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Strategies to overcome differences in terminology

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ARTICLE INFO	**ABSTRACT**

Bell (1991:71) reveals that there are seven methods used in translating terms, namely borrowing, loan translation (calque), literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adjustment.

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1 INTRODUCTION

There are seven methods used in translating terms, namely *borrowing, loan translation (calque), literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence,* and *adjustment.* The following is a description of each of these methods. Loan. What is meant by the *borrowing method* (borrowing method) is a way of rendering the word *(lexical)* from *the* source language (SL) into the target language (TL) by using the word directly (direct borrowing). The direct borrowing process does not add the form and meaning of the word in TL (in this case Indonesian). For example, *base, item, copy, cover, bus,* and others. From the results of tracing the data sources used in this analysis, the terms used in the DK show that it is rare to translate English DK terms into Indonesian using the *borrowing method.* What often happens is to use a modified *borrowing method.*

The term *pure borrowing* is considered inappropriate in the claim of the translation process. Haugen then divides this method into three types, namely *(1) pure loanwords* (borrowing in the form of SL junior words without getting a morphological or orthographic adaptation process, (2) *mix loanwords,* namely word agreement from SL but using a morphological or orthographic adaptation process, and (3) *loan blends*, namely the borrowing of SL words that undergo a compositional process or are in the form of compound words [5].

Pure loanword (pure borrowing process) is borrowing words or terms contained in the DK directly from SL (English) to TL (Indonesian). Or in other words, the transferred words do not experience affixation, abbreviation, reduplication, and derivation processes. What is meant by Takumi borrowing here is borrowing English terms used in the DK into Indonesian which have undergone morphological or orthographic adaptations. The adaptation in question can be in the form of affixation and derivation [8].

Loanblend (mixed loan) is a loan term in the form of a compound word with a combination of a word borrowed from English and an Indonesian word. A translation method for elements of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) is employing linear substitution *(linear substitution).* For example, the phrase *present value* in English becomes present value in Indonesian.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The literal translation method is also called word-*for-word translation*. Literal translation is a way of translating word for word and its syntactic structure is the same or nearly the same both in quantity and in terms (isomorphic) in SL and TL [2],[7]. At the sentence level. The transposition method of translation is a method that involves shifting word classes. There are two types of transpositions, namely (1) obligatory transposition *(obligatory transposition)* is when TL has no other choice from the existing language system, for example, *a pair of pants* (a) pants and (2) optional transposition *(optional transposition)* is related to the style of structuring in TL [11].

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message obtained by changing the perspective [10]. This change can be determined when the translation results are grammatically close to the correct utterance but are still considered to be inaccurate or not idiomatic or awkward in the target language. The translation method there can be a shift in the point of view or the same message and seen from a different perspective. There are two types of modulation, namely (1) free or optional modulation *and* (2) *obligatory modulation.* Independent modulation can occur for non-linguistic reasons and usually for the stress of meaning. While mandatory modulation occurs when words, phrases or sentence structures cannot be found in TL [6].

There is the addition of the word quality between the word decline and the phrase social life. This happens because without adding the word quality, the meaning of the translation results will be blurred. There is no decline in social life, the hum is the quality.

Equivalence is often used in the simplification process, especially in the case of the use of structures and meanings that are all different from the SL text as long as the function of the communication situation is still *the* same. Translation using this method is usually used when the translator is dealing with a text that is thick with idioms and proverbs. The translation method using the equivalence method is a method that emphasizes the equivalence of the functions of a linguistic unit such as proverbs, idioms, congratulations, and others [1].

The adjustment method with *adaptation* is a method that makes adjustments due to differences in cultural backgrounds in the two languages so that the concept referred to by the term SL does not exist in TL. This procedure is taken when objects or situations related to the culture that exists in SL are not known in TL. In this case, the translator must create a new situation or a new expression that fits the context of the situation [3],[19].

Pocket money on *meal money cost* the *total base fee, the fee* on the legal fee, *the expense* on *the amount of the disbursement,* and *the fee* on *the screening fee* are all translated as 'cost'. This means that various words in the SL are translated with the word 'cost'.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

To answer the third problem as formulated in the problem formulation, an evaluation is carried out by identifying the shifting processes that occur, especially those related to phrases. In every process of rendering from English to Indonesian*, a shift* cannot be avoided. This shift is due to differences in the structural systems of the two languages. The shift is departing from formal correspondence in the process from SL to TL. He then distinguished the shift into two types, namely (1) shift at the level *(level shift)* and (2) category shift *(category shift)*. What is meant by shifts at the level *(level shifts)* is one element at one linguistic level translated into one element at a different level in TL [14],[17].

Shifts in structure *(structural shifts)* are one of the shifts that are often encountered in the translation process. This can happen because of differences in the structure of SLu and SL. Structurally, English as an SL uses an explain-explain (MD) archetype, while Indonesian as a TL uses an explain-explain (DM) archetype. *Unit shifts* usually occur when translating *prepositional* SL phrases *corresponds* to an unprepositional phrase in TL. *The class shift* is a shift from a certain SL word class to a different TL word class. *Intra-system* shifts are shifts that still occur within the same grammatical category [4],[13].

3.1 Absorption and Translation of Foreign Terms

The terms used in the DK cover many fields, especially those concerning the economic sector (marketing, accounting and management). Therefore it is organized by searching for terms used in SL and then searching for equivalents also referring to these three fields. In the General Guidelines for the Formation of Terms and the intended spelling, it is stated that if the appropriate term is not found in Indonesian or Senun language, then a foreign language can be used as a source of Indonesian terminology through translation, absorption, and translation and absorption at the same time [20],[21].

For ease of translation and future needs, the settlement of foreign terms through an absorption process can be approved under one of the conditions, namely, (1) it is more suitable because of its connotations, (2) it is shorter, and (3) it makes it easier to reach an agreement. In translating foreign terms, the first thing that must be done is to find comfort and equivalence in the concept of the desired word or phrase, not the similarity in the outer form or the literal meaning [11]. To obtain comfort and equivalence, what needs to be done is to maintain the field of meaning and the characteristics of its meaning. Indonesian terms or vocabulary can be formed by absorbing and simultaneously translating them [9],[15].

In the General Guidelines for the Formation of Terms and the spelling mentioned, it is stated that every *-tion ending* in English is equivalent to *-si.*
Twin consonants are paired with single consonants unless there is another form which can confuse (the case in the vocabulary mass = _amount of substance and masa = 'span of time').

As previously mentioned, the terms or vocabulary contained in the DK are dominated by economic terms and vocabulary (accounting, finance, and management). So, how to evaluate the meaning of the terms contained in the DK by comparing it with natural language*?* To find out the meaning of the term, an explanation is needed by comparing the general meaning and the special meaning. The general meaning is cancelled from the general dictionary, in this case, *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1984) (abbreviated as WCD)* is used for English and Indonesian is used by the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1988) (abbreviated as KBBI).

3.2 Analysis of Meaning Components

Technically the phrase *income statement* means 'report'. In American English, it is the same as a financial report that shows profit and loss for a company during the period under calculation. Meanwhile, according to KBBI, the phrase income statement has the meaning 'everything that is reported; news and finance; the ins and outs of money; money matters; the state of money. The meaning of a technical contract is a legal agreement in selling insurance and others. Meanwhile, according to KBBI contract (n) is an agreement (in writing) between two parties in trading, leasing and others.

The meaning of a technical claim is a need made for a company for payment under a policy. Meanwhile, according to KBBI, claim (n) means a demand for recognition of a fact that someone is entitled to something. The meaning of technical *liability* is money that must be borne by a company to pay someone such as taxes, bills, receivables and mortgage money. According to KBBI say *obligation* (n) means something that must be carried out; necessity.

The technical meaning *of indemnification* is the filing of a claim against someone for a loss. Non-technically compensation (n) means money given as a replacement for losses; deprivation. Technically the term *profit* means the difference between the price received for a product and the money spent. Non-technically*, profit* means profit. Technically, the word *loss* has the meaning of one of the expenses that may or may not arise from the usual company activities. Losses reflect reduced economic benefits. Meanwhile, non-technical losses mean (1) bear or suffer or

suffer losses; (2) regarding losses; (3) something that is considered to bring loss.

Marketable securities Technically, the meaning of *marketable securities* is an investment in the form of securities, such as stocks, bonds, BI certificates and so on, which are expected to be disbursed in the company's normal activities in the coming year. In the KBBI, securities are proof of debt or proof of capital statements, for example, stocks, bonds, money orders, certificates and deposits. Technically the vocabulary of *income* means 'all the money that a person earns from a company/a person during a certain period (in other words *income* or *income).* Technically the vocabulary *cost* means 'the cost or price paid for the consideration given to acquire Bangkok property. The cost vocabulary means 'money spent to establish (establish, do, etc.) something; fare; defend her.

3.3 Use of Technology in Translation

The development of information technology has benefited many professions in the world. The increasingly widespread use of the internet and the development of software in the field of translation have made it easy for translators. The development of the internet over the last two decades has revolutionized the translation process. First of all, computers have substantially reduced typing work and sped up editing work. Translation software CAT Tools, Trados, Word Fast or Déjà vu not only reduce translation time but also improve the quality of translation by ensuring terminological consistency [16].

Computer Assisted Translation (CAT) or Computer Assisted Translation Tool (PPBK) is a tool that is different from machine translation like google translate. CAT is only a tool, while the translation process is still carried out by the translator. However, the *memory feature* allows the original and translated texts to be stored in the CAT data. When the translator is translating other documents, the CAT can provide recommendations for words that can be used by the translator.

Trados also has a function not far from CAT, which is to help store translation results so that they can be reused when finding clues in the translated text. Trados are very helpful in facilitating the translation of repetitive words or phrases. Apart from saving the translation results, this program also helps translators to remain consistent in the use of terms and minimize typographical errors with Quality Assurance (QA) checks [18].

Discussion forums can also function as a tool for translation. The forum is an interactive space where translators ask for help from fellow translators when they encounter difficult terms. One of the translator discussion forums that is widely used today is ProZ.com.

In addition to being a discussion forum, Proz.com is a global community of intrepid translators enabling its members to advertise their services, post *resumes*, verify client payment practices, ask terminological questions and search members' questions and answers and glossaries.

Proz.com has a sophisticated system of asking terminology questions called KudoZTM. A translator asks a question and other members receive notification via email and can post answers or comments on any existing answers (agree, disagree or neutral comments). The best answer to a question gets its points. Furthermore, questions and answers are stored in one place for members to view; so it serves as a terminological glossary.

Search engines allow translators to search for information from various Internet websites. The internet can be likened to a giant database that contains a variety of information, including online dictionaries, encyclopedias, and legal information. It can be said that search engines have become a tool for translators when they encounter difficult terms, which have not been stored in the translation tools they have. Information obtained from the internet can broaden their views on a topic or term, not just find an equivalent that matches that term.

Search engines and companies like Google besides developing word or text search algorithms, also develop a translation service called Google Translate. This machine translation can translate parts of text or web pages in one language into another. Although this tool has some limitations, it can help readers understand the general content of foreign language texts. This machine translation is still being developed from time to time.

4 CONCLUSION

To find equivalence and uniformity of terms, as previously stated, tools such as CAT Tools can store terms and be ready to call when similar terms are found. Translator forums can be a forum for discussion for translators around the world, and the answers that are most suggested and have the highest points in the discussion can usually be used as a reference. All of these can serve as the basis for compiling a glossary. A glossary is an important tool for a translator. Every translation requires the right terminology for a particular field. Attempts to find the right terminology often take a considerable amount of time to search. So using a glossary can save time and maintain consistency in translation.

Whatever tool is used, compiling a glossary requires constant effort. This can be done by adding every new term that the translator finds from time to time. Even though you have to sacrifice some time, a glossary in certain fields such as a glossary of legal and business terms in two languages, English and Indonesian, for example, will be very useful for a translator when dealing with similar terms in the future. Besides that, the glossary can be a reference and help a new translator in finding the right equivalent for a term that is still new to him.

There are several rules that are very important to note in the process of translating legal documents, including contract documents:

1. Look for standard translations, if any. By standard translation means the equivalent word or technical terms in two languages have thanked.
2. Second, if a translation appears to be anachronistic or outdated, it is necessary to add the original term in parentheses.
3. If the term does not have a standard translation, use the original term in a very different way, which is understandable in the original context; does not translate in standard terms.
4. If the term has a different cognitive range in the two languages and must be maintained in both the source and target languages, the translator must add notes or use the original term in parentheses.
5. If a term has a different cognitive range in the two languages but has parallel equivalents between languages, the most appropriate way is its literal translation, preferably using a cognate language if one exists.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare no conflicts of interest related to the material presented in this article.

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