

ARTICLE

## Another Merit of Back-Translations for Text Reconstructions

Made Susini \* , I Wayan Ana , Nyoman Sujaya

English Department, Faculty of Letters, Warmadewa University, Denpasar, Bali 80239, Indonesia

### ABSTRACT

Back-translation method in translation studies is basically applied to assess translation quality. This method requires further development when the source language undergoes significant changes. This research explores text reconstructions as consequences of language change. Deploying theories of back-translation and language change, it focuses on another merit of back-translation method to reconstruct old texts. The research involves Indonesian novels written decades ago in old Indonesian as the original texts and their English translations as the source texts for back-translation process. The research process includes translating the translated texts back into Indonesian using contemporary Indonesian, comparing the results of back-translation with the original texts, and reconstructing texts using present-day Indonesian. The text reconstructions are carried out when the differences of word choices and forms between the original and back-translation texts are not in terms of meanings and the texts show language change. This research reveals that text reconstructions of old Indonesian texts can be carried out by substitution, reduction, amplification, and transposition methods. The methods of text reconstruction are in accordance with their respective language changes. Substitution method is applicable when the texts show lexical or semantic change, reduction method when the texts show morphological or syntactic change, amplification method when the texts show morphological change, and transposition method when the texts show syntactic change.

**Keywords:** Text Reconstructions; Back-Translation; Language Change

#### \*CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Made Susini, English Department, Faculty of Letters, Warmadewa University, Denpasar, Bali 80239, Indonesia; Email: [madesusini@yahoo.com](mailto:madesusini@yahoo.com)

#### ARTICLE INFO

Received: 18 November 2024 | Revised: 17 December 2024 | Accepted: 19 December 2024 | Published Online: 1 January 2025  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30564/fls.v7i1.7797>

#### CITATION

Susini, M., Ana, I.W., Sujaya, N., 2025. Another Merit of Back-Translations for Text Reconstructions. *Forum for Linguistic Studies*. 7(1): 419–431.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30564/fls.v7i1.7797>

#### COPYRIGHT

Copyright © 2025 by the author(s). Published by Bilingual Publishing Co. This is an open access article under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>).

## 1. Introduction

Language in its development is very much connected to the complexity of society which grows at any time. When a certain aspect of life changes, it also implies changes in the language of that society. The changes in a language indicate that language is not static. It tends to develop, except for a dead language<sup>[1]</sup>. When a language undergoes changes, it causes some consequences, especially for languages which were written decades ago. There could be lexis and grammatical structures which are not understandable for the present-day speakers of that language. As an example, several Indonesian novels written decades ago are found to be hard to understand by the present-day speakers of Indonesian.

There are numerous old Indonesian novels written in old Indonesian, such as *Sitti Nurbaya*<sup>[2]</sup>, *Sukreni Gadis Bali*<sup>[3]</sup>, and *Salah Asuhan*<sup>[4]</sup>. They are rich sources of moral value which must be beneficial for people, especially for those who speak that language. The fact shows that the language used in those novels shows difference with present-day Indonesian. This makes, for some cases, the novels hard to understand by the speakers of present-day Indonesian. Considering the occurrence of differences between old and present-day Indonesian, it indicates that the Indonesian language has undergone language change. According to<sup>[1]</sup> language change is just a fact of life. It cannot be prevented or avoided (except dead ones) and it is not really good or bad. The changes in a language may include lexical, morphological, syntactic, semantic, sound change, borrowing, and orthographic change. The emergence of new words caused by a change of human life during COVID-19 is an example of language phenomenon of language change<sup>[5]</sup>. It is important to note that a change in a language is not the same as language variation. Language variation implies that the same language could have different words or structures since they are only dialects of that language<sup>[6, 7]</sup>. A number of factors induce a change in language. It concerns the internal and external causes. Internal causes involve what human speech production and perception is and is not capable of. They include physical and psychological or cognitive factors. The physical factor may involve the physiology of human speech organs, while the psychological factor involves perception, processing, and learning of language. On the other hand, the external causes are based on factors that are largely

outside the language structure itself and outside the human organism. The causes involve such things as expressive uses of language, positive and negative social evaluation (prestige, stigma), the effects of literacy, prescriptive grammar, educational policies, political decree, language planning, language contact, and so on<sup>[1]</sup>. Related research has found that the Indonesian language has undergone lexical, morphological, and syntactic change. The method applied to identify the changes in the Indonesian language is back-translation method<sup>[8]</sup>. Identifying language change in Indonesian language is carried out by translating the translated texts in English back into Indonesian using present-day Indonesian. The research conducted shows that a change in a language can also be traced by the method of back-translation.

Back-translation as a method has formerly been applied to validate the results of translation. It is defined as translating the target text back into the source language from which it was originally translated<sup>[9]</sup>. A number of researches on back-translation as a tool to assess translation quality have been carried out<sup>[10–12]</sup>. However, evaluating translation quality by back-translation has ever caused dissatisfaction. Some argue that translation quality cannot be viewed only from the word choices the translators use since translation is influenced by a number of factors. Emotion has been identified to have an impact on the translation performance<sup>[13]</sup>. Related research also found that the translation can be manipulated by the individual ideas of the translators<sup>[14]</sup>. When a decision has been made by the translators, for instance splitting a sentence in translation, this may involve causes and consequences<sup>[15]</sup>. Another factor which also influences the translator's decision is when the translation concerns conceptual metaphor which shows asymmetries between the source and target languages<sup>[16]</sup>, metaphor in satirical literature which requires a delicate balance between foreignization and domestication approach<sup>[17]</sup>, and poetry<sup>[18]</sup>.

Despite back-translation as a translation quality assessment tool which has been arguably among a number of translation experts, there have been researches which try to identify other merits of back-translation. One study has viewed back-translation as a means of giving translators a voice<sup>[19]</sup>. Another research found that back-translation practice can strengthen the awareness of the learners to language difference and it is applied as a recitation method, as a testing tool, and as rudiments to translation skills<sup>[20]</sup>. As another

merit, back-translation is used as a documentation tool<sup>[21]</sup>.<sup>[8]</sup> who worked on the translation of Indonesian literary works also found that back-translation can be used as a tool for identifying language change

Due to the researches on back-translation previously carried out, it shows that there is no research which views back-translation as a tool for reconstructing texts. When a language has undergone changes, there will be differences between the former and the present-day versions of the language. To be able to understand the original texts well, the original texts require to be reconstructed by using the items and forms of the contemporary version of the language under study. Deploying the theories of language change<sup>[1]</sup> and back-translation<sup>[9]</sup>, this present study aims to identify another function of back-translation for text reconstructions of old Indonesian texts. It will be beneficial for the speakers of modern Indonesian to understand old texts through their reconstructed text versions.

## 2. Methods

This research is concerned with text reconstructions of old Indonesian texts using present-day Indonesian. To achieve the goal, this study requires texts expressed in old Indonesian and texts in present-day Indonesian. Texts of old Indonesian are obtained from old Indonesian novels written some decades ago. The novels used include three novels entitled *Sitti Nurbaya* written by<sup>[2]</sup>, *Sukreni Gadis Bali* by<sup>[3]</sup>, and *Salah Asuhan* by<sup>[4]</sup>. They were published in some editions and the editions used in this research are those of *Sitti Nurbaya* (2010), *Sukreni Gadis Bali* (2013), and *Salah Asuhan* (2013). In the analysis stage, these three novels function as the original texts. To do back-translation and to have present-day Indonesian texts, this study requires translated texts of the original texts. The three old Indonesian novels have been translated into English, *Sitti Nurbaya* has been translated into *Sitti Nurbaya*<sup>[22]</sup>, *Sukreni Gadis Bali* into *The Rape of Sukreni*<sup>[23]</sup>, and *Salah Asuhan* into *Never the Twain*<sup>[24]</sup>. These translated texts in English are used as the source texts in the back-translation process. Back-translation process involved ten students who function as translators. They are the fifth-semester students of English Department, Faculty of Letters, Warmadewa University, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia who have got the subject of Theory of Translation during their

study and have experience in English-Indonesian translation practice. All of the student translators speak present-day Indonesian.

To reconstruct old texts, it was carried out through some procedures. Firstly, translated texts (TTs) of English were translated back into Indonesian by the student translators to obtain texts in present-day Indonesian<sup>[1]</sup>. A single translated text was translated back into Indonesian by ten students and the back-translation texts use present-day Indonesian. If two or more translators have the same translations, they are ignored in the analysis. So, the back-translation texts (BTTs) presented could be less than ten. Secondly, back-translation texts which use contemporary Indonesian were then compared with the original texts which use old Indonesian. The original, target, and back-translation texts were analyzed to identify their equivalence. When the original and the back-translation texts express the same meaning, they are regarded as equivalent. Thirdly, when there are differences in word choices or forms used, but not in meaning, they could indicate that the Indonesian language undergoes language change. The changes which occur were identified by referring to the categorizations of lexical, morphological, syntactic, and semantic change<sup>[2]</sup>. Fourthly, the reconstructions of the original texts were then carried out in accordance with the types of change the language undergoes. The methods applied to reconstruct old texts are categorized by referring to the way how the original texts are reconstructed using the results of back-translation. Lastly, the result of text reconstruction was presented as modern Indonesian text (MIT).

## 3. Results

When the target texts were translated back into present-day or modern Indonesian, for some cases, the results of back-translations show that there are changes in the Indonesian language. They include the change at lexical, morphological, syntactic, and semantic levels. The changes which occur can be used to reconstruct the original texts which use old Indonesian by using the items or forms of present-day or modern Indonesian so that the texts produced can be understood by the speakers of present-day Indonesian. The original texts can be reconstructed by referring to the types of language change undergone by the language and

the results of back-translation. Based on the results of the study, to reconstruct the original texts, some methods can be applied. They are substitution, reduction, amplification, and transposition methods. The application of back-translation in this study results in the production of a text in a new version using modern Indonesian language.

### 3.1. Back-Translation for Text Reconstruction by Substitution Method

Substituting method in text reconstruction obtains when the old item is replaced by the modern one deemed as the new version in a certain language. For this method, the item of the original text must show equivalence to the item of the back-translation result and the texts under study show certain language changes. Some representative data are presented in the followings.

Datum (1):

Original text: *Setengah jam lamanya kami harus berdiri di bawah pohon ketapang, sebagai anak ayam ditinggalkan induknya....*<sup>[2]</sup>.

TT: It's one thirty! We've been standing here for a half-

hour, like a pair of chicks left behind by their mother!<sup>[22]</sup>.

The TT is translated-back into Indonesian and the followings are the back-translation texts (BTTs). Five representative BTTs are presented.

BTT1: *Sekarang jam satu tiga puluh. Kami sudah berdiri di sini setengah jam seperti anak ayam kebingungan tertinggal oleh ibunya.*

BTT2: *Sudah pukul 1.30. Kami sudah berdiri di sini selama setengah jam, seperti sepasang anak ayam yang kehilangan induknya.*

BTT3: *Ini pukul 13.30. Kita sudah berdiri di sini selama setengah jam, seperti anak ayam yang ditinggal ibunya.*

BTT4: *Sekarang pukul satu tiga puluh! Kami telah berdiri di sini untuk setengah jam, seperti anak ayam yang tertinggal induknya.*

BTT5: *Sekarang pukul 1.30. Kami sudah berdiri di sini selama setengah jam, seperti sepasang anak ayam yang ditinggalkan induknya.*

The equivalence of meanings of all the texts above can be analyzed as the followings.

Original text	<i>Setengah jam lamanya kami harus berdiri di bawah pohon ketapang</i>	<i>sebagai</i>	<i>anak ayam ditinggalkan induknya</i>
TT	We have been standing here for a half-hour	like	a pair of chicks left behind by their mother
BTT1	<i>Kami sudah berdiri di sini setengah jam</i>	<i>seperti</i>	<i>anak ayam kebingungan tertinggal oleh ibunya</i>
BTT2	<i>Kami sudah berdiri di sini selama setengah jam</i>	<i>seperti</i>	<i>sepasang anak ayam yang kehilangan induknya</i>
BTT3	<i>Kita sudah berdiri di sini selama setengah jam</i>	<i>seperti</i>	<i>anak ayam yang ditinggal ibunya</i>
BTT4	<i>Kami telah berdiri di sini untuk setengah jam</i>	<i>seperti</i>	<i>anak ayam yang tertinggal induknya</i>
BTT5	<i>Kami sudah berdiri di sini selama setengah jam</i>	<i>seperti</i>	<i>sepasang anak ayam yang ditinggalkan induknya</i>

Based on the context of the texts, *sebagai* used in the original text which has the same meaning with 'like' is equivalent to *seperti* used in the five back-translation texts. The results of back-translations also show that the word *sebagai* to express the meaning of 'like' is not used anymore by the speakers of present-day or modern Indonesian as represented in the BTTs (BTT1-BTT5). The word *sebagai* has change and is replaced by *seperti*. So, there is lexical change in this text. To have a modern Indonesian text, the original text can be reconstructed by substituting or replacing the word *sebagai* by the word *seperti*. The process of the text construction is as the following **Table 1**.

Based on the results of BTT1-BTT5, **Table 1** shows that the same word choice, that is *seperti*, is used to express

the meaning of 'like'. So, all of the new texts reconstructed from the original text of datum 1 use *seperti* and the resulted text is: *Setengah jam lamanya kami harus berdiri di bawah pohon ketapang, seperti anak ayam ditinggalkan induknya.* Datum (2):

Original text: *Dari kecil, sampai kepada waktu cerita ini dimulai, kedua remaja itu belum pernah bercerai barang sehari pun; ...*<sup>[2]</sup>.

TT: From the time they were little until the day our story begins, the two had never *spent a day apart*, ...<sup>[22]</sup>.

The TT has been translated back into Indonesian by the student translators and their translation results are:

BTT1: *Sejak mereka masih kecil hingga hari kisah kami dimulai, keduanya tidak pernah berpisah sehari pun.*

**Table 1.** Text reconstruction process of datum 1.

OIT	<i>Setengah jam lamanya kami harus berdiri di bawah pohon ketapang</i>	<i>sebagai</i>	<i>anak ayam ditinggalkan induknya</i>
MIT1	<i>Kami harus berdiri di bawah pohon ketapang</i>	<i>seperti</i>	<i>anak ayam ditinggalkan induknya</i>
MIT2	<i>Kami sudah berdiri di sini selama setengah jam</i>	<i>seperti</i>	<i>sepasang anak ayam yang kehilangan induknya</i>
MIT3	<i>Kita sudah berdiri di sini selama setengah jam</i>	<i>seperti</i>	<i>anak ayam yang ditinggal ibunya</i>
MIT4	<i>Kami telah berdiri di sini untuk setengah jam</i>	<i>seperti</i>	<i>anak ayam yang tertinggal induknya</i>
MIT5	<i>Kami sudah berdiri di sini selama setengah jam</i>	<i>seperti</i>	<i>sepasang anak ayam yang ditinggalkan induknya</i>

BTT2: *Dari waktu mereka kecil sampai kita cerita sekarang, keduanya tidak pernah berpisah satu hari pun.*

BTT3: *Sejak mereka masih kecil hingga cerita tentang mereka dimulai, mereka tidak pernah terpisahkan sedetik pun.*

BTT4: *Sejak mereka masih kecil hingga hari kisah kami dimulai, keduanya tidak pernah terpisahkan sehari pun.*

The original text, the target text, and the back-translation texts above are equivalent. The analysis of their equivalence can be seen in the following.

Original text	<i>Kedua remaja itu</i>	<i>belum pernah</i>	<i>bercerai</i>	<i>barang sehari pun</i>
TT	The two	never	had spent apart	a day
BTT1	<i>Keduanya</i>	<i>tidak pernah</i>	<i>berpisah</i>	<i>sehari pun</i>
BTT2	<i>Keduanya</i>	<i>tidak pernah</i>	<i>berpisah</i>	<i>satu hari pun</i>
BTT3	<i>Mereka</i>	<i>tidak pernah</i>	<i>terpisahkan</i>	<i>sedetik pun</i>
BTT4	<i>Keduanya</i>	<i>tidak pernah</i>	<i>terpisahkan</i>	<i>sehari pun</i>

Seen from the meanings transferred, all the texts above are equivalent. One thing to be noted is that the word *bercerai* used in the original text is not used anymore in the BTTs. The word *bercerai* is replaced by the words *berpisah*; *terpisahkan*. Although they are equivalent, no translator uses *bercerai* to express the meaning of *being apart*. This analysis shows that there is semantic change, especially semantic narrowing, in Indonesian language. In old Indonesian, *bercerai* is used to mean being apart from anyone, while in modern Indonesian, *bercerai* is used in a more specific context such as being divorced. When the word is to mean being apart from friends, the word used could be *berpisah*; *terpisahkan*. In other words, the range of meanings of the word *bercerai* is decreased and it can be used appropriately only in fewer contexts. To make the original text understandable for the speakers of modern Indonesian, the text can be reconstructed by substitution method. In this case, *bercerai* is replaced by *berpisah* or *terpisahkan*. **Table 2** shows how the word *bercerai* is replaced by modern Indonesian words.

Since nowadays the word *bercerai* is not appropriate to be used in the context above, the original text can be reconstructed becoming:

MIT1: *Dari kecil, sampai kepada waktu cerita ini dimulai, kedua remaja itu belumlah pernah berpisah barang*

*sehari pun; ...*

MIT2: *Dari kecil, sampai kepada waktu cerita ini dimulai, kedua remaja itu belumlah pernah terpisahkan barang sehari pun; ...*

Datum (3):

Original text: *Hampir sekalian toko dan rumah yang besar-besar di Pasar Gedang, kepunyaannya*<sup>[2]</sup>.

TT: He owned nearly all the large shops and houses in Gedang market, ...<sup>[22]</sup>.

The back-translation results of the TT above are of five versions. They are as follows.

BTT1: *Dia punya setidaknya semua toko besar dan rumah di pasar gedang.*

BTT2: *Dia pemilik hampir semua toko dan rumah besar di Pasar Gedang*

BTT3: *Dia memiliki hampir seluruh toko besar dan perusahaan di Gedang Market.*

BTT4: *Dia memiliki hampir semua toko dan rumah di Pasar Gedang.*

BTT5: *Dia memiliki hampir seluruh toko besar dan rumah di Pasar Gedang.*

The analysis to see the equivalence among the texts is presented in the following.

**Table 2.** Text reconstruction process of datum 2.

OIT	<i>Kedua remaja itu</i>	<i>belum pernah</i>	<i>bercerai</i>	<i>barang sehari pun</i>
MIT1	<i>Keduanya</i>	<i>tidak pernah</i>	<i>berpisah</i>	<i>sehari pun</i>
MIT2	<i>Keduanya</i>	<i>tidak pernah</i>	<i>berpisah</i>	<i>satu hari pun</i>
MIT3	<i>Mereka</i>	<i>tidak pernah</i>	<i>terpisahkan</i>	<i>sedetik pun</i>
MIT4	<i>Keduanya</i>	<i>tidak pernah</i>	<i>terpisahkan</i>	<i>sehari pun</i>

Original text	<i>Hampir</i>	<i>sekalian</i>	<i>toko dan rumah yang besar-besar di Pasar Gedang</i>	<i>kepunyaanya</i>
TT	Nearly	all	the large shops and houses in Gedang market	He owned
BTT1	<i>setidaknya</i>	<i>semua</i>	<i>toko besar dan rumah di pasar gedang</i>	<i>Dia punya</i>
BTT2	<i>hampir</i>	<i>semua</i>	<i>toko dan rumah besar di Pasar Gedang</i>	<i>Dia pemilik</i>
BTT3	<i>hampir</i>	<i>seluruh</i>	<i>toko dan rumah di Pasar Gedang</i>	<i>Dia memiliki</i>
BTT4	<i>hampir</i>	<i>semua</i>	<i>toko dan rumah di Pasar Gedang</i>	<i>Dia memiliki</i>
BTT5	<i>hampir</i>	<i>seluruh</i>	<i>toko besar dan rumah di Pasar Gedang</i>	<i>Dia memiliki</i>

The analysis of meaning of the original text, the target text, and the back-translation texts shows that all the texts are equivalent. In terms of the use of *sekalian* meaning ‘all’ in the BTT, it shows that based on that context the word *sekalian* is not used anymore in present-day Indonesian since no translator used that word in the BTT. There is a lexical change in

this text. Two choices may be used to express the meaning of ‘all’. They are *semua* and *seluruh*. Based on this, the old Indonesian text can be reconstructed by replacing the word *sekalian* by *semua* or *seluruh*. In other word, a method of substitution can be applied by the following process **Table 3**.

**Table 3.** Text reconstruction process of datum 3.

OIT	<i>Hampir</i>	<i>sekalian</i>	<i>toko dan rumah yang besar-besar di Pasar Gedang</i>	<i>kepunyaanya</i>
MIT1	<i>setidaknya</i>	<i>semua</i>	<i>toko besar dan rumah di pasar gedang</i>	<i>Dia punya</i>
MIT2	<i>hampir</i>	<i>seluruh</i>	<i>toko dan rumah besar di Pasar Gedang</i>	<i>Dia pemilik</i>
MIT3	<i>hampir</i>	<i>seluruh</i>	<i>toko dan rumah di Pasar Gedang</i>	<i>Dia memiliki</i>
MIT4	<i>hampir</i>	<i>semua</i>	<i>toko dan rumah di Pasar Gedang</i>	<i>Dia memiliki</i>
MIT5	<i>hampir</i>	<i>seluruh</i>	<i>toko besar dan rumah di Pasar Gedang</i>	<i>Dia memiliki</i>

Referring to the results of back-translations as illustrated in **Table 3** above, the reconstructions of the original text are:

MIT1: *Hampir semua toko dan rumah yang besar-besar di Pasar Gedang, kepunyaannya.*

MIT2: *Hampir seluruh toko dan rumah yang besar-besar di Pasar Gedang, kepunyaannya.*

Datum (4):

Original text: *Setelah berpikir sejurus, berkatalah Nurbaya, sambil mengeluh... [2].*

TT: After thinking for a moment, Nurbaya said with a sigh, ... [22].

The back-translation results of the TT are:

BTT1: *Setelah berpikir beberapa waktu, Nurbaya berkata dengan mengeluh.*

BTT2: *Setelah berpikir sebentar, Nurbaya berkata dengan*

*keluh kesah.*

BTT3: *Setelah berfikir sesaat, Nurbaya berkata dengan kecewa.*

BTT4: *Setelah berpikir sebentar, Nurbaya mengucapkan dengan menghela nafas.*

BTT5: *Setelah berfikir sejenak, Nurbaya berkata dengan tatapan mata.*

The translation equivalence of the original text, target text, and back-translation texts are analysed by the following analysis.

Original text	<i>Setelah</i>	<i>berpikir</i>	<i>sejurus</i>
TT	After	thinking	for a moment
BTT1	<i>Setelah</i>	<i>berpikir</i>	<i>beberapa waktu</i>
BTT2	<i>Setelah</i>	<i>berpikir</i>	<i>sebenjar</i>
BTT3	<i>Setelah</i>	<i>berfikir</i>	<i>semaat</i>
BTT4	<i>Setelah</i>	<i>berpikir</i>	<i>sebenjar</i>
BTT5	<i>Setelah</i>	<i>berfikir</i>	<i>sejenak</i>

All the BBTs show that *sejurus* having the same meaning with *for a moment* is not used anymore. Among the ten translators, there is no translator who uses the word *sejurus* to express the meaning ‘for a moment’. Lexical change is also found from this analysis showing that the word *sejurus* has been replaced by *beberapa waktu*, *sementar*, *sesaat*, or *sejenak*. They are all synonymous. When the original text is reconstructed, substitution method can be applied by the following process **Table 4**.

**Table 4.** Text reconstruction process of datum 4.

OIT	<i>Setelah</i>	<i>berpikir</i>	<i>sejurus</i>
MIT1	<i>Setelah</i>	<i>berpikir</i>	<i>beberapa waktu</i>
MIT2	<i>Setelah</i>	<i>berpikir</i>	<i>sementar</i>
MIT3	<i>Setelah</i>	<i>berpikir</i>	<i>sesaat</i>
MIT4	<i>Setelah</i>	<i>berpikir</i>	<i>sejenak</i>

As illustrated in **Table 4**, the word *sejurus* meaning ‘for a moment’ can be replaced by four different words. Therefore, there are four possibilities to reconstruct the original texts. They are:

MIT1: *Setelah berpikir beberapa waktu.*

MIT2: *Setelah berpikir sementar.*

MIT3: *Setelah berpikir sesaat.*

MIT4: *Setelah berpikir sejenak.*

### 3.2. Back-Translation for Text Reconstruction by Reduction Method

Reduction in text reconstruction is the method whereby an element in the old text is partially omitted. The elements omitted in the form of word or bound morpheme such as suffix. Some representative data showing the application of reduction method in the text reconstruction are presented in the following.

Datum (5):

Original text: *Lamalah ia memandang pada anaknya, yang tidur berbaring ...*<sup>[4]</sup>.

TT: For a long time, she gazed upon him as he reclined in his chair, ...<sup>[24]</sup>.

BTT1: *Untuk waktu yang lama, dia menatapnya saat dia bersandar di kursinya.*

BTT2: *Untuk waktu yang lama, dia menatapnya dari tempat duduknya*

BTT3: *Untuk waktu yang lama, dia menatapnya saat dia bersandar di kursinya.*

BTT4: *Sudah lama dia memandangnya yang sedang bersandar di kursinya.*

The following analysis shows the equivalence of all the texts above.

Original text	<i>ia</i>	<i>memandang</i>	<i>pada</i>	<i>anaknya</i>
TT	she	gazed upon		him
BTT1	<i>dia</i>	<i>menatap</i>		<i>nya</i>
BTT2	<i>dia</i>	<i>menatap</i>		<i>nya</i>
BTT3	<i>dia</i>	<i>menatap</i>		<i>nya</i>
BTT4	<i>dia</i>	<i>memandang</i>		<i>nya</i>

The analysis of meaning above shows that the original, target text, and back-translation texts are equivalent. In terms of the word choice used to express the meaning of ‘look at’ in the original text and back-translation texts, the original texts and the back-translation texts show difference. In old Indonesian the verb *memandang* is followed by preposition *pada*. The back-translation texts show that the verb *menatap* or *memandang* as the equivalent of *look at* is not followed by any preposition. The verb is directly followed by an object. In this datum, the object is represented by *anaknya* or *nya*. A syntactic change occurs in Indonesian language. To make the sentence grammatical, no preposition is needed in present-day Indonesian. The results of the BTTs can be used to reconstruct the old Indonesian text by omitting the preposition of *pada*. **Table 5** shows the reconstruction process.

**Table 5.** Text reconstruction process of datum 5.

OIT	<i>ia</i>	<i>memandang</i>	<i>pada</i>	<i>anaknya</i>
MIT1	<i>dia</i>	<i>menatap</i>		<i>nya</i>
MIT2	<i>dia</i>	<i>memandang</i>		<i>nya</i>
MIT3	<i>dia</i>	<i>menatap</i>		<i>nya</i>
MIT4	<i>dia</i>	<i>memandang</i>		<i>nya</i>

Referring to the versions of the BTTs, the original text can be reconstructed through the method of reduction into modern Indonesian texts in two versions. One uses the verb *menatap* and another the verb *memandang*. The results of the original text reconstruction are as follows:

MIT1: *Lamalah ia melihat anaknya, yang tidur berbaring, ....*

MIT2: *Lamalah ia memandang anaknya, yang tidur berbaring, ....*

Datum (6):

Original Text: *Ia hendak dibuangkan ke laut, ...*<sup>[2]</sup>.

TT: She was to *have been thrown* into the sea, ... [22]. race [24].

Back-translation results of the TT above are:

BTT1: *Dia telah dibuang ke laut.*

BTT2: *Sudah seharusnya dia dibuang ke laut.*

BTT3: *Dia sudah dibuang ke laut.*

The following analysis shows that the original text, target text, and back-translation texts express the same meaning.

Original text	<i>Ia</i>	<i>hendak</i>	<i>dibuangkan</i>	<i>ke laut</i>
TT	She	was to	have been thrown	into the sea
BTT1	<i>Dia</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>dibuang</i>	<i>ke laut</i>
BTT2	<i>Dia</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>dibuang</i>	<i>ke laut</i>
BTT3	<i>Dia</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>dibuang</i>	<i>ke laut</i>

The analysis of meaning of all the texts above show that they are equivalent. When the original text is compared to the target texts, they show difference in using verb to express the meaning of being thrown. In the original text, the verb used is *dibuangkan*, while in target texts *dibuang*. There is difference in the forms of the verbs, although the base of the verbs is the same, that is *buang*. To express the meaning of being thrown, original text uses the verb of *dibuangkan* which is formed by the base of *buang* with prefix *di-* and suffix *-kan*, while the back-translation texts by the base *buang* and prefix *di-*. This change concerns with morphological change. If the original text is reconstructed, it can be done by omitting the suffix *-kan* attached to the base *buang*. The results of the reconstructions can be seen in **Table 6**.

**Table 6.** Text reconstruction process of datum 6.

OIT	<i>Ia</i>	<i>hendak</i>	<i>dibuangkan</i>	<i>ke laut</i>
MIT1	<i>Dia</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>dibuang</i>	<i>ke laut</i>
MIT2	<i>Dia</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>dibuang</i>	<i>ke laut</i>
MIT3	<i>Dia</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>dibuang</i>	<i>ke laut</i>

As the results of the reduction method in the text reconstruction of the original text above, new texts in modern Indonesian version can be constructed. They are:

MIT1: *Ia hendak dibuang ke laut, ....*

MIT2: *Dia akan dibuang ke laut, ....*

Datum (7):

Original text: *Meskipun disusun dengan perkataan sopan, adalah Corrie menghinakan orang Melayu di dalam surat itu* [4].

TT: Although she said it politely, with carefully chosen words, the fact remained that she had *insulted* the Malay

The TT above is translated back into Indonesian and their translation results are presented as the following.

BT1: *Meskipun dia mengatakannya dengan sopan dengan kata-kata yang dipilih dengan cermat, faktanya tetap bahwa dia telah menghina bangsa Melayu.*

BT2: *Walaupun dia berkata dengansopna dengan berhati-hati dalam memilih kata, faktanya dia telah menghina bangsa Melayu.*

BT3: *Meskipun dia mengatakan itu dengan sopan, dengan hati-hati memilih kata, nyatanya dia telah menghina ras Melayu.*

BT4: *Meskipun dia berbicara sopan, dengan sangat hati-hati dalam pemilihan kata, faktanya tetap bahwa dia telah menghina ras Melayu.*

The following analysis is to show whether the original text, the target text, and the back-translation texts express the same meaning or not.

Original text	<i>Corry</i>		<i>menghinakan</i>	<i>orang Melayu</i>
TT	she	had - en	insult	the Malay race
BTT1	<i>dia</i>	<i>telah</i>	<i>menghina</i>	<i>bangsa Melayu</i>
BTT2	<i>dia</i>	<i>telah</i>	<i>menghina</i>	<i>bangsa Melayu</i>
BTT3	<i>dia</i>	<i>telah</i>	<i>menghina</i>	<i>orang Melayu</i>
BTT4	<i>dia</i>	<i>telah</i>	<i>menghina</i>	<i>orang Melayu</i>

The meaning transferred by the original text as shown in the analysis above is the same as the meanings of the TT and BTTs. Although all texts are equivalent, but if the original text is compared to the BTTs, there is a difference of form used to express the meaning of insulting. The original text uses the verb *menghinakan*, while the BTTs use *menghina*. Their forms are different, but their base form is the same, that is *hina*. The verb used in the original text is formed by the base of *hina* and confix *me-**kan*, while the modern Indonesian texts by the base of *hina* and prefix *me-*. Since there is difference in the word formation of the verb used in the original text and in the BTTs, this means that the language undergoes a morphological change. To have a text in modern Indonesian, the suffix *-kan* attached in the verb *menghinakan* in the original text is omitted. The text reconstruction process is displayed in **Table 7**.

It is to be noted that in the Indonesian language prefix *me-* which is attached to the verb base of *hina* will become *meng*, so, the verb of the original text becomes *menghinakan*, while the modern Indonesian text becomes *menghina*. Since there is only one-word choice used in modern Indonesian to



mean to insult, the original text can be reconstructed into:  
MIT: *Corry menghina orang Melayu.*

**Table 7.** Text reconstruction process of datum 7.

OIT	<i>Corry</i>		<i>me-hina-kan</i>	<i>orang Melayu</i>
MIT1	<i>dia</i>	<i>telah</i>	<i>me-hina</i>	<i>bangsa Melayu</i>
MIT2	<i>dia</i>	<i>telah</i>	<i>me-hina</i>	<i>bangsa Melayu</i>
MIT3	<i>dia</i>	<i>telah</i>	<i>me-hina</i>	<i>orang Melayu</i>
MIT4	<i>dia</i>	<i>telah</i>	<i>me-hina</i>	<i>orang Melayu</i>

### 3.3. Back-Translation for Text Reconstruction by Amplification Method

Amplification method in text reconstruction holds

where an element is added to the item of the original text. The element can be in the form of bound morpheme such as suffix. Some data are presented in the following.

Datum (8):

Original text: ..., *aku akan mengikut mereka dengan kapal ini ke Jakarta, ...*<sup>[2]</sup>.

TT: ..., I'll follow them on board to Batavia ...<sup>[22]</sup>.

BTT1: *Aku akan mengikuti mereka ke Batavia.*

BTT2: *Aku akan mengikutinya dengan menggunakan kapal ke Batavia.*

BTT3: *Saya akan mengikuti mereka naik kapal ke Batavia.*

BTT4: *Saya akan ikut mereka di kapal menuju Batavia.*

Original text	<i>Aku</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>mengikut</i>	<i>mereka</i>	<i>dengan kapal ini</i>	<i>ke Jakarta</i>
TT	<i>I</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>follow</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>on board</i>	<i>to Batavia</i>
BTT1	<i>Aku</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>mengikuti</i>	<i>mereka</i>		<i>ke Batavia</i>
BTT2	<i>Aku</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>mengikuti</i>	<i>nya</i>	<i>dengan menggunakan kapal</i>	<i>ke Batavia</i>
BTT3	<i>Saya</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>mengikuti</i>	<i>mereka</i>	<i>naik kapal</i>	<i>ke Batavia</i>
BTT4	<i>Saya</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>mengikuti</i>	<i>mereka</i>	<i>dengan kapal</i>	<i>menuju Batavia</i>

The analysis above shows that all texts are equivalent, but if we see from the forms of the verbs used, there is difference between the verb of the original text and those of the BTTs. The original text uses *mengikut*, while the BTTs use *mengikuti*. This difference shows morphological change since the change is concerned with the difference in how the verbs are formed. The base form of the verbs is the same,

that is *ikut*. The verb of the original text is formed by the base of *ikut* and prefix *me-*, while the modern texts by the base attached with suffix *-i* and prefix *me-*. To have a text in modern Indonesian, an element realized by suffix *-i* is added and attached to the original item. **Table 8** shows how the reconstruction of the original text is carried out.

**Table 8.** Text reconstruction process of datum 8.

OIT	<i>Aku</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>me-ikut</i>	<i>mereka</i>	<i>dengan kapal ini</i>	<i>ke Jakarta</i>
MIT1	<i>Aku</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>me-ikut-i</i>	<i>mereka</i>		<i>ke Batavia</i>
MIT2	<i>Aku</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>me-ikut-i</i>	<i>nya</i>	<i>dengan menggunakan kapal</i>	<i>ke Batavia</i>
MIT3	<i>Saya</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>me-ikut-i</i>	<i>mereka</i>	<i>naik kapal</i>	<i>ke Batavia</i>
MIT4	<i>Saya</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>me-ikui-i</i>	<i>mereka</i>	<i>dengan kapal</i>	<i>menuju Batavia</i>

The application of the amplification method can be seen from the addition of suffix *-i* to the original item represented by *mengikut* so that the modern Indonesian text will use *mengikuti*. The result of the original text reconstruction is:

MIT: ..., *aku akan mengikuti mereka dengan kapal ini ke Jakarta, ...*

Datum (9):

Original text: ..., *bila dukun itu sungguh dapat mengobati anaknya*<sup>[4]</sup>.

TT: ... if the dukun could cure her son<sup>[24]</sup>.

BTT1: *Jika dukun itu bisa mengobati anaknya.*

BTT2: *Apabila dukun itu mampu mengobati anak laki-lakinya.*

BTT3: *Apabila dukun tersebut bisa mengobati anaknya*

BTT4: *Jika dukun itu bisa menyembuhkan anaknya.*

Original text	<i>bila</i>	<i>dukun itu</i>	<i>sungguh dapat</i>	<i>mengobat</i>	<i>anakny</i>
TT	<i>if</i>	<i>the dukun</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>cure</i>	<i>her son</i>
BTT1	<i>jika</i>	<i>dukun itu</i>	<i>bisa</i>	<i>mengobati</i>	<i>anakny</i>
BTT2	<i>apabila</i>	<i>dukun itu</i>	<i>mampu</i>	<i>mengobati</i>	<i>anak laki-lakinya</i>
BTT3	<i>apabila</i>	<i>dukun tersebut</i>	<i>bisa</i>	<i>mengobati</i>	<i>anakny</i>
BTT4	<i>jika</i>	<i>dukun tersebut</i>	<i>bisa</i>	<i>menyembuhkan</i>	<i>anakny</i>

Viewed from their equivalence, the original text, target text, and back-translation texts are equivalent. In term of the use of the word *cure* as the equivalent of *mengobat*, it is rendered into *mengobati* and *menyembuhkan*. Both are synonymous. When the word *mengobati* is decided to be used as the equivalent in the BTT, this word has different form compared with its equivalent in the original text. The original item realized by *mengobat* is formed by the base

*obat* and prefix *me-*, while the BTT by the base *obat* with suffix *-i* and prefix *me-*. This implies that there is morphological change in the language. By this difference, to form the form of modern Indonesian text, method of amplification can be applied. It is by adding suffix *-i* after the base form. The prefix *me-* is realized as *meng-* because its form is influenced by the base attached to. **Table 9** illustrates how the original text is reconstructed.

**Table 9.** Text reconstruction process of datum 9.

OIT	<i>bila</i>	<i>dukun itu</i>	<i>sungguh dapat</i>	<i>me-obat</i>	<i>anakny</i>
MIT1	<i>jika</i>	<i>dukun itu</i>	<i>bisa</i>	<i>me-obat-i</i>	<i>anakny</i>
MIT2	<i>apabila</i>	<i>dukun itu</i>	<i>mampu</i>	<i>me-obat-i</i>	<i>anak laki-lakinya</i>
MIT3	<i>apabila</i>	<i>dukun tersebut</i>	<i>bisa</i>	<i>me-obat-i</i>	<i>anakny</i>

By adopting one of the BTT versions, the original text above can be reconstructed into: *Jika dukun itu bisa mengobati anakny.*

### 3.4. Back-Translation for Text Reconstruction by Transposition Method

Transposition method in text reconstruction involves replacing one word class in the original text with another without changing the meaning.

Datum (10):

Original text: *Kedua mereka kelihatan berjabat tangan, lalu Datuk Meringgih turun dari atas rumah itu ...*<sup>[2]</sup>.

TT: *The two men shook hands and then Datuk Meringgih walked down the steps of the house ...*<sup>[22]</sup>.

BTT1: *Kedua orang itu berjabat tangan, kemudian Datuk Meringgih berjalan menuruni tangga rumah.*

BTT2: *Kedua pria itu bersalaman lalu datuk Meringgih turun ke lantai bawah.*

BTT3: *Kedua pria itu berjabat tangan dan kemudian Datuk Meringgih melangkah menuruni tangga.*

BTT4: *Kedua laki-laki itu berjabat tangan dan kemudian Datuk Meringgih menuruni anak tangga.*

The translation equivalence of all the texts above can

be analysed as the followings.

Original text	<i>Kedua</i>	<i>mereka</i>	<i>kelihatan</i>	<i>berjabat tangan</i>
TT	The two	men		shook hands
BTT1	<i>Kedua</i>	<i>orang itu</i>		<i>berjabat tangan</i>
BTT2	<i>Kedua</i>	<i>pria itu</i>		<i>bersalaman</i>
BTT3	<i>Kedua</i>	<i>pria itu</i>		<i>bersalaman</i>
BTT4	<i>Kedua</i>	<i>pria itu</i>		<i>berjabat tangan</i>

In general, all texts are equivalent, but how the elements are arranged are different between old Indonesian and present-day Indonesian texts, especially how to use the word *kedua* meaning ‘the two’. In old Indonesian, such word can be followed by pronoun, such as *mereka* showing third person plural. In modern Indonesian it cannot be followed by pronoun. The word after it must be noun, such as found in the BTTs. The word is followed by noun of *orang itu* and *pria itu*. If it is seen from how the elements are arranged, it is a kind of syntactic change. The text reconstruction of the original text can be carried out by transposition method where the pronoun *mereka* in the original text is replaced by noun *orang itu* or *pria itu*. The process can be seen in **Table 10**.

Based on the results of the BTTs and the application of the transposition method, the texts in modern Indonesian version can be constructed. They are:

MIT1: *Kedua orang itu kelihatan berjabat tangan, lalu Datuk Meringgih turun dari atas rumah itu ...*

MIT2: *Kedua pria itu kelihatan berjabat tangan, lalu Datuk Meringgih turun dari atas rumah itu ...*

**Table 10.** Text reconstruction process of datum 10.

OIT	<i>Kedua</i>	<i>mereka</i>	<i>kelihatan</i>	<i>berjabat tangan</i>
MIT1	<i>Kedua</i>	<i>orang itu</i>		<i>berjabat tangan</i>
MIT2	<i>Kedua</i>	<i>pria itu</i>		<i>bersalaman</i>
MIT3	<i>Kedua</i>	<i>pria itu</i>		<i>bersalaman</i>
MIT4	<i>Kedua</i>	<i>pria itu</i>		<i>berjabat tangan</i>

To sum up, referring to the previous researches carried out, a back-translation method is not merely a method used to validate translation. It has some other functions<sup>[10-12]</sup>. Separated research also found that it can also be used to identify language change<sup>[8]</sup>. If a certain language undergoes language change, as another merit, this present study reveals that back-translation can also be used to reconstruct old texts. The process includes two layers. Text reconstruction is as

the second layer after the first layer of language change identification. The procedures recommended to reconstruct old texts are as follows:

1. Translate back the translated texts into the language of the source texts.
2. Compare the results of back-translation with the original texts to validate their equivalence.
3. Identify their differences if there is any language change and find out the types of change, lexical, morphological, syntactic, or semantic change.
4. Reconstruct the original texts by using the results of back-translation and referring to the types of change the language undergoes.
5. Apply the methods based on the types of change the language undergoes.

The methods applied to reconstruct old texts are in accordance with the types of change which occur. The types of language change and their respective methods are as elaborated in **Table 11**.

**Table 11.** Methods for text reconstructions.

Types of Methods	Types of Change	Examples		Process
		Original Text	Reconstructed Text	
(1) Substitution	lexical semantic	<i>sedemikian</i> <i>bercerai</i>	<i>seperti</i> <i>berpisah</i>	The original text item is replaced The original text item is replaced
(2) Reduction	morphological syntactic	<i>menghinakan</i> <i>memandang kepada</i>	<i>menghina</i> <i>memandang</i>	The suffix <i>-kan</i> is omitted The preposition <i>kepada</i> is omitted
(3) Amplification	morphological	<i>mengikuti</i>	<i>mengikuti</i>	Suffix <i>-i</i> is added to the original text item
(4) Transposition	syntactic	<i>kedua mereka</i>	<i>kedua orang itu</i>	The word class of pronoun <i>mereka</i> is replaced with noun <i>orang itu</i>

Substitution method is applied when the language undergoes lexical or semantic change, while reduction, amplification, and transposition methods when the language undergoes grammatical change which include morphological or syntactic change. Reduction method is applicable if the change includes morphological and syntactic change; amplification method if the change includes morphological change, and transposition method if the change includes syntactic change. This research also can show that translation also covers a process of recontextualization<sup>[25]</sup>. When back-translation involves languages of different versions, the translators tend to recontextualize the text by using the language of the version understood by the translators. The contexts which influence the language version used cover the speaker represented by who the translator is, the audi-

ence to whom the text is intended to, and the time when the text is produced. The translation then involves two contexts, context of the source text and context of the target text. The text needs to be recontextualized when the source and target texts are equivalent but of different contexts. This is also in accordance with the concept that a language is a resource for making meaning, and meaning resides in systemic patterns of choice<sup>[26]</sup>.

## 4. Conclusions

Back-translation can be indirectly applied to reconstruct Indonesian old texts written decades ago in a language which shows difference with that spoken by the contemporary Indonesian speakers. Beside as a tool to assess translation

quality, this study provides contribution that there is another merit of back-translation, that is for text reconstruction. In this study which focused on Indonesian language, the reconstructions can only be carried out when the difference of word choices and forms between the original and the back-translation texts show the same meaning and the language undergoes language changes, such as lexical, semantic, syntactic, and morphological change. The methods which can be applied to reconstruct old texts include substitution, reduction, amplification, and transposition methods. The type of method applied is in accordance with the type of language change found in the texts under study. When the texts show lexical or semantic change, the original text is reconstructed by substitution method; when the texts show morphological or syntactic change, it is by reduction, amplification, or transposition methods. More specifically, reduction method can only be applied if the texts show morphological or syntactic change; amplification method if the texts show morphological change; and transposition if the texts show syntactic change.

## Author Contributions

Conceptualization, M.S., I.W.A. and N.S.; methodology, M.S. and I.W.A.; software, I.W.A.; validation, M.S.; formal analysis, M.S.; investigation, M.S., I.W.A. and N.S.; resources, M.S. and I.W.A.; data curation, I.W.A. and N.S.; writing—original draft preparation, M.S.; writing—review and editing, M.S. and I.W.A.; visualization, N.S.; supervision, M.S. and I.W.A.; project administration, M.S.; funding acquisition, M.S. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

## Funding

This work was supported by Warmadewa University research grant number 299/UNWAR/DPPM/PD-13/2024.

## Institutional Review Board Statement

Not applicable.

## Informed Consent Statement

Not applicable.

## Data Availability Statement

Some or all of the data and models used during the study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

## Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the Head of Yayasan Kesejahteraan Korpri Provinsi Bali and the Rector of Warmadewa University for the research funding.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## References

- [1] Campbell, L., 1998. *Historical Linguistics: An Introduction*. The MIT Press: Cambridge, London, UK. pp. 3–287.
- [2] Rusli, M., 2010. *Sitti Nurbaya [Sitti Nurbaya]*. PT Balai Pustaka: Jakarta, Indonesia. pp. 1–363.
- [3] Tisna, A.A.P., 2013. *Sukreni Gadis Bali [The Rape of Sukreni]*. PT Balai Pustaka: Jakarta, Indonesia. pp. 1–112.
- [4] Moeis, A., 2013. *Salah Asuhan [Never the Twain]*. PT Balai Pustaka: Jakarta, Indonesia. pp. 1–335.
- [5] Nabila, E., Abdulrahman, T.R., 2021. An Analysis of New English Words Created During COVID-19. *Englisia: Journal of Language, Education, and Humanities*. 9(1), 19–32. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22373/ej.v9i1.9035>
- [6] Chineze, N., Chinyere, O.H., Nwike, C.C., 2021. Linguistic Variation and Change in Nawfija Speech Community. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*. 12(5), 741–749. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17507/jltr.1205.13>
- [7] Antoni, C., Irham, Ronsi, G., 2019. Language Variation in Minang Colloquial Language Spoken in Kabun Region: Sociolinguistic study on Millennial Citizens. *Jurnal Arbitrer*. 6(2), 92–98.
- [8] Susini, M., Ana, I.W., 2024. Back-Translation as a Tool for Identifying Language Change. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*. 15(4), 1178–1188. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.1504.15>
- [9] Baker, M., 1992. *In Other Words: A Course Book on Translation*. Routledge: New York, USA. pp. 6–9.
- [10] Tyupa, S., 2011. A Theoretical Framework for Back-Translation as a Quality Assessment Tool. *New Voices in Translation Studies*. 7, 35–46.
- [11] Yanti, M., Syarif, H., Hamzah, H., 2020. The Effect of Back Translation on Students' Translation Achieve-

- ment. In: Strielkowski, W., Black J.M., Butterfield, S.A., et al. (eds.). *Advances of Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*. Atlantis Press SARL: Dordrecht, The Netherlands. pp. 101–106.
- [12] Rosyidah, Kharis, M., Afifah, L., 2017. Back-Translation Technique to Assess the Students' Translation of Literary Text. *International Journal of Language and Linguistics*. 5(1), 25–28. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ijll.20170501.14>
- [13] Kimovska, S.K., Cvetkoski, V., 2021. The Effect of Emotions on Translation Performance. *Research in Language*. 19(2), 169–186. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18778/1731-7533.19.2.05>
- [14] Żralka, E., 2017. Principles of 'Newspeak' in Polish Translations of British and American Press Articles under Communist Rule. *Research in Language*. 15(1), 97–118. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/rela-2017-0003>
- [15] Nádvořníková, O., 2021. Contexts and Consequences of Sentence Slitting in Translation (English-French-Czech). *Research in Language*. 19(3), 229–251.
- [16] Massey, G., Ehrensberger-Dow, M., 2017. Translating Conceptual Metaphor: The Process of Managing Interlingual Asymmetry. *Research in Language*. 15(2), 173–189. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/rela-2017-0011>
- [17] Tian, D., Redzuan, M.A. bin A., Wong, L.Y., 2024. Translating Metaphors in Chinese Satirical Literature: A Foreignization Approach. *Forum for Linguistic Studies*. 6(2), 1–11.
- [18] Neshkovska, S., Kitanovska-Kimovska, S., Andonovska-Trajkovska, D., 2021. Translator's Dilemmas in Translating Poetry: The Case of Gane Todorovski's Poetry in English. *Studies in Linguistics, Culture and FLT*. 9(1), 21–39.
- [19] Ozolins, U., 2009. Back Translation as a Means of Giving Translators a Voice. *Interpreting & Translation*. 1(2), 1–13.
- [20] Li, S., 2016. A Contrastive Study of English Source Text and Back-Translation Version and Its Application. *Sino-US English Teaching*. 13(10), 814–821. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17265/1539-8072/2016.10.008>
- [21] Son, J., 2018. Back Translation as a Documentation Tool. *Translating & Interpreting*. 10(2), 89–100.
- [22] Fowler, G.A., 2009. *Sitti Nurbaya*. The Lontar Foundation: Jakarta, Indonesia. pp. 1–294.
- [23] Quinn, G., 2012. *The Rape of Sukreni*. The Lontar Foundation: Jakarta, Indonesia. pp. 1–108.
- [24] Susanto, R., 2010. *Never the Twain*. The Lontar Foundation: Jakarta, Indonesia. pp. 1–216.
- [25] House, J., 2015. *Translation Quality Assessment*. Routledge: New York, USA. pp. 2–5.
- [26] Halliday, M.A.K., Matthiessen, C., 2004. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, 3rd ed. Arnold: New York, USA. pp. 22–31.