BACKGROUND

The process of linguistic validation is complex especially when working with a variety of languages in widely divergent cultural settings. The ability to clearly define concepts and properly word items within an instrument before the linguistic validation process begins allows not only the primary investigator but also language specialists and translators. This process greatly enhances the accuracy and validity of the translations. Many different components and considerations in the translation process (i.e., translation, back-translation, cognitive debriefing, expert review, and revision of the translated instrument) can be implemented to maintain consistency and reliability. The combination of all of these methods can help to create a more valid instrument that can be used in a variety of settings.

METHODS

As part of a case study, face validated questionnaires were compared to the original versions of the corresponding questionnaires. The process of linguistic validation was conducted after the translation or debriefing process of the questionnaires had been completed. The questionnaires were reviewed individually by a panel of subject matter experts (i.e., experts in the specific domain or field) who were asked to check for clarity of concepts and proper wording. These experts were also asked to provide suggestions for improvement. This process is essential in creating a more valid instrument that can be used in a variety of settings. The combination of all of these methods can help to create a more valid instrument that can be used in a variety of settings.

RESULTS

While standard measures of the linguistic validation process such as instrument reliability, inter-rater reliability, and construct validity are commonly used to assess the validity of a translated instrument, they do not fully capture the complexities involved in creating a valid instrument. The combination of all of these methods can help to create a more valid instrument that can be used in a variety of settings. The combination of all of these methods can help to create a more valid instrument that can be used in a variety of settings.

CONCLUSIONS

As these case studies confirm, testing, refining, and improving the validity of a translated instrument is crucial to the development of a valid and reliable instrument. The combination of all of these methods can help to create a more valid instrument that can be used in a variety of settings. The combination of all of these methods can help to create a more valid instrument that can be used in a variety of settings.