

## TRANSLATION OF THE WORD “*BAGUS*” IN FOLKLORE *ASAL MULA KATA BABAH* USING GOOGLE TRANSLATE

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### Abstract

Translating cultural terms is a study that should be explored further, particularly in translating cultural words using machine translation. *Google Translate* is a machine translation that is widely used by people to translate one language into another language. This study only focused on the cultural word “*bagus*” as the source data, and it was translated using machine translation, namely *Google Translate* from Indonesian to English. This study aimed to examine how *Google Translate* as a machine translation rendering the cultural word “*bagus*” in the folklore “*Asal Mula Kata Babah*” from Indonesian to English and also to find the appropriate translation strategy for translating the word “*bagus*” as a cultural word from Indonesian to English by using *Google Translate*. This study used the descriptive-qualitative method. In addition, this study used Newmark's procedures of translation and Suryawinata & Hariyanto theory of contextual meaning. The result found that there were 8 data consisting of the word “*bagus*” and later it was translated using *Google Translate*. The result of this study also discovered that *Google Translate* accurately translated one data, and likewise with the contextual meaning. Also, the other data were not translated accurately and did not follow the contextual meaning. Moreover, this study obtained only two translation strategies: literal translation with 7 data and cultural equivalents with 1 data.

**Keywords**— *contextual meaning, cultural word, folklore, Google Translate, translation*

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### Introduction

Translation has become important in everyday life since the information from the media involves foreign languages nowadays. However, with the sophistication of recent technology, there are many ways to translate written or spoken things by using a translation machine, for instance, *Google Translate*. We can translate text from one language into another online and everywhere. However, not whole translations using *Google Translate* are accurate and precise. For example, translating cultural terms. It does not necessarily recognize the cultural content aspects of a country. Therefore, it is important to review after translating a cultural term. Thus, this study aimed to identify one of the cultural terms by using *Google Translate* from Indonesian to English. One of the media used that has many cultural terms is folklore. Folklore comes from a region in a country. In this study, the researcher chose one folklore originating from the East Java region, entitled “*Asal Mula Kata Babah*.”

There have been various previous studies on the translation of cultural words or the use of *Google Translate*. Firstly, the research entitled *A Linguistic Error Analysis of Google Translate Translation Result From Bahasa Indonesia To English* by Fadlan & Ichsan (2022). The study results reveal that there are two categories of linguistic errors, namely errors at the syntactic and morphological levels. The two sorts of errors are created by inaccuracy in the creation of Indonesian text sentences translated into English. It was discovered, based on the study's findings and discussion, that *Google Translate* produced reasonably accurate translations of Indonesian text into English. The second research was conducted by (Jufriadi et al., 2022) entitled *The Error Analysis of Google Translate and Bing Translator in Translating Indonesian Folklore*. The research found that the most common type of error

made by *Google Translate* and *Bing Translator* in translating Indonesian folklore "*Putri Tandampalik*" and "*Sigarlaki dan Limbat*" into English is the incorrect word. Other types of errors made by *Google Translate* and *Bing Translator* in translating Indonesian folklore are missing words, word order errors, and unknown words. Lastly, (Faqih, 2018), entitled *Penggunaan Google Translate dalam Penerjemahan Teks Bahasa Arab ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia* found that the use of *Google Translate* can be a solution for academics to understand the text as a whole so that it can be a resolution in understanding foreign language texts or literature in foreign languages, for example, Arabic. However, academics should be able to understand both the language structure and culture in the source language and target language equally well so that errors in understanding the text can be minimized and can be a solution to understanding Arabic texts.

Based on the previous research above, they examined the error analysis in using *Google Translate* and how the use of *Google Translate* can help translate one language into another. However, in this study, the researcher only focused on the translation of a cultural word, namely the word "*bagus*" in the folklore "*Asal Mula Kata Babah*" by using *Google Translate* to translate it. Furthermore, this study focuses on how *Google Translate* translates the cultural word into the target language that will be associated with the contextual meaning of the folklore text chosen in this study, and it observes the translation strategy in translating the word "*bagus*." Therefore, the researcher formulates the problems in this study, namely, "What are the translations of the cultural word "*bagus*" in the folklore "*Asal Mula Kata Babah*" using *Google Translate*? Is the translation result following the context of the folklore "*Asal Mula Kata Babah*"? "What are the translation strategies used to translate the word "*bagus*" with the help of *Google Translate*?"

## Literature Review

### Translation

Many definitions of translation have been written. One of them is the definition of translation by Nida & Taber, (1982, as cited in Abdeelal, 2020), stating that "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." In line with this definition, Newmark, (1988, as cited in Rahmannia & Triyono, 2019) defines that "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." Based on these two definitions, translation is the process of changing one language into another by paying attention to the meaning and not losing it, and the translator should also understand the entire source text and target text in translating the text. However, the translator can also change the writing style of the translated text so that it is easily understood by the target text readers.

Furthermore, Abdelaal (2019) argues that translation is "translation is basically about translating meaning from one SL to a different TL. This process of transferring meaning is complicated, and many problems must be faced." (p.7). Moreover, (Munday et al., 2022) defines that translation as, "The process of translation between two different written languages involves the changing of an original written text (the source text, or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language, or SL) into a written text (the target text, or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language, or TL)." (p.8). In line with Munday et al., (2022), further said that translation is Laver & Mason (2020) define a translation as "the process and the product of all forms of transfer of written, spoken or signed texts originating in one language (the source language) into texts that resemble them in some way in another (the target language)." (p.142). Based on this three expertise, translation is a process of producing from one language into another language referred to as translation.

From all the definitions mentioned above, translation is the process of translating or sending from one language into another, which produces a product called translation. In the translation process, the translator must understand the linguistic components and cultural aspects of both the source text and the target text so the meaning also message are conveyed adequately. The translation is done according to the situation and context of both languages and also serves as intercultural communication from one language to another.

Moreover, when we translate a text from the source language to the target language, we can use more than one translation method. There are several methods of translation that we can use, the most common and frequent theory used for translation methods is proposed by (Newmark, 1988). Newmark

(1988, pp.44-47) classified eight methods for translation such as 1) word-for-word translation; 2) literal translation; 3) faithful translation; 4) semantic translation; 5) adaptation; 6) free translation; 7) idiomatic translation; and 8) communicative translation. Further, he also proposed other translation procedures, there are 18 procedures according to him, namely transference, “the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure.” Naturalization is “transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then- to the normal morphology (word forms) of the TL.” Afterward, the cultural equivalent, “an SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word.” Also, functional equivalent, “This procedure, which is a cultural componential analysis, is the most accurate way of translating i.e. deculturalising a cultural word.” In addition, descriptive equivalent, “Description and function are essential elements in explanation and therefore in translation. In translation discussion, function used to be neglected; now it tends to be overplayed.” Moreover, synonymy, “a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist.” Through translation known as calque or loan translation, as he stated that, “the literal translation of common collocations, names of organisations, the components of compounds...” Further, he also proposed translation shifts or transpositions, he defines as, “a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL.” Afterward, modulation is changing the point of view of translation. Later, recognised translation that “normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term.” Then, compensation it occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part. Also, componential analysis occurs “the splitting up of a lexical unit into its sense components, often one-to-two, -three or -four translations.” Moreover, reduction and expansion are rather “imprecise translation procedures, which you practise intuitively in some cases, *ad hoc* in others.” Paraphrase or “an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text.” Then, couplets are procedures “respectively for dealing with a single problem. They are particularly common for cultural words, if transference is combined with a functional or a cultural equivalent.” Lastly, notes or additions is “The additional information a translator may have to add to his version is normally cultural (accounting for difference between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to the topic) or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words), and is dependent on the requirement of his, as opposed to the original, readership.” (Newmark, 1988, pp.80-91).

### Google Translate

*Google Translate* is one type of translation machine that can be used online by people worldwide to translate from one language into another. It can translate into 133 different languages. *Google Translate* is used to translate a word, phrase, sentence, or entire document quickly. Furthermore, *Google Translate* can suggest several translation options selected to translate a language. However, with all the sophistication and convenience offered by *Google Translate*, it is undeniable that there are deficiencies in translating using the translation machine. For instance, *Google Translate* does not apply grammatical rules, since its algorithms are based on statistical analysis rather than traditional rule-based analysis. In addition, (Napitupulu, 2017) stated *Google Translate* still has a deficiency located in the accuracy of the translation of google translate itself, such as; not translated/omitted words, the surplus of words in translation, morphological errors/suffixes, lexical errors - wrong translation, syntactic errors - word order, and punctuation errors.

### Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning or situational meaning is the meaning that arises from the situation or context in which the phrase, sentence, or expression is used. In pragmatics or discourse analysis, the elements of context or situation include the participants, setting (time and place), purpose, topic, and means of communication. For example, the translator translates the phrase 'good morning' that has different meanings, such as a friendly greeting if said by a superior to an employee who arrives first, perhaps before other employees arrive, or a sarcastic reprimand if said by the same superior a few minutes later to another employee who arrives late. Therefore, as a translator, it is important to look at the context or situation of the text to translate, so it can be conveyed properly (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2016: 135). According to (Chaer, 2002), contextual meaning is the meaning that corresponds to the context of the word that appears as an additional meaning in addition to the actual meaning of the impression caused by a particular situation. Furthermore, (Machali, 2009) argues that contextual meaning is formed from

the relationship with other words that are used in the text. Therefore, contextual meaning is closely related to the situation in the text.

### **Folklore**

Dundes, (1965, p.1) states that there are criteria for defining folklore as follows: 1) in a culture without writing, practically everything is passed down orally, and the question is whether everything given down orally, such as language, hunting skills, and so on, is considered folklore; 2) some types of folklore, such as signed book poems, book marginalia, gravestones, and traditional letters, are nearly entirely passed down through writing in cultures where writing exists, yet are nevertheless considered folklore.; and 3) some forms of folklore, such as folk dances, are passed down through bodily movements. Other scholars define folklore as, "folklore is a general term to refer to customs, beliefs, traditions, tales, magical practices, proverbs, songs, and so on; in short, the accumulated knowledge of a homogeneous undeveloped society" (MacEdward Leach, as cited in Rurangwa, 2006). Folklore can be classified into four types based on (Dorson, 1972), namely oral literature (folktales, folk songs, or folk poetry), material culture (daily activities, such as making clothes or preparing food), folk social customs (relating to society and family in relation to the village, household, church, and so on), and folk performing arts (music, dance, or drama). Dundes, (1965, pp.279-298) discusses four main functions of folklore. The first function of folklore is as a form of entertainment or amusement. The second function is the role it plays in legitimizing culture. The third function of folklore is found in its role in education and the fourth function is to maintain the stability of a culture (as cited in Rurangwa, 2006).

### **Research Method**

This research is used descriptive-qualitative method. According to (Moleong, 2018) that the descriptive qualitative research is a study that explains to understand the phenomenon of the subject of research, behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically, and the way of describing the result in the form of words and sentences. Based on this, this research describes how *Google Translate* translates cultural word terms from English into Indonesian by writing the results of the research with a depiction or descriptive analysis by identifying, examining, and analyzing.

The data source used in this research is a folklore from the province of East Java, Indonesia entitled "*Asal Mula Kata Babah*" taken from the book *Cerita Rakyat Daerah Jawa Timur* compiled by the (Issatriadi et al., 1978, pp.36-37) The selection of this folklore is because research using regional folklore is really interesting to always be discussed and also there has never been research using this folklore, and a lot of cultural words. However, in this study, the researcher did not use the entire text of the story, but the researcher only specifically chose one cultural content, namely the word "*bagus*" which was translated into English. Therefore, this research is only limited to lingual units, namely words.

There are also techniques for collecting data in this study. The first step is to copy the entire source text and then paste it into *Google Translate* for further translation. Moreover, the researcher chose English as the target text, while the source text was Indonesian. Afterward, the researcher read the whole result of the translation that had been done by *Google Translate*. Next, the researcher selected only the cultural word, namely the word "*bagus*" from the source text that had been successfully translated into English by *Google Translate*. After being marked, the researcher analyzed the translation of the word "*bagus*" from the source text into the target text using contextual meaning based on (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2016a) theory, which is defined as "contextual meaning or another name is the situational meaning or context used in a phrase, sentence, or expression." After analyzing the data, the last step that the researcher did was to draw conclusions in this study.

### **Results and Discussion**

#### **Result**

In brief, the folktale entitled "*Asal Usul Kata Babah*" is a story that describes ethnic Chinese and ethnic Javanese. The word "*babah*" comes from the word "*mbabah*," which means to find a way. This story depicts the story of the children of Prophet Adam, who had attractive looks and unattractive

looks. One day, the attractive one wanted to be matched with the unattractive child. However, the attractive did not want to get an unattractive match, and he ran away to find a way into the wilderness so as not to carry out the match. The attractive one who runs away represents Chinese ethnicity, while the unattractive one represents Javanese ethnicity. At the end of the story, there is a moral message that we should not distinguish between ethnicities, and discrimination is prohibited.

Based on the story, the researcher finally searched for data and examined a specific word, namely the word "bagus" which then found eight data for the word "bagus" with various meanings that had been translated into English using a translation machine, namely *Google Translate*. The results are shown below with four examples of data with various meanings translated for the word "bagus" into English:

**Data 1:**

Source Text	Target Text
Yang laki-laki, seorang <b>bagus</b> , yang lainnya buruk rupa.	The male, one is <b>good</b> , the other is ugly.

According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word "bagus" in the source text means "baik sekali; elok." In the datum above, the word "bagus" in the source text is translated "good" into target text by using machine translation, namely Google Translate. In literal meaning, the word "good" according to *Oxford Learners Dictionaries Online* means "of high quality or an acceptable standard." Also, according to *Kamus Inggris-Indonesia* (Echols & Shadily, 2015, p.344) the word "good" means "kebaikan; baik." Furthermore, the word "bagus" in the source text which is translated "good" into the target text has equivalent meaning.

However, based on the contextual meaning, the word "bagus" in the above is a word in Javanese language which according to *Kamus Indonesia Jawa* (2015) means "ganteng" (p.186). The word "ganteng" has meaning as handsome face, especially for men. Therefore, in terms of meaning the word "bagus" is translated into "good" does not have the same meaning because the word "good" is too general to defined as "handsome face." The strategy of translation used by Google Translate is literal translation because it translated literally from the source text into the target text without related to the situation and the context of the source text.

**Data 2:**

Source Text	Target Text
Untuk adilnya, putera laki-laki yang <b>bagus</b> itu akan dikawinkan dengan anak perempuan yang buruk rupa...	To be fair, the <b>handsome</b> son will be married to the ugly daughter...

In the source text, the word "bagus" has the meaning "baik sekali; elok." according to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* is translated into "handsome" by Google Translate and has the same meaning. This is because the word "bagus" is in the Javanese language which has meaning as "ganteng" based on *Kamus Indonesia Jawa* (2015, p.186) and the word "handsome" in the target text means "(of men) attractive" defined by *Oxford Learners Dictionaries Online*.

Contextually, the word "bagus" refers to a son which is explained in the source text and theoretically, Google Translate can translate the word "bagus" into "handsome" since the source text said explicitly as "...putera laki-laki yang bagus..." Thus, Google Translate can translate the cultural word while the context in the source text explains it explicitly and described well. Moreover, the strategy of translation used by Google Translate is cultural equivalent because the source text is translated based on the context of the source text and accurately conveyed the message in the target text.

**Data 3:**

Source Text	Target Text
Orang-orang Jawa juga banyak yang cantik-cantik dan <b>bagus-bagus</b> .	The Javanese are also many beautiful and <b>beautiful</b> people.

Contextually, the source text explained that the Javanese have beautiful and handsome faces for women and men in context appearances. In the source text, the word "bagus-bagus" is translated into "beautiful" in the target text. According to *Oxford Learners Dictionaries Online*, beautiful means "having beauty; giving pleasure to the senses or to the mind" and usually the word "beautiful" refers to a woman who is good-looking or attractive, yet in the context above, the word "bagus" refers to

men. Furthermore, the reason why Google Translate has translated the word “**bagus-bagus**” into “**beautiful**” is because, in the source text, it explained if the word “**bagus-bagus**” for people, so Google Translate is recognize that word for people then it translated into “**beautiful**.” Therefore, Google Translate can not translate the word “**bagus-bagus**” as “**handsome**” and repeated the word “**beautiful**” for the result of the translation.

However, Google Translate also recognizes the punctuation in the source text, the punctuation period (.) signified as the sentence is complete, and if in the source text there is no punctuation period (.) at the end of the sentence, the word “**bagus-bagus**” is translated into “**fine**” according to Google Translate. Thus, the punctuation is influenced the result of translation on Google Translate. Further, the strategy of translation that used in this data is literal translation, it caused the translation of this data is a bit rigid since the reader in the target will confuse when they look at the repetition of the word “**beautiful**” in the data and it can be referred only repetition, not the context of the message from the source text.

#### Data 4:

Source Text	Target Text
Maka dari itu orang-orang cina rupanya cantik-cantik dan <b>bagus-bagus</b> , sedang orang-orang Jawa tidak.	Therefore the Chinese people seem beautiful and <b>fine</b> , while the Javanese are not.

In this data, the word “**bagus-bagus**” also refers to men who have handsome faces in appearance context. The context is described of how attractive the Chinese than the Javanese men. However, the repetition in the source text often used since it explains plurality. The word “**bagus-bagus**” in the source text is translated into “**fine**.” According to *Kamus Inggris-Indonesia* (Echols & Shadily, 2015, p.302) **fine** means “sangat baik, bagus.” In accordance with this, Google Translate still translated the word “**bagus**” literally into “**fine**” instead of “**handsome**.” Also, Google Translate has not used the repetition while in the source text it has. The translation strategy used is literal translation because the Google Translate the word “**fine**” in the source text into “**bagus**” in the target text which has the same meaning.

## Discussion

In translating using *Google Translate*, based on the results of the data analysis above, *Google Translate* still uses literal translation aspects in translating folklore text, especially culturally charged texts. It found that the word “*bagus*” is translated into “good”; “handsome”; “beautiful”; and “fine.” *Google Translate* does not fully know about the situations and context of folklore texts which caused as a error of translation as proposed by previous studies. Then, from the example of the analysis results above, only one accurate translation of the word “*bagus*” using *Google Translate* was found, namely the word “*bagus*” which translated into the word “handsome.” This is caused in the line of the folklore text the author clearly describes the situational and contextual meaning of the word, so that *Google Translate* can easily recognize what is meant and translate according to the cultural equivalent in the target text. In addition, the use of punctuation in translating *Google Translate* affects the translation results.

## Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, it was found that there are 8 data on the word “*bagus*” in this study. The word “*bagus*” which originates from Indonesian, is translated into several meanings and meanings in English, but contextually, in the folklore “*Asal Mula Kata Babah*” the word “*bagus*” is Javanese. Therefore, the word “*bagus*” is a cultural word. By using *Google Translate*, it was found that only one piece of data was translated accurately according to the contextual meaning of the folktale, the rest were not translated accurately. The translation strategy mostly used in this study is literal translation.

Hopefully, this study can be useful for translation learners, translators, and future researchers in researching using *Google Translate*. This study is expected to be one of the references for further research, and the researcher hopes that future researchers can dig deeper into the translation of cultural terms using machine translation. There is also a suggestion that the current researcher can convey to take the topic of discussion about the comparison of *Google Translate* and other translation engines in

translating cultural words because there are many interesting aspects of cultural terms that need to be studied further and can use translation theories from other experts that are not used in this study.

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