

## **An Analysis of Ideology and Translation Quality on Bilingual text “NANDA” English into Indonesian**

**Maryani**

**Institute of Health Science Surya Global Yogyakarta**

[marry.tenang@gmail.com](mailto:marry.tenang@gmail.com)

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### **Abstract**

Some facts indicate that the majority of nursing and medical books used in universities in Indonesia still written in a foreign language (English), but the nursing and medical students are still less able to read the English books. Therefore, this situation makes a translator of English source book into Indonesian needed in the academic community. This research is aimed to explain the ideologies and to assess the quality of accuracy, acceptability and rediability of the translation on the target text ‘NANDA’. This research was a descriptive qualitative research. The design was embedded case study focusing on a single case. Technique of collecting data was content analysis, reading technique and noting technique. The data were analyzed using equivalent method. The results of research show that the foreignization ideology tended to be used in this book. Then, the impact of the application of those translation techniques toward the quality of acceptability of the translation was good than others. The acceptable category got the first rank than accuracy and readability, because the data found in this research were natural, smooth and flexible. It does not look like translation.

***Keywords : translation, ideology, acceptability, accuracy, readability level.***

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Recently, the phenomenon of translation is very important in the life of communication between nations, because the transfer process of science, culture, and other social activities are frequently done through translation.(Handayani, 2009). It is because translation is used as a bridge between writers and readers of different cultural background which means that science or culture coming from certain part of the world can be easily transferred by another part of the world through translation. This is in line with what Lafevere in (Johnson, 2015) says that translations are a form of rewriting, together with criticism, anthologies, historiography, text books, reference works, etc. In addition, according to (Newmark, 1988), “*Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text*”. Then, translation opens access of the innovation in science and technology. However, due to the different culture, it leads the translator to have sufficient skill in the process of translation. It is related to meaning of language unit which can be different from one country to another. Equivalence in meaning in source language and target

language can be obtained at a certain level, but it is influenced by variety of linguistic and cultural factors (Baker, 1992). What stated by (Adelnia, 2015) also agrees with Baker's that translation is an activity dealing with transference between two cultures rather than two languages. Then it will have impact to the development of science and technology brought by the culture of the source language.

There are many researches in the field of social, economic, cultural and health that have been done by researchers in developed countries. In addition, there are many scientific works that are useful for people's life that have been published. For example, Indonesia always adopts much science from many scientific books and then they are translated into several languages. In addition, some facts indicate that the majority of nursing or medical books used in universities in Indonesia are still written in a foreign language (English), but the nursing or medical students are still less able to read the English books. Therefore, this situation makes a translator of English source book into Indonesian needed in the academic community and it becomes important in the future for the development of science and technology.

One of the examples is nursing book entitled '*NANDA International Nursing Diagnoses: Definition and Classification 2012-2014*' with the translation book entitled '*NANDA Internasional Diagnosis Keperawatan: Definisi dan Klasifikasi 2012-2014*'. This book is recommended by NANDA (North American Nursing Diagnoses Association) as a reference book/guide in making nursing care for nursing students in the world. In addition, this book is made by many nursing experts who are expert in the field of nursing in America. This is an early interest of the researcher to examine this translation book. Besides, the researcher finds that the translations dominantly use borrowing techniques, either those which have been adapted or those which are borrowed directly from the source text. It is related to the words that contain of specific terms in the source text such as (*Anorexia, Dispenea, pressure sores and ulcers leukopenia*).

The translation technique chosen by the translator relates to the result of choices made by the translator in translating certain language units. (Machali, 2009) states that translation technique is both practical method and practical skill or practical applied to a particular task. It relates to how he or she analyzes and classifies the meaning equivalence achieved in the translation (Molina and Albir, 2002). On the other hand, the method of translation can give point toward translator in choosing techniques because it is done in accordance with the purpose of the translator (Molina and Albir, 2002). Furthermore, the discovery of this method is derived from ideology of translation used by translator. The translator considers that the

correct, good and acceptable translation is the translation which are suitable with the sense and expectations of readers and publishers, because they want that TL culture or foreign cultural can give benefits to the community.

The ideology of a translator is very important, beside the translator plays role as readers of the source language, the translator also plays as the author of the work of translation in the target language. It is related to what (Hoed, Benny, 2006) states that ideology in translation gives super-macro view in responding translation as part of the socio-cultural activities and the work of translation as part of the community culture. Starting from the findings above, the researcher examines the techniques, methods and ideologies used in the translation book, because essentially the technique used by the translator can be impacted on translation quality results.

The components that have been mentioned above including the ideology of translation, translation method, and translation techniques will have an impact on the quality of translation. (Nababan, M., 2008) says that assessing the quality of translation is to criticize the work of translation. Relatively criticizing the work of translation is a very difficult task because it takes exceptional ability in doing it. It is closely related to the function of translation as a communication tool is highly depends on the quality. To determine whether the quality of translation is qualified or not, the translation should be assessed or evaluated.

Related to the quality of the translation, aspects of the accuracy, acceptability and readability in transferring message of translation for the readers also become dominant aspects in determining whether the translation is acceptable or not.

Therefore, this research will only focus on finding translation ideology which relate to translation quality in term of accuracy, acceptability and readability of the translated nursing book. This research is aimed at giving a clear description about ideology of the translation which are beneficial not only for the translator but also for the publisher to be more selective in translating or publishing translated book.

In detail, the objectives of this study are formulated into four points: (1) to explain the ideologies used in the translation on target text, and (2) to assess the qualities of *accuracy, acceptability and readability* translation on target text.

There are two polar of translation ideologies stated by including foreignization ideology and domestication ideology. The difference of those ideologies mentioned is in the orientation. The former is oriented on the source language while the latter is oriented on the target language. Each ideology has its benefits since foreignization still keep the source

language culture so that the readers still get the originality of the text. Meanwhile, Munday in (Mansour, 2014) states that domestication aims to reduce the impact of foreignness in the target text so that the readers do not feel strange with the language. It emphasizes more on equivalence than identity which shows translator's supreme authority.

As the translator determines an ideology, he or she uses in translating target text, the determination will give impact to the quality of translation produced. It closely relates to the degree of meaning equivalence in the message delivery from the source language into the target language which influences to the translation accuracy, acceptability and readability. In other word, translation quality is one of top priority in translating text (Thuy, 2013) since it aims at producing a translation or a good target text. To get the equivalence in meaning, there are three important things referred as stated by (Nida, E.A. and Taber, 1969) including context equivalent, acceptability, and meaning proximity. The first is that the translator in transferring the message does not only looking for the target-language text equivalence based on literal meaning in semantic terms but also tending to pragmatic meaning. The second is related to reasonableness and text naturalness which means that a translated text is polished in such way to avoid rigidity but it is still grammatically natural in the target language. The last is that the translator should not force her/himself to look for the meaning equivalence in the target language than is exactly the same meaning in the source language because there is no word that has exactly the same meaning between two languages.

Related to the translation quality, there are several ways in assessing the quality of translation of target text that are cloze technique, reading aloud technique, a knowledge test, a performance test, accuracy rating instrument, acceptability rating instrument (Nababan, Nuraeni and Sumardiono, 2012) and readability rating instrument (Ibid). This research uses accuracy, acceptability and readability rating instrument to assess the translation quality. The researcher will modify the assessment criteria initiated by (Nababan, Nuraeni and Sumardiono, 2012) and (Machali, 2009) which divides translation into several categories as an almost perfect translation, a very good translation, a good translation, an adequate translation, and a poor translation. Then the modification of accuracy of Nababan's categories is to be inaccuracy, less accuracy and accuracy. While of Machali's categories in this research is to be unacceptable, less acceptable, and acceptable. And also of readability of Nababan's categories is to be difficult, middle and easy.

Those three criteria in assessing translation quality will assess the target text in the terminology used. Terminology is a word or a phrase that conveys accurately the concept,

process, special condition or character in a certain field (Depdikbud, 1999). There are two kinds of terminology, specific terminology and general terminology. The former is the term in which its use and definition are limited in certain field, while general terminology is the term becoming language element which is used generally. Because the target text used in this research is nursing book, it has some specific terminologies since it uses some terms which are only based on nursing field as *diagnose*, *prognoses*, *neuropath*, *ophthalmoparesis*, *thyroidectomy*, etc. The target text of NANDA itself is published at the beginning of 1982 to present. NANDA is originally known as the North American Nursing Diagnosis Association which has approved 217 diagnoses for clinical use, testing, and refinement. This book is used as a hand out in making nursing care for nursing students in over the world. Nursing care itself is an action in nursing practice which is given to the patient to meet the objective need of the patient; therefore, it can solve the patient's problem. This book contains four chapters as PART I: The NANDA International Taxonomy, PART II: Education and Implementation of NANDA International Nursing Diagnoses within Practice, Administration, Research, Informatics and Education, PART III: NANDA International Nursing Diagnoses 2012-2014, PART IV: NANDA International 2012-2014. Considering that the nursing care is very important and that the translation version will really have an impact to the students' understanding about nursing care and its practice, the researcher only focuses her research in part III about nursing diagnoses.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This research was a descriptive qualitative and embedded case research, and it was focused on a single case. This research was an embedded research because the researcher had focused the research related to ideology of translation and translation quality including accuracy, acceptability and readability of the text. Furthermore, this research was a single case research because its subject had similar characteristics. This research is included as a product-oriented translation research (Shuttleworth, 2014).

The data used in this research were language units including word, phrase, clause and sentence contained in source book and target book. Beside that, this research also uses statements from two validators toward accuracy, acceptability and readability level of translation as the data source. Therefore, the source of data in this research consists of: the first, nursing book entitled '*NANDA International Nursing Diagnoses: Definition and Classification 2012-2014*' with the translation book in Indonesian that is '*NANDA*

*Internasional Diagnosis keperawatan: Definisi dan Klasifikasi 2012-2014*’, and the second, two validators.

The research procedures in this research are made to make the researcher easy in conducting research. There were some procedures done by the researcher in researching this study. Because it belongs to library research, the researcher more focused on finding the ideology of translation in the translation book based on the theory. The research procedures were including determining the parts of translation book which needed to be researched, selecting and coding text containing translation technique, collecting, noting, and classifying the data into the table, analyzing the ideology used, making the composition of translation quality of accuracy, acceptability and readability to be reviewed by two validators, reanalyzing the review given by two validators, and drawing the conclusion.

Data collecting technique used in this research was by investigating document (content analysis), reading and noting technique. The instruments used in this research were stationery supplies, laptop, human instrument and validator.

The data analysis technique used in this study is equivalent method (*metode padan*). Equivalent method is a technique to adjust, harmonize, match, equate or equivalent a lingual unit with identity a certain element (Sudaryanto, 2001). In this method, the researcher tried to find out the meaning equivalence of the data containing words, phrases, and sentences from English to Indonesian.

## **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Ideology of Translation**

There were 2 poles in the ideology of translation. The first pole is called foreignization and another pole is domestication. Foreignization ideology really emphasizes on and appreciates in the system and culture of source language. Meanwhile, domestication ideology is bounded more on the language and culture of target language.

From the result of numbers and percentage of translation technique used and method used by the translator in translating nursing text “*NANDA Internasional: Nursing Diagnosis (Definition and Classification) 2012-2014*” translated into Indonesian “*NANDA Internasional: Diagnosis Keperawatan (Definisi dan Clasifikasi) 2012-2014*” it can be seen the strong ideology used. It is seen in table 1.

Table 1. Orientation of Translation Ideology

Orientation	Translation Technique	Usage (%)	Translation Method	Translation Ideology
SL	Literal		Word for word	
	Naturalized		Literal	
	Borrowing	➡ 97,21 %	➡ Semantic	➡ Foreignization
	Pure Borrowing			
	Calque			
TL	Deletion		Adaptation	
	Addition	➡ 2.79 %	➡ Communicative	➡ Domestication
	Reduction			
	Adaptation			

Table 1 shows that there were six translation techniques tending to refer to word for word translation and literal translation method and four techniques tending to refer to adaptation and communicative method. The big number of literal translation method used in this research means that this research has orientation more on source language. Therefore, to group the technique used is by the micro level (in form of word and phrase) which determines what methods used by the translator.

From the technique and method used, it can be known to what ideology the translator tends to choose. From the result of data analysis, it was found that in translating the book of *“NANDA International: Nursing Diagnosis (Definition and Classification) 2012-2014”*, the source language was dominantly influencing, with the percentage 97,21% compared to 2,79%. It was proven from the dominant use of word for word and literal translation method used in translating this book which means that the translator still keeps the originality of the translated text. It can be concluded that in translating the book of *“NANDA International: Nursing Diagnosis (Definition and Classification) 2012-2014”*, the translator tended to choose foreignization ideology, the ideology which emphasizes on the system and culture of source language.

Foreignization ideology was chosen in translating nursing terminology in this book because nursing terminology was specific and sensitive terminology, so it was prone to errors during the translation process. Therefore, the translators must be very careful to translate the terminology appropriately as meant by the source language terminology and easily accepted by the reader so it did not cause multi-interpretation or even misinterpretation.

#### Translation quality

One of this research's objectives is to find out the effect of implementing translation technique, method, and ideology toward the quality of translation. The objective is based on the opinion that a translator, consciously or unconsciously will always try to produce the good quality of translation by implementing several translation techniques. In this study, because the researcher only focused on measuring translation acceptability, the researcher involved two validators. The researcher conducted analysis first, then the validators gave assessment based on their point of view whether the words, phrases, clauses, or sentences are acceptable or not. The result shows that both validators agreed that from 980 data, there were 815 (83.16%) that were categorized as accuracy, 100 data (10.20%) that were categorized as less accuracy, and 25 data (2.55%) that were categorized as inaccuracy.

Table 2. shows the examples included as accuracy category.

Number Data	SL	TL
022	Dificient fluid volume	Defisiensi volume cairan
023	Diarrhea	Diare
024	Endocrine Dysfunction	Disfungsi endokrin

From the data analysis above, it is clearly seen that the words, phrase, and sentences were accurate, there is not a deviation/ meaning distortion and also there is not addition, disappearance, or information change. As in the examples of data (022) "*Dificient fluid volume*" was translated "*Defisiensi volume cairan*", data (023) "*Diarrhea*" was translated "*diare*".

While, data were acceptable (821 data). The rest was less acceptable (94 data) and unacceptable (30 data). As many as 35 data had got different assessment from both validators.

Table (3) shows the examples included as acceptable category.



Table 3. Data Included as Acceptable Category

<b>Number data</b>	<b>SL</b>	<b>TL</b>
002	Class 1 : Health Awareness	Kelas 1 : Kesadaran Kesehatan
006	Usual hobbies cannot be undertaken in the current setting	Hobi yang biasanya tidak dapat dilakukan dalam situasi saat ini
014	Lack of interest	Kurang minat
022	Deficient fluid volume	Defisiensi volume cairan
045	Change in mental status	Perubahan status mental
052	Decreased venous filling	Penurunan pengisian vena
057	Increased pulse rate	Peningkatan frekuensi nadi

It can be seen that the data above include acceptable words and phrases because the language used was natural and appropriate with Indonesian grammar. The word choices were familiar and commonly used in the present time and appropriate with text of nursing field.

Table 4 shows the examples of less acceptable translation.

Table 4. Data Included in Less Acceptable Translation Category

<b>Num data</b>	<b>SL</b>	<b>TL</b>
004	Definition : Decreased stimulation from (or interest or engagement in) recreational or leisure activities.	Definisi: penurunan stimulasi dari (atau minat atau keinginan untuk rekreasi atau aktivitas menyenangkan
038	Risk for deficient fluid volume	Risiko kekurangan cairan
044	Definition : decreased intravascular, interstitial, and/or intracellular fluid. This refers to dehydration, water loss alone without change in sodium	Definisi: Penurunan cairan intravascular, interstisial, dan/ atau intraselular. Ini mengacu pada dehidrasi, kehilangan cairan saja tanpa perubahan pada natrium

Table 4 was included in less acceptable translation because there was less appropriate translation in target language. As seen in the data number (004), the translation version of

“Definition : Decreased stimulation from (or interest or engagement in) recreational or *leisure activities* ”was “Definisi: penurunan stimulasi dari (atau minat atau keinginan untuk rekreasi atau *aktivitas menyenangkan*”. It was less appropriate with Indonesian grammar. The problem occurred in the expression of target language in “*leisure activities*” which was translated into “**aktivitas menyenangkan**”. It produced less acceptable message, because the word “**menyenangkan**” was not appropriate with Indonesian grammar in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) or Indonesian Standard Dictionary. Prefix “**pe-**” needed to be changed into “**me-**“. Therefore, it would be more acceptable if the word was translated into “**menyenangkan**”. Therefore, the sentences would be better translated into “Definisi: penurunan stimulasi dari (atau minat atau keinginan untuk rekreasi atau *aktivitas yang menyenangkan*”. It was more acceptable and readable.

Then, this research also found some data included as unacceptable translation as in table 5.

Table 5 Data Included in Inacceptable Translation Category

Number data	SL	TL
028	Treatment – related side effects (e.g., medications, drains)	Efek samping obat (mis., medikasi, drain)
095	Definition: At risk for experiencing decreased intravascular, interstitial, and/or intracellular fluid. This refers to a risk for dehydration, water loss alone without change in sodium	Definisi: Berisiko mengalami dehidrasi vascular, selular, atau intra selular

The examples provided in table 5 were included into unacceptable translation because there were reduction and deletion of the words or sentences so the information for the target readers was reduced. It was also occurred in the data number (028) *Treatment – related side effects (e.g., medications, drains)*” that was translated into *Efek samping obat (mis. medikasi, drain)*. The word **treatment -related** should be originally translated into *pengobatan terkait efek samping (mis: medikasi dan drain)*.

Besides finding three criteria of translation quality, the researcher also found several data with particular case as seen in the following table.

Table 6. Data with Addition and Deletion

Number data	SL	TL
077	Electrolyte imbalance	-
427	Altered perceptions	-
431	-	Perubahan harga diri
750	-	Gangguan kemampuan untuk memproses informasi
752	History of procrastination	-

The data in table 6 shows that the translator deleted the whole parts of some data in source language so the information was not totally conveyed to the readers. The translator also created and added new information in the target language while it did not appear in source language which made it unacceptable for the target readers.

#### Different Assessment

As mentioned previously, there were also data which got different assessment from two validators. The difference was because of some reasons as there were some terms unnecessary to be translated.

Table 7 shows the examples of different assessment.

Table 7. Data which are unnecessary to be translated

Number data	SL	TL
042	<i>Urine</i> output appropriate for intake	<b>Haluaran</b> <i>urine</i> sesuai dengan asupan
079	<i>Intake</i> exceeds <i>output</i>	<i>Asupan</i> melebihi <b>haluaran</b>
593	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder	Gangguan hiperaktivitas kurang perhatian

The data above were better not to be translated word for word. The terms are commonly used in the nursing field. Therefore, the words *output* and *intake* were still original; they should not need to be translated into *haluaran* or *asupan* based on the second validator. So that the translation would be more acceptable in translated into “jumlah *urine* yang dikeluarkan sesuai dengan intake cairan” or “intake melebihi *output*”. Then in the data

number (593), “*Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder*”, this term was better if not translated word for word because it would be more acceptable if translated into “adanya penyakit *Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHF)*”.

Beside that, there were replacement and addition of some terms which made them an awkward translation. It can be seen in table 8.

Table 8. Data with replacement and addition

Num data	SL	TL
009	Definition : reports a habit of life that is characterized by a low physical activity level	Definisi: Menyatakan suatu kebiasaan hidup yang dicirikan dengan tingkat aktivitas fisik yang rendah
017	Lack of training for accomplishment of physical exercise	Kurang latihan untuk memenuhi gerak fisik
066	Adventitious breath sounds	Bunyi napas adventisius
113	Intestinal obstruction	Obstruksi intestinal
114	Pancreatitis	Pankreatitis
280	Tube feedings	Slang makan
843	Engagement in autoerotic sexual acts	Menjalani tindakan seksual autoerotik

In the data number 009, the translation version of “*Definition: reports a habit of life that is characterized by a low physical activity level*” that became “*Definisi: Menyatakan suatu kebiasaan hidup yang dicirikan dengan tingkat aktivitas fisik yang rendah*” was assumed as an awkward translation which made it unacceptable. The translation would be more acceptable if translated into “*Definisi: menyatakan suatu kebiasaan hidup yang ditandai dengan rendahnya aktivitas fisik.*”. Besides, the data number 017, *Lack of training for accomplishment of physical exercise*” would be more acceptable if translated into “*kurangnya bimbingan untuk memenuhi latihan fisik*”. Then, in the data number 066, “*Adventitious breath sounds*” was translated into “*Bunyi napas adventisius*”, the validators argued that the word “*adventisius*” would be more acceptable if translated into “*tambahan*”, to be “*Bunyi nafas tambahan*”.

The same was occurred in the data number 113 “*Intestinal obstruction*”, and number 114 “*Pancreatitis*”. Those words were acceptable medically, but it would be more acceptable for target readers if translated into “*penyumbatan saluran cerna*” dan “*infeksi pankreas*”.

Meanwhile, in the data number 280 “*tube feedings*” it was translated into “*slang makan*”, the phrase would be more understood by the readers if there was addition “*pemberian makanan melalui NGT (Nasogastricintestinal)*” and the data number 843 “*Engagement in autoerotic sexual acts*” was translated into “*Menjalani tindakan seksual autoerotic*”. According to the second validator assessment, the translation sounds awkward, it should be “*terlibat dalam perilaku seksual yang menyimpang*”.

Finally, there were 800 data (81.63%) that were categorized as easy readability translation, 100 data (10.20%) that were categorized as middle readability and 80 data (8.16%) that were categorized as difficult readability translation.

Table (9) shows the examples included as category difficult readability translation.

Table 9. Data Included as Difficult Category

Number data	SL	TL
077	Electroyte imbalance	-
427	Altered perception	-
431	-	Peerubahan harga diri

From the table above, it can be called as deletion translation technique which sometimes awkward translation. Because this term without explanation about the meaning in the target text, so it makes the contains of the translation difficult to be understand by the readres.

From the assessment result displayed previously, it showed that the acceptable category had the highest value. The different assessment given by both validators occurred in this research because there is different background of the study of them and in this analysis of the data, the researcher tended to use opinion of the second validator because she was from nursing science.

From the findings, it can be concluded that the translator used eight translation techniques which most of the techniques were source language orientation and it means that the translator tended to use foreignization ideology in translating the target text. The use of this translation ideology influenced the quality of his textbook. Since the findings show that most of the terms used in this book were included in acceptable category, the quality of this textbook had a good acceptance than others. It means that the translation results was “eligible to read” as a translation work in the nursing field.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the findings described, it had been found that in this target book, it was clearly seen that foreignization ideology was dominantly used by the translator while in some cases the translator also used domestication ideology though it was not dominant. In other words, the translation ideology applied in this research was foreignization ideology shown by the use of translation method which tended to focus on and keep on the originality of language and culture of the source language.

From the evaluation done by both validators for translation accuracy, acceptability and readability, it is shown that the category of acceptable had the highest percentage from two others while it was also found different assessment given by both. It means that from total data, most data were categorized as acceptable translation. Therefore, it can be concluded that the translated book of *NANDA International: Nursing Diagnosis (Definition and Classification) 2012-2014* had high acceptability quality of translation which shows that translated result of the book was categorized as “**eligible to read**” as a translated text in the nursing field.

After analyzing the ideologies of translation and finding the translation quality of the translated book, the researcher found some points requiring more attention. In translating this book, the translator needs to be always accurate in choosing the best technique to make the translation have a proper function related to the translator’s authority as the agent of communication who facilitates between the author and the readers of the text. Finally, this study has some suggestions for certain parties. The researcher suggests to the translator to be more accurate in using the application of reduction technique and deletion technique to avoid meaning distortion and to avoid intervention which does not reflect the translator’s role as mediator and facilitator in facilitating the gap of communication between the real author and the target readers. This study also suggests to the publisher to be objective in editing process and to get re observation to the translated book to correct the mistakes contained. Then it will give impact to the better quality of translation. For other researchers, it is suggested that they can do further research by adding measurement in the aspect of accuracy and readability to complete the quality measurement done in this research.

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