International Seminar
on
Language, Literature, Culture, and Education
in Southeast Asia II

Theme:
"Responding to Challenges in the 21st Century"

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2012
PROCEEDINGS INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

Language, Literature, Culture, and Education in Southeast Asia II
Theme: "Responding to Challenges in the 21st Century"

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Associate Prof. Dr. Paitoon M. Chaiyanara (Nanyang Technological University)
Prof. T. Silvana Sinar, Ph.D. (University of Sumatera Utara)
Prof. Amrin Saragih, Ph.D. (State University of Medan)
Awang Sariyan, Ph.D. (Board of Language and Library, Malaysia)
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Prof. Dr. Ikhwanuddin Nasution, M.Si. (University of Sumatera Utara)
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Dr. Marice, M.Hum.

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2012
COMMITTEES ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dear readers, notably participants of the International Language, Literature, Culture, and Education in Southeast Asia II “Responding to Challenges in the 21st Century”, after going through a long process, the proceedings of this seminar have been completed at last.

Since the number of papers referred to the committees exceeded a specified limit, the process of preparing the proceedings was being delayed. Nevertheless, we have tried to complete the proceedings prior to the seminar. We also have standardized the format of this writing based on APA (American Psychological Association). We hope this seminar proceedings will have been achieved by the readers at the seminar held on November 15 – 17th, 2012.

Our thanks go to the organizers of this seminar: University of Sumatera Utara - Indonesia, Prince of Songkla University – Thailand, State University of Medan - Indonesia, and Institute of Teacher Education of Malay Language – Malaysia. We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to Associate Prof. Dr. Paitoon M. Chaiyanara for his direction on holding this seminar and to the Chairman of Graduate School of Linguistics as well, Prof. T. Silvana Sinar, Ph.D, who has given great contribution and facility in administration. We also apologize for any shortcomings that exist in these proceedings.

Enjoy your reading.

Bangkok, November 10th, 2012
Sincerely,

The Committee of International Seminar
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<tr>
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<th>Event Description</th>
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<td>8:00 AM - 9:00 AM</td>
<td>Opening Ceremonies, Prime Minister &amp; Foreign Ministers in ASEAN Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 AM - 10:00 AM</td>
<td>Keynote Address: The Power of 21st Century Learning &amp; the Power of the ASEAN</td>
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<td>10:00 AM - 11:00 AM</td>
<td>Speech I: Performance Enhancement (Dr. Wijaya Purbalingga)</td>
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<td>2:00 PM - 3:00 PM</td>
<td>Workshop: Developing a Competency Framework for 21C Learning</td>
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<td>3:00 PM - 4:00 PM</td>
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<td>4:00 PM - 5:00 PM</td>
<td>Closing Ceremonies, Prime Minister &amp; Foreign Ministers in ASEAN Countries</td>
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</table>

**Agenda**

**11-17 November 2012**

Responding to Challenges in the 21C Century

Curriculum and Education for Governance: Cells 4th International Seminar on Language Learning
| Department: English Language/ESL | Course: English Language Acquisition
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Room: 1 | Time: 3:30 PM - 4:30 PM

**Course Description:**
- **Objectives:**
  - Develop proficiency in English through communication and interaction.
  - Understand and use basic English grammar and vocabulary.
- **Materials:**
  - Textbooks:
    - Focus on Textbook
  - Other Resources:
    - Online Learning Platforms

**Course Content:**
- **Week 1:
  1. Introduction to English Language
  2. Basic Grammar Rules
- **Week 2:
  3. Common Phrases and Expressions
  4. Basic Writing Skills
- **Week 3:
  5. Reading Comprehension
  6. Listening and Speaking Practice
- **Week 4:
  7. Advanced Grammar Topics
  8. Final Project: English Language Presentation

**Assessment:**
- Midterm Exam: Participation and Engaged Learning
- Final Exam: Comprehensive Language Skill Assessment

**Grading Policy:**
- Participation: 20%
- Homework Assignments: 40%
- Midterm Exam: 20%
- Final Exam: 20%

**Additional Resources:**
- Online Learning Platforms:
  - Coursera
  - Khan Academy
- Textbooks:
  - English as a Second Language (ESL)
  - Basic English Grammar Guide

**Contact Information:**
- Instructor: Dr. Sarah Johnson
- Office Hours: Tuesdays, 3:00 PM - 4:00 PM
- Email: sjohnson@college.edu
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<td>10:15 AM - 11:30 AM</td>
<td>Paper Presentation (g)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12:00 PM - 1:00 PM</td>
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<td>1:00 PM - 2:00 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 PM - 7:00 PM</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**Room 1**
- Function: English Language Teaching
- Location: English Language Center
- Time: 10:15 AM - 11:30 AM

**Room 2**
- Function: English Language Teaching
- Location: English Language Center
- Time: 10:15 AM - 11:30 AM

**Room 3**
- Function: English Language Teaching
- Location: English Language Center
- Time: 10:15 AM - 11:30 AM

**Room 4**
- Function: English Language Teaching
- Location: English Language Center
- Time: 10:15 AM - 11:30 AM

**Column 1**
- Session: English Language Teaching
- Location: English Language Center
- Time: 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM

**Column 2**
- Session: English Language Teaching
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**Column 3**
- Session: English Language Teaching
- Location: English Language Center
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Translation Procedures
(a Case Study)

Roswita Silalahi & Disa Evawani Lestari
University of Sumatera Utara

ABSTRACT
This research is entitled Translation Procedures (A Case Study) which analysis translation procedures used in translating economic terms from English language book Principles of Economics by N. Gregory Mankiw into Bahasa Indonesia book Pengantar Ekonomi by Haris Munandar. The improvement of economic science which creates new economic terms challenges translator especially in translating a word or phrase, which in some cases, does not exist in the target language vocabulary. The objectives of this research are to figure out the procedures used in translating the economic terms and to figure out the dominant one. The research uses the theory of translation procedures of Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84-93). There are seven translation procedures: borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. The research uses library research method to collect references, and qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. Based on the analysis, it's found that there are 181 (47.51%) economic terms that translated with borrowing, 33.70% is translated with literal translation, 9.94% is translated with equivalence, 5.52% is translated with calque, 2.21% is translated with transposition, 0.56% is translated with modulation, and 0.56% is translated with adaptation procedure. The dominant procedure is borrowing.

Keyword: translation, translation procedure, economic term.

1. Introduction
As economic science improves and innovates, it often evolves or produces new term. This new term may cause problems to a translator since it is quite impossible to update the existing dictionaries with a new term in every short period in order to have a very complete term dictionary. In this case, because of some reasons, a translator should decide whether he/she tries to find the equivalent word in the target language or to loan those terms into the target language. Mona Baker and Gabriela Saldanha (2009:288) says that in most cases, it is the terminologists who engage in the systemic research of one or more domains in order to compile bi- or multi-lingual resources, such as glossaries or term banks, for use by translators. However, as noted above, translators themselves may engage in a kind of ad hoc terminographic activity when they endeavour to establish a terminological equivalent or find a translation solution to a particular terminological problem encountered in a text.

It is frequently happens that economic terms cannot be translated on a word by word basis. While the individual word of the term may have many possible translations, the term itself typically has a unique translation that may or may not correspond to the translation of its components. For example, ask price which is translated into harga terendah.

Ask price ➔ Harga terendah
Besides the plural definition of a word and the invalidity of translating word by word, the problem of different cultures, and that there is no equivalence in the target text are also become the challenge to translator. In order to face the problems in translation, some experts have created some translation strategies, methods, techniques or procedures. One of them is the translation procedures delivered by Vinay and Darbelnet which will be used to analyze the data in this study. This translation procedures cover borrowing, calque, literal translation, modulation, transposition, adaptation, and equivalence.

In this research, we will see what translation procedures are used and what is the dominant one used in the translation of the economic terms in N. Gregory Mankiw’s *Principles Of Economics* into Bahasa Indonesia by Haris Munandar.

2. Translation

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. Translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written Source Language (SL) text into an optimally equivalent Target Language (TL) text, and which requires the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL (Catford, 1965; Wills in Noss, 1982)

2.1. Translation Procedures

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84) identify two methods of translating, they are literal and oblique translation. Literal translation occurs when there is an exact structural, lexical, and even morphological equivalence between two languages. This method covers three strategies, they are borrowing, calque, and literal translation. According to Vinay and Darbelnet, this is only possible when the two languages are very close to each other.

If, after trying the first three procedures, translators regard a literal translation unacceptable, they must turn to the methods of oblique translation. The oblique procedures are transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. What we mean by unacceptable here is that the message, when translated literally

i. gives another meaning, or  
ii. has no meaning, or  
iii. is structurally impossible, or  
iv. does not have a corresponding expression within the metalinguistic experience of the TL, or  
v. has a corresponding expression, but not within the same register.

2.1.1. Borrowing. This procedure where a word or an expression is taken from the SL and transferred to the TL, but in a ‘naturalized form’, which is made to conform to the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the TL. This procedure is the simplest translation procedure. It is used usually when there is a metalinguistic gap in the target language, for example when a new technique or an unknown concept is introduced.

e.g.  
marketing → *marketing*  
monopoly → *monopoli*  
demand schedule → *skedul permintaan*
2.1.2. Calque. A calque is a special kind of borrowing in which the SL borrows a word or an expression, but then translate it literally each of its elements.

e.g.

- negative response \(\rightarrow\) respon negatif
- marketing graphic \(\rightarrow\) grafik marketing

2.1.3. Literal Translation. Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of an SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. It is most common when translating between two languages of the same family (e.g. between French and Italian), and even more so when they also share the same culture.

e.g.

- perfectly competitive \(\rightarrow\) persaingan sempurna
- events \(\rightarrow\) kejadian-kejadian

2.1.4. Transposition. This procedure replaces one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. It is also a change in the grammar from source language to target language, including the change of singular to plural; the change of the position of the adjective; and the change of word class or part of speech.

e.g.

- substitutes \(\rightarrow\) barang substitusi (a change from plural to singular)
- normal good \(\rightarrow\) barang normal (a change in the position of the adjective)

2.1.5. Modulation. This procedure changes the form of the message, by a change of point of view. This change in point of view enables us to express the same phenomenon in a different way. This change can be justified when a literal or transposed translation result is grammatically correct, but it is considered unsuitable, unidomatic or awkward in the TL. Those changes happen at a negated contrary for positive, part for the whole, abstract for concrete, cause for effect, space for time, or active for passive.

e.g.

- Your authority is not unlimited. \(\rightarrow\) Kekuasaan Anda terbatas.
- He broke his leg while playing football. \(\rightarrow\) Kakinya cedera ketika bermain sepak bola

2.1.6. Equivalence. It is the procedure used in the case where the same situation can be described by texts using different stylistic and structural methods. Equivalence is also frequently used when dealing with the translation of idioms and proverbs.

e.g.

- Ouch! \(\rightarrow\) Aduh!
- Current asset \(\rightarrow\) Aktiva lancar
- Ask price \(\rightarrow\) Harga terendah
- Like father, like son. \(\rightarrow\) Buah jatuh tak jauh dari pohonnya.
- She prices herself out of the market. \(\rightarrow\) Dia jual mahal.
2.1.7. **Adaptation.** This procedure is used when the type of situation being referred by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. So, the translator creates a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. Adaptation is particularly frequent in the translation of book and film titles. In general, this procedure is used as an effective way to deal with culturally-bound words/expressions, metaphors and images in translation.

e.g.
Kate is going to marry with William: ➔ William akan menikahi Kate.

2.2. **Economic Term**
Terms are words and compound words that in specific contexts are given specific meanings, meanings that may deviate from the meaning the same words have in other contexts and in everyday language. Terminology is the study of terms and their use. Terminology thus denotes a discipline which systematically studies the labelling or designating of concepts particular to one or more subject fields or domains of human activity, through research and analysis of terms in context, for the purpose of documenting and promoting consistent usage. This study can be limited to one language or can cover more than one language at the same time (multilingual terminology, bilingual terminology, and so forth) or may focus on studies of terms across fields (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terminology). Based on that explanation, economic term is the words and compound words which labels or designates particular concept of economic subject.

3. **Research Method**

3.1. **Research Design**
The research method of the analysis is the library research by consulting some books and dictionaries in order to collect the theories and references. In addition, some information is also acquired from the internet to support or complete the collected theories.

In conducting the analysis, the author used descriptive qualitative method. It refers to a research explaining the analysis or a hypothesis of a research (Strauss, 2003:7). There is also a formula which helps the data calculation. It is solely used to support the data description.

3.2. **Source of Data**
The data in this thesis are economic terms found in the selected chapters of *Principles of Economics* by N. Gregory Mankiw and its translation book in Bahasa Indonesia entitled *Pengantar Ekonomi* by Haris Munandar. Those chapters are chapter 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32.

3.3. **Data Collection Procedures**
The book *Principles of Economics* by N. Gregory Mankiw and its translation into Bahasa Indonesia consists of 34 chapters. In this thesis, some chapters are selected as samples for the analysis by using systematic sampling (Silalahi, 2009:264-265). In systematic sampling, the researcher numbers the samples. Then, the researcher decides the number of samples (n) which are going to be analyzed from the total population (N). In order to make the samples selected systematically, we use interval (K). The interval (K) can be counted by the
formula $K = \frac{3}{2}$. The first sample is selected randomly, then the next sample is determined by the interval added to the first sample.

The book consists of 34 chapters. The number of samples are 11 chapters. So, with $N = 34$, $n = 11$, the number of interval are:

- $K = \frac{3}{2}$
- $K = \frac{5}{3}$
- $K = 3$

So, the samples are 11 chapters which starts from chapter 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32.

In order to figure out the most dominant procedures of translation occurred in the translation, this thesis is going to apply a formula referring to Malo’s method of social research (1986:200).

The following is formula of calculating the percentage of the procedures used:

\[
N = \frac{X}{Y} \times 100\%
\]

$X$ : Number of the subcategory of the procedures of translation
$Y$ : Number of all data
$N$ : The percentage of the procedures of translation

4. Data Analysis and Findings

4.1 Data Analysis
In this section, the writer will analyse the data of each procedure which has been classified. The description of each procedure is followed by example and explanation.

4.1.1. Borrowing. It is the procedure where a word or an expression is taken from the Source Language and transferred to the target language, but in a ‘naturalized form’, which is made to conform to the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the TL. Borrowing with no change in form and meaning (pure loanwords), the second, borrowing with changes in form but without changes the meaning (mix loanwords) and the third, borrowing when part of the term is native and other part is borrowed, but the meaning is fully borrowed (loan blends).

The following table is borrowing which is found from the data and followed by the analysis. Table 1 shows pure loanwords. Table 2 shows mix loanwords. Table 3 shows loan blends.

Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data Number</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>Booming</td>
<td>Booming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>Company town</td>
<td>Company town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Crowding out</td>
<td>Crowding out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1) Booming → Booming
‘Booming’ is purely borrowed from source language ‘Booming’ without any change in target language writing system.
2) Company town → Company town
‘Company town’ is purely borrowed from source language ‘Company town’ without any change in target language writing system.
3) Crowding out → Crowding out
‘Crowding out’ is purely borrowed from source language ‘Crowding out’ without any change in target language writing system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data Number</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>Appreciation</td>
<td>Apresiasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>Mendeposito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>Export</td>
<td>Ekspor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Appreciation → Apresiasi
‘Apresiasi’ is borrowed from source language ‘appreciation’ with some change in writing system (form). The letter suffix ‘-tion’ in source language changes to ‘si’ in target language. The letters ‘pp’ in source language is replaced by target language respelling ‘p’.
2) Deposit → Mendeposito
‘Deposit’ is a verb which is translated into ‘mendeposito’ by adding the verb affixation form me-kan.
3) Export → Ekspor
The word ‘x’ in ‘Export’ is naturalized to the target language ‘ks’ and ‘port’ becomes ‘por’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data Number</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>Budget deficit</td>
<td>Defisit anggaran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Competitive market</td>
<td>Pasar kompetitif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>Fiscal policy</td>
<td>Kebijakan fiskal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Budget deficit → Defisit anggaran
‘Anggaran’ is native while ‘defisit’ is borrowed from source language ‘deficit’.
2) Fiscal policy → Kebijakan fiskal
‘Kebijakan’ is native while ‘fiskal’ is borrowed from source language ‘fiscal’.
3) Competitive market → Pasar kompetitif
‘Pasar’ is native while ‘kompetitif’ is borrowed from source language ‘competitive’.

4.1.2. Calque. A calque is a special kind of borrowing in which the SL borrows a word or an expression, but then translates each of its elements literally.
Table 4.

calque

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data Number</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>Automatic stabilizer</td>
<td>Penstabil otomatis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Consumer surplus</td>
<td>Surplus konsumen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Substitution bias</td>
<td>Bias substitusi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Automatic stabilizer  $\rightarrow$ Penstabil otomatis

‘Automatic stabilizer’ is translated with linear substitution into target language ‘penstabil otomatis’. ‘Automatic’ which comes as a first word in source language becomes the second word in target language and vice versa. Each item in source language is borrowed by target language.

The word ‘otomatis’ is borrowed from source language ‘automatic’ with some writing system changes. ‘au-‘ becomes ‘o-‘ and the ‘c’ becomes ‘s’.

It also happens at the translation of ‘stabilizer’ into ‘penstabil’ where suffix ‘-er’ in SL becomes prefix ‘pe-‘ in TL.

2) Consumer surplus  $\rightarrow$ Surplus konsumen

‘Konsumen’ is borrowed from the TL ‘consumer’ with some writing system change. ‘c’ becomes ‘k’ and suffix ‘-er’ becomes ‘-en’. While, ‘surplus’ is purely borrowed from the SL.

3) Substitution bias  $\rightarrow$ Bias substitusi

‘Substitusi’ is borrowed from the TL ‘substitution’ with writing system change. Suffix ‘-tion’ in SL becomes ‘-si’ in TL. While, ‘bias’ is purely borrowed from the SL.

4.1.3. Literal Translation. Literal Translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text.

Table 5.

Literal Translation

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Target Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Fixed cost</td>
<td>Biaya tetap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Laid-off</td>
<td>Di-PHK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Levied</td>
<td>Dibebankan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Fixed cost  $\rightarrow$ Biaya tetap

Fixed literally means tetap/tidak berubah and cost literally means biaya.

2) Laid-off  $\rightarrow$ di-PHK

Laid-off literally means diberhentikan dari pekerjaan/diputuskan hubungan kerja.

3) Levied  $\rightarrow$ Dibebankan

Levied literally means dibebankan/dikenakan.
4.1.4. Transposition

Table 6. Transposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data Number</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>Blackmarket</td>
<td>Pasar gelap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Bonds</td>
<td>Surat berharga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Rivalness</td>
<td>Bersaingan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Blackmarket → Pasar gelap
   (a word) (a phrase)
   The change of linguistic unit exists here. ‘Blackmarket’ is a word which turns into a phrase ‘pasar gelap’ in TL.

2) Bonds → Surat berharga
   (a word) (a phrase)
   The change of linguistic unit exists here. ‘Bonds’ is a word which turns into a phrase ‘surat berharga’ in TL.

3) Rivalness → Bersaingan
   (noun) (verb)
   The change of part of speech exists here. ‘rivalness’ is a noun which turns into a verb ‘bersaingan’ in TL.

4.1.5. Modulation. This procedure changes the form of the message, by a change of point of view. This change in point of view enables us to express the same phenomenon in a different way. Those changes happen at a negated contrary for positive, part for the whole, abstract for concrete, cause for effect, space for time, or active for passive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data Number</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Tidak dapat memenuhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Modulation

1) Default → Tidak dapat memenuhi
   The change happens at a negated contrary for positive meaning. ‘default’ means ‘fail’ or ‘gagal’ in TL. However, the translator negates it by using the word ‘tidak’ (‘not’ in SL) and use the contrary word of ‘gagal’ instead of ‘dapat/mampu’ to create the meaning of ‘gagal’ (‘default’ in SL)

4.1.6. Equivalence. It is the procedure used in the case where the same situation can be described by texts using different stylistic and structural methods.

Table 8. Equivalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data Number</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Allowance</td>
<td>Tunjangan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Benchmark</td>
<td>Patokan perhitungan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The writer gives a brief definition for several accounting terms by consulting the dictionary (Oxford Advance Dictionary of Current English). So it can be seen the equivalence of source language accounting term and target language accounting term.

1) Allowance: noun an amount of money that is given to somebody regularly or for a particular purpose.
2) Benchmark: noun something which can be measured and used as a standard that other things can be compared with.
3) Benefit: noun an advantage that something gives you; a helpful and useful effect that something has.

4.1.7. Adaptation. This procedure is used when the type of situation being referred by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. So, the translator creates a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent.

Table 9
Adaptation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data Number</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Value of dollar</td>
<td>Nilai uang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Value of dollar → Nilai uang
The source text is written in English language referring to specific country, that is United States point of view. So, the currency which is used as an example by the writer is dollar. Then, the translator translated it to have a more general meaning which does not only refer to certain country's currency by the word uang (money in SL).

4.2. Data Findings
Based on the analysis, all of the procedures of translation delivered by Vinay and Darbelnet are used to translate the economic terms in N. Gregory Mankiw's Principles Of Economics into Bahasa Indonesia. The table below figures out the percentage of procedures used.

Table 10.
Types of Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Procedure</th>
<th>Number of Data</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Borrowing</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>$\frac{86}{181} \times 100% = 47.51%$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Calque</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$\frac{10}{181} \times 100% = 5.52%$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Literal Translation</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>$\frac{61}{181} \times 100% = 33.70%$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Conclusions

In this analysis, the writers analyse the economic terms found in N. Gregory Mankiw’s *Principles Of Economics* and its translation into Bahasa Indonesia. The writers are not involved in the process of translating the term. The books consist of 34 chapters. 11 chapters are selected as samples through systematic sampling method. After identifying the economic terms from the source book and the target book, the writers find one hundred eighty one (181) economic terms the selected chapters of N. Gregory Mankiw’s *Principles Of Economics* and its translation into Bahasa Indonesia.

In order to solve the problems of analysis, the writers use Vinay and Darbelnet’s translation theory which divides translation procedures into seven procedures which covers borrowing, calque, literal translation, modulation, transposition, equivalence, and adaptation. Then, use Malo’s formula to find the most dominant procedure.

Based on the analysis, the writers find that all translation procedures delivered by Vinay and Darbelnet exist in this analysis. Eighty six of one hundred eighty one economic terms (47.51%) are translated with borrowing procedure. Sixty one of one hundred eighty one economic terms (33.70%) are translated with literal translation procedure. Eighteen of one hundred eighty one economic terms (9.94%) are translated with equivalence procedure. Then, calque, transposition, modulation, and adaptation procedures are used in a small number. Calque procedure takes 5.52%, transposition procedure takes 2.21%, and both modulation and adaptation procedures take 0.56% for each of them.

Then, the writers also arrive at the conclusion that the most dominant procedure which is used to translate the economic terms found in N. Gregory Mankiw’s *Principles Of Economics* into Bahasa Indonesia is borrowing. This finding of analysis supports the statement of Bolinger in his book *Aspect of Language* that borrowing concentrates in the areas where contact is most intense, for example science and technology.

References


Muhtar, Muhizar et al. (2012). *Buku Pedoman Penulisan Proposal/Skripsi dan Ujian Kompetensi Program Strata Satu (S1)*. Medan: FIB USU.


