It is difficult to put on trousers

There is pain in my abdomen

Please answer the following questions

This revision was made because “abdomen” is conceptually equivalent to the source concept, “belly,” and does not have any impact on improvement of comprehension.

This revision was rejected as “abdomen” is conceptually equivalent to the source concept, “belly,” and does not have any impact on improvement of comprehension.

This revision was rejected as it was made to improve the cultural appropriateness of the translation. Although “items” may be appropriate in many languages such as Spanish, French and Italian, the concept was not appropriate in some languages, such as Korean and Greek.

Suggested revisions to improve conceptual clarity: Subjects will identify concepts that are difficult to understand and will suggest revisions to improve the conceptual clarity of the source, resulting in a translation change.

Table 3: Breakdown of types of revisions made

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Revision</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSIONS

The results show that females averaged 4.2 comments per DCF and males averaged 3.1 comments per DCF. For total comments made, the p-value was 0.006, which is significant. There were significant differences between genders as the number of overall comments made per DCF. The p-value also shows more evidence to support the hypothesis that females make more comments per DCF overall.

Because the阅者 of linguistic validation is to ensure that the translated text is comprehensible and culturally appropriate, the primary focus of the present research was to analyze suggestions that led to revisions of the translation since those that did not result in a revision. Knowing whether or not there is a difference between male and female responses in this specific category is important, while stylistic suggestions do not contribute to the end product. Our research showed that females made an average of 0.91 comments per DCF that resulted in an improvement to the translation, while males made 0.75 comments that resulted in an improvement to the translation. Although it is clear that females make more comments that result in an improvement to the translation, while males make 0.75 comments that result in an improvement to the translation, the p-value for comments that resulted in an improvement to the translation is 0.062, showing no meaningful difference between male and female contributions to the final translation product. Additionally, as demonstrated in Table 3, there is no difference between males and females in the kind of revision that is made as a result of their suggestion.

To conclude, there are some differences between male and female contributions to cognitive debriefing interviews in that females make more comments overall, specifically stylistic comments. However, in terms of meaningful contribution to the final translation, there is no significant difference between men’s and women’s contributions in making translations more comprehensible, culturally appropriate and grammatically correct.

REFERENCES