

Enhancing Target Text Comprehension for Lay Audience through Paraphrasing

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Article Info	Abstract
<p>Keywords: English; paraphrasing; technique; text; translation</p>	<p>In translating English into Indonesian, paraphrasing technique is one of the procedures used to translate technical terms so they can be easily comprehended by the target audience. This article aims to highlight the use of paraphrasing in translating a scientific text titled “How Individuals Change Language” with lay audience as the main target. This paper used a qualitative method through analysis of the technique in translating the source text with two versions of translation being provided as steps, namely a default translation and a final one adjusted for the public. Each section provides a discussion of paraphrasing used to simplify the text’s technical terms. This article has received positive reviews from respondents proficient in English. This shows that paraphrasing technique is the best procedure used to translate texts with specific terms so they can be easily understood. This implies that translators of scientific texts with similar audiences may consider paraphrasing as one of the procedures to be used. This is because the procedure can be used to simplify and change various technical terms that are difficult to understand into their more intelligible counterparts.</p>
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Introduction

As an international language in today’s globalized era, English plays an important role in relying on valuable information for people all around the world. People from different backgrounds demand information for various reasons, one of which is to have a general understanding of certain information initially aimed for specific types of audience. This can only be achieved by having a good understanding in English translation in conjunction with a proper adjustment given to accommodate the needs of the target audience. Translation is not only assumed as an activity to change source texts to equivalent target texts. Moreover, meaning and sentence structure should have more attention (Adika, 2017). To achieve these goals, there are many translation techniques that can be applied. One of the techniques used for this particular purpose is paraphrasing, since it can simplify and change technical terms for better comprehension.

Budiman et al. (2014) states that the procedure of paraphrasing was proposed by two linguists, namely Newmark and Baker. The former called it paraphrase, while the latter called it translation by paraphrase. According to Newmark (1988), paraphrasing translation technique is an amplification or explicitation of meanings in certain segments of texts. This amplification term was defined further by Molina & Albir (2002) as a translation technique used to provide details for information that was not explicitly mentioned in texts; usually due to the lexical gap that existed between source texts and target texts.

As for explicitation, (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1984) define it as a stylistic translation method that meant rendering explicit in the target language what was still apparent in the source language due to the circumstances or the context. This correlates with addition, a technique needed by translators to elucidate unclear expressions, to avoid ambiguity in target texts, to change grammatical categories, to reveal implicit elements and to provide information that has conjunctive property Nida & Taber (2003). As for category, Harmon (2013) classified paraphrasing into four categories: simple, distributive, explicative and omissive.

There are some relevant research papers analyzing numerous translated texts of various works regarding the use of paraphrasing and/or other techniques that fall into the category of the former (e.g., amplification). One of those papers analyzes the use of amplification and transposition techniques for imperative sentences in the Indonesian version of 'Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix'. In her study, Darmayanti (2020) concludes that employing both amplification and transposition techniques can effectively enhance the naturalness and comprehensibility of the target text. One reason is the amplification technique could be used to add extra information needed by target readers of which the original text lacked. Kendenan (2018) draws a similar conclusion in her seminar presentation analyzing the use of amplification in the English version of 'Gadis Pantai', contending that the amplification technique may significantly assist translators explain linguistic and cultural concepts to target readers. This means that the efficacy of paraphrasing technique has been proven to produce successful translations that are acceptable and easy to understand by target audiences.

Both research mentioned above have highlighted the applicability of the technique by comparing the original texts with their respective translated versions. However, there is one aspect that has not been covered yet: the reasons for using the technique, which were addressed in connection with the use of explicitation in translating the Indonesian version of 'Hercule Poirot's Christmas'. The paper's author, (Sentana, 2020), found three out of four reasons as proposed by (Larson, 1998): the necessity for correct and clear expressions, the need for naturalness that could create similar emotive impacts and the explicating of truly implicit information. Nevertheless, there is still another aspect missing in this paper regarding paraphrasing that is yet to be covered, which is the frequency of use.

Two other researchers who had analyzed the use of paraphrasing in the translated version of 'Peebee Has a Wish' covered this. They had found the technique to be the one used in all categories. In discussing the categorization of paraphrasing, the researchers closed their conclusion by stating that in the end, it was the translator who ultimately chose which type of paraphrasing they wanted to use (Hidayat & Harmoko, 2018). Another paper

analyzing paraphrasing strategy used in 'Earth Dance', an English version of 'Tarian Bumi', had the researchers concluded the linguistic units that had been paraphrased to range from words to sentences, with four paraphrasing techniques being identified, in which around 70% used a combination of paraphrasing techniques and the rest 30% used a single paraphrasing technique. They found the paraphrasing technique with the highest frequency of use to be explicative paraphrasing (either used individually or in combination), while the lowest one to be omissive paraphrasing (Mahmud et al., 2021).

All the research mentioned above have analyzed the use of paraphrasing in translation, including its frequency of use as well as the implication of it being a common technique applied by translators. However, there is no discussion of using the technique to translate texts whose target audience being shifted. In response to that, this paper is intended to cover such aspects, with a premise that there are certain people in today's era of technology who like to read specific topics just to get a general understanding of something otherwise intended for a specific community. In accordance with this, the paraphrasing technique is employed in translating from English into Indonesian a passage from a scientific journal titled "How Individuals Change Language" by Richard A. Blythe and William Croft, with its main audience being changed from linguists to the general public. The objective is to demonstrate the adjustment of the technique in translating the scientific passage to make it easier to understand by laypeople.

Research Method

This paper uses qualitative method by providing descriptive analysis of the paraphrasing technique used to translate the scientific text whose target audience has been changed from linguists to the general public namely comparative translation analysis (Komang et al., 2017; Måns Westling, 2011). There is a display of data providing scoring assessment results collected from respondents knowledgeable about English. The respondents have reviewed the comprehensibility of the translation provided in this paper. To accommodate the nontechnical preferences of the target audience, thus increasing the text's comprehensibility, two measures had been taken when translating the text: changing the language register from formal to slightly informal and simplifying technical terms.

Due to the content of the text, there were also other translation techniques applied and mentioned in brief. Nevertheless, this paper focuses solely on the use of paraphrasing techniques. The object of discussion is a passage from a scientific article titled "How Individuals Change Language" by Richard A. Blythe and William Croft. The article was written in English and has been translated into Indonesian.

The result and discussion segment of this paper has three sections; each of which comprises a table containing a paragraph taken directly from the source text (with the exception of the second section, which covers both paragraph two and three simultaneously), two versions of translation provided as steps (i.e., the author's both default translation and final translation) and a technical discussion for the proposed translation. All of the paragraphs discussed in their respective sections are presented in the order in which they appear in the original journal.

Results and Discussions

Text Readability

Table 1. Score of Readability for the Translated Version

No	Respondent	Occupation	Score
1	Respondent 1	Art & Japanese Teacher	40 (89%)
2	Respondent 2	Self-employed	45(100%)
3	Respondent 3	Recruitment Consultant	35 (78%)
4	Respondent 4	Indonesia's SOE Staff	41 (91%)
5	Respondent 5	Indonesia's SOE Staff	35 (78%)
6	Respondent 6	Self-employed	39 (87%)
7	Respondent 7	Self-employed	37 (82%)
8	Respondent 8	College Student	43 (96%)
9	Respondent 9	English Teacher	42 (93%)
Total Score (average %)			357 (88%)

The translation provided in this paper has been reviewed by nine respondents using a questionnaire about the text's readability. All of the respondents are Indonesians with excellent understanding of English. The questionnaire has a maximum score of 45 (equal to 100%), since it contains 15 questions, each of which can be rated on a scale of 1 to 3.

The total score obtained from all the respondents is 357 out of 405 (equal to 88% out of 100%). This means that the readability of the final translation belongs to the category of acceptable by the general public.

Comparative Analysis in Readability by Paraphrasing

Below is the author's translation and technical discussion of the passage from "How Individuals Change Language", divided into three sections:

Table 2. Paragraph for Section 1.1

Source Text	Default Translation	Final Translation
Our main result is that if we impose the constraints that arise from assuming that <i>childhood language learning is the driver of language change</i> , there is no combination of <i>the remaining free parameters that provides a good fit to the empirical data</i> .	Hasil utama kami tidak menunjukkan adanya kombinasi dari sisa parameter bebas yang cocok dengan data empiris tersebut apabila penelitian dibatasi dengan memaksakan asumsi dari teori berlandaskan masa anak (teori yang menyatakan bahwa perubahan bahasa didorong oleh masa pembelajaran bahasa yang terjadi pada usia anak-anak).	Hasil utama kami tidak menunjukkan data yang sesuai dengan data hasil pengamatan itu apabila kami bersikeras membatasi penelitian dengan teori berlandaskan masa anak (teori yang menganggap masa anak sebagai masa yang mendorong terjadinya perubahan bahasa).

<p>The observed changes are <i>many orders of magnitude</i> more likely in regions of parameter space that correspond to other theories. The reason why the support for the child-based theory is so poor lies in a strong dependence of <i>characteristic timescales</i> at the population level on the underlying population size.</p>	<p>Kami mengamati perubahan berupa <i>banyaknya lonjakan magnitudo</i> yang diduga kuat terjadi pada bagian spasi parameter yang berhubungan dengan teori-teori lainnya. Alasan yang menjadikan teori berbasis masa anak lemah terletak pada ketergantungan yang besar dari teori tersebut terhadap <i>skala waktu dengan karakteristik tertentu</i> yang terjadi pada <i>tingkat dasar jumlah populasi</i>.</p>	<p>Kami mengamati perubahan yang menunjukkan <i>banyaknya lonjakan berlipat</i> yang kami duga kuat terjadi di bagian yang berhubungan dengan teori-teori lainnya. Teori berlandaskan masa anak dianggap lemah karena sangat bergantung pada <i>rentang waktu tertentu</i> dari <i>tingkat dasar jumlah penduduk</i>.</p>
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The clause ‘childhood language learning is the driver of language change’ refers to child-based theory, as the journal mentions child-based theory as ‘language change that arises from assuming that language change occurs primarily through the process of childhood language acquisition’. Since this paper only discusses certain passages from the journal, before which child-based theory has already been defined, it is therefore important to paraphrase the clause by defining the theory. The final translation had the language changed in a more casual tone.

The phrase ‘combination of the remaining free parameters that provides a good fit to the empirical data’ means ‘kombinasi dari sisa parameter bebas yang cocok dengan data empiris tersebut’. However, the phrase is overly technical, and it is not necessary for the general public to read such complex details, so it was paraphrased as ‘data yang sesuai dengan data hasil pengamatan itu’. Here, the adjective ‘empirical’ was first translated as ‘empiris’, and then was paraphrased further as ‘hasil pengamatan’.

The translation of the sentence started with ‘the observed changes are many orders of magnitude...’ received the score of 77.8% from the respondents. It is likely possible that this positive feedback is the result of paraphrasing technique that was applied to simplify the translation. First, the phrase ‘many orders of magnitude’, which means ‘banyaknya lonjakan magnitudo’, sounds technical to the general public. The phrase therefore was simplified by changing it into ‘lonjakan berlipat’. Secondly, the phrase ‘spasi parameter’ was omitted, as it acted as a technical detail that was irrelevant for the general audience.

Moving on to the next analysis, the phrase ‘characteristic timescales’ was simplified by changing its default translation, ‘skala waktu dengan ciri tertentu’, removing ‘karakteristik’ as the equivalent to ‘characteristic’. So, the whole phrase became ‘rentang waktu tertentu’.

The phrase ‘population level on the underlying population size’, which means ‘tingkat dasar jumlah populasi’, had its word ‘population’ changed into ‘penduduk’ from the initial, more technical ‘populasi’ as its equivalent.

Table 3. Paragraph for Section 1.2

Source Text	Default Translation	Final Translation
<p>If any <i>selective bias</i> in favour of the innovation is <i>weak</i>, the time taken for a change to propagate through a large speech community (<i>the fixation time</i>) is very much longer than the 100 years or so that is seen historically. If <i>selection is strong</i>, changes propagate quickly but then <i>the rate at which successful changes are originated varies strongly with population size</i>. The empirical data apparently show <i>much less sensitivity</i> to population size than the child-based theory implies.</p>	<p>Jika terdapat <i>bias yang rendah dari bias selektif</i> yang condong terhadap pembaruan, maka jangka waktu yang dibutuhkan suatu perubahan untuk dapat menyebar ke komunitas besar dari penutur bahasa (<i>waktu fiksasi</i>) akan jauh lebih lama dari jangka waktu yang terpantau dalam sejarah, yakni sekitar 100 tahun. Jika <i>nilai seleksinya tinggi</i>, maka perubahan dapat dengan cepat menyebar namun <i>perhitungan yang menentukan titik awal terjadinya kesuksesan perubahan akan sangat bervariasi dengan jumlah populasi</i>. Data empiris dengan jelas menunjukkan <i>tingkat sensitivitas yang sangat rendah</i> terhadap jumlah populasi dibandingkan dengan yang diimplikasikan dalam teori berbasis masa anak.</p>	<p>Jika ada <i>data tertentu yang rendah</i> kecondongannya terhadap pembaruan, maka suatu perubahan akan membutuhkan waktu yang jauh lebih lama dari sekitar 100 tahun (jangka waktu yang terpantau dalam sejarah) untuk dapat menyebar ke kelompok besar dari penutur bahasa. <i>Jika nilainya tinggi</i>, perubahan dapat menyebar dengan cepat namun <i>akan muncul banyak keragaman dengan jumlah penduduk dalam menentukan awal mula suksesnya perubahan</i>. Data hasil pengamatan dengan jelas memperlihatkan <i>kepekaan yang sangat rendah</i> pada jumlah penduduk dibandingkan dengan yang diungkapkan secara tersirat dalam teori berlandaskan masa anak.</p>

The phrase 'selective bias', meaning 'bias selektif', was omitted and replaced with 'data tertentu'. The adjective 'weak' in this context doesn't mean 'not physically strong', but 'too low or not powerful enough to be successful or effective' as seen in Cambridge Dictionary. This is a definition that correlates well with KBBI's rendah (i.e., 'dekat ke bawah; tidak tinggi'), therefore, 'rendah' was used as the equivalent.

The phrase 'fixation time', which means 'waktu fiksasi', was removed using omission technique. This was due to the phrase being a technical one with little to no relevance to the general audience. There was also rearrangement being implemented to the whole sentence in which the phrase appeared.

The word 'selection' here refers to 'selective bias in favour of the innovation', a phrase previously mentioned. Therefore, the correct equivalent is 'nilai seleksi', with 'seleksi' being removed as it was technical and having no significance for the general audience. The

adjective 'strong' in this context means 'effective; of a good quality or level and likely to be successful', as seen in Cambridge Dictionary (*Cambridge Dictionary | English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus, 2022*). Therefore, the fitting equivalent to this is 'tinggi' instead of the literal 'kuat', as the former is defined as 'yang sebelah atas (tentang tingkatan, pangkat, derajat, mutu, dan sebagainya)' in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (abbreviated as KBBI) (*Departemen pendidikan nasional, 2008*).

The clause 'the rate at which successful changes are originated varies strongly with population size', which uses present simple tense, was changed into future simple tense, marked by the word 'akan' in 'perhitungan yang menentukan titik awal terjadinya kesuksesan perubahan akan sangat bervariasi dengan jumlah populasi'. However, the words 'titik awal', 'kesuksesan', 'bervariasi' and 'populasi' were still slightly technical for the general public, so they were paraphrased as 'awal mula', 'suksesnya', 'keragaman' and 'penduduk' respectively.

The determiner 'less' in 'much less sensitivity' here means 'a smaller amount (of), or to a smaller degree', as seen in Cambridge Dictionary. Therefore, it shouldn't be translated literally as 'kurang', but 'rendah', as the latter is the one familiarly used by Indonesians when they refer to the same thing. In other words, the equivalent to 'much less sensitivity' is 'tingkat sensitivitas yang sangat rendah'. In the final translation, it was paraphrased as 'kepekaan yang sangat rendah', with 'tingkat' being omitted and 'sensitivitas' being replaced with 'kepekaan' as both sounded technical, not to mention held no significance for the general public.

Table 4. Paragraph for Section 2

Source Text	Default Translation	Final Translation
In fact, throughout this work, we have found that the <i>baseline model</i> , which has no dependence on population size, fits the historical data well. One way to construe the baseline model is as changes originating once every 1000 years or so in every <i>population</i> , with changes then propagating rapidly through the <i>population</i> . This suggests that the mechanisms that have <i>stronger empirical support</i> are those that have these characteristics.	Faktanya, melalui penelitian ini kami mendapati bahwa <i>model acuan penelitian</i> , yang tidak bergantung pada jumlah populasi, sangat sesuai dengan data historis tersebut. Karena perubahan terjadi dalam kurun waktu sekitar 1000 tahun sekali dalam setiap <i>populasi</i> , satu cara yang dapat digunakan untuk menginterpretasi model acuan adalah dengan melakukan perubahan kemudian penyebaran secara menyeluruh dalam <i>populasi</i> . Hal ini menandakan bahwa mekanisme yang memiliki <i>bukti empiris lebih kuat</i> adalah	Pada kenyataannya, penelitian ini memperlihatkan bahwa <i>model acuan penelitian</i> , yang tidak bergantung pada jumlah penduduk, sangat sesuai dengan data sejarah tersebut. Karena perubahan terjadi sekitar 1000 tahun sekali dalam setiap <i>kelompok masyarakat</i> , satu cara yang dapat digunakan untuk menafsirkan model acuan adalah dengan melakukan perubahan kemudian penyebaran menyeluruh dalam <i>kelompok itu</i> . Ini menandakan bahwa cara kerja yang <i>bukti</i>

mekanisme yang memiliki sejumlah karakteristik tersebut. Kami menyadari bahwa analisis kami berbasis pada sepasang unsur tata bahasa (yakni artikel spesifik dan tidak spesifik) yang secara relatif tidak stabil dan saling berkaitan. Karena keterkaitan inilah kami memperlakukannya secara terpisah (tidak menggabungkan keduanya menjadi satuan tunggal yang akan dianggap sebagai bentuk independensi). Walaupun demikian, perbandingan kedua artikel tersebut merupakan hal yang informatif untuk mengetahui seberapa sensitif analisis yang dilakukan pada bagian-bagian rincinya. Dari bagian-bagian tersebut, bahasa mengalami serangkaian perubahan bertahap, karena hal ini memang bervariasi di antara kedua artikel. Secara keseluruhan, kami mendapati bahwa rentang nilai keseluruhan dari perubahan bahasa yang dipadukan dengan tingkat sensitifitasnya yang rendah terhadap jumlah populasi sebagai hal yang paling menentukan kebenaran teori berbasis individu yang dikemukakan tersebut.

We acknowledge that our analysis is based on a single pair of features (the definite and indefinite articles) that are relatively unstable and are correlated. It is due to these correlations that we treated them separately (rather than combining them together into a single likelihood measure, which would assume independence). Nevertheless, comparison of the two articles is informative about how sensitive the analysis is to the details of which languages undergo a specific sequence of changes, as this does vary between the two articles. Overall, we find that it is the overall rate of language change combined with its weak sensitivity to population size that most strongly determines the plausibility of a given individual-based theory.

pengamatannya lebih kuat adalah cara kerja yang memiliki ciri-ciri seperti itu. Kami sadar bahwa penelitian kami didasari oleh sepasang unsur tata bahasa (yakni kata sandang khusus dan tidak khusus). Dua kata ini pada umumnya memiliki sifat yang tidak tetap dan saling berhubungan sehingga kami memisahkan keduanya agar tidak menyatu dan tidak dianggap berdiri sendiri. Walaupun begitu, perbandingan kedua kata itu memperlihatkan tingkat kepekaan dari penelitian bagian-bagian rincinya. Dari bagian-bagian itu, bahasa mengalami serangkaian tahapan perubahan, karena hal ini memang beragam di antara kedua kata sandang. Secara keseluruhan, kami melihat ada dua hal yang paling menentukan benar atau tidaknya teori berlandaskan pribadi tunggal itu, yakni rentang nilai menyeluruh dari perubahan bahasa dan tingkat kepekaannya yang rendah pada jumlah penduduk.

‘Baseline model’ means ‘model acuan penelitian’. The second mention of the word ‘population’, which means ‘populasi’, was transposed into ‘kelompok masyarakat’, with the third mention being written as ‘kelompok itu’ to avoid redundancy, as it was mentioned closely after the second one. As for ‘stronger empirical support’, the equivalent is ‘bukti empiris lebih kuat’, with the word ‘support’ being translated using modulation as ‘bukti’

instead of the literal 'dukungan'. The final translation has 'bukti pengamatannya lebih kuat' as the equivalent to the phrase to make it sound less formal.

There is a score of 88.9% for the translation of the sentences 'we acknowledge that our analysis is based on ... which would assume independence'. The positive score most likely comes from the paraphrasing of the long sentence starting with 'it is due to these correlations that we...' as 'sehingga kami memisahkan keduanya agar tidak menyatu dan tidak dianggap berdiri sendiri', making it simple to read and easier to understand. Below are the details of the translation: The verb 'acknowledge' in this case doesn't mean 'mengakui', but 'menyadari', as the definition given in Cambridge Dictionary is 'to accept, admit, or recognize something, or the truth or existence of something'. It was then written as 'sadar' in the final translation to lessen its formal tone. 'A single pair of features' means 'sepasang fitur', yet what the text refers to when mentioning 'features' in this context is 'grammatical features' ('unsur tata bahasa' in Indonesian), therefore, the whole phrase was translated as 'sepasang unsur tata bahasa'. This could be inferred by the next passage of the text that revealed 'the pair of features' being discussed as definite and indefinite articles, a pair of English grammatical features.

There are two equivalents to 'article' in this context, the first is the literal equivalent, 'artikel', and the second one is 'kata sandang'. Both are valid as equivalents, as the definition of the former according to KBBI is 'unsur yang dipakai untuk membatasi atau memodifikasi nomina, misalnya the dalam bahasa Inggris', with the latter (the less technical one) being listed as a phrase interchangeable with the former. In other words, the 'article' mentioned here refers to a linguistic term, therefore, it can't be literally defined as one of its other meanings in KBBI, which is 'karya tulis lengkap, misalnya laporan berita atau esai dalam majalah, surat kabar dan sebagainya'.

As for the words 'definite' and 'indefinite' in relation to both being grammatical articles, there are no direct equivalents available. In this translation, the two articles were translated as 'artikel spesifik dan tidak spesifik'. Cambridge Dictionary defines 'definite article' as 'the grammatical name for the word "the" in English, or the words in other languages that have a similar use', and 'indefinite article' as 'the grammatical name for the words "a" and "an" in English or words in other languages that have a similar use'. In English, the article 'the' is used when referring to specific thing(s) already known, while the opposite goes for the article 'a' or 'an', hence the translation of 'definite article' and 'indefinite article' as 'artikel spesifik' and 'artikel tidak spesifik', respectively. As both equivalents still sounded technical for the general public, they were changed into 'kata sandang khusus' and 'kata sandang tidak khusus'.

The phrase 'relatively unstable', which means 'secara relatif tidak stabil', was paraphrased as 'pada umumnya memiliki sifat yang tidak tetap'. 'Unstable' is an adjective, therefore, 'sifat' was added in front of 'tidak tetap' to make it clearer.

Moving on to the next analysis, the phrase 'is informative', which first was paraphrased as 'merupakan hal yang informatif', had its final translation changed using modulation into 'memperlihatkan'.

The sentence starting with ‘overall, we find that it is the overall rate of language change...’ was paraphrased by distributing it to two clauses separated by comma (besides another comma put after the opening conjunction ‘secara keseluruhan’). This was implemented to make the long sentence simpler and easier to understand. With that being said, the final translation became ‘secara keseluruhan, kami melihat ada dua hal yang paling menentukan benar atau tidaknya teori berlandaskan pribadi tunggal itu, yakni rentang nilai menyeluruh dari perubahan bahasa dan tingkat kepekaannya yang rendah pada jumlah penduduk’

Table 5. Paragraph for Section 3.1

Source Text	Default Translation	Final Translation
It is, however, possible that the <i>dynamics of articles</i> are unrepresentative of grammatical features more generally, and that <i>our conclusions therefore do not generalise</i> . We argue that this is unlikely. <i>Regarding overall timescales of change, it is well established, by different analyses [31–33], that articles rank amongst the least stable of grammatical features and that others change more slowly. Basic word order lies at the opposite end of the spectrum, and the lifetime of given word orders have been estimated as ranging from 1000–100000 years [73]. That is, these most stable structures persist for a timescale that ranges from around the same order of magnitude as articles to two orders of magnitude longer. A quick way to estimate the plausibility of the child-based theory for basic word order from our findings for articles is to consider a generational</i>	Walaupun demikian, terdapat suatu kemungkinan bahwa <i>dinamika artikel</i> bukanlah hal yang mewakili fitur gramatika secara lebih umum. Oleh karena itu, <i>kesimpulan yang kami hasilkan tidak dapat dijadikan sebagai sebuah generalisasi</i> . Kami berpendapat bahwa hal ini memiliki tingkat kemungkinan yang rendah. <i>Mengenai skala waktu keseluruhan dari perubahan, para ahli yang melakukan berbagai analisis yang berbeda [31–33] membuktikan bahwa artikel menempati posisi terbawah sebagai fitur gramatika tersulit untuk stabil, sedangkan fitur-fitur lainnya memiliki masa perubahan yang lebih lambat. Berbeda dengan fitur artikel, fitur urutan kata dasar menempati posisi teratas</i> . Waktu eksistensi untuk satu urutan kata adalah sekitar 1.000-100.000 tahun [73], dengan catatan struktur paling stabil ini bertahan dalam satu skala waktu	Namun begitu, bisa jadi <i>perubahan kata sandang</i> itu tidak mewakili unsur tata bahasa secara umum. <i>Ini berarti hasil kesimpulan kami bukan untuk diterapkan secara sama rata</i> . Menurut kami kemungkinan itu rendah. <i>Adapun tentang rentang waktu perubahan secara menyeluruh, para ahli yang mengadakan berbagai penelitian yang berbeda [31–33] membuktikan bahwa kata sandang adalah unsur tata bahasa yang paling mudah berubah, sementara unsur-unsur lainnya berubah lebih lambat. Tidak seperti unsur kata sandang, unsur urutan kata dasar adalah unsur yang paling sulit berubah</i> . Untuk berubah, satu urutan kata butuh waktu sekitar 1.000-100.000 tahun [73], dengan catatan susunan paling tetap ini bertahan dalam satu rentang waktu dari sekitar lonjakan berlipat yang sama dengan kata sandang hingga dua lonjakan berlipat yang lebih lama dari itu. <i>Dari hasil</i>

turnover that is increased by two orders of magnitude (i.e., from 25 years to around 3 months). dengan rentang sekitar lonjakan magnitudo yang sama dengan artikel hingga dua lonjakan magnitudo yang lebih lama. Terdapat satu cara yang cepat untuk mempertimbangkan kebenaran teori berbasis masa anak untuk urutan kata dasar dari hasil penelitian kami mengenai artikel. Cara tersebut dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan pembalikan waktu secara generasi yang ditingkatkan dalam dua skala magnitudo (contohnya dari waktu 25 tahun hingga sekitar 3 bulan).

penelitian kami pada kata sandang, ada satu cara yang cepat untuk mempertimbangkan benar atau tidaknya teori berlandaskan masa anak untuk unsur urutan kata dasar. Satu cara itu adalah dengan mempertimbangkan pembalikan waktu pada masa angkatan hidup yang ditingkatkan dalam dua rentang berlipat (contohnya dari waktu 25 tahun hingga sekitar 3 bulan).

'The dynamics of article' means 'dinamika artikel'. However, there is no further simplification available for 'dinamika', which in this context means 'gerak (dari dalam); tenaga yang menggerakkan; semangat', as seen in KBBI. Therefore, the final translation replaced it simply with 'perubahan'.

The clause 'our conclusions therefore do not generalize' was translated using modulation as 'oleh karena itu, kesimpulan yang kami hasilkan tidak dapat dijadikan sebagai sebuah generalisasi', with the verb 'generalize' being transposed into a noun 'generalisasi'. The final translation (i.e., 'ini berarti hasil kesimpulan kami bukan untuk diterapkan secara sama rata') had the verb transposed into a phrasal verb 'sama rata' to make it less technical.

The translation of the sentence starting with 'regarding overall timescales of change, it is well established...' has been positively received by the respondents, showing the score of 88.9%. This is likely due to the simplicity of the translation resulted from the use of paraphrasing technique detailed as follows: There were two steps taken. First, the phrase 'different analyses' was paraphrased as 'berbagai analisis yang berbeda', and again as 'berbagai penelitian yang berbeda' in the final translation. Secondly, the clause 'articles rank amongst the least stable of grammatical features and that others change more slowly' was paraphrased by dividing it into two separate clauses, which are 'artikel menempati posisi terbawah sebagai fitur gramatika tersulit untuk stabil' and 'sedangkan fitur-fitur lainnya memiliki masa perubahan yang lebih lambat'. This translation was further simplified in the final version as 'kata sandang adalah unsur tata bahasa yang paling mudah berubah, sementara unsur-unsur lainnya berubah lebih lambat'.

As for the word 'established' as it appears in the text, it is a past participle form of the verb 'establish'. The verb itself in this context means 'to prove something or show the state of something, esp. by collecting facts or information about it', as seen in Cambridge

Dictionary. This definition fits well with Indonesian's 'membuktikan'. In other words, the word shouldn't be translated literally as 'mendirikan'. The clause in which 'established' appears in the text (i.e., 'it is well established, by different analyses [31–33]') was translated using transposition technique by changing its passive voice into the active one to make it easier to read. Hence my translation 'membuktikan' as opposed to 'dibuktikan'.

The next analysis starts with examining the word 'spectrum' in 'basic word order lies at the opposite end of the spectrum'. The noun refers to the one used to measure the stability of articles as previously mentioned (i.e., 'articles rank amongst the least stable of grammatical features'). In other words, by using modulation technique in conjunction with paraphrasing, the clause can be translated as 'berbeda dengan fitur artikel, fitur urutan kata dasar menempati posisi teratas'. In the final translation, it reads 'tidak seperti unsur kata sandang, unsur urutan kata dasar adalah unsur yang paling sulit berubah'. The change was made to make it more natural and easy to understand.

A distributive paraphrasing was applied to a long sentence starting with 'a quick way to estimate the plausibility...' by dividing it into two sentences to make it easier for readers. The first sentence deals with the early part (i.e., 'a quick way to estimate the plausibility of the child-based theory for basic word order from our findings for articles') and the second one with the remaining one (i.e., 'is to consider a generational turnover that is increased by two orders of magnitude [i.e., from 25 years to around 3 months]').

Table 6. Paragraph for Section 3.2

Source Text	Default Translation	Final Translation
Here we find a plausible account is possible on sufficiently heterogeneous social networks (see Fig 7). This implies that the child-based theory could, at best, account for only the most stable grammatical structures, and does not offer a single explanation for language change that applies across the stability spectrum. <i>The rate of population turnover imposes a fundamental minimum rate of language change which lies above that for unstable features in the child-based account, but potentially below in the usage-based account.</i> Therefore the latter is capable of providing	Dari pembalikan ini, kami mendapati bahwa teori berbasis masa anak memiliki kemungkinan untuk diterima kebenarannya dalam jaringan sosial dengan tingkat heterogenitas yang cukup (lihat Diagram 7). Hal ini memiliki implikasi bahwa teori tersebut hanya dapat berlaku pada struktur gramatika yang paling stabil, serta tidak mampu menjelaskan perubahan bahasa yang terjadi sepanjang spektrum stabilitas. Rentang nilai dari pembalikan populasi mewajibkan adanya rentang nilai minimal yang	Dari pembalikan ini, kami lihat teori berlandaskan masa anak punya kemungkinan untuk bisa diterima kebenarannya dalam kelompok masyarakat yang keragamannya cukup (lihat Gambar 7). Artinya, teori ini cuma bisa berlaku pada susunan tata bahasa yang sifatnya paling tetap, dan teori ini tidak bisa menerangkan perubahan bahasa yang ada di sepanjang garis lingkup ketetapan. Rentang nilai dari pembalikan kelompok masyarakat ini membuat rentang nilai lainnya juga harus ada, yakni yang

a common explanation for changes across the full stability spectrum. *fundamental dari perubahan setidaknya benar-benar bahasa yang posisinya terletak memenuhi syarat perubahan di atasnya (untuk fitur tidak stabil dalam teori berbasis masa anak tersebut), namun teori berlandaskan masa anak secara potensial terletak di bawah teori berbasis berada di bawah teori penggunaan. Dengan berlandaskan penggunaan. demikian, teori berbasis Dengan begitu, teori penggunaan mampu berlandaskan penggunaan menjelaskan secara umum bisa menjelaskan secara perubahan yang terjadi di umum perubahan yang ada semua spektrum stabilitas. di semua garis lingkup ketetapan.*

The translation of another long sentence starting with ‘the rate of population turnover imposes...’ has some paraphrasing features needed to be highlighted. First is the addition of the word ‘adanya’ in paraphrasing the phrase ‘imposes a fundamental minimum rate’ (i.e., ‘mewajibkan adanya rentang nilai minimal’). It then was paraphrased again in the final translation as ‘membuat rentang nilai lainnya juga harus ada, yakni yang setidaknya’, with ‘setidaknya’ being a replacement for ‘minimal’. Secondly, the translation of ‘for unstable features in the child-based account’ had it written in brackets (i.e., ‘[untuk fitur tidak stabil dalam teori berbasis masa anak tersebut]’) to make the long sentence in which this given phrase is written easier to read. The final translation also keeps the brackets intact (i.e., ‘[untuk unsur tidak tetap dalam teori berlandaskan masa anak itu]’).

Conclusions

Judging by the positive scores received from all the respondents, the author has thereby concluded that the translation provided in this paper is readable and comprehensible. This suggests that paraphrasing technique has been proven to be effective and reliable to translate and make scientific texts easy to comprehend by the general public or lay people. Therefore, it is highly recommended for fellow English translators of similar purpose to consider the technique as one of the procedures to be applied.

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