



Translation Techniques Applied in Relay Translation of Javanese Prohibition Advice

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Abstract

This study aims at exploring the translation techniques (TTs) applied by translators either in the mediated text (MT) or in the target text (TT) and their impact on translation quality (TQ). Data were collected through Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The results showcase that the translator applied TTs such as established equivalent, explicitation, modulation, implicitation, paraphrase, transposition, addition, discursive creation, compensation, reduction, pure borrowing, particularization, and variation either in MT or TT translations. TTs applied have contributed to TQ, such as reduction and discursive creation in TT, and they produced less accurate translation. Discursive creation also had an impact on inaccurate translation in TT and less accurate in MT. Pure borrowing had an impact on less acceptable and medium readable of MT translation. The addition technique produced an accurate message, but it can impact on less acceptable in MT. Meanwhile, the variation technique produced less acceptable translation. TTs such as established equivalent, explicitation, modulation, implicitation, transposition, addition, paraphrase, particularization, and compensation, contributed to the accuracy, acceptability and readability of translation. It can be concluded that TTs applied by the translator determine the TQ either in MT or in TT. Translators should apply TTs to do a good translation.

Keywords: relay translation; Javanese prohibitions; translation techniques; translation quality.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Javanese prohibition is a verbal art of culture and tradition that is unique and still being preserved by the Javanese people until now (Samingin & Asmara, 2016). As a tradition, Javanese prohibition has either moral values or local wisdom. The purpose of prohibitions is intended to prohibit people from doing something. In the Javanese culture, numerous prohibition forms can be identified. One of the interesting Javanese prohibition markers to explore is the use of 'aja' (do not). 'aja' is an adverbial marker in a prohibition for people not to do something. For Javanese people—mainly parents, the prohibitions are used to remind something for children, teenage, and adults. The prohibitions use 'aja' consists of advices of norms and ethics. It is also uses as a guidance in doing everything and good attitude in daily life.

The author found Javanese prohibitions in a book titled "*Butir-Butir Budaya Jawa*" (Grains of Javanese Culture). The book was arranged by Soeharto—the second President of the Republic of Indonesia. The book consists of local wisdom in the form of Javanese culture. He compiled the book as guidance for life for the Javanese people in Indonesia. One of the main chapters in that book is *wewaler* (prohibitions). Surprisingly, the prohibition sentences are displayed in various languages in the form of relay translation (RT). RT is identified when the author found that Javanese prohibitions as Source Text (ST) were translated into English as Target Text (TT) via the Indonesian language as Mediated Text (MT).

Translating prohibition has drawn great interest among researchers (Al-Saaidi et al., 2013; Omar, 2020). Al-Saaidi et al. (2013) investigated the speech act of prohibition as one of the essential communicative uses of language. They attempted to show how the speech act of prohibition can be used in both English and Arabic at various levels of analysis.

Omar (2020) focused on translating prohibition in Arabic poetic lines into English. Also substantial is his investigation of indirect meanings of prohibitive linguistics acts used in Arabic poetic lines. Hence, this present study tries to concentrate on analyzing the Javanese prohibitions. The previous studies involved the combination of two languages: Arabic and English. However, this present study involved the combination of three languages: Javanese, Indonesian, and English. Simply, the previous studies on translating prohibition were categorized as direct translation research, which involved a combination of only two languages. This present study is an indirect translation (also known as relay translation-RT), which involves three languages combination. The previous studies focused on the speech act of prohibition in English and Arabic and another on translating prohibition in Arabic poetic lines into English. However, this present study attempts to explore the RT of Javanese prohibitions.

Numerous researchers reported their research on RT (Boulogne, 2015; Dollerup, 2008; Gorlee, 2007; Hadley, 2017; Zaborov, 1963). English literature can be read in Russian since it was translated via French and German languages as mediated texts (Zaborov, 1963). Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace* was translated into French/German languages, then translated again into Dutch and Norwegian languages (Gorlee, 2007). Meanwhile, Dollerup (2008) reported RT of a book in Romanian language, which was translated into French, then translated again into Swedish. Other research on RT, Dostoyevsky's *Crime and Punishment*, was translated into Portuguese through French in 1990s (Boulogne, 2015). Hadley (2017) reported examples of RT. The first was classical poetry, which was translated from Chinese into Portuguese via French. The second was folklore from German into Japanese via English. The third was poetry from Persian into English via German.

The author found the gaps from previous studies: (1) from what it is seen from the previous research on translating prohibitions, this present study attempts to analyze the Javanese prohibitions; (2) as seen from RT in the previous studies, they did not explore the translation techniques (TTs) and their impact on translation quality (TQ), this present study analysis the TTs on RT and their impact on TQ; (3) from the language combination involved in the previous studies, this present study involved Javanese-Indonesian-English, which is Javanese prohibitions as ST, English as TT, and Indonesian language as MT. Analyzing the RT of Javanese prohibition, which focuses on prohibition types and meaning, modality used in prohibitions, TTs applied either in MT or TT, and their impact on TQ, and this present study is an original, unexplored, and unpublished research. From a geographical point of view, this present study is the first RT research conducted by authors in Indonesia.

To fill the existing gaps, the objective of this present study is to investigate the TTs applied by the translator in translating Javanese prohibitions either in MT or TT and their impact on TQ. The author presents one example of Javanese prohibition:

Example:

Aja golek mungsuh (ST) → *Jangan mencari musuh* (MT) → *You shall not seek enemies* (TT). (Hardiyanti, 1996).

The research question is set: what are the TTs applied by translators either in MT or TT, and their impact on translation quality?

2. METHODOLOGY

This present study adopts a qualitative approach to fulfill its aims. Numerous scholars have their own terminology to mention the concept of RT (Baker, 2018; Dollerup, 2008; Kavalir & Chudoba, 2020). RT is also known as ‘indirect translation’ (Arbain, 2020; Gunawan, 2019; Gunawan et al., 2022; Kavalir & Chudoba, 2020; Marin-Lacarta, 2017; Pięta, 2019), ‘second hand translation’ naarbain (Kavalir & Chudoba, 2020; Toury, 1995), ‘mediated translation’ (Kavalir & Chudoba, 2020; Pym, 1992), and ‘intermediary translation’ (Kavalir & Chudoba, 2020) Simply, from those various terminological concepts, RT (also known as indirect translation, mediated translation, second hand translation, or intermediary translation) is a translation of a translation.

Meanwhile, numerous scholars also have defined the meaning of prohibition (Kridalaksana, 2013; Omar, 2020) Prohibition means an utterance to prohibit; it is expressed in various forms, such as in the form of negative imperative sentence use ‘*jangan*’ (do not) (Kridalaksana, 2013). In line with (Kridalaksana, 2013), prohibition is a request for the hearer to stop doing a particular action in a negative form (Omar, 2020). Omar (2020) also mentioned that prohibition is a negative form implying the imperative, but it significantly differs from the imperative.

Prohibition requests the hearer not to do something or an action. The other scholars also formulated the definition of prohibition; prohibition means a directive speech act where the speaker prohibits the hearer from doing something (Omar, 2020), prohibition means prohibitive sentences are negative imperatives which usually begin with “do not”, then followed by a simple verb (Omar, 2020).

Prohibition is divided into two types: basic and non-basic prohibition. Basic prohibition means direct meaning, while non-basic prohibition means indirect meaning (Omar, 2020). Indirect meanings are advice, reproach, appeal, wish, regret and rebuke (Omar, 2020). The forms of prohibition modality can be used as follows: must not, may not, cannot, shall not, and have not got to (Al-Saaidi et al., 2013). Prohibitions in this present study, data are examined on the basis of Molina & Albir’s concept of TTs to find out which type of TTs is chosen in translating Javanese prohibitions either in MT or TT. Molina & Albir (2002) recommend eighteen of TTs as follows: (1) adaptation, (2) amplification, which includes addition, explicitation, and paraphrasing, (3) borrowing—classified into pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing (4) calque, (5) compensation, (6) description, (7) discursive creation, (8) established equivalent, (9) generalization, (10) linguistics amplification, (11) linguistics compression, (12) literal

translation, (13) modulation, (14) particularization, (15) reduction which includes implicitation and reduction, (16) substitution, (17) transposition, and (18) variation. After analyzing the TTs, then author analyzed their impact on TQ. Author used the assessment of TQ based on the concept of (Nababan et al., 2012).

This qualitative study has attempted to investigate the TTs applied by translator in translating Javanese prohibitions either in MT or TT and their impact on TQ. Data were 10 samples of Javanese prohibitions that not to be done by Javanese people. They were analysed qualitatively in relation to the TTs used either in MT or TT translations and their impact on the TQ. Author and 3 experts in the translation field discussed together to answer the research questions in this present study in a focus group discussion (FGD).

Data of this present study were gathered from *Wewaler* (prohibitions) section- taken from *Butir-Butir Budaya Jawa's Book*. Javanese prohibitions have been supplied with either Indonesian translation as MT or English translation as TT done by the translator. Both MT and TT translations have been analysed using multi-methods; Molina & Albir (2002) model of TTs and model of TQ assessment (Nababan et al., 2012).

By comparing the ST, MT and TT translations, the TTs used either in MT or TT were identified. By comparing ST with MT and TT translation, then matching them with the description of parameter of each indicator in TQ, the translation category and score of each item of data were identified. After that, the author and experts calculated the TQ average score of either MT or TT translations. The application of TTs and the results of the TQ average either in MT and TT determined the TQ of Javanese prohibitions.

The focus of this present study is to reach the aims of this study by analysing data used the mentioned multi-methods. All selected samples in this present study were analysed to gather the data of TTs used by translator either in MT or TT, and TTs effect on TQ. TTs results were identified by analysing both MT and TT translation.

Furthermore, TTs used and their impact on TQ were identified. Javanese prohibitions as a domain were analysed in a componential analysis to identify the relation between TTs and TQ as taxonomy analysis (Santosa, 2017).

3. FINDINGS

3.1 Translation techniques applied in translating Javanese prohibition and their impact on translation quality.

The distribution of TTs applied in translating Javanese prohibition advice either in MT or TT as seen below:

Table 1. Distribution of TTs (ST to MT)

TTs	Frequency	Percentage
Established Equivalent	496	86.26
Explicitation	35	6.08
Modulation	14	2.43
Implication	11	1.91
Transposition	7	1.21
Addition	6	1.04
Pure borrowing	2	0.34
Paraphrase	2	0.34
Discursive creation	1	0.17
Variation	1	0.17
Total	575	100

Table 2. Distribution of TTs (MT to TT)

TTs	Frequency	Percentage
Established Equivalent	239	53.58
Explicitation	116	26.00
Modulation	34	7.62
Paraphrase	22	4.93
Implication	15	3.36
Discursive creation	6	1.34
Transposition	5	1.12
Compensation	5	1.12
Reduction	3	0.67
Particularization	1	0.22
Total	446	100

Table 3: RT of Javanese prohibition samples

SN	Relay Translation of Javanese Prohibitions			TQS	
	ST	MT	TT	MT	TT
9	Aja sira nacad piyandeling liyan, jalaran durung mesthi yen piyandelira iku sing bener dhewe	Janganlah engkau mencela kepercayaan orang lain, sebab belum tentu kalau kepercayaanmu	You shall not criticize other's belief as yours may not be the best	3 3 3	3 3 3

		itu yang paling benar.			
10	Aja lali marang kebecikaning liyan	Jangan lupa akan kebaikan orang lain	You shall not forget Other's good deeds	3 3 3	3 3 3
13	Aja sira deksura, ngaku luwih pinter tinimbang sejene	Janganlah congkak, merasa lebih pandai dari yang lainnya.	You shall not be arrogant, pretending that you are smarter than others	3 3 3	3 3 3
18	Aja gawe serik atining liyan	Jangan menyakiti hati orang lain	You shall not hurt others in the hearth	3 3 3	3 3 3
20	Aja wani marang leluhur, jalaran leluhur iku kagolong bathara	Jangan berani terhadap leluhur, sebab leluhur itu tergolong bathara	You shall not defy your ancestors, as ancestors are gods	3 2 2	3 3 3
24	Aja melik darbeking liyan	Jangan menghendaki (secara tidak sah) kepunyaan orang lain	You shall not covet the belonging of others	3 3 3	3 3 3
28	Aja kumingsun	Jangan merasa benar dan kuasa sendiri	You shall not pretend to be the only one to be right	2 3 3	3 3 3
32	Aja tumindak rusuh	Jangan bertindak kotor	You shall not cheat	3 3 3	3 3 3
33	Aja ngrusak pager ayu	Jangan merusak kebahagiaan orang lain (menggangu suami/istri orang lain)	You shall not seduce the wife or husband of others	3 3 3	3 3 3
36	Aja kuminter	Jangan sok pandai	You shall not be indulgent	3 3 3	1 3 3
60	Aja seneng madat	Jangan gemar nyeret (candu)		3 2 3	3 3 3

62	Aja bosenan	Jangan menjadi pembosan	You shall not take pleasure in smoking opium You shall not be weary to easily	3 3 3	3 3 3
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Note:

RT : Relay translation

TT : Target text

SN : Sample number

TQS : Translation quality score

ST : Source text

MT : Mediated text

Author analyzed the TTs used and their impact to TQ from several samples taken from table 3. Referring to the sample number 9, MT translator translated all words from ST into MT by applying established equivalents technique. Ten established equivalents were used when the translator adopted the term recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the MT. As samples of established equivalent application, the words *'aja'*, *'sira'*, *'nacad'* were translated into *'janganlah'*, *'engkau'* and *'mencela'*.

Meanwhile, in TT translation, translator used 4 established equivalents, 1 implicititation, and 2 compensation techniques. The sentence *'janganlah engkau mencela'* in MT was translated into *"you shall not criticize"* in TT by using the combination of established equivalent and compensation techniques. Therefore, either MT or TT were given TQS; 3, 3, and 3 which means that MT and TT translations category belongs to accurate, acceptable, and highly readable translations.

Compensation technique was identified when the translator introduced an ST element in another place in MT. *'Janganlah engkau'* was illogically translated into *"shall not you"* in TT. Therefore, the translator translated it into *"you shall not."* *"you"* in TT was translated using compensation technique. *'mencela'* in MT was translated into *"criticize"* in TT by using established equivalent technique. *'kalau kepercayaanmu'* in MT was translated into *"as yours"* in TT by using implicititation technique. The translator did not translate it in explicit way into *"as your belief"*. Established equivalent, implicititation, and compensation techniques used in MT and TT contributed to the accuracy, acceptability and readability of translation. Therefore, either MT or TT were given TQS; 3, 3, and 3 which means that MT and TT translations category belongs to accurate, acceptable, and highly readable translations.

Both MT and TT translator executed Explication and reduction techniques in sample number 28. '*aja kumingsun*' in ST was translated into '*jangan merasa benar dan kuasa sendiri*' in MT by using established equivalent and explication techniques. MT translator introduced the detail information of '*kumingsun*' which was not formulated in the ST. Meanwhile, '*aja*' was translated into '*jangan*' used established equivalent technique. In TT, the translator applied established equivalent, explication and reduction. Both ST and TT, the prohibition is written without the subject as the addressee, but in TT, the subject 'you' was appeared. In this case, the translator applied explication technique in introducing the detail information of MT. Since the modality used in prohibition-auxiliary verb of 'shall not' that it cannot stand alone, the explication technique is the right technique in which a good prohibition in this case needs a subject that must be explicit in the translation.

The reduction technique in TT was identified when the translator suppressed an information item in MT. '*kuasa sendiri*' in MT was not appear in the TT translation. The translator did reduction for this case. An example of established equivalent technique when the word '*aja*' was translated into '*jangan*' in MT and "*shall not*" in TT. TTs used in MT (established equivalent and explication) produced the accuracy, acceptability, and readability translation. Meanwhile, reduction technique was applied in TT made the TT translation was less accurate. Therefore, MT was given TQS; 3, 3 and 3 which means that MT translation category belongs to accurate, acceptable, and highly readable translation. TT was given TQS; 2, 3, and 3 which means that the TT translation belongs to less accurate, acceptable, and highly readable translation. Reduction technique resulted in less accurate translation.

Discursive creation technique used by TT translator as seen in sample number 36 in translating '*kuminter*' from ST into "*be indulgent*" in TT. TT translator established an equivalent that was totally unpredictable out of context. In this context, '*kuminter*' in ST was not equivalently translated into "*indulgent*" in TT. However, '*kuminter*' was translated equivalently into '*sok pandai*' in MT by using established equivalent technique.

Meanwhile, '*aja*' in ST was translated into '*jangan*' in MT, also translated using an established equivalent technique. The effect of established equivalent technique in MT resulted in accurate, acceptable, and highly readable translation. On the other hand, the discursive creation used in TT impacted the inaccuracy of TT translation. Therefore, MT was given TQS; 3, 3 and 3 which means that MT translation category belongs to accurate, acceptable, and highly readable translation. TT was given TQS; 1, 3, and 3, meaning that TT translation belongs to inaccurate, acceptable and highly readable translations.

Both translators of MT and TT such as established equivalent, transposition, explicitation and modulation in data sample number 18, also applied several TTs. MT translator used established equivalent in translating '*aja*' and '*liyan*' in ST into '*jangan*' dan '*orang lain*' in MT. Meanwhile, TT translator used established equivalent in translating '*menyakiti hati*' in ST into "*shall not hurt*". '*gawe serik*' in ST was translated into '*menyakiti hati*' in MT by using transposition technique in which the translator changed the grammatical category. However, TT translator modulated '*menyakiti hati*' in MT into "*hurt others in the hearth*". Explicitation technique used by TT translator by appearing the subject-"*you*" as addressee of the prohibition to introduce more detail the information of MT. Both MT and TT translations were given TQS; 3, 3, and 3 which means that translation category belongs to accurate, acceptable and highly readable translation.

TT translator used particularization technique in TT in data sample number 32 in which '*bertindak kotor*' in MT was translated into "*shall not cheat*" in TT. TT translator used the more precise or concrete term in TT by translating '*kotor*' into "*cheat*". TT translator also used explicitation technique by adding "*you*" in the beginning of TT translation. The prohibition in ST was translated into MT by using all established equivalents technique in which '*aja*', '*tumindak*' and '*rusuh*' were translated into '*jangan*', '*bertindak*', and '*kotor*' in MT. Both MT and TT translations were given TQS; 3, 3, and 3 which indicated that the translation category belongs to accurate, acceptable and highly readable translation.

The Javanese prohibition in sample number 33 is '*aja ngrusak pager ayu*'. It was translated into '*jangan merusak kebahagiaan orang lain (menggangu suami/istri orang lain)*' in MT. Addition technique was used by MT translator by adding the information in the bracket in MT translation in which '*menggangu suami/istri orang lain*' was not stated in ST. '*pager ayu*' in ST was translated into '*kebahagiaan orang lain*' in MT by using explicitation technique. MT translator used explicitation to make ST concept more clear in MT. '*aja*' and '*ngrusak*' in ST were translated into '*jangan*' and '*merusak*' in MT using established equivalent technique. TT translator translated the MT into TT translation by using paraphrase technique. Paraphrase is chosen by the translator by changing the lexical element. Therefore, TT was longer than ST but did not change the meaning. Both MT and TT translations were given TQS; 3, 3, and 3 which indicated that the translation category belongs to accurate, acceptable and highly readable translation.

Variation technique was found in sample number 60 in which *'madat'* in ST was translated into *'nyeret'* in MT. MT translator changed the linguistic element that affected the aspect of linguistic variation. *'nyeret'* for Indonesian people is equivalent with smoking opium. However, *'nyeret'* was unfamiliar word, not all Indonesian people understand the meaning. But, *'candu'* is a more familiar word than *'nyeret'*. *'candu'* in MT translation used addition technique and produced the accurate message in MT. Therefore, variation technique produced less acceptable translation in MT. MT translation was given TQS; 3, 2, and 3 which indicated that the translation category belongs to accurate, less acceptable and highly readable translation and TT translation was given TQS; 3,3 and 3 which indicated that the translation category belongs to accurate, acceptable and highly readable translation.

Pure borrowing technique can be seen in sample number 20. It was implemented in MT translation when the word *'bathara'* was purely borrowed by translator in MT. This technique produced both less acceptable and medium readable translation since the word *'bathara'* cannot be understood directly by the readers. As the result, MT translation was given TQS; 3, 2, and 2, which indicated that the translation category belongs to accurate, less acceptable and medium readable translation.

4. DISCUSSION

This study found that the translator applied the TTs in translating Javanese prohibition advice. The TTs applied by MT and TT translators sometimes have the same types and sometimes have different types due to it depending on the nature of the data. A number of TTs that are most widely applied by translators are established equivalent, modulation, and explicitation. Established equivalent was the most dominant TTs used by both translators of MT and TT (as seen in table 1 and 2). MT and TT translators used the term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in MT and TT translations. Therefore, established equivalent technique was mostly used. In every single datum, there was more than one translation technique applied and a translation technique that was used more than once in a MT or TT translations. As a result, the frequency of TTs was used more than the sum of TTs applied. It was occurred since one of translation technique characteristic is affect micro-units of text (Molina & Albir, 2002).

Explicitation and modulation techniques were the most dominant techniques applied by both MT and TT translators (as seen in table 1 and table 2). Explicitation was used 35 times in translating Javanese prohibition from ST to MT. Meanwhile, explicitation was used 116 times in translating Javanese prohibition from MT to TT. Explicitation technique was used more

often in MT to TT since the translator of TT introduced information from the MT that is implicit from the context or the situation mostly in each of the data.

Modulation technique was also a dominant technique applied by TT translator than MT translator. In this case, author may have concluded that established equivalent, explicitation and modulation were dominantly used by the translator of either in MT or TT translation. Meanwhile, discursive creation, variation and particularization were rarely used by the translator of MT and TT. Author found that Molina & Albir (2002) proposed the TTs theory. One of TTs proposed is amplification technique, which includes addition, explicitation, and paraphrase. However, those techniques used in this study were not mentioned with amplification technique, but they have to be separated due to having their own different reality and impact especially related to the accuracy of translation.

The TTs applied by both of MT and TT translators had an impact on the TQ. They had impact on the accuracy, the acceptability and the readability of translation. Therefore, why does each of translation versions (MT and TT) have translation category levels such as accurate, less accurate, inaccurate, acceptable, less acceptable, unacceptable, highly readable, medium readable, and low readable translation? It is due to the impact of TTs used by translators that may resulted in each of translation category level.

Established equivalent is a translation technique that is mostly used by translators because translators really understand the context so they are able to match source language expressions in their translations.

The modulation technique is also most often applied by translators because translators have a point of view or focus of translation from the source text. Explicitation is also one of the most widely applied techniques because the translator makes certain words explicit in the translation when these words are not found in the source language. Paraphrasing is also often chosen by translators because the translator prioritizes meaning over the form of the translation which is longer than the shorter form of the source language sentence.

The impact of applying translation techniques such as established equivalent, modulation, explicitation and paraphrasing, they have contributed to the accuracy of the message. However, the application of translation techniques such as discursive creation, and reduction, they have an effect on the inaccuracy of the message.

5. CONCLUSION

The finding has answered the question outlined at the beginning of this study. The finding: 10 TTs used in MT translation were established equivalent, explicitation, modulation, implicitation, transposition, addition, pure borrowing, paraphrase, discursive creation and variation. Meanwhile, 10 TTs also applied in TT translation such as established equivalent, explicitation, modulation, implicitation, transposition, paraphrase, discursive creation, compensation, reduction and particularization. Those TTs applied either in MT or TT translation had contribution to TQ.

Certain of TTs had a contribution to TQ. Established equivalent, explicitation, modulation, implicitation, transposition, paraphrase, addition applied in MT translation contributed to the accurate, acceptable and highly readable translation. Discursive creation used have resulted in a less accurate of MT translation. Pure borrowing and variation produced less acceptable translation. Addition contributed to the accurate of the message, but it may have resulted in a less acceptable translation. The effect of pure borrowing may also have resulted in medium readable translation. On the other hand, the following TTs: established equivalent, explicitation, modulation, implicitation, transposition, paraphrase, compensation, and particularization produced the accurate, acceptable and highly readable of TT translation.

Meanwhile, reduction produced less accurate translation. Discursive creation may have resulted in either less accurate or inaccurate translation. Total average score of MT translation quality was 2.97 and TT translation was 2.92. It means; the quality of MT translation was better than TT translation. It is due to the language structure and culture between Javanese language (ST) and Indonesian language (MT) was closer than from Indonesian language (MT) to English (TT).

This present study has attempted to explore the RT of Javanese prohibitions by analyzing the application of TTs and their impact on TQ, other researchers have not investigated it. It is expected that this present study contributed in general for translation field and mainly for RT issues. The translators of RT should be able to find the best TTs to be applied in their translation to reach a decent TQ.

The authors' recommendation for RT translator is to have access to the original language (ST) and not limit themselves to relying on the mediated translation (MT). This way will omit the possibility of double errors (MT is low quality, TT will follow MT) that may happen in RT. The result of this present study may attract other researchers' interest to conduct the unexplored issues in RT research.

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