TRANSLATION PROCEDURES OF ECONOMIC ARTICLE FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN

By:

Yeni Noryatin
Inta Masni Sinaga
Winda Lutfiyanti
Esterria Romauli
Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing JIA

veni.n@stba-jia.ac.id
inta.m.s@stba-jia.ac.id
winda.l@stba-jia.ac.id
esterria.r@stba-jia.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the translation procedures of economic articles from English into Indonesian by the fourth semester students 2020/2021 in STBA JIA. The data will be analyzed by the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet about translation procedures. This research is qualitative research with descriptive analysis, which gives more attention on how deep the translation’s knowledge towards the concept which was being learned and how the theory is used to translate the article. The data of the research is the final test of translation class which economic articles become the data source that are translated by the student. The result of the analysis shows that some procedures are used by students to get the acceptable meaning in Indonesian language. From the analysis, it is found that basically all the students gradually can translate well after having many translation practices.

Keywords: translation, translation procedures.
A. INTRODUCTION

Translation defined as reproducing the closest natural equivalent of the source language message to the receptor language. It encountered both the terms of meaning and the terms of style. Every effort is made not only the grammatical forms to deliver the meaning of source language as natural as possible. (Nida and Taber, 1982, p.12).

In doing research about translation, the researcher analyzes it by using method, strategy, technique and procedure of translation.

Diversity terminology in translation is stated by Molina and Albir (2002, p. 506) which brings to their conclusion that there is overlapping terms which make difficulty to use or even understand the terms. The concept of one expert can be expressed with different names by another expert. There are variety of classifications and also covering different areas of problems. It makes one term may over-lap another in a different system of classification.

One expert can use the term of strategy, another expert uses the term of method and another one uses the term of procedure. On another pages, Molina and Albir (2002, p. 507) also stated that translation methods discuss about the translator’s objective related to the way of particular translation process which is carried out in terms that affects the whole text. Newmark (1988, p. 81), had the similar understanding that translation methods are more likely relate toward the whole text. While translation procedures are used specifically toward sentences and the smaller units of language.

Related to translation procedures that deal with the sentence and word, although some people think that it is easy, it will be different for students who are still practicing to translate. Students will get some difficulty in the process of translation. Besides knowing both languages and cultures, they should have read a lot of references and article about the topic which is translated. Moreover,
when students must translate an article with special field such as economic article.

The writer uses the result of translation by the fourth semester students’ mid test. The students had to translate the economic article with the title “COVID-19 economic impact stabilization obstacles”. The writer wants to identify the result of their translation and analyze the translation procedure that is used by the students. This research is important to conduct because the writer wants to know the impact of the learning process about translation theory in the third semester and translation practice that already done in fourth semester. The result of this research can be used as the reflection of translation class and to find out the proper method in practicing translation.

In analyzing the translation procedures, the writer applies theory from Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, pp. 31-39). The seven procedures conduct by Vinay and Darbelnet will be explained detailed as follow and the examples of every procedure is taken from Hadhitya (2014):

1. **Borrowing**

   Borrowing is used to overcome the problem that is usually a metalinguistic such as a new technical process or an unknown concept, borrowing becomes the simplest of all translation procedures. For instance, when the translator wants to introduce the flavour of the SL culture into the TL culture in translation, foreign terms may be used by the translator. For example:

   SL: internet
   
   TL: internet

2. **Calque**

   Calque is a special kind of borrowing an expression form of another is borrowed but then it is translated literally each of its elements. For example:

   SL: access point
   
   TL: akses point

3. **Literal Translation**

   Literal Translation sometimes called as word for word. It is the direct
transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text. Basically, a literal translation is a unique solution which is adjustable and complete in itself. It is most common when translating between two languages of the same family and or even the same culture.

For example:

SL: wireless
TL: nirkabel

4. Transposition

It involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. Transposition becomes a special translation procedure because it can be applied within a language. For example:

SL: alternating current
TL: arus bolak balik

5. Modulation

It is a variation of the form when the message has another point of view in target language but it still has the message of source language. This change can be justified although a literal or even transposed. Translation results in a grammatically correct utterance. Although, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the TL. For example:

SL: It isn’t expensive.
TL: Harganya murah.

6. Equivalence

It can be explained when one and the same situation can be rendered by two texts using entirely different stylistic and structural methods, but it produces the equivalent texts. For example:

SL: cock-a-doodle-do
TL: kikuruyuuk

7. Adaptation

It is used in translation for the cases where the type of situation by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. To solve the problem, the translators have to create a new situation which is considered as being equivalent as the source language. Newmark (1988; as cited by satriadi, 2014, p. 43) stated that adaptation or Naturalization translation procedure
become the translation procedure that mostly found in translating the text. Adaptation or Naturalization succeed transfers and adapts the SL word first to normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. For example:

SL: Important information
TL: Informasi penting

There are so many previous researches about translation procedure. Some of them which is interested the writer so much is the research from Ozy Hadithya from Andalas University. The research entitled Translation Procedures Used in Translating Computer Terms from English into Bahasa Indonesia (Hadithya, 2014). This research is aimed to identify the computer terms and procedures used by the translator in translating the book Wireless Networking in the Developing World 2nd edition from English into Indonesian.

Based on the previous research, they identify the translation procedure of data sources which have professional translators. While the writer here wants to analyze the translation procedures which are used by the students in translating economic article.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Method of the Research

This research uses the qualitative research method. Qualitative research due to be intended to obtain internal information concerning with the current status of phenomenon that existed in the object with investigated. In 2016, Bogdan, Taylor, and DeVault (p. 7) stated that qualitative research implies to descriptive data that is produced by the research, the data can be from people’s written or spoken words or their behavior.

While according to Strauss and Corbin (1998, pp. 11-12), in qualitative research, the data can come from various sources such as
interviews, observations, documents, records, and films. This research also applies a descriptive qualitative method. By using descriptive qualitative method, the researcher only collects, classifies, analyzes the data and then draws a conclusion.

2. **Time and Place of the Research**

   This research was arranged by the writer starting from preparing the important things such as setting the outline, collecting the data, comprehending and analyzing the data, revising the result, and concluding the research. The research was start from September 2020 to August 2021. Due to the research is qualitative research, place of the research is not the main point because the writer can do the research everywhere. Majority the research was done at STBA JIA as the homebased of the writer.

3. **Data Source**

   The data source in this research is economic article with the title “COVID-19 economic impact stabilization obstacles”.

4. **Technique of the Data Collection**

   In this step, the writer made the documentation by listing the word which majority of the students get difficulty in the table as data display. Then, the writer identified the result of students’ translation and classified them into table of translation procedure.

5. **Technique of the Data Analysis**

   In this research, after the data are found and collected, they are going to be analyzed using qualitative analysis. The writer analysed the data based on some theories which are related to this research.

6. **Research Instrument**

   The writer herself become the research instrument because it is the qualitative research.

C. **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**
From the data collection, the writer found 10 data which the students faced difficulty in translating them. The data are majority related to the economics term which students seldom to read. It makes students have different way to translate the words or phrase in the article. The data are 1) benchmark interest rate, 2) BI seven-day reverse repo rate (BI 7-DRRR), 3) deposit facility rates, 4) lending facility, 5) the rupiah had depreciated, 6) volatile food, 7) foreign capital inflows, 8) the supply of dollars, 9) exchange rate fluctuations, 10) financial market.

Table 1 Translation Procedure Applied by Students of Fourth Semester and Total Number Appeared

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Economic Terms</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>benchmark interest rate</td>
<td>B: 5, C: 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BI seven-day reverse repo rate (BI 7-DRRR)</td>
<td>6, 3, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>deposit facility rates</td>
<td>B: 10, C: 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>lending facility</td>
<td>B: 1, C: 11, T: 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>the rupiah had depreciated</td>
<td>B: 7, C: 6, E: 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>volatile food</td>
<td>B: 9, C: 9, T: 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>foreign capital inflows</td>
<td>B: 20, C: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>the supply of dollars</td>
<td>B: 24, C: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>exchange rate fluctuations</td>
<td>B: 3, C: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>financial market</td>
<td>B: 1, C: 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From table 1, it can be seen that 24 students of fourth semester use some kinds of translation procedure. Every data is translated by several procedures. Based on the result of their translation, some of words are translated correctly and acceptable in target language. However, some other words are translated literally without paying attention to the economic terms which is used in target language.

The following was the explanation and also the example of the procedures applied by students in translating English economics terms in the text into Indonesian language.

1. SL : benchmark interest rate
   TL : suku bunga acuan

The source language ‘benchmark interest rate’ is acceptable in target language if translated into ‘suku bunga acuan’. Literal translation procedure is the most acceptable translation for the data. It is because although it is translated word for word, in target language ‘suku bunga acuan’ is used in majority economic article. To find the same meaning between English and Indonesian, the writer identified from Oxford learners dictionary. Rate means a
fixed amount of money that is charged or paid for something; interest is the extra money that you pay back when you borrow money or that you receive when you invest money (finance); benchmark is something that can be measured and used as a standard that other things can be compared with.

According to U-dictionary, the writer found that one of the meaning of ‘rate’ is ‘suku’; ‘interest’ is ‘bunga’; and benchmark is ‘patokan; tolok ukur’ which has the same meaning as ‘acuan’. Based on the analysis and the majority of economics article, the source language ‘benchmark interest rate’ is the most acceptable translated into ‘suku bunga acuan’. There are 19 students that is used literal translation procedure and have the acceptable meaning in target language. While the 5 students who translate literally but still used the source language element are classified using the calque procedure.

2. SL : BI seven-day reverse repo rate (BI 7-DRRR)
TL : BI seven-day reverse repo rate (BI 7-DRRR)

The second data of economics term is BI seven-day reverse repo rate (BI 7-DRRR) which is translated by using borrowing procedure to get the equivalent meaning in target language. Students used several procedures such as 6 students used borrowing, 3 students used calque and 15 students used literal procedure. But based on the result of their translation, the borrowing procedure is the most acceptable in the target language. The writer tried to find out the article of economics that is used this term. Based on the website of bi.go.id, the article which is in Indonesian language still use of term ‘BI seven-day reverse repo rate (BI 7-DRRR)’.

The results of translation by the students who used calque and literal translation are not acceptable in target language. It is because the reader of
economic article should be more familiar with the ‘BI seven-day reverse repo rate (BI 7-DRRR)’ term than the Indonesian term. The students who translate by calque procedure, translate the term become ‘suku bunga reverse repo tujuh hari BI (BI 7-DRRR)’. And ‘Tujuh hari BI memesan repo (BI 7-DRRR)’ is the result of literal translation procedure. Both procedures, calque and literal cannot be used this time in translating ‘BI seven-day reverse repo rate (BI 7-DRRR)’.

3. SL : deposit facility rates
   TL : suku bunga deposit facility; suku bunga fasilitas simpanan

   The source language ‘deposit facility rates’ is translated with two procedures by the students. There are 10 students who translated it by calque procedures and 14 students who translated it by literal translation procedures. Both procedures are acceptable and equivalent in target language. ‘deposit facility rates’ is translated into ‘suku bunga deposit facility’ by calque procedure. The expression form is borrowed then it is translated literally. The phrase ‘deposit facility’ is still borrowed in target language. The 14 students translated the source language into ‘suku bunga fasilitas simpanan’ which is identified as literal translation procedure. The source language is translated directly word for word.

   To check the acceptable and the equivalence in target language, the writer tried to find out the usage of the phrase in some articles and news. The writer found that the phrase ‘suku bunga deposit facility’ and ‘suku bunga fasilitas simpanan’ are used in many economics’ articles and news (bi.go.id; finansial.bisnis.com).

4. SL : lending facility
   TL : lending facility; fasilitas pinjaman

   The phrase ‘lending facility’ in source language is translated by using some procedures. 1 student translated it by borrowing, 11 students by calque, and 12 students by literal translation procedure. ‘lending facility’ is translated into ‘lending
facility’ by borrowing procedure. The
source language is borrowed directly
without any changes. By using calque
procedures, the ‘lending facility’ is
translated into ‘fasilitas lending’ which a
part of source language ‘lending’ is still
used in target language. And the usage of
literal translation procedure is showed by
translating the source language word for
word become ‘fasilitas pinjaman’.

There are two procedures that the
writer analyses can be used in this case.
The students can use the borrowing and
literal translation procedures. It is based on
the related economics’ terms that the
writer tried to find out in articles and news.
The borrowing procedure that is used by
the students is acceptable in target
language. It can be proved by the usage of
the term in economics’ article that is found
by the writer (bi.go.id). The writer also
analyzed that the meaning in U-dictionary
English -Indonesian related to ‘lending
facility’ absolutely showed that ‘fasilitas
pinjaman’ is the literal meaning of ‘lending
facility’. Beside that, it is found the term
‘fasilitas pinjaman’ in economics’ article
(cnbcindonesia.com). The students who
use calque procedure in this case is not
acceptable in target language because the
writer did not find any article that use
‘fasilitas lending’ in economics’ article or
news. It seems that the students do not do
deeper analysis when translating by
finding related article in target language.
5. SL : the rupiah had depreciated
   TL : rupiah sempat terdepresiasi

   The sentence ‘the rupiah had
depreciated’ is translated into Indonesian
by many kinds of procedures. There are
seven students who translate by literal
translation to be ‘mata uang rupiah telah
menurun’, the sentence is directly transfer
into a grammatically appropriate TL text
and the meaning of the word is translated
based on the dictionary meaning. Six
students used transposition technique and
translated into ‘rupiah sempat terindikasi
mengalami penurunan’ where in this
In this case, the students change the point of view of translation into the value of the rupiah, while in SL the rupiah itself which is had depreciated. It is in line with the understanding of modulation which explain that the message has another point of view in target language but it still has the message of source language. The last, three students applied adaptation procedures which is in this procedure the students translated the sentence into ‘rupiah sempat terdepresiasi’. In this case, the students adapt the word ‘depreciated’ and find the Indonesian word of ‘depresiasi’.

Based on the translation procedures which are used by the students, the writer analyze that all the procedures above can be used. ‘the rupiah had depreciated’ is identified as the past perfect tense which is the form ‘had’ as the auxiliary will be translated into ‘telah’. All the students can translate the structure well. The problem comes from the translation of the word ‘depreciated’ which is translated into many Indonesian words. Based on U-Dictionary, ‘depreciate’ means ‘jatuh harganya, menurun harga yang’. While in KBBI, the writer also can find Indonesian word ‘depresiasi’ which means ‘turunnya nilai, penysizeutan nilai (seperti mata uang)’. ‘terdepresiasi’ can be used for adaptation procedure as the description of economic term. It means that all the translation that is applied by the students are accepted in target language. As the proven, the writer found the article in (investasi.kontan.co.id) and (www.ekonomi-holic.com) which are used the term of ‘depreciated’ in Indonesian language.

6. SL : volatile food

   TL : volatile food

‘volatile food’ is translated into Indonesian language by variety of procedures. Nine students are translated
Volatile food is the component of food which has fluctuated price. From the four procedures which are used by the students, the writer analyses that ‘volatile food’ from borrowing procedure is the acceptable phrase in TL. Although the literal translation which is used the dictionary meaning, the TL ‘pangan yang tidak stabil, makanan yang mudah menguap’ has the different meaning of volatile food. The writer also find that majority of article in Indonesian language still used the terminology of volatile food.

7. SL : foreign capital inflows
   TL : masuknya modal asing

There are twenty students used transposition and four students used modulation in translating ‘foreign capital inflows’. In transposition, the source language is translated into ‘masuknya modal asing’ which is in this case the students change the structure of the sentence without changing the meaning of the message. There are four students use
modulation and the SL is translated into ‘modal asing untuk bergabung’ in TL. The students translate it from another point of view.

Inflow means the movement of a lot of money, people, or things into a place from somewhere else. Based on U-dictionary inflow means ‘pemasukan, perpindahan’. Based on the meaning, the transposition procedure is acceptable to describe the foreign capital inflows. In source language ‘inflow’ is a noun while in target language, it is translated into verb ‘masuknya’. The writer also finds the article of the using ‘masuknya modal asing’ to prove the equivalence in Indonesian language. (www.idntimes.com).

While the students who use the modulation procedure, although the meaning of inflow in dictionary is not ‘bergabung’, but because ‘masuknya modal asing’ has the same meaning with ‘modal asing untuk bergabung’, it means both procedures can be used for translate the SL.

8. SL : the supply of dollar
   TL : pasokan dolar, persediaan dolar.

   In this data, ‘the supply of dollar’ is translated into ‘pasokan dolar’ and ‘persediaan dolar’. Both of them are applied literal translation. Based on U-dictionary, ‘supply’ means ‘persediaan, suplai, pasokan’. It means both translation ‘pasokan dolar’ and ‘persediaan dolar’ are acceptable in target language. The using of ‘pasokan dolar’ can be found in the article of cnbc. (https://www.cnbcindonesia.com).

   The using of ‘persediaan dolar’ also can be found in the article. (https://www.merdeka.com).

9. SL : exchange rate fluctuations
   TL : turun naiknya nilai tukar, fluktuasi nilai tukar

   There are three students translated ‘exchange rate fluctuations’ by literal translation and twenty-one students translated it by adaptation. ‘exchange rate fluctuations’ is translated into ‘turan naiknya nilai tukar’ by literal translation. It took the dictionary meaning of
‘fluctuations’ in Indonesian language based on U-dictionary. By using adaptation, the data is translated into ‘fluktuasi nilai tukar’. In target language, ‘fluctuation’ is adapted into ‘fluktuasi’. It succeeds transferring and adapting the SL word first to normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. Both of translations in the TL are accepted.

10. SL : financial market
   TL : pasar keuangan, pasar finansial

The data of ‘financial market’ is translated by the students by two procedures. There are twenty-three students translated it by literal translation ‘pasar keuangan’ and there is one student translated it by adaptation into ‘pasar finansial’. The students who used literal translation transfer the literal meaning of financial in Indonesian language. While the adaptation procedure, the student transfers and adapts the SL word first to normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL.

D. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND SUGGESTION

1. Conclusion
The research finding shows that students used some procedures in translating the same economics word or phrase. It also can be concluded that sometimes all the words in target language that are used by the students are acceptable. However, some of the words cannot be used because it is not commonly used in target language. It might be because the lack of identification and analysis toward the economics article in target language which is actually can be solved by doing deeper identification.

2. Implication
The research can give deep information about translation in generally such as the theories of translation, kinds of translation, and process of translation. It is expected also that the research can give deep
understanding specifically toward the translation procedures.

3. **Suggestion**

The writer has some suggestions for the students who practice translation. The students must practice to translate many variations of articles. In the discussion of translation process in translation class, they have to get involved seriously and pay attention. The writer as the lecturer of translation class feels the different progress between the students who active and passive in the class. The active students tend to have better translation result than the passive one.

As language learners, students also must read many kinds of reading material to give them more knowledge and to find more new vocabularies and finally improve their English skill.

**REFERENCES**


https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/29372/3/ACHMAD%20FADLY%20FAH.pdf


