

## **TERMINOLOGY EQUIVALENCE FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIA LANGUAGE: A VIEW OF GRAMMATICAL PROCESSES AND INCONSISTENCIES**

Budi Setiawan\*

STIA dan Pemerintahan Annisa Dwi Salfarizi, Palembang, Indonesia

budisetiawan.brotherhood@gmail.com\*

### **ABSTRACT**

This present study examines the processes of the terminologies equivalences from English to Indonesia language and highlights the inconsistencies equivalences. The data were collected from several official twitter accounts that are responsible for Bahasa Indonesia development. The poster data that were collected was from 2019 to 2020, and the data were analyzed by using the equivalence approach. This present study shows that there are the process of paragoge, aphaeresis, affixation, acronym, word-to-phrase, syllable-for-word, and word-for-word. The affixation and word-for-word process become the most applied process of equivalence. Meanwhile, this study finds a plenty of inconsistency equivalences. This is occurred because it is the translators' self-decision of creating equivalences, and they accentuate aesthetics due to the absence of standardization of equivalence process.

**Keywords:** Terminology Equivalence; Inconsistency Equivalence; Equivalence Process; Translation

### **I. Introduction**

According to Gilreath (1995: 20), equivalence indicates "relation between designations representing the same concept in different languages". He shows that terminology equivalence is equalizing concept among languages, including the concept of meaning and the form. Therefore, equivalence can be defined as transference of meaning from SL to TL, which also indicates a translation so that equivalence is considerably connected with translation. It can be said that translation is a process of equivalence, or because "equivalence is regarded as a necessary condition for translation" (Baker & Saldanha 2009: 96). Consequently, creating a terminology equivalence; word or phrase, from the source language (henceforth SL) to the target language (henceforth TL) is not easier than translating a text. This is because the result of terminology equivalence in the TL also requires the closest equivalence meaning (Herman 2014: 31) and compatible with the linguistic system of the TL (Baker 1992: 18). It indicates that the meaning of

terminology must appropriately be transferred by applying processes of equivalence, especially for foreign language terminologies. Therefore, this becomes a problem for human translators because a terminology does not only have a literal meaning, but also contextual meaning and others. Catford, in his book entitled a linguistic theory of translation, declares that “the central problem of translation practice is that finding TL translation equivalence” (Yinhua 2011: 169). Thus, transferring the SL meaning of terminologies is not a simple process. A translator must find appropriate process the equivalence in the TL or create a new term to achieve the closest meaning to the SL, and the equivalence must be appropriate in a sense of meaning.

Abigail (2005) analyzes equivalents for health/medical terminology in Xitsonga. She notes several translation strategies in the equivalents; they are (1) paraphrasing, (2) borrowing, which consists of direct loan and transliteration, (3) compounding, (4) semantic extensions, and (5) a more general word. She shows that translators tend to paraphrase the English terms in the health field, but it does not happen for some terms that have blank/zero equivalent. She asserts that translators are required technical consideration like linguistic expertise, subject-field expertise, and mother tongue speakers to avoid the blank/zero equivalents. Triyono, Sahayu, and Maragana (2020) also show that not all form and function of negation construction in German can be transformed in Indonesian as the equivalence. Their study evinces that there are some zero equivalents of meaning from German to Indonesian due to the different rules among them.

Roseni (2011) states that zero equivalents are one of the results of translators’ problem to find equality. Besides that, approximate and transformational translations become the other difficulties for translators. In Roseni’s research, the ways translators equalizing the terms are by utilizing (1) loan-words or imitating, (2) approximate substitutes, and (3) an explanation of the SL term meaning. Proximity is performed by Ana, Budiarsa, Yadnya, and Puspani (2018) in translating Indonesian notarial documents into English. They say that the translators experienced difficulties of finding several terminologies equivalence. One terminology had been chosen by among translators than other terms. Therefore, this present study aims to examine the grammatical process of terminology equivalence from English to Indonesia language, and to highlight the possibility of inconsistencies equivalence.

## **II. Methods**

All data in this present study were collected from several Indonesian twitter accounts that have an official authority to make and define equivalences from foreign languages into BI. The terminology equivalences are regularly posted in their accounts, namely @Kemdikbud\_RI, which is the official account of Indonesia Ministry of Education and Culture, and @BadanBahasa, which is the Language Development and Cultivation Agency that becomes an official supporting agency of the Indonesia Ministry of Education and Culture. Beside both main accounts above, the other official elements of the Language Development and Cultivation

Agency in each province of Indonesia also becomes the source of data, such as @KantorBahasaLpg, @KantorBahasaKT, @bb\_jateng, @BBahasa\_Sulut, @BBhsAceh, and @KantorBhsBanten. The equivalences posted in those accounts are established by human translators.

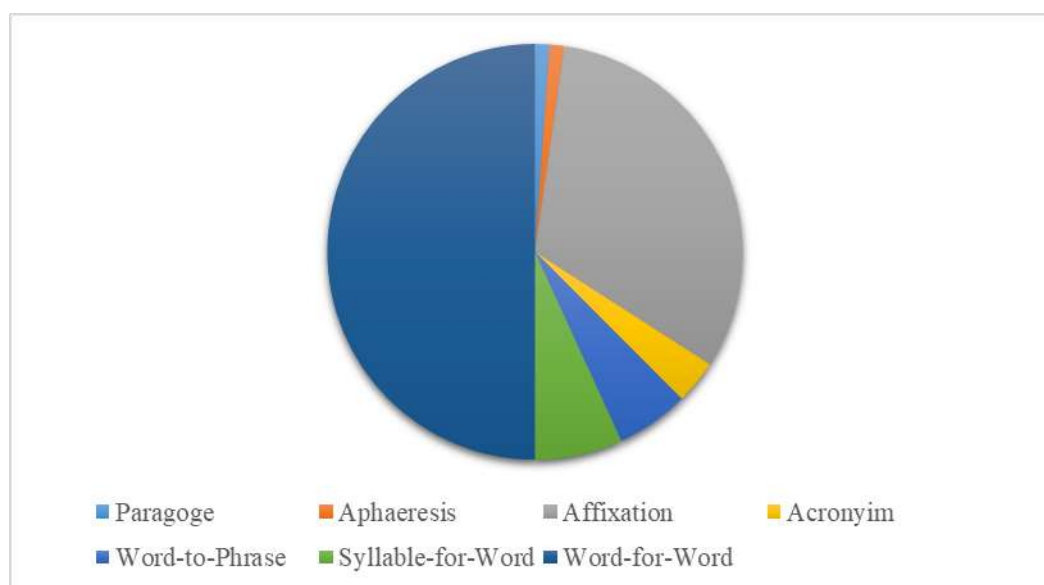
The determination of data chosen as the sample of this present study was limited to the data posted in Twitter from March 2019 to March 2020 in which the data contains various fields. Meanwhile, the determination of the source of the data is based on the first post because some official elements of each province frequently repost from the main agency. The collected data are then identified and classified based on the processes of equivalence, and analyzed by the denotative and functional equivalence approach. It is because the most important typologies in terminology equivalence are denotative and functional equivalence. The process of translation without changing the form and considering the sense of meaning refers to denotative equivalence (Panou 2013; Bayar 2007). The denotative equivalence tends to be a literal translation, which is also known as formal equivalence (Shakernia 2014). The denotative equivalence indicates a translation of word-for-word, including the word in a phrase, and a replacement of the SL form. On the other side, translators occasionally adjust the SL form to the TL because they need to associate the equal meaning among those two languages. That process is called as functional equivalence (Fengling 2017). According to Nida (1993: 112), functional equivalence is “the closest natural equivalence to the source language message”. It denotes that functional equivalence requires proximity among SL and TL (Zhang 2010: 881-882). Functional equivalence is proposed by Nida to change her previous concept of dynamic equivalence that considers “the principle of equivalence effect” and refers to “the relationship between receptor and message” (Munday 2001: 42). This type of functional equivalence accentuates the meaning than literal or form as long as it is acceptable in the TL. It can be a transference of meaning by using a new form contextually so that it presents a contextual meaning from the SL. Therefore, Martin Weston (Alwazna 2016: 217) states that this type of equivalence is considered as “the ideal method of translation”.

In the context of terminology equivalence (a word or a phrase), functional equivalence indicates meaning-for-meaning (Xia 2015: 654) or sense-for-sense translation (Robinson 2003: 8-9), whereas denotative equivalence signals word-for-word or literal translation. Therefore, this present study applies the denotative and functional equivalence approach. Others are not precisely related to the terminology equivalence, such as textual, grammatical, or natural and directional equivalence. Both relevant theories are essential for this present study because translating a phrase or word from SL to TL requires some equivalence meaning, form, and/or function. They can frame to define the processes of equivalence, which point out some consistencies or even inconsistencies in this present study. That framework also gives an assistant of analyzing and describing this research data appropriately so that the researcher is

scientifically supported to define the equivalences from English terminologies to Indonesian. Thus, the data of the equivalence in BI are examined to describe the processes by identifying the root of a single word or words in a compound word. All finding processes are mutually adjusted and compared to reveal the inconsistency equivalences, such as among a process or between processes.

### III. Findings and Discussion

Translating terminology, a word or phrase, from a foreign language into BI does not just translate the word into a word, but there are considerable processes because it must be adjusted with the TL rules of the linguistic system. This present study finds seven equivalence processes from English into BI. The Equivalence Processes from English to Indonesian can be seen in Figure 1.



**Figure 1. The Equivalence Processes from English to Indonesian**

#### Paragoge Process

Paragoge is the addition of vowel sound at the end of a word. It is a type of sound addition/change that is different from epenthesis or anaptyxis due to the place of the addition in a word (Crowley 1997: 43). The addition of a vowel [a] occurs at the end of the word disk in *diska lepas*, which is translated from *flash disk*. It is an addition that does not change the meaning. For BI, the paragoge process frequently occurs from Arabic equivalences, such as the addition of vowel [i] in *haji* “hajj”, vowel [u] in *nafsu* “nafs”, etcetera (Hadi, Soeratno, Ramlan, & Wijana 2003). Diachronically, the paragoge process in BI denotes a result of language contact between

BI and English (Ng 2013) as happened between BI and Arabic. It is an equal process with English equivalence, but it rarely occurs. Vowel [a] is inserted to expressly present BI characteristics, including the beauty of sound and the easiness of pronunciation as the other paragoge processes from foreign languages. The addition of the phoneme (a vowel) in BI indicates that the translation follows the principles of BI word formation.

### Aphaeresis Process

Aphaeresis, or also called apheresis, is a phonological process that loses one or two phoneme(s) and sound(s) or a syllable at the beginning of a word, such as the word *round* from *around*, *especially* from *especially*, and etcetera (Burnside 2005; Muhartoyo & Wijaya 2014). Aphaeresis is commonly regarded as an ongoing process in informal usage (Todd & Hancock 2005: 57) and for a short time. In contrast, this process occurs in Indonesian terminology equivalence in which it is a formal process and for a long time usage though it can be changed in the other period. Aphaeresis is applied in the term *naratama*, which is translated from the English term *very important person* as the terminology equivalence in BI. The term *naratama* is established from prefix *nara* and the root *utama*. The choice of word *utama* is to convey the SL meaning because it contextually means “the best or the most important” (KBBI 2016) that are equal with the SL term. Meanwhile, the prefix *nara-* refers to “a person”. To combine the word *utama* with the prefix *nara-*, the word *utama* is abbreviated by omitting the beginning of the vowel [a]. This is because Indonesia phonology does not recognize diphthong /au/ in the affixation process, but the root. Besides, the omission of the beginning vowel aims for easiness and beauty of sound (pronunciation).

### Affixation Process

This present study finds many affixation processes of equivalence from English to BI, which consist of prefix *pe-*, *pen-*, *peng-*, *peny-*, *ber-*, *ter-*, *pramu-*, *nara-*, *nir-*, *pra-*, *manca-*; confix *pe-* *-an* and *pem-* *-an*; and suffix *-an*. The first affixation process in Bahasa Indonesia is the prefix *pe-* in the word *pelumat* “blender”, *pelantang* “microphone”, dan *perengkah* “cracker”. The word *pelumat* and *perengkah* indicate that the TL follows the SL word formation, but with a different affix, because of the word *blender* and *cracker* have a suffix *-er*, and it is translated into BI with the prefix *pe-*. In contrast, the prefix *pe-* in *pelantang* is independently created because the word *microphone* does not have any affix. Those affixes have the same meaning, which is “a person/tool that does something”. On the other side, the prefix *pen-* in the phrase *penanggung jawab* is absorbed from the *person in charge*. The phrase *person in charge* means “someone who is responsible for something”, and the phrase *tanggung jawab* is equal with *in charge*, but the word *person* is presented by prefix *pen-* in this case. The morfem *pen-* will become *pen-* if it is combined with a word that has consonant [t] at the beginning of a word. In BI, the prefix *pen*

means “someone who does something” so that in this case, it means “someone who is responsible for something” as the source language.

The prefix *peng-* in the term *kamera pengawas* is translated from the term CCTV. The CCTV is an acronym for “closed-circuit television”. CCTV physically refers to “camera” so that the equivalence is *kamera*, and it functions “to watch somewhere” that is translated to *pengawas*. It is the affixation process, which is the addition of prefix *peng-* with the root *awas* that contextually means “to watch”. This prefix is used to transfer the meaning or idea of the term CCTV, which means “something (camera) which functions to watch somewhere in someplace”. The other prefix *peng-* occurs in the word *pengenal* of *kartu pengenal* “ID card”. The word *kartu* refers to *card*, whereas the prefix *peng-* in *pengenal* is the equivalence of *ID* (Identity). The other affixation process is the prefix *peny-* in the term *penyanyitasi tangan* “hand sanitizer”. The translation of *sanitizer* is *pembersih*, but it prefers to use *penyanyitasi* to transfer the closest meaning. The prefix *peny-* indicates “something (a tool) to clean something”, which is equal with the whole meaning of *hand sanitizer*. The prefix *peng-* and *peny-* are the other kind of transformation from morfem *peN-*. They are combined with the root *kenal* and *sanitasi*, which has phoneme [k] and [s] at the beginning.

The suffix *-ing* in English terms is commonly translated into confix *pe-* *-an* and *pem-* *-an* in BI, such as *peluncuran awal* “soft launching”, *peluncuran resmi* “grand launching”, *pembatasan sosial* “social distancing”, *pembatasan fisik* “physical distancing”, and *pembelajaran mikro* “micro-teaching”. According to Random House Unabridged Dictionary (1997), the suffix *-ing* semantically means “to express the action of the verb or the result”. It is equal with the meaning of the addition of the confix *pe-* *-an* and *pem-* *-an*, which means “the action” for the word *pembatasan* and “the result of the action” for the word *peluncuran* and *pembelajaran* (Yasin 1987; Ramlan 2001). Thus, the use of those confixes indicates the closest meaning to the SL.

The phrase *diskusi kelompok terpumpun* “focus group discussion” has an affixation process as well, that is prefix *ter-* in the word *terpumpun*. The denotative equivalence of *focus* in BI is *fokus*, but it applies the other term of *pumpun* and added the prefix *ter-* to deliver the appropriate meaning of *focus* word due to the different meaning between the word *pumpun* and *terpumpun*. Thus, the addition of prefix *ter-* is to correspond to the whole meaning of the SL terminology (the phrase). The other affixation process is the prefix *ber-* in *area bersinyal* “hotspot”. The word *area* means “someplace or a location”, while the prefix *ber-* means “having something” and the word *sinyal* contextually means “internet access”. Therefore, the addition of prefix *ber-* to the root *sinyal* means “a location that has internet access”. The meaning indicates that the term *area bersinyal* is equally translated from the term *hotspot*. On the other side, the word *bersemuka* does not only indicate the addition of a prefix, but it has two additions of prefixes, they are *ber-* and *se-* to the root *muka* “face”. The root *muka* is firstly added with the

prefix *se-* so that becoming *semuka* and then it is added with the second prefix *ber-* to become *bersemuka*. Based on the grammatical meaning, the addition of the second prefix *ber-* runs ineffectively because the word *semuka* has reached the SL contextual meaning. According to KBBI, the word *semuka* means “face to face”, and both *bersemuka* and *semuka* are equally a verb of word class. Thus, the word *bersemuka* denotes an equivalence with the excessive affixation process.

The other kind of prefixes that occur in the equivalence process from English to BI are *nir* in *nirbobol* “clean sheet”, *nirkertas* “paperless”, *pramu* in *pramukantor* “office boy”, *nara* in *narahubung* “contact person”, *naratama* “very important person”, *pra-* in *pratayang* “preview”, and *manca* in *mancakrida* “outbound”. It seems that those prefixes tend to be an organization of letters that has a certain functional meaning, and included in prefix because KBBI does not have them as a word. The use of prefix *nir-* indicates the meaning of “without”, *pramu-* and *nara-* refers to “a person”, and *pra-* means “previous time before something”, and *manca-* adopted from Javanese (Robson & Wibisono 2002) refers to “foreign” as utilized in *mancanegara* “foreign countries or overseas”. This present study ascertains that those prefixes are more applied than other words of BI for a certain purpose, such as the easiness or convenient of pronunciation.

The word *beberan* “spoiler” shows a different kind of affixation process in which the suffix *-er* in English is mostly translated into prefixes, but in this case, it is translated to the suffix *-an*. According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (Hornby & Turnbull 2013), the meaning of the word *spoiler* is “information exposed before it is officially released”, which is a different meaning with the root *spoil*. Meanwhile, the addition of the suffix *-an* to the root *beber* indicates a meaning of “the result of an action”. It seemingly tends to be a functional equivalence with functional meaning because the translators searched another term to significantly get closer to the SL meaning, while BI already has a similar meaning of a word like *uraian*. Thus, relating to the SL word *spoiler*, the translators intend to give an interpretation to the receptors (society) that the word *beberan* means “something (information) outlined at the beginning of time”. The affixation process is equal with the *tautan* “link”, which consists of verb *taut* and suffix *-an*. The addition of the suffix is to convert the verb to noun and to enclose the meaning with the SL. According to Oxford dictionary, the word *link* means “a connection between two or more people or things”, while according to KBBI, the word *tautan* means “a connection”. It denotes that both words show the proximity of meaning, which is pointed out by the meaning of “connection”.

### Acronym Process

Some of the equivalence backgrounds from foreign languages into BI is to enrich vocabularies and facilitate its utilization for receptors. The acronym process of equivalence fulfills them. The translator of TL needs to associate the form of SL with the TL. The acronym

becomes a strategy to synchronize the form of SL, especially to simplify its lexicology and/or phonological form.

This present study finds three equivalence words through the acronym process, they are *daring* “online”, *luring* “offline”, and *lantatur* “drive thru”. The word *daring* and *luring* are contextually related to the internet. The meaning of *daring* is equal with *online*, which refers to “connected to a network”. It means that people can access the internet, whereas *luring* is the opposite of *daring*. The meaning of “connected” is transferred into a word *dalam*, and the meaning of “network” represented by *line* is translated into *jaringan*. The word *dalam* and *jaringan* are combined into an acronym, which is *daring*. It is the same process for the acronym *luring* that consists of the word *luar* (to represent the meaning of “off”) and *jaringan*. For the acronym *lantatur*, it is an acronym process from three words combined, which is *layanan tanpa turun*. The word *lantatur* is formed by three syllables from three words: *lan* for *layanan*, *ta* for *tanpa*, and *tur* for *turun*. This is included in functional equivalence because there is no semantic equivalence for the word *drive* and *thru* in this acronym. It denotes an association of meaning through a new form in the TL.

### Word-to-Phrase Process

This process does not tend to be the equivalence of each word in a combination word, but the word contextual meaning or it refers to functional equivalence. The equivalence of *karantina wilayah* “lockdown” is the same. The word *lockdown* consists of two words combined in which each word has a meaning. The equivalence into BI does not tend to be a translation of each word combined, but functional equivalence so that it includes in word-to-phrase process. The word *karantina* means “a place to protect from something” and the word *wilayah* means “a territory”. In this case, the word *karantina* is the other equivalence in BI. It is more appropriate than *mengunci* to indicate the meaning of *lock*. Thus, the phrase of *karantina wilayah* that means “a territory to protect from something” is equal with the meaning of *lockdown*. On the other side, the equivalence process of *papan tombol* from *keyboard* is slightly different. It is a half of denotative equivalence and a half of functional equivalence. The word *papan* is a translation of the word *board*, whereas *tombol* is an equivalence of the meaning of *keyboard* contextually because it indicates “a thing that has buttons”. Therefore, the equivalence into BI becomes *papan tombol*, which means “a board that has functional buttons”. In Indonesia, The word *creambath* refers to “hair treatment using a cream or others”. Although it is the Indonesian version of *hair treatment/spa*, it is still considered as a foreign language word so that it is translated to *langir krim*. According to KBBI, the word *langir* means “a herb for washing hair”, whereas the word *krim* means “ointment (cosmetic tool) for skin care”. The meaning of “herb” and “ointment” are similar, therefore the word *langir* and *krim* refers to the same idea. Nonetheless, the meaning of



the term *langir krim* indicates the functional equivalence because it endeavors to close the SL meaning of “hair treatment”.

### Syllable-for-Word Process

It is an equivalence process of syllable-for-word, not the equivalence of a word into a word contextually in which the syllable is also a word that has a meaning. This process seems to be a process from a word to a phrase (two or more words), but different meaning equivalence. The word-to-phrase process tends to be functional equivalence, whereas syllable-for-word process more indicates lexical translation or denotative equivalence and also contextual translation from two words combined that each word becomes a syllable in the word. Syllable-for-Word Process of Equivalence can be seen in Table 1.

**Table 1. Syllable-for-Word Process of Equivalence**

English	Equivalence From and To		Indonesian
Barcode	Bar	Batang	Kode batang
	Code	Kode	
Reload/ Refresh	Re	Ulang	Memuat ulang
	Load/Fresh	Memuat	
Deadline	Dead	Batas	Batas waktu
	Line	Waktu	
Screenshot	Screen	Layar	Tangkapan layar
	Shot	Tangkapan	
Underpass	Under	Bawah	Lintas bawah
	Pass	Lintas	

English has many single words that consist of two words combined or compound word that each has a meaning, for example, the word *barcode* that consists of *bar* and *code*, etcetera. The combination has a certain meaning, not a combination of two meanings. Those English word combinations are translated into a phrase of BI by syllable-for-word equivalence process. These terms indicate literal translation, including *kode batang* “barcode” in which the word *kode* is from syllable *code* and the word *batang* is from syllable *bar*. Meanwhile, the term *memuat ulang* “reload/refresh” consists of the syllable *re-* is for the word *ulang* and the syllable *load/fresh* is for the word *memuat*. These next terms present syllable-for-word process by contextual translation, such as the term *batas waktu* “deadline” in which the word *batas* is translated from the syllable *line* and the word *waktu* is from the syllable *dead*. According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionary, the word *dead* also means “finish; not able to use any more”. Thus, that meaning contextually

indicates “a time” because there is a time among the process of something, from start to finish. The syllable *dead* is therefore translated as the word *waktu* in BI. It is contextually equal with the syllable *line* for the word *batas*.

Besides, it is the term *tangkapan layar* “screenshot” in which the syllable *screen* for the word *layar* and the syllable *shot* for the word *tangkapan*. There are two ways of translation in this term. The syllable *screen* is translated by literal, whereas the syllable *shot* is by contextual because it can be meant “to take a picture” as in the photograph context. The translator then shifts the meaning from *ambil* “to take” to *tangkap* “to capture” to convey the closest meaning of the syllable *shot*. In an effort of equating the form (like word class) with the SL, the root of verb *tangkap* is added a suffix *-an* so that it becomes a noun *tangkapan* to be equal with the SL root *shot*. For all syllable-for-word process above, although the equivalence changes the form from a word to a phrase, the meaning is constantly transferred so that the equivalences reach the closest meaning. The term *lintas bawah* “underpass” also consists of literal and contextual translation. The word *lintas* is a contextual translation for the syllable *pass*, while the word *under* is literally translated from the syllable *under*. The translators chose the word *lintas* than *lewat* in BI in which both are the same word class and have the same meaning. This is because the word *lintas* more refers to the “road” context than *lewat* or others, and that is equal with the meaning of the word *pass* in the term *underpass*.

### Word-for-Word Process

It differs from syllable-for-word process of the words combined. It is the equivalence of the single word, no matter what each syllable meaning as in the syllable-for-word process, into other a word in the TL (BI). Besides, if the SL term is a phrase, it is translated into a phrase as well by word-for-word equivalence process. Malmkjaer (2005: 87) states that “word-for-word translation is often associated with literalness and accuracy” so that it can be denotative literal translation) and functional equivalence. It indicates that it is a word by a word translation without any change of the form or phonological addition. This is the most conducted equivalence process in BI. For instance, the word *fotokopi* “photocopy” is an equivalence of word-for-word process and tends to be denotative equivalence. It is translated into a word as the SL, which consist of *foto* from *photo* and *kopi* from *copy*, and then combined to become *fotokopi*. The translation of the word *lokapasar* “marketplace” and *lokakarya* “workshop” are an equal equivalence process as well, but tend to be functional equivalence. They are included in word-for-word process because the use of the word *loka*, which means “a place”, is to make it to the closest meaning. If the translators use the term *tempat* “a place”, the equivalence cannot be a word, but a phrase due to BI principles.

Beside the denotative equivalence in word-for-word process, some also indicate functional equivalence, such as the term *rancangan induk* “grand design”. The word *rancangan*

is a translation for the word *design*, whereas the word *induk* is for *grand*. This is included in word-for-word process because it does not change the form of the terminology. It is a phrase for phrase and a translation word per word. The functional equivalence is pointed by the word *induk* because it is another term used to transfer the meaning of *grand*. On the other side, the word *takarir* is translated from the word *subtitle*, which also refers to word-for-word process. It is a new term in BI chosen to convey the meaning of the SL word and to make the form equal. There are many of the uses of new term in BI that belong to this process, such as *salindia* “powerpoint”, *portofon* “walkie-talkie”, *gawai* “gadget”, *santiaji* “briefing”, *senarai* “list”, *antar gratis* “free delivery” translated by the word *delivery* for *antar* and *free* for *gratis*, *kerja dari rumah* “work from home” translated by the word *kerja* for *work*, *dari* for *from*, and *rumah* from *home*, and other word-for-word processes.

### Inconsistency of Equivalence Process

Language is arbitrary as well as dynamic, and it is equal to the terminology equivalence process in BI. It impacts on having no standard procedure of translating a word or phrase from a foreign language into BI, including from English. This present study notes several inconsistencies of equivalence from English terminologies to BI. According to the process of equivalence above, there is a word-for-word process but it is inequal for several English words, for example, the word *babysitter* that is translated into *pramusiwi*. The word *babysitter* is a compound word that consists of the word *baby* and *sitter* that contextually means “someone who takes care of the baby”. Conversely, the word *pramusiwi* is a word, not a compound word or the addition of prefix *pramu-* to the root because *siwi* is not a word (see KBBI 2016). Meanwhile, for most equivalence in BI, *pramu* is used as prefix to indicate “someone who works for something or in somewhere” and to designate the literary effect of *someone*, such as *pramuniaga* that means “someone who serves consumers in a shop”, or *pramukantor* that means “someone who works in an office”. In this case, the word *babysitter* is not translated by affixation process, while BI has the *pramu* that is mostly considered as a prefix in BI. Thus, the inconsistency, in this case, is the use of the prefix *pramu-* as the new word, not as prefix as other equivalences. On the other side, BI uses prefix *pen* to indicate “a person” like the prefix *pramu-*, such as the term *penanggung jawab* “person in charge”, which means “someone who is responsible for something”. I assume that the use of prefix *pen* than *pramu* is caused by a phrase follows afterward, while the translators can create a term by applying prefix *pramu-*. Nonetheless, it remains representing inconsistency because the translators apply the prefix *pramu-* in the most equivalences.

The term *memuat ulang* “reload/refresh” and *buat ulang* “remake” show different translation process. One uses a prefix and another omits the prefix in which both should be translated by the same process because both SL (English) term use the same prefix *re-* to convey

the meaning. Meanwhile, other terms in English that use a suffix *-ing* are equally translated with a confix in BI like *pe-* *-an*, *pem-* *-an*, and *peny-* *-an* in the word *peluncuran* “launching”, *pembatasan* “distancing”, *penyanggaan* “buffering”, and *pembelajaran* “teaching”. Instead, the SL word *buying* in *panic buying* is translated by omitting the confix *pem-* *-an* in the root *beli*, which it should be *pembelian panik* “panic buying”. Therefore, the term *beli panik* is included in inconsistency equivalence. This is because the word *beli* and others above indicate literal translation and equal form, except the word *busana* “clothing”, *naik* “boarding”, and *santiaji* “briefing” that use a certain word to equate the SL word class and meaning.

The inconsistency of the use of a prefix in BI also occurs in the term *hari tanpa kendaraan bermotor* “car free day”. Some equivalences in BI use *nir-* to indicate the meaning of “without”, such as *nirbobol* “without a goal” from *clean sheet*, *nirkertas* “without paper” from *paperless*, and *nirkabel* “without cable” from *wireless*. In contrast, the English word *free* in the phrase *car free day* is not translated by using *nir* though both have the same meaning. It prefers to use *tanpa* “without” in the equivalence of the phrase *car free day*. This case is also inconsistent because the equivalence directly uses the word *tanpa*, whereas other equivalences use prefix *nir-* to represent the word *tanpa* and present its meaning.

In the other side, the term *hari tanpa kendaraan bermotor* “car free day”, *soal sering ditanya* “frequently asked questions”, or other phrasal terms show another inconsistency of equivalence process. It is inconsistent in the use of the acronym process from an English phrase. Meanwhile, the equivalence of the term *drive thru* is processed by acronym process of equivalence, that is *lantatur*, which is for *layanan tanpa turun* “service without going out (e.g. of a car)”. It denotes that the phrase, which also consists of three words, is processed by an acronym. Therefore, it also presents an inconsistency or unequal conducted process. The inconsistency that contains an unclear background of equivalence also occurs between the term *rancangan induk* “grand design” and *peluncuran resmi* “grand launching”. The inconsistency is pointed by the translation of the word *grand*, which becomes two different words: *induk* and *resmi*. What differs the use of *induk* and *resmi* to transfer the same word of *grand*? Whereas there must be a term of *soft design* as *soft launching*, but both are translated differently. Meanwhile, the chosen word *induk* in *rancangan induk* is contextually similar meaning with the word *utama* “prime” in *waktu utama* “prime time”. The word *utama* can also change the word *induk* so that it becomes *peluncuran utama* as the opposite of *rancangan awal* “soft design”, which tends more reasonable. Therefore, this case is included in inconsistency because there is no specific background pointed by the term in a sense of meaning.

The equivalence of the word *reklame* from *billboard* does not follow the process of equivalence of English combination of two words, such as *tangkapan layar* “screenshot”, *area bersinyal* “hotspot”, or others. It is the inconsistency equivalence because it does not specifically consider the meaning of the single word *bill* and *board* in the *billboard*. The consistent

equivalence should be *papan iklan* because *papan* refers to *board*. The word *reklame* only represents the contextual meaning of the word *billboard*, not consider a certain dimension of the term. This inconsistency also occurs in the word *fotokopi* “photocopy”, which is two words combined like the SL. On the other equivalences, several English words that consist of two words combined are translated into a phrase of BI or contextual meaning, such as *karantina wilayah* “lockdown”. It seems that the word *fotokopi* is a literal translation, not a meaning equivalence so that it includes in the inconsistent process, and the transference of idea or meaning into TL also becomes inadequately. This is because the word in both languages has not corresponded

#### IV. Conclusion

All equivalences above systematically indicate grammatical equivalence though they are different processes and some are inconsistent among terminologies. The translators realize that they may not use natural equivalence (Pym 2010), which refers to free translation toward terminology equivalence. The paragoge, affixation, and other processes thus obey the rule or principle of BI as the TL. Therefore, there is no SL dictation to translate terminologies. The translation is subjective toward both languages, which contains knowledge-based (L'Homme 2020: 229-239) correlated with lexicon-based (or individual words – Baker 1992) supported by desire-based that depends on culture-based. This also belongs to translators’ stylistic, sense of creating the equivalences and their lexical convenience. It is because equivalence is utilized “for the sake of convenience – because most translators are used to it rather than because it has any theoretical status” (Baker & Saldanha 2009: 96).

As the result of subjective equivalence and comparing among all equivalence data, this present study shows seven inconsistency processes of equivalence from English to BI. They consist of the use of a definite prefix in BI as the equivalence, the use of a certain word, the application of equivalence process, such as (1) the use of *pramu-* as a word, not a prefix like others, (2) the use of prefix *pen-* than *pramu-* like the most, (3) the use of word *tanpa* than prefix *nir-* as regular, (4) the omitting of the prefix *mem-*, (5) the use of different word *induk*, *resmi*, and *utama* for the same contextual meaning of the SL word *grand*, (6) syllable-for-word process, (7) the application of literal translation than the meaning equivalence in the term *fotokopi*. It denotes that those inconsistencies happen variously. One is depending on the SL form. On the other word, the equivalence rather follows an equal form that tends to be denotative equivalence so that it presents inconsistency of process. Absolute denotative equivalence is hard to reach because English and BI have different concepts of language. Others are depending on a subjective sense toward term than a sense of the closest meaning. Therefore, this condition leads to have inconsistency equivalences because translating or making equivalence is considered as

creativity and freedom among translators. Meanwhile, the inconsistency equivalence will always happen if the standardization process of equivalence has not been completed (Felber 1981). For all of them, this present study just presents inconsistencies equivalences by analyzing the processes of equivalence. Those equivalences are not linguistically incorrect due to the acceptance of receptors and message. Besides, this present study is relatively limited to sources of each field of the terminology so that further study can focus on all terminologies equivalence in a certain field from English to BI or the diachronic development of terminology equivalence in BI from English

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