



# Translation Method in Translating Mechanical Engineering Terms from English to Indonesian

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**Abstract.** Translation is very important in today's world of international communication since it is widely used to communicate knowledge, culture, and other social activities to those who do not understand the source texts. In this process, translation techniques and methods are needed to determine the translation ideology used by a translator. The translation method refers to the direction in which the translator wants to take his translation. The translation method influences how the micro-units of the text are translated. The chosen method also serves as a guide to translation methods and techniques, ensuring that all work together to produce a functional and acceptable translation to the intended reader. The analysis of the method of translating mechanical engineering terms from English into Indonesian uses a qualitative research design. Two hundred forty items of mechanical engineering terms were analyzed. The data analysis showed that the 240 terms investigated were translated in three translation methods, namely the literal translation method, the faithful translation method, and the semantic translation method.

**Keywords:** Translation · Translation Method · Mechanical Engineering Terms · Terminology

## 1 Introduction

In today's world of international communication, translation is critical. Knowledge, culture, and other social activities are all communicated through translation. Translation involves access to breakthroughs in science, technology, and the arts, as well as strategic media, from the perspective of global communication. Because cost and time constraints may be overcome, translation is the fastest, most effective, and most efficient method of disseminating knowledge and technology, especially in the context of Indonesia as a developing country. Furthermore, the number of original scientific and technological publications written by Indonesians is still restricted. Furthermore, most Indonesians still have limited ability to speak foreign languages. Meanwhile, Indonesia has absorbed many scientific and technological advancements, notably through literary translation and collaboration with international countries, particularly those speaking English [1].

“Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language,” [2]. Translation, according to Larson, is the process of transferring

meaning from one language to another.” It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes,” added Larson. Only the form of the translation, according to Larson, changes. The source language’s meaning is translated into the target language, and it must be consistent [3]. To determine a translator’s translation philosophy, translation techniques and methods are required in this process. According to Molina and Albir [4], the technique explains the obtained data and can be used to identify various translation solutions. By definition, a translation technique is a mechanism for describing the translation outcome and distinguishing between various sorts of translation solutions.

The direction in which the translator wishes to take his translation is referred to as the translation method. In other words, the translation process is the way that a translator chooses or trusts a specific work [4]. As a result, the method has a worldwide impact on the entire translated text. The translation process has an impact on how the micro-units of the text are translated. The method chosen also serves as a guide for translation methods and techniques, ensuring that they all work together to generate a functional and acceptable translation for the intended audience. While the process entails employing translation strategies that have a direct impact on the text’s micro-level (words, phrases, or sentences) [5].

Because these phrases differ from common terminology, specific translation techniques and methodologies are required when translating terms in the subject of mechanical engineering. The term in a specific field may have a different meaning than the broader term; for example, the phrase mechanical properties, while the word properties is more generally translated as “properti,” is translated as “sifat mekanis” in that phrase. Depending on the context of the reading, the phrase qualities can also be rendered as “besaran.”

In this study, we analyzed the methods used by translators in translating mechanical engineering terms from English to Indonesian.

## 2 Literature Review

The translation of terms is an essential topic, particularly in science, because it can help in the translation of terms or the search for equivalent translations in a specific domain. Before this study, many parties had performed studies on translation and terminology in various discourses. Translation equivalents, translation procedures, translation methodologies, translation philosophy, translation tools, and linguistic features of translation were all explored extensively in the study.

In terms of studies on translation methods, many previous studies have done it. The analysis of the translation method is mostly oriented to the V diagram proposed by Newmark [6].

Some of the studies that have been carried out include *Metode dan Ideologi Penerjemahan Makna Kanyouku Organ Tubuh* in Kappa short story, written by Akutagawa Ryuunosuke” [7]. In this study, the authors found four types of translation methods by Newmark [6]. Three translation methods which oriented to the targeted language, namely the communicative method, the adaptation method, and the free method. Meanwhile, one method is included in the source language orientation, namely the word-for-word method. This study specifically discusses the term *kanyouku* body organs which has different meanings in the Kappa short story.

Rachmawati [8] discusses the morphophonemic translation approach using data from the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) edition IV. This research looks into the Indonesian sound segment, which has its unique system for merging phonemes into syllables and then words in each language. As a result, while the two languages share many phonemes, their phonotactics, or the way of ordering phonemes, differs. This happens in both English and Indonesian. The process of assimilation of vowels, the process of modification of vowels, the process of inserting vowels, and syncope are all phonological processes that occur during the absorption of words from English into Indonesian.

A general explanation of translation methods and techniques is written by Rahmah [9] in her paper which discussed the techniques and methods in translating literary works. If a literary work can be translated well into the target language, it is considered a successful translation. This good category will be satisfied if a literary work's translation can not only be translated in terms of language but also the suggested meanings included in the diverse backgrounds given [9]. She discusses Newmark's V diagram which includes eight translation methods, those are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaption, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. While the translation techniques mentioned in her analysis are transposition, modulation, descriptive translation, contextual conditioning, footnote, phonological translation, formal translation, and cultural equivalence.

Several studies on the translation of terms have been conducted, including Handayani's [10] investigation into medical terminology, where the translated terms borrow heavily from English, Latin, and Greek. Each branch of research has its own set of terms that, when translated into the target language, namely Indonesian, will necessitate a separate set of translation procedures, methodologies, and tactics in order to generate an acceptable equivalent. Nagy [11] examines English for Specific Purpose (ESP), which uses and studies special terminology. Furthermore, Biel [12] has addressed the translation of terminology in the legal field.

Combined with research by Fachruddin et al., [13], which looks at translation procedures and quality assessment on the element of correctness in the book *Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics* [14], which has been translated into Indonesian, *Termodinamika Teknik* [15]. He said that numerous equivalents had been used in the past while translating phrases from English to Indonesian. Superheated steam, for example, is defined as steam heated to a temperature above the saturation temperature for the specified pressure and superheated steam has several translations, including *uap panas lanjut*, *uap kering*, and *uap super panas*. The Indonesian translation of steady flow, which is described as flow in which the velocity of the fluid at a fixed place does not fluctuate over time, has a couple of variations, such as *aliran tunak* or *aliran stasioner*. Absolute temperature is translated into *temperatur absolut* or *temperatur mutlak*.

Based on the literature review related to the terminology and translation methods described above, it appears that research on the translation of mechanical engineering terms from English to Indonesian has been carried out, but has not been discussed in detail. Therefore, this study will discuss more deeply the method of translating mechanical engineering terms from English to Indonesian.

### 3 Method

A mixed method is used to analyze the way of translating phrases from English to Indonesian Mechanical Engineering. According to Creswell [16], in a research project, mixed methods involve blending or integrating qualitative and quantitative research and data. That is, the investigation simply looked at samples of machine-term translation data to see what approach the translator utilized to translate these terms from English into Indonesian.

The data collection phase of this study began with the gathering of information. The terminology in the field of Mechanical Engineering provided in the data source was juxtaposed between the terms in English and the outcomes of their translation into Indonesian to produce the study data. We use the dictionary of terminology as the main data.

The data collected from written sources can be recorded, categorized, and clarified using note-taking techniques [18]. We categorize the data in this example based on the translator's method for translating mechanical engineering words from English to Indonesian. Newmark's V diagram theory [6] was used to categorize various translation approaches.

In addition, we conducted the data analysis based on the primary data obtained. In this study, data analysis was the solution to the problem formulation. Data analysis uses the manual approach, which entails analyzing the data that has been collected and categorizing it into two analyses, one of which is the translation method analysis.

## 4 Theoretical Framework

### 4.1 Translation

Experts in translation provide various distinct meanings, but the essential principle remains the same. According to Nida and Taber [19], translation "a process of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. In other words, translation is a transfer of meaning, message, and style from one SLT to the TLT. In the order of priority, style is put last. Here the things to reproduce (transfer) are stated, message.". In this situation, Nida and Taber discovered that translation attempts to obtain the most similar translation result from SL to SL, both in terms of meaning and style.

Translation, according to Larson [2], is essentially a change of form. When we talk about a language's form, we're talking about the words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs itself. The surface structure of a language is referred to by this form. This is a portion of the linguistic structure that manifests itself in the form of speech, both written and oral. The form of SL is substituted by a form of TL in translation. Larson appears to be more concerned with changing the form from SL to SL, based on this explanation.

The definition of translation, according to Newmark [6] is "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Common sense tells us that this ought to be simple, as one ought to be able to say something as well in one language as in another. On the other hand, you may see it as complicated, artificial and fraudulent, since by using another language you are pretending to be someone

you are not. Hence in many types of text (legal, administrative, dialect, local, cultural) the temptation is to transfer as many SL (Source Language) words to the TL (Target Language) as possible.”

This concept stresses transferring the author’s intended meaning from the source language text to the target language text. Newmark, like Nida and Taber, is interested in meaning.

## **4.2 Translation Methods**

The translation technique, according to Molina & Albir [4], is the manner a translation process is carried out in accordance with the translator’s goals, i.e. global alternatives that affect the target language text as a whole. There are numerous ways, including communicative (ideas or messages translation), literal (linguistic transcodification), free (modification of semiotic and communicative categories), and philological (modification of semiotic and communicative categories) (academic translation or criticism).

In practice, the translation method has a significant impact on the translation outcome. Because the translator’s aim, purpose, and will affect the results of the translation of the text as a whole, the translation method used by the translator will have a significant impact on the final result of the translation [23].

Meanwhile, Newmark [6] has identified eight different sorts of translation methods:

### **4.2.1 Word-for-Word Translation**

A form of translation that is bound at the word level is known as word-for-word translation. The translator just seeks the equivalent of the source language term in the target language, without changing the word order or anything else, during the translation process [10]. This approach can only be used if both the source and target languages have the same structural organization [24]. If a translator utilizes this strategy in two languages with dissimilar language structures, the outcomes will be disastrous. Of course, the translation’s outcomes will be difficult to comprehend or will not be commonly utilized in the target language.

### **4.2.2 Literal Translation**

Literal translation, sometimes known as linear translation, is a type of translation that falls somewhere between word-for-word and free translation [6]. The translator searches for grammatical constructions in the source language (SL) that are comparable to or similar to the target language (TL) during the translation process (TL). This literal translation is incorrect since it is taken out of context. This translation began as a word-for-word translation, but the translator later altered the phrase to fit the target language’s grammar [23].

### 4.2.3 Faithful Translation

In order for the translation results to feel stiff and foreign, faithful translation adheres to the principle of respecting the intent and purpose of the original language text [10]. Within the limits of the target language's grammatical structure, this method attempts to reproduce the original's exact contextual meaning [25]. The translator retains the aspect of format (in legal materials), aspects of form (in poetry texts), metaphorical forms (in literary text translations), and term forms (in informatics texts) with this translation method, allowing readers to fully see loyalty in terms of form. Although the translation results are not widely recognized in TL [26].

### 4.2.4 Semantic Translation

The goal of semantic translation is to duplicate the SL form in the SL, as well as the original context and cultural aspect of the SL [27]. Semantic translation focuses on discovering equivalents at the word level while remaining connected to the original language's culture. This method aims to transfer the source language's contextual meaning that is closest to the target language's syntactic and semantic structure [10]. In contrast to accurate translation, semantic translation must take into account the aesthetic components of the SL text by compromising the meaning within appropriate bounds [26].

### 4.2.5 Adaptation

According to Newmark [6], the adaptation method is the most flexible type of translation and is closest to the target language. Here, the culture is changing from SL to TL, and the target text (TT) is created by rewriting and adapting the source text (ST) [26]. According to Hoed [28] and Hartono [26], the adaptation method substitutes cultural aspects from the target language for those from the source language. Hervey and Higgins [29] disagree, claiming that the adaption process is not a type of translation. According to Hervey and Higgins [29], translating a text does not include replacing or rerouting SL culture in favor of TL culture. The adaptation method can be used to help readers understand TL by taking into account the reader's cultural background, according to the pros and downsides amongst translators regarding this method.

### 4.2.6 Free Translation

Free translation is a translation where the content is given priority above the format of the original text [6, 26, 30]. This form of translation is known as paraphrased text because although it is word-for-word translated, it will still have the same subject matter as the SL. By using free translation, it is hoped that TL readers will be more receptive to the text's ideas. Free translation is not the same as adaptation, says Handayani [1]. The free translation must maintain the integrity of the original message. Only a small amount of creative flexibility is given to translators when it comes to conveying ideas in the target language; they are not permitted to make changes to the original work.



**Fig. 1.** Newmark V Diagram

#### 4.2.7 Idiomatic Translation

According to Larson [2], idiomatic translation employs natural forms in its target language (TL) material based on grammatical structure and lexical choices. According to Newmark [6], idiomatic translation duplicates the SL translation but tends to distort the subtleties of meaning by favoring idioms and colloquialisms that are not present in the original text.

#### 4.2.8 Communicative Translation

The conveyance of the message is prioritized in the translation technique known as communicative translation. The results are translated into the target language and tried to be sensible and acceptable. According to Newmark [6], communicative translation aims to convey the contextual meaning of the ST so that the reader can accept and understand the content and language. According to Machali [30], this approach also takes into account the reader's perspective and the goal of the translation. According to Nababan [31], communicative translation primarily places an emphasis on message conveyance. This approach is particularly considerate of TL readers or listeners who don't anticipate any challenges or misunderstandings in the translated material.

## 5 Findings and Discussion

The question of whether to translate literally or flexibly is always important to translation [6]. In his book, Newmark divides into two groups of translation methods, namely translation methods that emphasize the Source Language (SL) and those that emphasize the TL (Target Language) which he calls diagram V, are shown in Fig. 1.

The scope of research in this study is the term mechanical engineering. Mechanical engineering is one of the fields that have special terminology. In this study, we analyzed 240 items of mechanical engineering terms contained in Schaum's book *Outlines of Theory and Problems of Heat Transfer*. Of the 240 items, there were three translation methods used by book translators, namely the literal translation method, the faithful translation method, and the semantic translation method.

### 5.1 Literal Translation Method

Literal translation, often known as linear translation, is a style of translation that exists between word-for-word and free translation [6]. During the translation process, the translator looks for grammatical structures in the source language (SL) that are equivalent to or similar to those in the target language (TL). Based on the data obtained, there were 79 data that were translated using the literal translation method. Here are some examples of the data:

SL: The role of heat transfer is to supplement thermodynamic analyses, which consider only systems in equilibrium, with additional laws that allow prediction of time rates of energy transfer.

TL: *Peranan dari perpindahan kalor adalah melengkapi analisis-analisis termodinamika, yang hanya membahas sistem-sistem yang berada dalam kesetimbangan, dengan hukum-hukum tambahan yang memungkinkan dilakukannya prediksi laju waktu dari perpindahan kalor.*

SL: The data of this table are for saturation conditions, i.e., the pressure for a given fluid and given temperature is the corresponding saturation value.

TL: *Data dalam tabel ini adalah untuk kondisi-kondisi jenuh, artinya, nilai tekanan untuk suatu fluida tertentu pada suatu temperatur tertentu adalah nilai jenuhnya.*

SL: The fluid layer immediately below this plane has velocity  $U - 6u$ , and the fluid layer immediately above has velocity  $U + Su$ .

TL: *Lapisan fluida tepat di bawah bidang ini memiliki kecepatan... Dan lapisan fluida tepat di atasnya memiliki kecepatan...*

From the data above, the sentences are translated based on the grammatical structure and every words are translated literally. For example the sentence “The role of heat transfer is to supplement thermodynamic analyses” is translated into “*Peranan dari perpindahan kalor adalah melengkapi analisis-analisis termodinamika*” This example shows that the structure is arranged based on the TL structure which actually almost same as the structure of SL, it is subject + verb. The subject is “the role of heat transfer” which is translated into “*Peranan dari perpindahan kalor*”, the auxiliary verb “is” is translated into “*adalah*” and the to infinitive “to supplement” is translated into “*melengkapi*”, and the arrangement of adjective and noun which is different between the SL and TL is adjusted. The phrase “thermodynamic analysis” which is arranged adjective then a noun, is translated into “*analisis-analisis termodinamika*” which is arranged noun then adjective.

## 5.2 Faithful Translation Method

Faithful translation adheres to the notion of following the goal and purpose of the original language text in order for the translation results to feel stiff and strange [10]. This method seeks to restore the original’s exact contextual meaning within the constraints of the target language’s grammatical structure [21]. Based on the data obtained, there were 144 data that were translated using the literal translation method. Here are some examples of the data:

SL: The engineering area frequently referred to as thermal science includes thermodynamics and heat transfer.

TL: *Wilayah engineering yang sering kali disebut sebagai sains termal meliputi termodinamika dan perpindahan kalor.*

SL: where the mass  $m$  is the product of volume  $V$  and density  $p$ .

TL: *di mana massa  $m$  adalah produk (hasil kali) dari volume  $V$  dan densitas  $p$ .*

SL: The thermal conductivity of a gas increases with increasing temperature, but is essentially independent of pressure for pressures close to atmospheric.



TL: *Konduktivitas termal suatu gas bertambah dengan meningkatnya temperatur, tapi pada intinya independen terhadap tekanan untuk nilai-nilai tekanan yang dekat dengan atmosfer.*

In the application of the faithful translation method, the translator translates mechanical engineering terms according to the source language. There are terms that are not changed at all (the sound and writing remain the same), or there are spellings that are changed to suit the target language. Examples of terms that are not changed from the source language to the target language are engineering, volume, and gas. Meanwhile, some terms have equivalents in Indonesian or the target language, which only change the spelling, for example, the words thermodynamics, mass, product, density, temperature, atmospheric, and the phrase thermal conductivity. In Indonesian, those terms are translated into *termodinamika, massa, produk, densitas, temperature, atmosfer, dan konduktivitas termal*.

### 5.3 Semantic Translation Method

The purpose of semantic translation is to reproduce the SL form as well as the original context and cultural component of the SL [23]. Semantic translation focuses on finding equivalents at the word level while maintaining a connection to the culture of the original language. Based on the data obtained, there were 17 data that were translated using the literal translation method. Here are some examples of the data:

SL: Such linearity always exists in a homogeneous medium of fixed  $k$  during steady-state heat transfer.

TL: *Linearitas demikian selalu terdapat di dalam medium homogen dengan  $k$  tetap selama perpindahan kalor keadaan-tunak (steady-state).*

SL: Whenever a solid body is exposed to a moving fluid having a temperature different from that of the body, energy is carried or convected from or to the body by the fluid.

TL: *Setiap kali sebuah benda padat terekspos ke fluida bergerak yang memiliki temperatur yang berbeda dari benda tersebut, energi terbawa atau terkonveksi dari atau ke benda oleh fluida.*

SL: Extended surfaces or fins are used to increase the effective surface area for convective heat transfer in heat exchangers, internal combustion engines, electrical components, etc.

TL: *Permukaan-permukaan tonjolan atau sirip-sirip digunakan untuk meningkatkan luas permukaan efektif untuk perpindahan kalor konvektif di dalam alat-alat penukar kalor, motor-motor bakar internal, komponen-komponen listrik, dst.*

In the application of the semantic translation method, the translator uses the usual equivalence technique, where the translation of the term is adapted to the equivalent meaning in the source language and is not translated literally. For example, the term steady state, when translated into Indonesian literally, becomes *kondisi stabil*. However, the translator chooses to use the term *tunak* rather than *stabil* because the definition of steady state in a physical process refers to an unchanging condition, particularly in the notion that the universe is everlasting and sustained by the continuous generation of

matter. The phrase typically translates to *tunak*, which is the same as the definition of steady.

Another example is the phrase solid body, where the word body itself is literally translated into *badan*. However, in mechanical engineering terms, the term body is translated into *benda* for example solid body, rigid body, and others.

With the discovery of three translation methods out of the eight mentioned by Newmark, the researcher concludes that the three methods used by translators are more oriented toward the source language.

## 6 Conclusion

Translators perform translation techniques in the early stages of translation, one of which is the reconstruction or translation stage. Translators use translation techniques to achieve high-quality translation results at this stage. The basic ability of the translator to the grammar of both the source language and the target language is referred to as linguistic ability. We analyzed 240 mechanical engineering terms. The 240 terms are divided into three translation methods, namely the literal translation method, the faithful translation method, and the semantic translation method. In the future, it is expected that research on translation can be conducted in other fields, not only in the field of mechanical engineering. When it is done, then more knowledge about the translation on specialized terms will be obtained.

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**Authors' Contributions.** The authors confirm contribution to the paper as follows: study conception and design: Yashinta Farahsani, Margaretha Dharmayanti Harmanto, and Hana Nimashita. Yashinta Farahsani was responsible in writing this paper from the introduction, literature review, methodology, finding and discussion, and conclusion. While Margaretha Dharmayanti Harmanto and Hana Nimashita are responsible with data collection and data analysis.

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