Readability	Average (%)
1	High readability	90.57
2	Medium readability	4.37
3	Low readability	5.06
Total		100

From 15 research subjects, an average score of 9057% for readable translations, 437% for less readable translations, and 506% for unreadable translations. From the data classified as easy to read, less readable, and unreadable, it can be said that, in general, most of the source language texts are translated in a readable form. However, some data is less readable and a small portion is translated as unreadable. The following is an explanation of translation quality in terms of readability.

### a. High Readability

SL: 这个早上在樱桃坡顶看到了热闹  
(Zhègè zǎoshang zài yīngtáo pō dǐng kàn dào le rè nào)  
TL: Pagi ini di puncak bukit ceri terlihat ramai

The translation above received a score of 3 in readability, indicating that the translated result has a high level of readability. The translated text can be easily understood by the reader. A translation is considered to have a high level of readability if its words, and language style, expressions, clauses, sentences, or text are beautiful and easily comprehensible to the reader.

### b. Medium Readability

SL: 这个早上在樱桃坡顶看到了热闹  
(Zhègè zǎoshang zài yīngtáo pō dǐng kàn dào le rè nào)  
TL: Pagi ini di lereng atas Ying Tao terlihat sangat ramai

The translation above received a score of 2, thus it is categorized as having a moderate level of readability. Overall, the translation can be understood well. However, some parts require multiple readings to grasp the linguistic elements of the target language. A translation is considered to have moderate readability if the reader can understand it, but certain parts need to be read more than once to comprehend the language features of the translated text.

### c. Low Readability

SL: 这个早上在樱桃坡顶看到了热闹  
(Zhègè zǎoshang zài yīngtáo pō dǐng kàn dào le rè nào)  
TL: Pagi ini aku melihat banyak cherry di atas

The translation above received a score of 1 in the readability aspect or has a low readability level. The resulting translation is difficult for readers to understand. Translation has a low readability level if it is hard for readers to comprehend. Here is the data on translation quality based on the readability level.

### **The Correlation between Methods and the Quality of Translating Children's Story Manuscripts**

This sub-chapter discusses the correlation between methods and the quality of the translation of children's story manuscripts by Chinese Literature students at Brawijaya University.

The analysis results above can be presented in the method of translation having an impact on translation quality. Based on the findings from the research, there were 870 source data, with 84.83% accurate quality, 23% less accurate, and 5.98% inaccurate. In the next instrument, which is acceptability, 85.86% were acceptable, 8.26% less acceptable, and 5.98% not acceptable. Furthermore, in terms of readability, 90.57% met the criteria for readability, 4.37% had less readable criteria, and 5.06% were of poor quality in terms of readability.

Table 8. Correlation between Methods and the Quality

Source Text	Target Text	Method	Quality		
			Accuracy	Readability	Acceptability
这个・ 上在櫻 桃坡頂 看到了 熱鬧	Pagi ini aku melihat banyak cherry di atas	Free translation	1	1	1
	Pagi ini saya melihat keramaian di atas puncak bukit cherry.	Lateral translation	3	3	3
	Pagi ini di bagian Cherry terlihat hidup (ramai).	Faithful translation	1	1	1

According to the information provided in the table, it is clear that the translation method significantly impacts the quality of the resulting translation. The table identifies three different translation methods: free, literal, and faithful. The table shows that translations produced using the free translation method have low accuracy, readability, and acceptability levels. Conversely, translations done using the faithful translation method show lower readability, accuracy, and acceptability levels. Lastly, translations are conducted using the literal translation method results in good-quality translations.

The most commonly used method for translating source data into the target language is the literal translation method, accounting for 87.70% of the overall data analyzed. This method produces translations of average quality that are readable, accurate, and acceptable. The semantic translation method represents 34.5% of the overall analysis results, with good translation quality and average readability, accuracy, and acceptability. Free translation method constitutes 56.3% of the data but results in translations of lower quality in terms of readability, accuracy, and acceptability. The communicative translation method is used in 9.2% of cases and produces readable, accurate, and acceptable translations. Lastly, the faithful translation method accounts for 14.9% of the data and yields unreadable, inaccurate, and unacceptable translations.

The study's results show that literal, communicative, semantic, and adaptive translation methods significantly improve translation accuracy. This is supported by the high quality of the translation results based on the presented instruments. Furthermore, accuracy and readability issues are linked to students with insufficient language proficiency and knowledge of rules. This is evident in the translation data, as some sentences are still challenging to understand due to poor word choices and inappropriate use of phrases.

The suitable translation methods for translating children's story texts are the literal, semantic, and free translation methods. This is proven by the translation results that have high readability, accuracy, and acceptability. Therefore, this translation method is very appropriate to use for translating children's story texts.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

Based on the research objectives outlined above, the research data was subsequently collected and analyzed. Based on the results of the data analysis conducted translation methods influence the quality of translation. Based on data analysis, it can be concluded that students who use literal, semantic, and free translation methods produce translations of high quality. Furthermore, factor contributing to inaccuracy in the translation are due to students' limited understanding of literary concepts in both the source and target languages, resulting in some translations being difficult to comprehend. Difficulty in understanding translated texts arises from the use of inappropriate word choices and uncommon phrases for readers.

The most suitable translation methods for translating children's story texts are literal, semantic, and free translation. This is supported by the translation results, which have high readability, accuracy, and acceptability. Therefore, these translation methods are appropriate for translating children's story texts.

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