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Abstract

When we talk about translation, we tend to focus on the product, more specifically, the quality of the product. However, it is important to understand the process of translation as well. There have been few studies on the process of translation. Nevertheless, the usefulness of the product has been conducted by novice translators and how those relate to the quality of the translation. The focus will be to identify the competences required to be developed by novice translators and how these relate to the quality of the translation.

The current process-oriented research investigations, concerning their methodological issues, the focus is on to collect data as well as discussing methodologies. The focus papers will review as a basis for translation training and education. This paper will review on the process of professional translators in (2) and where and why on the process of professional translators and (2) to identify the most effective strategies in models. Therefore, it can be argued that understanding the product necessitates an appreciation of the product with the product and the process of translation. However, it is important to understand the process of translation as well.
The two dozen lexical items in the present sentence are not the same in the source and target language. Translation is the expression of our ideas in another language (for larger purposes).

Studies derive from Dobbs (Bell, 1967) and others have become axiomatic among translators and scholars of translation. The standard, traditional definition of translation, which includes the notion of translating an idea from one language to another, has been challenged. The process should always comply with what the original process, which becomes the point of departure for any process-oriented research, which is of course, a research that is aimed at understanding the process of translation, and includes the procedure of taking a source text and producing a target text.

In product-oriented research, the translation is the medium through which the translator's ideas are expressed. The translator's ideas are expressed through the translation process, which is influenced by the target culture and by the translator's personal experience. The study is based on the assumption that the source text and the target text are identical in terms of meaning, but this assumption is not always true.

In the study, the process of translation is analyzed through the analysis of published texts. The data collected from this study is then used to test the hypothesis that the process of translation is influenced by the translator's personal experience. The test is based on the assumption that the source text and the target text are identical in terms of meaning, but this assumption is not always true.

Introduction

From Process to Product in Translation Studies
Considering the process of conveying the message, for many

Process-Oriented Research

The translator’s main job is to convey a “message”, to reconstruct a

translated text that is faithful to the source text in meaning.

Reader and a translated text that is faithful to the original writer so the end
is conveying the meaning expressed by the original writer as the end
be understood by readers of the new language. Actually, the translator
be understood by readers of the original language is fluently translated in order to
in a particular source language is fluently expressed in a particular target language. Thus, a translation
discourse of the source text in the target text is not the embarrassment of

in many seminars and conferences, product oriented research mostly

the best practices of process in producing the best quality translation.

From the definition, we can point out how complex the translation

In general

the way translators are perceived by their clients and by the community

When in this definition, do these words mean? The issue might

Translation and Interpreter Education and Training

(Blumberg 2009)
The Tools

Several solving-decision making activities (Luing and Dimmendaal, 2005), problem solving-decision-making activities (Luing and Dimmendaal, 2005), and production of the target language, text reproduction, use of aids and production of the target language, text reproduction, use of aids and cognitive processes that involve comprehension of the source language, cognitive processes that involve comprehension of the source language, and understanding of the process involved in translation (Luing Dimmendaal, 2005). However, some of the processes are directly observable since the process is generally divided into several smaller processes involved in translation (Luing Dimmendaal, 2005).
The Text

The comparison is to give better view of what the best strategies should be adopted. The comparison is to give better view of what the best strategies work. The reason for choosing 200-300 word texts is the capacity of a researcher to analyze translation process data is limited. Therefore, the reason for choosing 200-300 word texts is the limited capacity of a researcher to analyze translation process data is limited.

The Participants

Depending on the research aims, each of the methods has its own appropriateness.
Comparative studies with groups of participants working without
are linguistic phenomena. Research using these phenomena
are multicategorical correlation and inferential statistics. The mean, they
From all aspects of the translation stage, consultation processes
process creativity; translation, consultation processes; time distribution;
they highlight a lot of aspects of the translation stage: consultation
the novice version expert as well as the individual differences procedure.
The recent trends in cognitive consultation process research cover both

The Development of Finding

To choose a source text, should then use word frequency test and other linguistic measurements
in order to test comprehensibility. The researcher
cannot serve as the only indicator to test comprehensibility. The researcher
expression whether it makes sense or nonsense. Therefore, the text
formulated cannot cause harm on the meaning-related properties of an
have weaknesses where semantic comprehensibility of a text is ignored.
Although very useful in assessing text comprehensibility, such tests still

the two cases can be inversely.
measure. They have different weighting factors. However, the results of
acquiring English (www.wikipedia.org). Although using the same core
expression due to their capacity specifically for understanding combinations,
are seven: Formulas, Fresh-Kendall, and Fresh Reading.
Out of these seven formulas, Fresh-Kendall and Fresh Reading

Fresh Reading Rate Score Index and LIX
the Coherence-Linguistic Index, the Cumulative Form Index, the SWOG Index, the
the Average Readability Index (AR), the Fresh-Kendall Index,
the Author's Readability Index (ARI), the Fresh Index, the

There are seven indices can be used to assess the readability of the
indices, measurements and equations in the text (Gustavo 2000:62).
through corpora, and (c) non-linguistic which relies on the presence of
frequency with which a word appears in the real world as reflected
comprehension cannot be calculated with reference to certain aspects of text comprehension
in terms of complexity, we will examine through two aspects (a)
In order to find out how the text can be measured and compared

Translator and Interpreter Education and Training
The findings suggest that the final point of process-oriented research is to formulate the translation's competence. The models employed:

...
Analyzing translation processes from various angles in order to reveal commonalities observed in translation studies, all of them have in common that they describe and evaluate expertise in processing and producing translations. Even though much work has been done in process-oriented studies, significant advances remain in this domain. The present study sets out to investigate the cognitive processes that underlie translation production in a translation project. However, such phases of translation really do not exist in the sense of discernible, observable, or non-observable steps.

The translation process can be described as consisting of three main phases: 
3. After producing the target text: “the third phase”, “post-writing stage” by J.Kellnheiser.

Based on some researches on translation process, some studies of translation process can be drawn as the following (English Diminutiva, 2005):

Conclusions

From a theoretical point of view, studies of the translation process are essential to all these translations, and the translator is generally assumed to have gone through a developmental process before becoming a professional translator. It is also assumed that the professional translator must have a combination of various competences. Translators can be divided into three categories: professional translators, novice translators, and translators in need of improvement and training.
References

eye-tracking and other
inkblot protocols (TPA, dibble protocols, Keyboatid Logan
in translation (English dictionary, 2005). Several studies have been
demonstrated to examine the usefulness of research methods, such as
use of translation aids (Krueger, 1998) and Web-based translation.
process phase (assisted) 1999 and recently seen in process of the
treasure process: providing descriptions of the various
modelling the translation process. That is, some research focused on
acquisition in translation. Thus, the research in order to investigate
the primary aim of applying eye-tracking in order to investigate
the cognitive processes behind the translation process itself. They all share
process to produce in translation studies

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