

TRANSLATION PROCEDURES USED IN TRANSLATING COMPUTER TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO BAHASA INDONESIA

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi istilah-istilah komputer serta prosedur penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan buku *Wireless Networking in the Developing World 2nd edition* dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Dalam menganalisis data, teori yang digunakan adalah teori Vinay dan Dalbernet (dalam Hatim dan Munday 2004:148). Teori ini membagi metode penerjemahan menjadi dua bagian: (1) terjemahan harfiah atau langsung, dan (2) terjemahan tidak langsung, yang kemudian dipecah menjadi tujuh bagian yang dikenal dengan sebutan prosedur: (a) peminjaman, (b) Calque, (c) terjemahan harfiah, (d) transposisi, (e) modulasi, (f) kesepadanan dan (g) adaptasi. Hasil analisis 31 data menunjukkan bahwa prosedur peminjaman adalah prosedur yang paling dominan digunakan penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan istilah komputer ke dalam bahasa target. Selain itu penerjemah juga menggunakan prosedur peminjaman yang disertai dengan transposisi, calque dan terjemahan harfiah dalam menerjemahkan istilah komputer ke dalam bahasa target.

Kata Kunci: *penerjemahan, prosedur penerjemahan, istilah komputer*

ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to identify the computer terms and procedures used by the translator in translating the book *Wireless Networking in the Developing World 2nd edition* from English into Indonesian. In analyzing the data, the writer applies the theory proposed by Vinay and Dalbernet (in Hatim and Munday 2004:148). This theory divides translation method into two parts: (1) literal translation, and (2) oblique translation, with the seven procedures: (a) borrowing, (b) Calque, (c) literal translation, (d) transposition, (e) modulation, (f) equivalence and (g) adaptation. Having analyzed 31 data, the writer found that borrowing is the most dominant procedure used by the translator in translating the computer terms into the target language. Besides that, the translator also uses borrowing combined with transposition, calque and literal translation procedures in translating the computer terms.

Keywords: *translation, translation procedures, computer term*

1. Introduction

In this globalization era, computers have the great influence to human's life. Computers help people in many activities. They are almost the inseparable part of human life. Our society and daily life are being affected by computers because of their evolution. With the use of computers, distance is no longer an obstacle; internet takes only a mouse click and a second of waiting to cross the oceans. Computers have created many new terms in language and which keep increasing alongside with the development of technology.

The advance development of computer technology has made computer itself as a tool for working environment for many people. We will find so many computer terms when we use it or if we try to learn it from the available manual book. Hence, in order to make people understand the computer terms, translator needs to know the meaning of the computer terms and translates them correctly way in each of them. Translation procedure is the best way to solve that problem. A good translation product can be produced if it is translated correctly using proper procedure, so that the message can be delivered well.

2. Background of the Research

2.1. Identification of the Problem

Translation is known as a means of communication because it is used for learning foreign languages. According to Newmark (1988:5) “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. Translation is important for spreading information because it can help people, who do not understand a source language, to absorb the information from certain materials. Computer, as the latest development of technology, has been used by many people. Since not all of the computer users are able understand the information about computer written in the source language, the translated version is required. The writer is interested to analyze the procedures used by the translators in translating computers terms found in the book *Wireless Networking in the Developing World 2nd edition* since this book is widely used by the computer users.

There are two questions of this research:

1. What are the computer terms used in the book *Wireless Networking in the Developing World 2nd edition*?
2. What are the translation procedures applied by the translator in translating those computer terms?

2.2. Theoretical Framework

2.2.1. Definition of Translation

To state a simplistic definition of translation, it can be said that a re-telling, as exactly as possible, the meaning of the original message in the natural way in the language into which the translation is communicated. The term ‘translation’ can be generally defined as the action of interpretation of the meaning of a text, and production of an equivalent text that communicates the same message in another language. Hatim and Munday (2006:6) prefer to talk of ‘the ambit of translation ‘:

1. The process of transferring a written text from source language to target language, conducted by a translator, or translators, in a specific socio-cultural context.
2. The written product, or target text, which results from that process and which functions in the socio-cultural context of the TL.
3. The cognitive, linguistic, visual, cultural and ideological phenomena which are integral part of 1 and 2.

Then Nida (1984:83) points out: “translation consists 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”. Likewise, translation, as Bell (1991:8) asserts, “translation involves the transfer of meaning from a text in one language into a text in another language”. Finally, Newmark (1988:7) defines “translation is a two-edged instrument: it has the special purpose of demonstrating the learner's knowledge of the foreign language, either as a form of control or to exercise his intelligence in order to develop his competence”.

From those four definitions, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring a written text from a source language into a target language by using thought and ideas, reproducing the closest natural equivalent of the source language in terms of meaning and style then transforming a written source language which has the special purpose of demonstrating the learner's knowledge of the foreign language

2.2.2 Types of Translation

Larson (1984:15) divides two kinds of translation, literal translation and idiomatic translation.

1. Literal translation

Literal translation is known as form-based translation. It is a kind of translation that emphasizes on form. It just changes the form of the source language into the target language. This kind of translation does not communicate all of the messages contained in the source language in the target language. Sometimes it does not work so that it may make reader get difficulty to catch the message delivered.

2. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation is also known as meaning-based translation. It gives emphasis on meaning. It uses the natural form of the source language to communicate all of the messages contained in the source language, both in grammatical and the choice of lexical items.

Those two kinds of translations are the crystallization of a continuum in translation that starts from very literal, to modified literal, near idiomatic, idiomatic, then may even move to unduly free (Larson, 1984:17)

2.2.3 Translation Procedures

Vinay and Darbelnet are the pioneers in translation procedure. They present the procedures as a description of the ways open to the translator in the translation process. Nevertheless, the procedures, as they are presented, do not refer to the process followed by the translator, but to the final result. This theory also goes to translation technique. Molina and Albir (2002:509) defined “translation techniques as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works”. It affects only the micro unit of text and the result of the translation. From these explanations, it is clear that translation procedure and translation technique refer to the same idea. Vinay and Dalbernet (in Hatim and Munday (2004:148) introduce several procedures in translation which are divided into two strategies; direct and oblique translation. Direct or literal translation is used when a source language message can be transferred perfectly into a target language message. This strategy consists of three procedures:

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is the simplest of all translation procedures. We can say that this task refers to a case where a word or an expression is taken from the source language and used in the target language, but it in a ‘naturalized’ form, that is, it is made to conform the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the target language.

Borrowing in translation is not always justified by lexical gap in the target language, but it can mainly be used as a way to preserve the local color of the word, or be used out of fear from losing some of the semiotic aspects and cultural aspects of the word if it is translated. For examples, borrowing with no change in form and meaning (pure loanwords):

email → *email*
dollar → *dollar*
internet → *internet*

2. Calque

A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression from another, but then translates literally each of its elements. *Calque*, where the source language expression is literally transferred to the target language, such as *pen name*, is translated into Indonesian as *nama pena*. *Pen* means *pena* and *name* means *nama*.

Another example, *blueprint* is translated into Indonesian as *cetak biru*. The word *blue* is translated into *biru* and *print* into *cetak*.

3. Literal Translation

literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target language text in which the translator's task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the target language. In principle, a literal translation is a unique solution reversible and complete in itself. The translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one, like those concerning grammatical concord or inflectional endings. For example, English 'where are you?' is translated into French 'Où etes vous?'. This procedure is most commonly found in translation between closely related languages, especially those having a similar culture. Another examples,

network → *jaringan*
monitor → *layar*
wireless → *nirkabel*

On the other hand, the oblique translation is used when a source language text cannot be directly translated without the semantic or lexical changes in a target language text. This strategy consists of four procedures:

1. Transposition

Transposition is a change of sequence of parts of speech with another without changing the meaning of the message. The change of sequence also can be followed by the change of word class, the change from singular to plural and others. This change can occur because the source language and the target language have the different grammatical structure, for example *big house* is translated into *rumah besar* in Indonesian.

2. Modulation

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance. It is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the target language. To make it natural, modulation needs to be applied as can seen in the examples below:

It isn't expensive → *harganya murah*
It is not possible to do → *ini mustahil*

3. Equivalence

Vinay and Dalbernet use this term to refer to the cases where languages describe the same situation by the different stylistic or structural means. The classical example of equivalence is given by a reaction of an amateur who accidentally hits his finger with hammer: if he were a French, his cry of pain would be transcribed as, *aie*, but he is an English, and the expression would be interpreted as *ouch*, and if he were an Indonesian, he would say *aduh*. Another striking case of equivalences are the many onomatopoeias of animal sounds, for example:

cock-a-doodle-do (English)	→	kukuruyuuk (Indonesian)
miaou (English)	→	meong (Indonesian)
groaarr (English)	→	auumm (Indonesian)

4. Adaptation

With this last procedure, we reach the extreme limit of translation; it is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the source language's message is unknown in the target language culture. Adaptation can be described as a special kind of equivalence, a situational equivalence. Cultural equivalent is transferring a source language cultural word into target language cultural word (Newmark, 1988:82). In this procedure, the situation to which the message refers does not exist in the target language and must be created by reference to a new situation which has quite similar concept. This procedure is usually applied in the translation of book and film's titles, for example *kung fu* in Chinese is translated into *silat* in Indonesian.

2.3. Methodology

The data were taken from the book entitled *Wireless Networking in The Developing World 2nd edition*. The book itself was made from the BookSprint project on 2005 in London, England. The main team, which arranged the outline of the book, consists of seven people and Rob Flickenger was chosen as the lead author and editor. Now the book is published by Hacker Friendly, under Creative Commons license as the source text together with the Indonesian translation entitled *Jaringan Wireless di Dunia Berkembang Edisi Kedua*. This book is also available for internet download by accessing the official website at <http://wndw.net/>. The Indonesian version was translated by ODC (One Destination Center) team which consists of four people; Onno W. Purbo, Protus Tanuhandaru, Nurlina Noertam, and M. Reza Djajadikara. One of the ODC translators, Onno W. Purbo is also known as the senior of Indonesian IT expert.

This book was chosen because it is used in computer science learning. Therefore, in order to make the book understandable for many people, it should be translated correctly. After analyzing the book, there are 30 computer terms found in the book. The data were collected by using non-participant observational method. In collecting the data, there are several steps followed. First, the English and Indonesian versions of the book were read and re-read several times to comprehend as well as to mark the words containing the computer terms. Second, the marked words were paired to their Indonesian translation by applying note taking technique. Note taking technique is the technique of making a note of the data and then followed by the process of classifying the data (Sudaryanto, 1993:135).

The data were analyzed by using translational identity method (Sudaryanto, 1993:13). Translational identity method is a method used in analyzing the translation of one language into another. In analyzing the data, first, the words containing the marked computer terms in the source language text were compared to their Indonesian translation in the target language text. The next step is identifying the computer terms and listing the translation procedures by using Vinay and Dalbernet's theory. the last step is to show the most dominant translation procedures found in the target text.

Then, the results of the analysis are presented in the formal and informal methods (Sudaryanto, 1993:145). Formal method is a method of presenting the result of analysis in the form of signs and symbols while informal method is a method of presenting the results of analysis in words or verbal language.

3. Review of Literature

The first research was conducted by Nelly Sofiyani (2011) This research analyzes the translation of business terms which can be found in the book of Ricky W. Griffin, 8th edition and its Indonesian translation. The purpose of this research is to analyze whether the procedures or strategies in translating the source language into the target language can be applied or not in translating those terms. The theory used in this research is Vinay and Dalbernet (in Venuti 2000:84-93) on the translation procedures. This research uses library research method in finding the related references and descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. Finally, it can be concluded that the translation procedures used in translating the business terms from the source language into target language are borrowing 54,2 %, calque 9,1%, literal translation 28,6%, modulation 3,2%, and transposition 4,9%. The most dominant procedure is borrowing, with 54, 2%.

The second research was conducted by Helen Novawati (2012). This research investigates the translation of accounting terms in a textbook entitled *Accounting 2: A Bilingual Textbook for Grade XII of Senior High School*. The specific aims were to identify the accounting terms in the form of noun phrases, to identify the procedures in translating the noun phrases of accounting terms from English into Indonesian, and to examine the quality of the translation. This research applied qualitative method by analyzing the data into several steps. First, all accounting terms found in the textbook were collected and categorized based on the categories of noun phrase suggested by Wishon and Burks (1980). Second, the accounting terms of the noun phrases were analyzed in terms of their translation procedures by applying Vinay and Darbelnet's theory (cited in Munday, 2001). Third, the quality of the accounting term translation was assessed by employing Larson's evaluation criteria for translations (1984). The result shows that there are 125 accounting terms in the noun phrases found in the textbook. The research also shows that the translator employed three procedures of direct or literal translation, and two procedures of indirect or oblique translation. Meanwhile, according to three reviewers, the quality of the accounting terms translation, in terms of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness, is at grade 3 (Good level) with percentage of 56.53%. It can be concluded that there were four dominant categories of noun phrases, with the most dominant translation procedure used; borrowing, of 43 terms (34.4%). Meanwhile, its translation has fulfilled the criteria of what is called good translation in terms of the accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. Based on the results of the study, it is recommended that translators should have sufficient knowledge in order to do the translation.

Those two researches are relevant to this present research. They entirely work through the specific terms and the translation procedures of translating those terms. This research is rather different with those previous studies because the writer will focus on different terms taken from the different source and analyzed in different way.

4. Translation Procedures Used in Translating Computer Terms from English into Bahasa Indonesia

There are 31 computer terms found in the book *Wireless Networking in the Developing World 2nd edition*. After analyzing all data, the writer only found six procedures applied by the translator which are under oblique translation method. Oblique translation method is applied since English and Indonesian have the different grammatical rule and cultural background. Therefore, it is not possible to apply literal translation method since it only

works when the source and target language have the same grammatical rule and cultural background. The writer only presents six examples of analysis to show how each procedure applied by the translator, meanwhile another data is presented in the table of the findings.

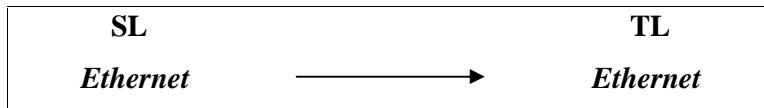
1. Borrowing

There are twenty data of borrowing procedures found in the book. The following examples are the representatives;

Example 1

Source language	Target language
But radio waves have some unexpected properties compared to <i>Ethernet</i> cable. (p. 9)	Akan tetapi gelombang radio memiliki beberapa hal yang berbeda dibandingkan dengan kabel <i>Ethernet</i> . (p. 7)

In the above sentence, *Ethernet* is a computer term that can be identified. *Ethernet* is a type of local-area network originally developed by Xerox Corporation. Communication takes place by means of radio-frequency signals carried by a coaxial cable. The name “Ethernet” apparently comes from “aether,” the 19th-century name for the medium through which light waves were thought to travel (Barron’s dictionary of computer and internet terms 10th edition, 2009: 176). The computer term *Ethernet* is translated into *Ethernet* in Indonesia as follows,

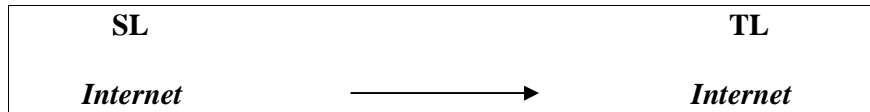


In translating this word, the borrowing procedure is applied. The source language is borrowed directly into the target language without any grammatical change. It can be said that this procedure is a pure borrowing since there is no naturalized form found in the result of the target language translation. The translators choose this procedure because there is no equivalence for the target language’s word. Borrowing procedure will introduce the target language readers with the term or concept of the source language’s words. By applying the borrowing, translator does not change any concept of that specific computer term.

Example 2

Source language	Target language
Most likely, you are reading this book because you need to connect computer networks together in order to share resources and ultimately reach the larger global <i>Internet</i> . (p. 27)	Kemungkinan besar, anda membaca buku ini karena anda butuh menghubungkan komputer di jaringan untuk dapat berbagi sumber daya (resource) dan tersambung ke jaringan global <i>Internet</i> . (p. 25)

The computer term that can be found in the above sentence is *internet*. *Internet* is a cooperative message-forwarding system linking computer networks all over the world. Users of the Internet are able to find information on the World Wide Web, exchange electronic mail, participate in electronic discussion forums (newsgroups), send files from any computer to any other via FTP, or HTTP, and even use each other's computers directly if they have appropriate passwords (Barron's dictionary of computer and internet terms 10th edition, 2009: 256). The translation is as follows,



The computer term *Internet* is translated into *Internet* in bahasa Indonesia. The translators apply borrowing in translating this word. Translator borrows the source language word *internet* and puts into the target language word without any modification. In borrowing the word, the meaning of the source language's word is maintained in the target language.

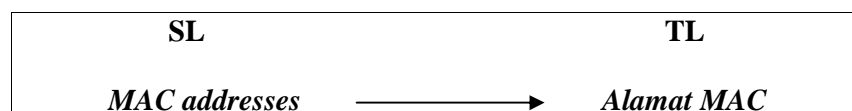
2. Borrowing and Transposition

There are four data of borrowing and transposition procedures found in the book. The following example is the representative of the whole data.

Example 3

Source language	Target language
A network switch can only distribute packets by using MAC addresses , so it need only implement layers one and two. (p. 32)	Sebuah switch jaringan hanya dapat mendistribusikan paket menggunakan alamat MAC , oleh karenanya hanya perlu mengimplementasikan lapisan nomor satu dan dua saja. (p. 29)

The computer term that we can identify from the text above is *MAC addresses*. *MAC address* is (**M**edia **A**ccess **C**ontrol address) a built-in number that uniquely and permanently identifies an adapter, such as the Ethernet card in a PC. It consists of 12 hexadecimal digits, which may be written with or without hyphens, such as 13-24-6C-2D-FF-3A or 13246C2DFF3A (Barron's dictionary of computer and internet terms 10th edition, 2009: 296).



MAC addresses is translated into bahasa Indonesia as *Alamat MAC*. The translators apply borrowing and transposition procedures in translating this word. In applying the procedures, the translators only translates one of the elements of the source language's word, which is *addresses*, into *alamat* in the target language. Then, the translators also did a small change to the word order and the plural marker –s deletion instead of using *alamat-alamat* in the source language when translating it into the target language. The word *Alamat* comes first in the target language then followed by borrowing the source language's word *MAC*.

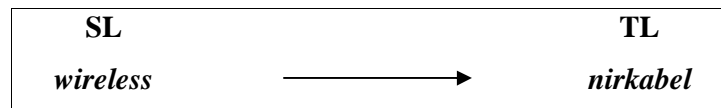
3. Literal Translation

There are two data of literal translation found in the book. The following example is the representative of the whole data.

Example 4

Source language	Target language
If you are a network administrator, you may wonder how <i>wireless</i> might fit into your existing network infrastructure. (p. 3)	Jika anda adalah seorang administrator jaringan, anda mungkin bingung bagaimana <i>nirkabel</i> dapat dimasukkan ke infrastruktur jaringan anda yang sudah ada. (p. 2)

From the text, the computer term identified is *wireless*. *Wireless* is characteristic of communications that take place without the use of interconnecting wires or cables, such as by radio, microwave, or infrared light (Microsoft computer dictionary 5th edition, 2002: 572).



The computer term *wireless* is translated into *nirkabel* in bahasa Indonesia. In translating this word, the translators apply literal translation. The translators perfectly translate the word into the target language without any borrowed word. The translation of *wireless* into *nirkabel* is also commonly found by readers in English-Indonesian dictionaries.

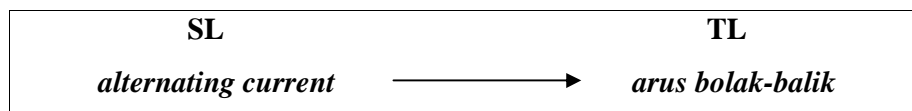
4. Transposition

There are four data of transposition procedures cases found from the book. The following example below is the representative of the whole data.

Example 5

Source language	Target language
Radio is the term used for the portion of the electromagnetic spectrum in which waves can be generated by applying <i>alternating current</i> to an antenna. (p. 14)	Radio menggunakan bagian dari spektrum elektromagnetik dimana gelombangnya dapat dibangkitkan dengan memasukkan <i>arus bolak-balik</i> ke antenna. (p. 11).

A computer term which can be found in the text above is *alternating current*. *alternating current* is an electric current that reverses its direction of flow (polarity) periodically according to a frequency measured in hertz, or cycles per second (Microsoft computer dictionary 5th edition, 2002: 25).



The computer term *alternating current* is translated into bahasa Indonesia as *arus bolak-balik*. In translating this word, transposition procedure is applied by the translators. In applying the transposition procedures, the translators translate each of the elements of the source language's words then change the word order in the target language's words. The word *alternating* is translated into *bolak-balik*, then the word *current* is translated into *arus*. As the result, the word *arus* comes first and followed by the word *bolak-balik*.

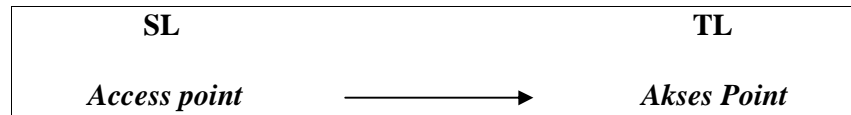
5. Calque

There is one datum of calque found in the book. The example below is the analysis of the calque procedure.

Example 6

Source language	Target language
The laptops do not communicate with each other directly, but must be in range of the <i>access point</i> in order to use the network. (p. 52)	Laptop tidak berkomunikasi satu sama lain secara langsung, tetapi harus dalam wilayah <i>akses point</i> untuk dapat menggunakan jaringan. (p. 47)

In the above sentence, *access point* is the computer term identified. *Access point* is a transceiver that connects the LAN to a wired network (Microsoft computer dictionary 5th edition, 2002: 14).



The word *Access point* is translated into *Akses point* in bahasa Indonesia. The procedure applied by the translators in translating this word is calque. They literally translate one of the elements in the source language's word, which is *Access*, into *Akses* in the target language's word. Then, they keep borrowing the source language word *point* in the target language. In translating the word, they do not change the word order.

The findings of the research are displayed in the following table:

No.	Computer Terms (SL)	Indonesian Translation (TL)	Translation Procedure
1.	wireless	nirkabel	Literal Translation
2.	network	jaringan	Literal Translation
3.	ethernet	ethernet	Borrowing
4.	alternating current	arus bolak-balik	Transposition
5.	internet	internet	Borrowing
6.	hardware	hardware	Borrowing
7.	router	router	Borrowing
8.	switch	switch	Borrowing
9.	MAC addresses	alamat MAC	Borrowing & Transposition
10.	port	port	Borrowing
11.	IP address	alamat IP	Borrowing & Transposition
12.	access point	akses point	Calque
13.	bandwidth	bandwidth	Borrowing
14.	proxy server	server proxy	Borrowing & Transposition
15.	firewall	firewall	Borrowing
16.	operating systems	sistem operasi	Transposition
17.	RAM	RAM	Borrowing
18.	open source	open source	Borrowing
19.	software	perangkat lunak	Transposition
20.	application layer	lapisan aplikasi	Transposition
21.	ad-hoc mode	mode ad-hoc	Borrowing & Transposition
22.	chipsets	chipsets	Borrowing
23.	web browser	web browser	Borrowing
24.	hub	hub	Borrowing
25.	email	email	Borrowing
26.	LAN	LAN	Borrowing
27.	CPU	CPU	Borrowing
28.	public domain	public domain	Borrowing
29.	broadcasts	broadcast	Borrowing
30.	broadband	broadband	Borrowing
31.	Wi-Fi	Wi-Fi	Borrowing

5. Conclusion

After identifying the data, there are thirty one commonly used computer terms found in the book *Wireless Networking in the Developing World 2nd edition*. Those computer terms represent the most common computer specific terms that are often found in many computer books. Then, having analyzed the data by using theory of translation procedure proposed by Vinay and Dalbernet, it is concluded that the most frequent procedure applied by the translators in translating computer terms into Indonesian is borrowing. Furthermore, from the thirty one data, twenty data are translated by using borrowing procedure. Four data are translated by using borrowing procedure combined with transposition procedure. Then two data are translated by using literal translation, and one datum is using calque. The rest four data are translated by using transposition.

In general, in translating computer terms, a translator can use more than one procedures. If it is required, translator may apply two, three or four procedures at once. In addition, the translator should know and understand the computer terms of both source language and target language so that the meaning or concept of the computer terms of the original text can be transferred in the proper procedure.

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