

# Equivalency, Readability, and Acceptability of Information Technology Terms' Translation from English to Indonesian

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Due to a lexical gap, the translation of information technology (IT) terms is often faced by non-equivalence. So, it is very essential to employ a variety of translation strategies for producing or finding a fine or good translation. The objective of the research focuses on explaining the equivalency (accuracy), readability (clearness), and acceptability (naturalness) of the translation. This study employed a descriptive-qualitative approach. The English data are from the English Samsung user's manual whereas the Indonesian from Bahasa Indonesia Samsung Panduan Singkat. The raters were the experts in linguistics and translation linguistics and also the users of cell phones. The other informant was a person who was familiar with the information technology terms and the user of a mobile phone. The data collection method applied an analysis of content, surveys, and interview. The theory and data triangulations were implemented to validate the data. They were analysed by employing an interactive model. The results of the research show that most of the English IT terms translations (77%) could generally be translated into Bahasa Indonesia (target language) accurately (equivalently), clearly (readably), and naturally (acceptably). A few terms were translated into Indonesian and they were equivalent with their original (English) meanings. The other terms were not transmuted into Indonesian ones; they were only borrowed or adapted by changing their spelling because their equivalent meanings were not found in Indonesian. However, the translations of the terms could be stated to be accurate, clear, and natural. On the other hand, some terms were not rendered into Indonesian, so the term translations were said to be inaccurate and unacceptable (23%), but they (23%) were readable or easy to understand for readers.

**Key words:** *Accuracy, Clearness, Naturalness, Information Technology Terms Translation, Indonesian Indonesia.*

## Introduction

The effect of the rapidly developed and advanced IT makes a translation work to take a main role in the dissemination of science and technology throughout the world. Translation plays a significant role in the dissemination of science, and definitely this worldwide role for transfer of knowledge cannot be ignored. Moreover, globalisation and the advent of the internet have increased the translation pace (Tabrizi, et al., 2015). The translation impacts on science are unlimited; medicine, religious context, philosophy and astronomy and then chemistry were the earlier majors rendered (Wright, 1993). One of electronic devices used worldwide is the mobile or cellular phone. This electronic gadget in multi-purposes has been massively produced by Multi-National Companies (MNCs) and distributed around the world with different languages. The phone is normally accompanied by a user's manual in various languages such as Indonesian.

For Indonesian people, a mobile phone is the most important communication tool for conveying information such as events, ideas, and knowledge to other people. In making a daily communication inside a community, these people are very hard to socialise with other people without the phone in both a long- and short-distance communication, though most of those have really been influent or unfamiliar with running this effectively and efficiently. In order to understand the features and the usage of device, they need to read the user's manual or guide book written in Indonesian. They think that, therefore, the translated text in Indonesian is therefore very critical and crucial.

Nonetheless, to comprehend and understand some information, message or meaning as described in a translated text of the IT in Indonesian, for example the mobile phone, occasionally causes a serious problem that may consequently be dangerous to them or cause the gadget not to run as really expected. That problem is due to inaccurate translation or a translation that is not comprehensible or under the criteria of equivalency, readability, and acceptability.

It could be explained, in other words, the text was not rendered carefully into an inaccurate, unreadable, and unnatural target language; as a consequence the text's meaning was irrelevant to an original one; the readers found it very hard to comprehend it's meaning; and it was not consistent to a structure, system, or rule of a target language's grammar. Rendering an original text into another text substantially means to transmute a source text's meaning into another text's one equivalently, readably, and acceptably (Larson, 1997). It is similar to

*adequacy* and *acceptability*, as proposed by Toury (1995). *Adequacy* means that translators adhere to the norms of source language and culture; *acceptability* means that they adhere to norms of the target language and culture to produce translated texts which are not very difficult for target language readers. *Acceptability* means that translators adhere to norms of target language and culture to produce translated texts (Geng, et al., 2015). *Equivalent* refers to two or more entities being of equal value, corresponding value, or having the same use or function as something (House, 2009). *Readability* is related to a level of whether a translation work is easy to understand or not. Walwork (2013) stated that readability includes sentence length, lack of structure, redundancy, and ambiguity and lack of clarity.

In relation to the function of language, it can be stated that meaning is the most important concept. Language is a tool which enables people to be able to communicate when conveying information. Finding or reproducing a source language's equivalent meaning in another language is the essential objective in translation (Xia 2016). Therefore, finding an equivalent meaning is a main priority or purpose in producing a good translation (Nida, and Taber 1982); besides it must be readable and acceptable in a target language. That means that in translating a text into another text, translators have to express or reproduce a meaning in a target language that must be closest to (or equivalent) to that of the source text. Besides, readers do not have difficulty in comprehending its translated text's meaning; and the meaning must be well-structured referring to or adhering to its grammatical systems, rules, norms.

Translating English information and communication technology (ICT) terms to Bahasa Indonesia<sup>1</sup> is necessarily intended to help Indonesian people who are particularly illiterate or unfamiliar to written English. They need a translated text in Indonesian as a guide book for running ICT, so they can use it to communicate with other people more easily.

Nevertheless, reproducing or finding a fine translated text frequently causes a problem for a translator. There are some difficulties for target language readers during their reading, since translators try to represent the features of the original texts during the translation process (Toury, 1995). Translators of the Qur'an face plenty of challenges, impediments, and obstacles in translating the Holy Qur'an (Al-Badani et al., 2014). Moreover, English and Indonesian belong to different language families that could cause serious problems in translation. Translators have to replace a receptor text in another text (for instance, Indonesian) and transmute its meaning into a receptor text as well. Commonly, the questions of finding or reproducing an accurate, readable, and natural translation are caused by a lexical gap (Tabrizi, & Pezeshki, 2015). This lexical gap is a word of the original text language (Tabrizi & Pezeshki, 2015). This word does not belong to a receptor language so that it is hard to find its equivalent meaning in another language, or it does not contain a meaning or

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<sup>1</sup> The language name **Bahasa Indonesia** (or **Bahasa**) is formally called **Indonesian**.

has no equivalent in another language. To find a solution to the questions, thus, for a professional translator it is necessary to apply a variety of strategies to find or reproduce a good translation, although those strategies can cause a serious problem if not used carefully.

The findings of the research by Houshyar and Karimnia (2013) indicated that the selected Iranian translators used different strategies for translating neologisms created in Persian Academy words. The literal translation was the most frequently used and the least frequently one was borrowing. Various translation strategies have been developed in order to achieve the most appropriate and useful translation in terms of accurate conveyance of message, faithfulness to the intended meaning by the original author, and positive interaction by the receptors in the TL (Al-Badani, et al., 2014). In general, there are translation strategies: communicative and semantic translations (Newmark, 1988). This research paper discusses equivalency, readability, and acceptability of the information technology terms' translation from English to Indonesian.

### **Literature Reviews**

Regarding a translation study, such experts as linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and pragmatics have defined the term translation. In general, they view the term as a replacement process of a source language's meaning by a target language's meaning. Also, it can be explained that the translation is related to replacing any material in one language by equivalent one in another language. Cohen (2001) stated the term translation as a language that changes into another language either by speech or writing process.

Likewise, the term translation means to reproduce or find the message of text in the receptor language that is equivalent with the source language message, in terms of meaning and style (Nida, and Taber 1982). Translation is defined as getting the receptor language with the same meaning and appropriate through grammatical structure, studying the lexicon, communication situation, and cultural context of the source of the language text (Larson, 1991).

Translation can be viewed as a word that might be changed, but the meaning is still similar from the original text into a different language (Davaninezhad, 2009). In other words, translating a source text into another text can make any shift because of the difference in the grammatical rule or system. However, another view says that the activity of translation is greatly focusing on fidelity and faithfulness as it brings a meaning of one language into another language (Zhang 2012). Translators frequently have difficulty in doing it, because of the grammatical difference in the two languages: source and target.

The view is relevant to the following definition from Yue (2013), saying that translation is to maintain the objective from the original text and not against the grammar of the receptor language. Translation consists of an activity to communicate (Liu, 2013). A good translation work must be able to actualise the closest or same information as conveyed in a source one. So, the meaning of the communication will be the closest or same as that of the original language.

In a translation study or research, evaluating a translation work means justifying whether a translation work is good or bad. As regards a good translation work, a translator must be able to reproduce or find an accurate, clear, and natural meaning in another language. Accuracy refers to the equivalent meaning a translator reproduces; readability means that he or she can make it's meaning clear to understand in another language; and naturalness is associated with adhering to the use of another language's grammatical system or rule. In other words, these are the criteria or requirements for justifying whether a translation work can be categorised to be good or bad. However, finding or reproducing an equivalent meaning is a main priority that must get more careful attention by the translator. They have to replace a source language's meaning with another language's equivalent one. In addition, they have to think about its readability and acceptability.

For these criteria, as the product of a process, a translation work carefully needs evaluating in terms of equivalent, readable, and acceptable aspects (Larson, 1997). The translators have to reproduce an equivalent meaning; the meaning must be communicated by using clear language. It must also be grammatically well-structured in another language (Geng, & Wei, 2015), so it will grammatically and structurally be natural in the target system. The three criteria must be fulfilled by a professional translator so he or she will be said to be competent in a translation activity (Hoed, 2004).

According to Nababan (2008), accuracy, clearness, and naturalness are essential in reproducing a good translation work. Similarly, it is proposed that a good translation work must be in an accurate meaning, acceptable language and use of terms, and good spelling (Machali 2000). For reproducing a good translation, nevertheless, non-equivalence is frequently experienced by a translator. This is due to a lexical gap, a direct lexeme, which may give a disadvantage for translating from one language to certain languages (Tabrizi, and Pezeshki, 2015). An example from Bentivogli, and Pianta (2000), explains that the original language might have a lexical unit while other language has the same concept but with a free combination of words. In other words, language has more choices to express a person's impression and experience with the same terms (House, 2009; Mohammad et al., 2018).

In particular, in the information technology terms' translation or in general in the specific terms, one can cause a lexical gap and the environment of a community and technology

development in different nations can produce a major lexical gap (Al-Ghazali, 2010). A lexical gap can make a translator face a problem of transferring a specific word into another language. Because of non-equivalence, the meaning concept of the word is totally not found in a receptor language or it has no equivalent for it. This is relevant to the insight, stating that the original language term may express a concept completely strange in the receptor language.

Some common types of the non-equivalences often experienced by most of the translators result from such items as culture concept, source-language concept, semantically complex source word, difference in meaning of the two languages, a lack of a specific term in a target language, differences in interpersonal perspective and expressive meaning, and use of loan words in the source text (Baker, 2011).

In terms of the non-equivalences, in other words, the problems a translator feels are to understand or comprehend a specific word in an original text that is tendentiously different from meaning in another language. So, he or she must be able to choose and apply the most proper techniques of successfully conveying this meaning in the language. In a translation field, thus, he or she often think about the non-equivalence he or she is very impossible to avoid. In the literary field, it is said, mainly literary and religious texts are to find the equivalent meaning which is subject to challenges and difficulties (Soori, 2015).

As regards a sort of non-equivalent meaning, it is proposed a translator should employ these translation strategies by a more general word, cultural substitution, and paraphrase. Other suggested strategies that a translator employs to render the IT terms, may be direct borrowing, loan translation, transposition, and adaption (Tuan, 2011). For the translation of a culture-specific word, strategies can consist of translation by cultural substitution, loan-words without explanation, loan-words with definition, and loan-words and cultural substitution (Arifin 2014). Also, it is suggested the more common translation strategies which may be used for the translation culture-loading terms, are the loan blend regarded as the most prominent and the loan translation mostly used by translators.

## **Methodology**

As a sort of the electronic gadget, a hand phone has recently been used by a lot of consumers around the world, included in Indonesia. Since daily language in Indonesia is not English, the manufacturer usually provides the English user's guide in Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian) so that the Indonesian users can read the guide before using the device. By reading this guide book, it is expected that they can operate it easily and if found any problem can look up the book. The research aimed at focusing on explaining the equivalency, readability, and acceptability of IT terms translation from English to Indonesian.



In this research, the book of interest as data sources was *Quick Start Guide SM-J500G/DS by Samsung, Printed in Indonesia GH68-4415A Rev. 1.0 English (SEA). 06/2015* and its Indonesian translation *Panduan Singkat SM-J500G/DS. Samsung. Printed in Indonesia GH68-44441A Rev.1.1 Bahasa Indonesia 08/2015*.

The research work applied a descriptive-qualitative approach. In the study, the researchers played an active role in collecting, reducing, analysing, discussing, verifying, and concluding the data. The data were analysed with an interactive model, including data collection, data reduction, data display, and verification/conclusion. The data collection means gathering the data from the data sources. The data reduction means selecting the data as described in the objective of the research; the data were presented and discussed by referring to the relevant studies and theories. Before making a conclusion, however, the data had to be verified by tracing from the data collection, and data reduction to data display for finding the irrelevant data in the research.

The data covered the English IT terms' translations and their translation in Indonesian. The data sources included the documents and informants. The documents were obtained from two languages: English (*Quick Start Guide, 2015*) and Indonesian (*Panduan Singkat, 2015*), and informants or raters. The raters or informants were the experts in English and Indonesian linguistics (called Djoko Srijono, interested in translation researches) and translation linguistics (called Anam Sutopo, who has a doctoral degree and is interested in translation research). Both were also active users of mobile phones. The other informant was a person (M. Fakhur Syaifudin, an Indonesian lecturer) who was extremely familiar with the use of the information technology terms. He was also an active user of a mobile phone.

The techniques of data collection encompassed 1) reciting the two documents and recording the data as needed in the research, 2) interviewing with the informants or raters, and 3) distributing the questionnaires to them. By the interview and distribution of the questionnaires, these informants were asked to identify or reduce and then justify whether the data the researchers communicated and distributed to them were included in the kinds of the information technology terms or not. They were also asked to justify whether these were readable or not.

After analysing the data from the informants to justify the relevant data and their readability, these were consulted by interviewing with and distributing the questionnaires to the other linguistics raters. Referring to literature reviews of linguistics, translation linguistics, and *General Guidance of Indonesian Spelling: a Foreign Term Borrowing Rule (Kemendikbud 2016)*, and other relevant theories, the three raters were asked to help justify whether the term translations were equivalent, readable, and acceptable in Indonesian grammatical structure

rules. The data were validated with the techniques of theoretical and data triangulations. By employing these techniques, the data would extremely be valid.

The results of the data from the raters, then, were analysed and sorted into the categories whether the term translations were equivalent, readable, and/or acceptable. The results of the data analysis were presented and discussed by referring to the relevant researches and theories. These were grammatically structured in the form of systematic and effective sentences so that they would be cohesive and they could be easy to understand. Before making a conclusion, however, to justify whether the English-Indonesian term translations were equivalent, readable, and/or acceptable, these were verified by tracing from data collection, data reduction to data display. Based on the verification, the irrelevant data were not found. Finally, the researchers made a conclusion of the research.

## **Results of Data Analysis and Discussion**

### ***Equivalence, Readability, and Unacceptability***

As regards the data analysis of the information technology terms' translations (from English to Indonesian), the terms were rendered into Indonesian. As one kind of the English word "device" for example was transmuted into "*perangkat*." It appears that the translator could reproduce or find its meaning in Indonesian accurately. Besides, the translated word makes it easy to understand for the readers and they can comprehend it's meaning or information as contained in the part of translated text. In addition, referring to the Bahasa Indonesia grammatical rule or system, it is natural or acceptable.

Regarding the lingual unit, there is no shift. In other words, there is no change in lingual unit where the word device as an English noun also functions as an Indonesian noun ("*perangkat*"). The translation strategy, changed into another word may help the translator to find the equivalent meaning as some of the equivalent meaning can be found in the target language (Widyamartaya 1989).

In addition, the phrases or terms for example "power key", "back key", "recent key", and "service provider" were transmuted into "*tombol daya*", "*tombol kembali*", "*tombol terbaru*", "*penyedia layanan*" respectively. Those replaced in Indonesian ones are closest in meaning to it's original ones. Expressing the translated terms is not difficult for the readers or audiences to comprehend them. These are also acceptable in relation to the Indonesian grammatical structure.

In reference to the lingual unit, there is no shift that is found in the translation. Both the English terms and their translations remain to be grouped as a phrase. Nonetheless, there is

shift in terms of grammatical structure system or rule, particularly related to the phrase structure. The English phrase structure, in general, the modifier goes before head (for instance, “power” and “service” as a modifier and “key” and “provider” as a head), but in Indonesian, the modifier goes after head (for example, “*tombol*” and “*jasa*” as a head and “*daya*” and “*penyedia*” as a modifier). Therefore, the shift is a must, because of the difference in the grammatical structure, system or rule of the two languages. The strategy will greatly be admitted if it is consistent with the target language system.

The strategy is also employed for replacing the term “settings” with “*pengaturan*” or “*setelan*” in Indonesian. The translator can find its equivalent meaning which is easy to comprehend for the users and natural in Indonesian, though there is shift of the English plural noun in the Indonesian singular noun. Notwithstanding, the term “*pengaturan*” is used more commonly than the word “*setelan*” since the users usually speak or read the term “*pengaturan*” in daily communication with others.

In terms of number, English recognises a difference between one or more than one (singular and plural). It must be expressed morphologically by adding a suffix to a noun or changing its form in some other ways to indicate whether it refers to one or more than one. This is different from Indonesian.

Similarly, the phrase “mobile device” that was rendered into “*perangkat seluler*” results in the equivalent meaning that are clear and natural even though the grammatical structure of the phrase is different from each other. The term “mobile” denoting “*seluler*” is borrowed from the English word “cellular” by changing their spellings: ‘c’, ‘ll’ and ‘e’ into ‘s’, ‘l’, and ‘a’ in Indonesian. In rendering the phrase, the translator combined two translation strategies: replacement and borrowing/adapting.

The meaning of the word “mobile” transferred into “*ponsel*” seems equivalent, clear, and natural. For the Indonesian users, the word “*ponsel*” stands for “*telepon seluler*”. The use of the abbreviation is regarded to be more common popular, communicative, and meaningful than the phrase “*telepon seluler*”. By using this term, they have highly been familiar with making a communication. In essence, moreover, Indonesian term “*ponsel*” is borrowed from the English term by changing its spelling.

Such an English phrase as “device model” denotes “*jenis perangkat*”, which is equivalent, readable, and acceptable in Indonesian although there is shift in the phrase’s grammatical structure. This is because of the distinction in the grammatical system or rule of the two languages.

Another example of the term “sound & vibration” is translated into “*suara and getaran*”. The symbol of ‘&’ equivalently, accurately, acceptably communicate in Indonesian stands for “*dan*”. Additionally, the terms “message”, “storage”, and “display” respectively transferred into “*pesan*”, “*penyimpanan*”, and “*tampilan*” can be stated to be a good translation work and they remain to be a noun.

Accordingly, the IT term “flash” which was rendered into “*cahaya kilat*” can be explained to be consistent with it’s original meaning, easily readable, and grammatically and structurally acceptable. As a word, the English term “flash” changes to Indonesian as a phrase.

As a type of IT term, the meaning of the word “multipurpose jack” was “*konektor multifungsi*”. The term is only adopted from the word “connector” and “multifunction.” Indonesian adapts these terms by changing their spelling as described in the General Guidance of Indonesian Spelling: a Foreign Term Borrowing Rule (Kemendikbud, 2016). Indonesian is an open or dynamic language, which is ‘tolerant’ or ‘welcome’ to foreign words for enriching and quantifying it’s vocabularies. The term “*konektor multifungsi*” is adapted by exchanging their spelling where the spellings ‘c’ and ‘nn’ in the word exchange in ‘k’ and ‘n’; and those ‘nc’ and ‘tion’ exchange in ‘-ng’ and ‘-si’ respectively.

In a similar manner, the translator borrowed terms “information” and “gallery” into “*informasi*” and “*galeri*”, respectively. By changing their spellings, the terms are readably and acceptably adopted. This is because of referring to the General Guidance of Indonesian Spelling: a Foreign Term Borrowing Rule (Kemendikbud, 2016). The Indonesian users find it very easy to comprehend their meanings when running their mobile phones in making a communication.

In understanding the term “battery” into “*baterai*”, the translator adopted it by exchanging it’s spelling. Changing its spellings ‘tt’ and ‘ry’ into ‘-t’ and ‘-rai’ in Indonesian respectively has referred to the General Guidance of Indonesian Spelling: a Foreign Term Borrowing Rule (Kemendikbud, 2016). Therefore, this does not cause the readers to have difficulty in understanding it’s meaning. Similarly, the term “electric socket” is adopted into “*soket listrik*”. It seems that the translator adopts it by changing it’s spelling. It does not have an equivalent meaning; so, it is not transmuted into the target language. Such a translation strategy is relevant to the results of the research term research by using the coinage with spelling change (Srijono 2016).

The translator conveyed the meaning of the words “accessories”, “applications”, “contacts” and “notifications” by changing their spelling in “*aksesori*”, “*aplikasi*”, “*kontak*” and “*notifikasi*” respectively. It was conducted by the translator in consideration with the General Guidance of Indonesian Spelling: a Foreign Term Borrowing Rule (Kemendikbud, 2016). The use of the strategy shifted from all the plural nouns into the Indonesian singular ones.



Although expressed by altering the spellings, the message or information in the other language, those terms are consistent with the original meanings. The readers who understood their meanings find it easy to comprehend because they have been familiar with them. The translator could understand a distinction in the category of number of the two languages. English also recognises the category of number by adding the 's' or 'es' suffix in the end of word, but Indonesian generally rewrites a noun as intended.

The strategy above is also applied to transmute such terms as “data” and “volume.” Those informed in Indonesian were totally absorbed without changing the spelling. Writing these words is strongly readable and acceptable because the readers have been fluent in reading in their mobile phone. So, it can be stated that these vocabularies have recently belonged to Indonesian.

The discussed English terms and the verified Indonesian translations are collated in table 1.

**Table 1:** Equivalency, Readability, and Acceptability of Information Technology Terms Translations from English to Indonesian

No	English (Source Language) <sup>1</sup>	Indonesian (Target Language) <sup>2</sup>
1.	applications	<i>aplikasi</i>
2.	back key	<i>tombol kembali</i>
3.	battery	<i>baterai</i>
4.	charging	<i>mengisi</i>
5.	contacts	<i>kontak</i>
6.	data	<i>data</i>
7.	device	<i>perangkat</i>
8.	display	<i>tampilan</i>
9.	electric socket	<i>soket listrik</i>
10.	electronic	<i>elektronik</i>
11.	flash	<i>cahaya kilat</i>
12.	gallery	<i>galeri</i>
13.	information	<i>informasi</i>
14.	installing	<i>memasang</i>
15.	light	<i>lampu</i>
16.	message	<i>pesan</i>
17.	mobile device	<i>perangkat seluler, ponsel</i>
18.	mobile network	<i>jaringan seluler</i>
19.	multipurpose jack	<i>konektor multifungsi</i>
20.	notifications	<i>notifikasi</i>
21.	power key	<i>tombol daya</i>
22.	recent key	<i>tombol terbaru</i>
23.	service provider	<i>penyedia layanan</i>
24.	settings	<i>pengaturan, setelan</i>
25.	SIM or USIM cards	<i>kartu SIM atau USIM</i>
26.	software version	<i>versi perangkat lunak</i>
27.	sound & vibration	<i>suara dan getaran</i>
28.	storage	<i>penyimpanan</i>
29.	USB cable	<i>kabel USB</i>
30.	volume	<i>volume</i>

<sup>1</sup> *Quick Start Guide SM-J500G/DS*. 2015. Samsung. Printed in Indonesia GH68-4415A Rev. 1.0 English (SEA). 06/ 2015

<sup>2</sup> *Panduan Singkat SM-J500G/DS*. Samsung. Printed in Indonesia GH68-44441A Rev.1.1 Indonesian Indonesia. 08/2015

### ***Non-Equivalence and Unacceptability***

In terms of non-equivalence and unacceptability, the translator reproduced the meanings of the terms “Internet,” “charger,” and “reset” by writing those without changing them at all. In a written text, they are the closest or same as the original term. Nevertheless, the terms “charger” and “reset” can actually be understood as the terms “*colokan*” and “*ulang*” that are not translated into Indonesian. It makes these inaccurate because they have the meaning equivalent in the target language. It is strengthened by referring to the definition: translation is a process of replacing a text with another text. So, it can be said that the translations of the terms are inaccurate and unacceptable, and it is unreadable.

In addition, as regards such electronic terms as “folder”, “gmail”, “play store”, “microSIM” and “WhatsApp” that are not conveyed in Indonesian are inaccurate, but clear for the readers. They are very familiar with or fluent in the terms, so it is not difficult to understand what the terms really mean.

Because of the lexical gaps, which make it hard for the translator to reproduce these terms equivalently, the translator implemented a strategy by direct borrowing. It was also used by the previous translators. They translated the information technology terms by using a variety of the following translation strategies: such as direct borrowing, loan translation, literal translation, modulation, transposition, and adaptation. Accordingly, the research results suggested one of the strategies which could be used for replacing the specific terms, such as scientific field, was a loan blend. It was regarded as the most prominent strategies; additionally, loan translation had the highest rate of usage and in scientific contexts, it is broadly dominant (Tabrizi, et al., 2015).

For conveying the English term “home key”, the translator chose the word “tombol home” that is not said to be equivalent because the word “home” is not rendered into Indonesian. Thus, it’s translation cannot be said to be accurate and natural, but it is clear for the readers.

Another term such as “web browser” was conveyed into “browser web”. The term is not transmuted into the receptor language, so is not accurate and acceptable, but readable. The translator merely changes the phrase structure by referring to the Indonesian grammatical structure system or rule. The discussed English terms and the verified Indonesian translations are collated in table 2.

**Table 2:** Readability, Non-equivalence, and Unacceptability of Information Technology Terms Translations from English to Indonesian

No	English	Indonesian
	(Source Language) <sup>1</sup>	(Target Language) <sup>2</sup>
1.	charger folder	<i>charger folder</i>
2.	gmail	<i>gmail</i>
3.	home key	<i>tombol home</i>
4.	microSIM	<i>microSIM</i>
5.	charger	<i>charger</i>
6.	play store	<i>play store</i>
7.	reset	<i>reset</i>
8.	web browser	<i>browser web</i>
9.	WhatsApp	<i>WhatsApp</i>

<sup>1</sup> *Quick Start Guide SM-J500G/DS*. 2015. Samsung. Printed in Indonesia GH68-4415A Rev. 1.0 English (SEA). 06/ 2015

<sup>2</sup> *Panduan Singkat SM-J500G/DS*. Samsung. Printed in Indonesia GH68-44441A Rev.1.1 Indonesian Indonesia. 08/2015

## Conclusion

Translation is a medium of communication among cultures. As a product of the translating process, it takes a very significant role in reproducing a source language's meaning in another language equivalently, readably, and acceptably, so the meaning conveyed in another does not cause it's readers to have difficulty in comprehending it's meaning.

In particular, because of the information technology advancement and development, it is very likely for translators to carefully think about a lexical gap which is very hard to understand it's meaning in Indonesian. Frequently, the English information and communication technology (ICT) terms have no equivalent for another language (for example, Indonesian). Due to the gap, a few terms were translated into Indonesian and they were equivalent with their original (English) meanings. The other terms were not transmuted into Indonesian ones, but they were only borrowed or adapted by changing their spelling because their equivalent meanings are not found in Indonesian. As proposed by Zhang (2012), the activity of translation is greatly focusing on fidelity and faithfulness as it brings a meaning of one language into another language. However, the term translations could be stated to be accurate, clear, and natural. On the other hand, some terms were not rendered into Indonesian, so the term translations were said to be inaccurate and unacceptable, but they were readable for the readers. Their ability to comprehend the readabilities of the terms'



translations were greatly affected by factors in familiarity with using the gadget. Also, they have frequently used the terms to communicate with other speakers.

For this, it is proposed that it is very necessary to periodically and gradually reformulate, revise, or edit the General Guidance of Indonesian: a Foreign Term Borrowing Rule (Kemendikbud, 2016), since Indonesian is regarded as a developing communication tool. So, it needs to absorb or standardise new terms deriving from other foreign languages. It is conducted by referring to the Indonesian Guidance for accommodating foreign terms that will be translated or borrowed into Indonesian. Moreover, a globalisation era characterised with a rapid advancement and development of science and information technology, produce new findings as a product that must be accompanied with a label or name frequently not found in Indonesia.

For translators, it is recommended that they can choose a variety of translation strategies that are regarded to be the most appropriate strategy. Using these strategies, they need to feel about who the readers of translation works will be. Additionally, they must refer to the Indonesian grammar structure, system, or rule for avoiding from violating it that makes his or her work unclear and unnatural.

The results of this research have some pedagogical implications both for the learning process of translation subject and translation evaluation. These could be useful for translators' training courses, particularly in translation from English to Indonesian. The corpus of this research is oriented to linguistics, so the results of this research could be used for enriching and developing knowledge of social science and humanity, mainly related to translation-linguistic aspects.

The research was limited to the examination of information and communication technology terms' translations. It is suggested that other researchers will explore and develop medicine term translations from English to Indonesian or from English to Javanese, one of the minority languages in the world and that of the local languages spoken and used by most Javanese people of Central Java, Indonesia.

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