

ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF QUALITY CONTROL DOCUMENT TRANSLATION AT PT SHINSUNG GRAND INDONESIA IN PETARUKAN DISTRICT USING THE SKOPOS THEORY

Naelun Nadhifah¹⁾, Nurfithri²⁾

¹⁾English Literature Study Program Student, Faculty of Law, Social and Political Sciences,
Open University

²⁾Tutor of English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Law, Social and Political Sciences,
Pajajaran Polytechnic

Email: 044842065@ecampus.ut.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Translation plays a crucial role in ensuring effective communication in industrial environments, particularly in Quality Control (QC) processes where accuracy and clarity are essential. This study aims to analyze the quality of QC document translation at PT Shinsung Grand Indonesia using Skopos Theory. A qualitative descriptive method with a case study approach was employed. The data were collected from bilingual QC documents, including Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and inspection reports, as well as interviews with five informants consisting of QC staff, a translator, document staff, a production operator, and a production supervisor. The findings indicate that the translations generally demonstrate good accuracy; however, issues remain in terms of clarity and usability, particularly due to overly formal language and lack of technical specificity. From the perspective of Skopos Theory, most translations only partially fulfill their intended purpose, as some are not fully adapted to the needs of the target users. Several factors influencing translation quality were identified, including translator competence, lack of standardized terminology, user-related factors, and time constraints. This study concludes that translation quality in industrial contexts should prioritize functional effectiveness to ensure that translated documents are clear, practical, and applicable in workplace activities.

Keywords: Accuracy, Clarity, Quality Control Documents, Skopos Theory, Translation Quality.

Article History

Received: Juni 2026

Reviewed: Juni 2026

Published: Juni 2026

Plagiarism Checker: No
235.223.443

Copyright : Author

Publish by : Argopuro



This work is licensed under
a [Creative Commons
Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0
International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

INTRODUCTION

Industrial environments especially manufacturing companies depend on translation to support communication among workers with different language backgrounds. Quality Control (QC) documents such as Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) inspection reports and technical guidelines require a high level of translation accuracy because product quality and operational uniformity are closely tied to the information contained in those documents. Misunderstood instructions may trigger production mistakes reduce work efficiency and create safety concerns in the workplace. Baker and Pérez-González (2023) view translation as an activity that extends beyond linguistic transfer since context and communicative purpose also shape the final outcome. Strong translation quality in industrial documentation therefore remains closely connected to organizational performance and effective communication practices.

Furthermore, translation quality assessment has become an important area of study, especially with the increasing use of both human and machine translation in professional settings. Han et al. (2021) emphasize that translation quality should be evaluated based on

multiple criteria, including accuracy, readability, and functionality. Quality Control activities require translations that deliver accuracy while remaining accessible to workers with different levels of educational attainment. Kusumastuti (2025) argues that translation effectiveness emerges from a balance between fidelity acceptability and readability. Industrial translation practices often remain attached to literal language transfer even when the resulting text does not fully accommodate the practical needs of its users.

Skopos Theory offers a suitable perspective for examining translation quality through the function a text is expected to perform. Developed by Vermeer and expanded within translation studies this approach places the success of a translation on its ability to achieve its intended purpose in the target environment (Munday et al., 2022). Research conducted by Alsager and Almohizea (2023) indicates that the theory contributes to more effective translations across different fields including audiovisual and political discourse. Studies addressing industrial QC documentation remain relatively scarce especially within Indonesian manufacturing companies. This gap underlies the present study which investigates the translation quality of QC documents at PT Shinsung Grand Indonesia through the framework of Skopos Theory and evaluates whether the translated texts fulfill workplace communication needs.

Translation involves more than transferring meaning between languages. Messages often require adjustment to the cultural and functional conditions of the audience receiving them. Munday Pinto and Blakesley (2022) describe translation studies as a field that accommodates both linguistic equivalence and functional suitability according to textual objectives. Pym (2023) notes a growing movement away from word-for-word translation toward approaches that prioritize purpose and practical use. Industrial environments demand translations that are direct precise and applicable to everyday tasks particularly within technical documentation such as Quality Control materials.

Skopos Theory stands among the most influential functional approaches in translation studies because it places purpose at the center of translation activity. The theory maintains that the expected function of a text in the target setting carries greater importance than strict replication of the source text (Munday et al., 2022). Baker and Pérez-González (2023) explain that functionalist perspectives provide translators with flexibility to choose strategies that match audience requirements. Evidence from subtitle translation and official document translation demonstrates that a purpose-oriented approach can strengthen clarity and usability (Wang, 2025). Such characteristics make Skopos Theory highly applicable for translation analysis within workplace settings.

Translation quality assessment also occupies an important position because it determines whether a translated text achieves its intended function. Laviosa (2021) classifies translation evaluation into manual and automated approaches while considering dimensions such as accuracy fluency and adequacy. Kusumastuti (2025) stresses the need to maintain equilibrium among fidelity acceptability and readability so that information reaches readers effectively. Operational activities that rely on Quality Control documents may be disrupted when translations contain ambiguity or inaccuracies. Evaluation through a functional framework such as Skopos Theory therefore provides a useful basis for determining whether translated documents remain effective and practical for industrial users.

Previous studies have explored translation quality from a range of contexts and perspectives. Alsager and Almohizea (2023) examined subtitle translation in *Mulan* through Skopos Theory and identified functional considerations as a major factor shaping translation choices to satisfy audience expectations. Wang (2025) assessed AI-generated translations using the same theoretical lens and found that translation performance is closely linked to the extent to which communicative objectives are achieved. In another study Pratiwi et al. (2025) explored the effect of translation techniques on the quality of social media captions, highlighting that different techniques produce varying levels of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Furthermore, Han et al. (2021) provided a broader overview of translation quality assessment

methods, emphasizing the importance of combining manual and functional evaluation approaches.

However, despite these contributions, most existing studies focus on literary texts, audiovisual translation, or digital media content, with limited attention given to technical and industrial documents. Research that specifically examines the translation of Quality Control (QC) documents in manufacturing settings remains scarce, particularly in the Indonesian context. Moreover, previous studies tend to evaluate translation quality based on general criteria without deeply analyzing the alignment between translation output and its functional purpose in workplace environments. This indicates a clear research gap in applying Skopos Theory to assess translation quality in practical, industry-based documents where clarity and usability are critical for operational success.

This study offers novelty by focusing on the analysis of translation quality in Quality Control documents within a real industrial setting, namely PT Shinsung Grand Indonesia. Unlike previous studies that predominantly examine literary or media texts, this research applies Skopos Theory to technical documents used in daily operational activities. The novelty also lies in integrating functional translation theory with workplace-based evaluation, involving multiple informants such as QC staff, translators, and production operators to assess whether the translation fulfills its intended purpose. Therefore, this study contributes to the development of translation studies by expanding the application of Skopos Theory into industrial contexts and providing practical insights into improving translation quality in professional environments.

Based on the background and research gap, the research questions of this study are formulated as follows:

1. How is the quality of Quality Control document translation at PT Shinsung Grand Indonesia when analyzed using Skopos Theory?
2. To what extent does the translation of QC documents fulfill its intended purpose (skopos) in the workplace context?
3. What factors influence the effectiveness of translation in supporting clarity and usability for workers?

This study aims to analyze the quality of Quality Control document translation at PT Shinsung Grand Indonesia using Skopos Theory. Specifically, this research seeks to evaluate whether the translated documents fulfill their intended purpose in the workplace and to identify factors that influence the effectiveness of translation in terms of clarity, accuracy, and usability for users. This study is expected to provide both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, it contributes to the development of translation studies by applying Skopos Theory in the context of industrial and technical document translation, which is still relatively underexplored. Practically, the findings of this research can serve as a reference for companies, translators, and Quality Control practitioners in improving the quality of translated documents to ensure effective communication and operational efficiency in the workplace.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the quality of Quality Control (QC) document translation at PT Shinsung Grand Indonesia. This study employs a qualitative method because the main focus lies in examining meaning function and effectiveness within translated texts used in actual workplace situations rather than producing statistical measurements. A case study design is applied to allow an in-depth investigation of translation practices within a particular industrial environment. Research data consist of primary and secondary sources. Primary data originate from bilingual Quality Control (QC) documents including Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) inspection reports and other technical materials utilized during daily operations. Secondary data are gathered through interviews with individuals involved in the preparation and application of these documents. Participants include a Quality Control staff member (I1) a translator (I2) a document staff

member (I3) a production operator (I4) and a production supervisor (I5). Selection follows a purposive sampling technique because each informant possesses experience and knowledge relevant to QC document translation and usage.

Data collection relies on documentation interviews and observation. Bilingual QC documents are examined through documentation techniques to identify translation practices within the company. Semi-structured interviews provide insight into informants' views regarding document clarity accuracy and practical usefulness. Observation supports the study by capturing the way translated documents are applied during work activities. These procedures generate contextual and comprehensive information for analysis. Data interpretation follows an interactive model involving data reduction data presentation and conclusion development. Analytical processes are guided by Skopos Theory which places emphasis on the purpose of translation (Nord 2022). Source texts and translated texts are examined side by side to determine whether the translated versions achieve their intended workplace function. Evaluation focuses on clarity accuracy and usability in supporting Quality Control activities. Data validity is strengthened through source triangulation by comparing information derived from different informants and multiple forms of data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data examined in this research originate from bilingual Quality Control (QC) documents utilized at PT Shinsung Grand Indonesia. Materials included Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) inspection reports and technical work instructions that support product quality maintenance and production consistency. English functions as the source language while Indonesian serves as the target language to assist local employees in understanding the content. Fifteen translation units were identified as the main data source. These units comprise sentences and short technical expressions that regularly appear in QC documentation and have a direct connection with operational activities. Selection followed a purposive sampling technique with attention given to segments that may present issues related to clarity accuracy and usability. Such aspects carry substantial importance because workers rely on QC documents as practical references when carrying out their responsibilities.

Interview data complemented the document analysis and involved five informants consisting of a Quality Control staff member (I1) a translator (I2) a document staff member (I3) a production operator (I4) and a production supervisor (I5). Their inclusion was based on direct experience with the preparation translation and implementation of QC documents within the company. Integration of textual evidence and interview findings provides a broader picture of the way translation operates in actual workplace situations. The collected data represent everyday use of translated QC documents in an industrial environment. Analytical attention extends beyond linguistic transfer and also examines the manner in which translated texts are interpreted and applied by employees in supporting Quality Control activities.

Analysis of Translation Quality Based on Skopos Theory

This section discusses the translation quality of Quality Control (QC) documents at PT Shinsung Grand Indonesia through three key dimensions namely clarity accuracy and usability. Evaluation of these dimensions follows the perspective of Skopos Theory which places emphasis on the ability of a translation to achieve its intended function within the target environment (Nord 2022). Findings are supported by examples drawn from translation units and information obtained from informants (I1-I5). Table 1 displays five representative translation units selected from fifteen units examined in this research. Selection was based on their ability to represent the most prominent issues associated with clarity accuracy and usability in Quality Control documents.

Table 1. Sample of Translation Data and Analysis

Data	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)	Clarity	Accuracy	Usability
Data 1	Ensure all components are free from defects before assembly	Pastikan semua komponen bebas dari cacat sebelum perakitan	Clear	Accurate	High
Data 2	Perform visual inspection under adequate lighting conditions	Lakukan inspeksi visual di bawah kondisi pencahayaan yang memadai	Moderate	Accurate	Moderate
Data 3	Reject any product that does not meet the required specifications	Tolak produk yang tidak memenuhi spesifikasi yang dibutuhkan	Clear	Accurate	High
Data 4	Record inspection results in the designated form	Catat hasil inspeksi dalam formulir yang telah ditentukan	Clear	Accurate	High
Data 5	Tighten the bolts securely using appropriate tools	Kencangkan baut dengan aman menggunakan alat yang sesuai	Moderate	Slightly inaccurate	Moderate

Source: Researcher Data (processed, 2026)

1. Clarity Analysis (Kejelasan)

Clarity concerns the extent to which translated texts can be readily understood by target users especially employees working in the production area. Examination of the data shows that most translations are relatively easy to comprehend. A number of expressions still create obstacles for users who possess limited technical knowledge or language proficiency.

Data 2 contains the phrase “adequate lighting conditions” which appears in Indonesian as “kondisi pencahayaan yang memadai.” Linguistically the translation is acceptable. Feedback from informant I4 as a production operator reveals a different perspective. Daily work activities are more familiar with straightforward expressions such as “pencahayaan cukup terang.” Formal wording tends to feel less practical in operational settings. Understanding therefore depends not only on linguistic correctness but also on language familiarity and ease of interpretation among users.

A similar issue appears in data 5 where the term “securely” is translated as “dengan aman.” Informant I1 from the Quality Control division explained that the phrase does not provide a clear indication of the level of tightness expected during implementation. Different interpretations may emerge and affect consistency in work practices. More specific technical wording would help users interpret instructions in a uniform manner. Findings from this analysis indicate that the translations are generally understandable although several terms still require adjustment to match the linguistic capacity of the intended users. Kusumastuti (2025) places readability and acceptability among the key elements that shape translation quality.

2. Accuracy Analysis (Keakuratan)

Accuracy relates to the extent to which the meaning contained in the source text is preserved within the target text. Results of the analysis indicate that most translations achieve a strong level of accuracy particularly when conveying procedural instructions. Data 1 and data 3 demonstrate successful transfer of meaning without altering the message contained in the original text. The term “defects” rendered as “cacat” and the term “reject” rendered as “tolak” correspond with terminology commonly used in Quality Control activities. Confirmation

from informant I1 indicates that both terms have become standard usage within the company and are readily understood by employees.

However, minor inaccuracies were found in some cases. In data 5, the phrase “*tighten the bolts securely*” translated as “*kencangkan baut dengan aman*” does not fully capture the technical meaning of “*securely*,” which implies a specific level of tightness rather than general safety. Informant I5 (production supervisor) noted that this could lead to variations in execution, potentially affecting product quality. This finding supports Haseeb et al. (2025), who argue that translation accuracy must consider not only semantic equivalence but also contextual precision, especially in technical texts.

3. Usability Analysis (Kesesuaian Fungsi / Skopos)

Usability is the most crucial aspect in this study, as it directly relates to the Skopos Theory. Taibi and Ozolins (2023) state that a translation can be regarded as successful when it achieves its intended purpose in the target context. QC documents are designed to deliver practical instructions that workers can understand and follow easily. Most translations examined in this study are functionally usable. A few cases still fall short of their intended purpose. Data 2 illustrates this condition. The translation accurately conveys the original meaning. Its usability remains moderate because the wording is overly formal and less suited to workplace communication. Informant I4 explained that simpler and more direct instructions work better in daily operations.

Data 1 data 3 and data 4 show stronger usability. The wording is clear concise and easy to apply during work activities. Workers can understand the instructions and carry them out without difficulty. Interview data also indicate several factors affecting usability. Familiarity with technical terms plays an important role. Standardized terminology is not always available. Adjustment to the language level of users is also limited in some cases. Functional equivalence therefore depends on linguistic competence as well as knowledge of the workplace environment.

Most translations satisfy basic linguistic standards. Full compliance with the functional principles emphasized in Skopos Theory is not always achieved. Greater attention to user-oriented translation strategies is needed to improve translation quality.

Fulfillment of Translation Purpose (Skopos)

This section examines how far the translation of Quality Control (QC) documents at PT Shinsung Grand Indonesia achieves its intended purpose within the workplace. Skopos Theory views translation success through the extent to which a text performs its communicative function in the target setting (Nord 2022). QC document translation is intended to provide instructions that are clear accurate and practical for workers during production activities.

Most translated QC documents achieve their intended purpose. This can be seen in translation units that are concise clear and easy to apply in operational work. Instructions such as “Pastikan semua komponen bebas dari cacat sebelum perakitan” and “Catat hasil inspeksi dalam formulir yang telah ditentukan” function effectively because workers can understand and implement them directly. Informant I1 explained that such translations help maintain consistency in inspection procedures. Informant I5 also stated that clear instructions reduce the possibility of production errors.

Several translation units do not fully achieve their intended purpose despite being linguistically accurate. Problems mainly appear in clarity and practicality. The expression “kondisi pencahayaan yang memadai” illustrates this issue. Informant I4 explained that the wording feels unfamiliar and may create uncertainty during task execution. Functional adequacy therefore depends not only on accuracy but also on the suitability of language for target users.

A similar issue appears in the translation of “tighten the bolts securely.” The phrase “kencangkan baut dengan aman” does not clearly communicate the required level of precision.

Informant I5 noted that unclear instructions may produce inconsistent work practices and affect product quality. Such conditions indicate that the intended function of the translation has not been fully achieved.

Interview findings also point to the importance of understanding the target context. Informant I2 acknowledged that several translations were produced with greater attention to linguistic equivalence than user needs. Technical translation frequently encounters this problem because functional considerations receive less attention. Fitria (2024) argues that translators should prioritize the intended function of a text and adjust translations to support effective communication.

Most QC document translations at PT Shinsung Grand Indonesia fulfill their intended purpose. Several cases still show partial achievement of skopos. Formal wording limited technical precision and insufficient adaptation to users remain the main obstacles. Translation quality can be improved through greater attention to functional adequacy so that translated texts remain accurate practical and easy for workers to use.

Factors Affecting Translation Quality

This section identifies the key factors that influence the quality of translation in QC documents at PT Shinsung Grand Indonesia. The findings are derived from document analysis and interviews with informants (I1-I5). The results indicate that translation quality is affected by both linguistic and non-linguistic factors.

1. Translator Competence

One of the most significant factors influencing translation quality is the competence of the translator. Informant I2 (translator) stated that some translations were carried out without sufficient knowledge of technical terminology used in Quality Control processes. As a result, certain terms were translated literally without considering their functional meaning in the industrial context. This finding highlights that translation requires not only language proficiency but also domain-specific knowledge.

Baker and Pérez-González (2023) support this view by emphasizing the importance of linguistic competence alongside contextual understanding in translation practice. Limited technical knowledge may result in translations that appear accurate in terms of language yet fail to deliver the intended function of the text.

2. Lack of Standardized Terminology

Lack of standardized terminology also emerged as an important factor. Informant I3 as document staff explained that the company does not have an official glossary or terminology guide for QC documents. Similar terms may therefore receive different translations across documents and create inconsistency.

Terms such as “inspection” “checking” and “verification” are sometimes translated interchangeably without clear differentiation. Such variation can create confusion among workers and reduce the clarity of instructions. Freitag et al. (2021) identify consistency as a central element of translation quality especially in technical and professional texts.

3. Target User Factors (Worker Understanding)

Workers' educational background and familiarity with language strongly influence how translated texts are understood and applied. Informant I4 as a production operator explained that formal or complex wording makes instructions harder to understand during work activities. Workers generally prefer language that is simple direct and practical. Kusumastuti (2025) also places readability and acceptability as important elements in ensuring translation effectiveness for its audience. Assessment of translation quality therefore requires attention not only to linguistic aspects but also to the experiences of end users.

4. Time Constraints and Work Pressure

Time constraints also affect translation quality. Informant I2 stated that several translations were completed under tight deadlines. Opportunities for revision and quality checking became limited. Some translations therefore were not fully optimized in terms of clarity and usability. Such conditions frequently occur in professional translation practice where efficiency often receives greater attention than quality. Technical documents such as QC materials carry higher risks because insufficient review may create operational problems.

5. Lack of Functional Orientation (Skopos Awareness)

Findings further show that translation activities are not always guided by a clear understanding of skopos. Informant I2 acknowledged that translation choices often relied on linguistic equivalence rather than functional considerations. Nord (2022) argues that translation should be directed by its purpose in the target context. Neglecting that purpose may produce translations that are accurate in meaning yet ineffective in communication. Several translation units in this study reflect that condition because they convey the message correctly but remain less practical in actual use.

Discussion

The findings of this study strongly support the principles of Skopos Theory, which emphasize that translation should prioritize function over form. Nord (2022) explains that translation can be regarded as successful when it achieves its intended purpose in the target context. QC document translation in this study aims to provide instructions that workers can understand and apply easily. Accurate translations that remain difficult to understand therefore cannot be regarded as fully successful.

The results also support the movement in translation studies from equivalence-oriented perspectives toward functional approaches discussed by Pym (2023). Findings show that literal translation alone is not sufficient in technical settings where clarity and usability are essential. This can be seen in several cases where formal language reduces workers' understanding of instructions.

Furthermore, this study aligns with previous research conducted by Brito (2025), which show that applying Skopos Theory can improve translation effectiveness. However, unlike those studies that focus on audiovisual and political texts, this research extends the application of Skopos Theory to industrial documents. This confirms that functional translation principles are not limited to specific text types but are universally applicable across different domains.

In addition, the findings support Han et al. (2021), who emphasize the importance of combining different criteria in translation quality assessment. This study demonstrates that clarity, accuracy, and usability must be evaluated simultaneously to obtain a comprehensive understanding of translation quality. Among these aspects, usability emerges as the most critical factor in determining whether the translation fulfills its purpose.

Overall, this study highlights that achieving high-quality translation in industrial contexts requires more than linguistic accuracy. It requires a user-oriented approach that considers the needs, abilities, and working conditions of the target audience. By applying Skopos Theory, this study provides a more comprehensive framework for evaluating and improving translation quality in professional environments.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

This study aims to analyze the quality of Quality Control (QC) document translation at PT Shinsung Grand Indonesia using Skopos Theory. The findings show that most translations achieve a fairly good level of accuracy because meanings from the source text are generally transferred correctly into the target language. Problems remain in clarity and usability. Formal

language and limited technical specificity reduce communication effectiveness in the workplace.

Viewed through Skopos Theory most translations achieve their intended purpose only to a certain extent. Several translated instructions are clear and can be applied directly in work activities. Other translations do not fully meet functional expectations because adaptation to user needs and levels of understanding remains limited. Usability becomes the most important element in determining translation success since QC documents function as practical guides for workers.

The study also identifies several factors affecting translation quality. Translator competence lack of standardized terminology user-related factors time constraints and limited understanding of functional translation principles all contribute to translation outcomes. Translation quality in industrial settings is therefore shaped not only by linguistic accuracy but also by the extent to which translated texts support practical application in the workplace.

Suggestions

The findings suggest several efforts to improve QC document translation quality. Companies should establish standardized terminology guidelines or glossaries to maintain consistency across translated documents. Consistent terminology can reduce ambiguity and make instructions easier for users to understand. Translators also need training that covers linguistic competence technical knowledge and functional translation approaches including Skopos Theory. Such preparation can help produce translations that better match workplace requirements.

Translated documents should also be reviewed by actual users such as QC staff and production operators before implementation. User feedback can help identify wording that is unclear and improve practical usability. Future studies may broaden the scope by examining translation quality in different industrial sectors or by combining qualitative and quantitative approaches. Further investigation may also focus on the use of technology such as machine translation and its influence on translation quality in professional settings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alsager, S. N., & Almohizea, M. I. (2023). An analysis of subtitle translation of *Mulan*: Skopos theory-inspired perspective. *Arab World English Journals*, 7(3), 50-68.
- Baker, M., & Pérez-González, L. (2023). *Translation and interpreting*. Routledge.
- Brito, T. F. D. S. (2025). *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Technology*. Routledge.
- Fitria, T. N. (2024). The roles of translators and interpreters: opportunities and challenges in translation and interpreting activity. *Jurnal Humaya: Jurnal Hukum, Humaniora, Masyarakat, dan Budaya*, 4(1), 13-31.
- Freitag, M., Foster, G., Grangier, D., Ratnakar, V., Tan, Q., & Macherey, W. (2021). Experts, errors, and context: A large-scale study of human evaluation for machine translation. *Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, 9, 1460-1474.
- Han, L., Smeaton, A., & Jones, G. (2021). Translation quality assessment: A brief survey on manual and automatic methods. In *Proceedings for the first workshop on modelling translation: Translatology in the digital age*, 1(3), 15-33.
- Haseeb, M., Akbar, M., & Abbasi, W. S. (2025). Machine translation vs. human translation: a comparative study of translation quality. *Social Science Review Archives*, 3(1), 885-894.
- Kusumastuti, M. N. (2025). Balancing fidelity, acceptability, and readability in children's story translation. *LITE: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya*, 21(1), 168-179.

- Laviosa, S. (2021). *Corpus-based translation studies: Theory, findings, applications* (Vol. 17). Brill.
- Munday, J., Pinto, S. R., & Blakesley, J. (2022). *Introducing translation studies: Theories and applications*. Routledge.
- Nord, C. (2022). Action/skopos theory. In *The Routledge handbook of translation and methodology*. Routledge.
- Pratiwi, A., Mubarok, M. Z., Maulani, A., & Suparno, D. (2025). The Effect of Translation Techniques on the Quality Assessment of TikTok Account Captions@ IqraaMedia. *Journal of Arabic Language, Literature, and Education*, 6(5), 601-623.
- Pym, A. (2023). *Exploring translation theories*. Routledge.
- Taibi, M., & Ozolins, U. (2023). Quality and integrity in the translation of official documents. *Perspectives*, 31(5), 882-899.
- Wang, L. (2025). A Comparative Analysis of AI Translation Quality from the Perspective of Skopos Theory: A Case Study of The Governance of China IV. *Lecture Notes on Language and Literature*, 8(2), 1-5.