

# Revision as Part of Translation Process: A Case Study of Mandarin-Indonesian Translation by Chinese Language Students at Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

T. Kasa Rullah Adha\*

Chinese Language Study Program, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

Julina

Chinese Language Study Program, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

Intan Erwani

Chinese Language Study Program, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

**Abstract**—The translation attempts to re-express messages from one language into another by prioritizing the equivalence of meaning, primarily determined by the translator's ability to understand the source text and the target text. Translators use revision to solve problems in the text to be translated. Revision is part of a translator's cognitive ability, which includes re-examining the translation results and looking for internal and external reading sources to get the right message or information in the source text. This study aims to explain the revisions made by the translator to the source text, namely Mandarin into Indonesian as the target text, and the reading sources they used in translating the text. This qualitative descriptive study employs a triangulation strategy: interviews, observations, and field notes with two students in the 7th semester of the Mandarin Language study program, Universitas Sumatera Utara, as participants. The findings show that student translators perform several revisions, such as Word substitution, Meaning Correction, Word addition, Grammar Correction, Deletion, and Spelling Correction. During the revision, they used online reading sources to find the terms used in the target text, such as Google Translate, KBBI, and Wikipedia. In translation, the revision of the source text aims to make the information in the target text easy for readers to understand.

**Index Terms**—revision, source text, target text, translation

## I. INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of transferring meaning from the source text (ST) into the target text (TT) by considering the equivalence or equivalent of words. One of the studies on translation that are currently developing is about the translation process (Mees et al., 2009; O'Brien, 2013; Shreve & Angelone, 2010). The translation process is a subsection of a descriptive translation study focusing on the translator's cognition (Toury, 1995). A translator has a very important role in the translation process, which is related to his creativity and knowledge in transferring messages or information from the source text to the target text (Hartono, 2017; Xianbin, 2005).

Translators use self-correction or revision to solve problems in the translated text. Revision or self-correction is part of a translator's cognitive ability, which includes checking and reviewing translation results by rereading, evaluating, correcting, and looking for internal and external reading sources to get the right message or information in the source text (Arthern, 1987; Breedveld, 2002; Hayes et al., 1987; Helene & Dam, 2016; Mossop, 2007; Robert, 2008). During the translation process, revision is related to pauses. Rosa et al. (2018) in their study observed four respondents, namely student translators and professional translators, to see the pauses in the translation process. The results of this study indicate that the pauses for student translators tend to be longer in the preparation phase and find terms from the source text into the target text, while professional translators tend to be longer in the post-compilation phase and they ensure whether the target text is following grammar and terminology of the target text. Antunović and Pavlović (2011) examine the translation process and the correlation between revisions of English and Swedish texts in 10 respondents. The study results indicate that revision relates to knowledge, pauses spent, and reading sources used in translation.

Pause is one of the cognitive indicators of a translator in the translation process and is a plan for finding a suitable alternative target text equivalent to explain the message contained in the source text (Alves, 2006; Alves & Vale, 2011; Jakobsen, 1998). Besides the pauses, what is interesting in the revision of the text is the use of reading tools and sources that are considered to assist in the production of translations (Uotila, 2017). The previous studies and observations that

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\* Corresponding Author. Email: [kasa@usu.ac.id](mailto:kasa@usu.ac.id)

have been carried out also show that most translators make revisions to the target text after using the translation tool. Therefore, the revision results are influenced by the translator's level of knowledge and insight.

Each translator has their way of editing their work to find reading material and produce translations (Antunović & Pavlović, 2011; Mossop, 2007; Uotila, 2017). Based on this, this study is intended to observe the process of revisions in translation. The purpose of this study is to explain the revisions made by the translator to the source text, namely Mandarin, into the target text, Indonesian language, and the reading sources they used in translating the text.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Researches on translation have been carried out variously around the globe. However, until now, the research is still being carried out because of the uniqueness of converting information from the source text into the target text in another language (Ferreira & Schwieter, 2017). Translation process research (TPR) is a branch of descriptive translation study that functions as a paradigm or experimental model of the translator's cognitive-behavioral methodology, where the translation process activities are related to keyboard activities, observations, and decision-making on translations carried out by translators (Jakobsen, 2006; Schubert, 2009). Translators involve cognitive processes in understanding the language of the text to be translated, and at the same time, the translator must produce texts in other languages and carry out the transfer process between the two languages (Dimitrova, 2010; Göpferich, 2008).

Apart from the cognitive point of view, metacognition or subconscious processes are also related to translation (Alves, 2015; Lin, 2019). Bruning et al. (1995) stated that metacognition is generally related to two dimensions of thinking, namely: (1) self-awareness of cognition, namely the awareness that a person has about his or her thinking; (2) self-regulation of cognition, namely the ability of a person to use his consciousness to regulate his thinking process. On the other hand, Woolfolk (1998) explains that metacognition refers to a way to increase awareness about the process of thinking and learning that is carried out. This awareness will be realized if a person can start thinking by planning, monitoring, and evaluating the results and cognitive activities. The translation process has a broad understanding (a linguistic operation) carried out by the translator to transfer the source text information into the target text (Silalahi, 2009).

There are three translation processes: analysis, transfer, and adjustment Nida and Taber in (Suryawinata & Haryanto, 2016). The first is the analysis stage. This stage involves studying and analyzing the source text's grammatical, sequence, and meaning. The next stage is diverting after understanding the information or messages contained in the source text, and the last is the adjustment stage related to changing the information or source text messages into the target text following the rules. However, in the translation process, another stage is evaluation and revision to re-match the translation results with the source text (Suryawinata & Haryanto, 2016). Overall, translators use their first knowledge in revising the source text information. According to Allman (2008), three things are needed when revising, one of which is their knowledge or experience in translating. Revision relates to translators changing the text and looking for internal and external reading sources to get the right solution in translating the text (Breedveld, 2002; Hayes et al., 1987).

## III. METHOD

This study used qualitative descriptive study that aims to examine, explore, and understand phenomena based on an existing fact (Creswell, 2009; Raco, 2010). The researcher observed the participants doing the translation process. Researchers use an investigator triangulation strategy involving interviews, observations, and field notes, to obtain accurate information or data. The researcher involved three assessors with the following qualifications: 1) mastery of the source language and target language, especially Mandarin and Indonesian, from the results of HSK level 6 with a score of 250 and *Uji Kompetensi Bahasa Indonesia (UKBI) (Indonesian Language Competency Test)* with a score of 578-640 in the "excellent" category. HSK is often known as TOEFL Chinese, a standardized Chinese language competence test for non-native speakers, students who wish to study in China, and Chinese people living abroad. The "excellence" category in UKBI means having adequate skills in communicating using the Indonesian language, both oral and written, and not having any problems communicating for professional purposes, both simple and complex; 2) translation competence and understanding of translation theory as assessed from the translator's certificate; and 3) understanding of financial information in the trade sector assessed from expert translators in the field of economics and working in companies related to trade.

After that, the assessor determined the application of source triangulation by searching for several texts and discussing them in forum groups or forum groups discussion. The data source is the text of the book *新丝路*, "New Silk Road Business Chinese," published by Peking University Press. The results of the forum group discussion using the text entitled "中国手机市场调查报告" (China mobile phone market research report). Two students from the Mandarin language study program at the University of North Sumatra participated in the translation process. They are native Indonesian speakers and have completed the HSK level 4 and UKBI tests. The researcher applied several criteria to participants:

1. Had never worked as a professional translator.

2. Had studied Mandarin-Indonesian translation theory on campus with a minimum score of B and a maximum of A.
3. Had studied business Mandarin on campus with a minimum score of B and a maximum of A.
4. Have passed the HSK level 4 test with a minimum score range of 180 and a maximum of 300.
5. Have passed the UKBI test with a minimum score of 482 to 577 with the predicate "intermediate" (Test participants have adequate proficiency in communicating using the Indonesian language, both oral and written. With these skills, the person concerned can communicate well for survival and social needs).

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher chose the 7th-semester students of the Mandarin language study program at the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, North Sumatra University, as the research object. The number of students is 59, but 2 students have met these criteria. Student A passed the HSK 4 with a score of 240, the UKBI test with a score of 530, student B with an HSK 4 score of 220, and the UKBI test with 486. The two students were asked to use a laptop with the translog program installed and a VLC (Video Lan Client) media player as a tool to record the activities of the translation process.

The results of the translog and VLC media player recordings showed that students A and B moved the source text into the google translate screen to find out the results of the translation of the text into Indonesian (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). Figure 1 is the result of the translog recording. Here the researcher found that there was a pause made by student A during the translation process. Jakobsen (1998) investigated the translation process that took place using the Translog tool and found that pauses were related to the cognitive process of a translator in producing a translated text by systematically arranging a series of words. In line with Krings (2001), the pause duration can be identified as verbalization in the translation process. Figures 1 and 2 are linear views of Translog. The linear view in the two images has different intervals (see the red circle in Figures 1 and 2). The pause results can be concluded as a student's cognitive process in the translation process to produce a target text. In Figures 3 and 4, the researcher found that students A and B visited and used the google translate site (translate.google.com) to produce the first draft as a reading source to find out information on the source text (ST). Google Translate is a machine translation used because it is practical and easy, but the translation results still need to be revised so that the meaning of the source text can be explained (see Fauziah, 2012; Lopez, 2008).



Figure 1. Linear View Translog Student A



Figure 2. Linear View Translog Student B

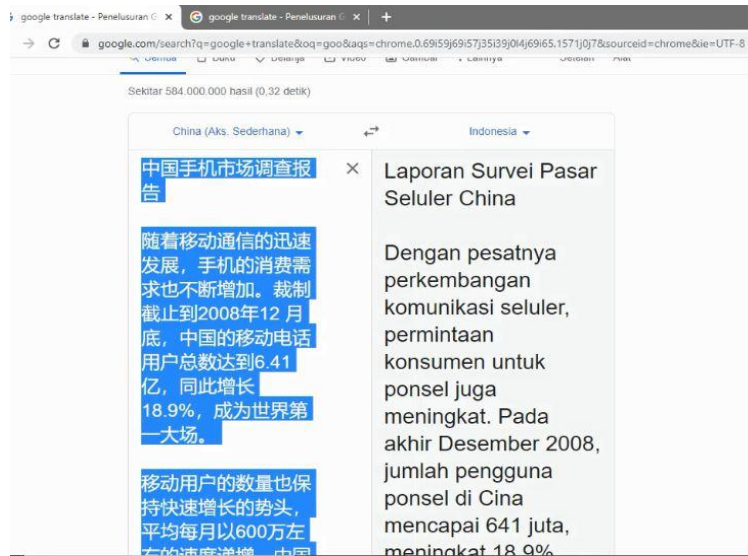


Figure 3. Use of Google Translate Initial Draft (Student A)

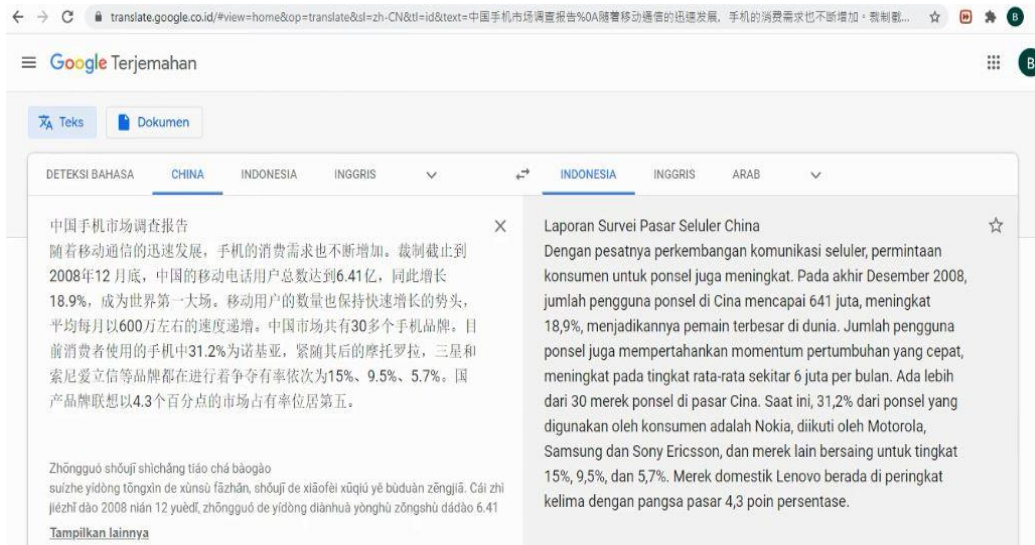


Figure 4. Use of Google Translate Initial Draft (Student B)

After getting the source text translation on google translate, student A revised the translation of the source text into Indonesian as follows (see Table 1).

TABLE 1  
RESULT OF REVISED TRANSLATION

Data	Source Text	First Draft	Final Draft	Self-correction
1	中国/手机/市场/调查/报告	Laporan Survei Pasar <b>Seluler</b> China	Laporan Survei Pasar <b>Telepon</b> <b>Genggam</b> Tiongkok	<b>Meaning correction</b>  <b>Word substitution</b>
2	随着移动通信的迅速发展，手机的消费需求也不断增加。	Dengan pesatnya perkembangan komunikasi seluler, permintaan konsumen untuk <b>ponsel</b> juga meningkat.	Seiring berkembang pesatnya komunikasi seluler, permintaan konsumen terhadap <b>telepon genggam</b> juga meningkat.	Grammar correction  <b>Word substitution</b>
3	截制截止到 2008 年 12 月底，中国的移动电话用户总数达到 6.41 亿，同比增长 18.9%，成为世界第一大场。	Pada akhir Desember 2008, jumlah pengguna <b>ponsel</b> di <b>Cina</b> mencapai 641 juta, meningkat 18,9%, menjadikannya <b>pemain</b> terbesar di dunia	Pada akhir Desember 2008, pengguna <b>telepon genggam</b> di <b>Tiongkok</b> mencapai 641 juta, meningkat 18,9%, menjadikannya sebagai <b>pengguna nomor satu</b> terbesar di dunia	<b>Word substitution</b>  <b>Meaning correction</b>  <b>Word addition</b>
4	移动用户的数量也保持快速增长的势头，平均每月以 600 万左右的速度递增	Jumlah pengguna <b>ponsel</b> juga mempertahankan momentum pertumbuhan yang cepat, meningkat <b>pada</b> tingkatan rata-rata sekitar 6 juta per bulan	Jumlah pengguna <b>telepon genggam</b> juga mempertahankan momentum pertumbuhan yang cepat, meningkat <b>dengan</b> tingkatan rata-rata sekitar 6 juta per bulan	<b>Word substitution</b>  <b>Meaning correction</b>
5	中国市场共有 30 多个手机品牌	Ada lebih dari 30 merek <b>ponsel</b> di pasar <b>Cina</b>	Pasar <b>Tiongkok</b> <b>memiliki total lebih</b> dari 30 merek telepon genggam	Grammar correction  <b>Word substitution</b>  <b>Word addition</b>
6	目前消费者使用的手机中 31.2% 为诺基亚，紧随其后的摩托罗拉，三星和索尼爱立信等品牌都在进行着争夺有率依次为 15%、9.5%、5.7%	Saat ini, 31,2% dari <b>ponsel</b> yang digunakan oleh konsumen adalah Nokia, diikuti oleh Motorola, Samsung, Sony Ericsson dan merek lain yang bersaing untuk tingkat 15%, 9,5%, 5,7%.	Saat ini, <b>sebanyak</b> 31,2% dari <b>telepon genggam</b> yang digunakan oleh konsumen adalah merek Nokia, diikuti oleh Motorola, Samsung, Sony Ericson serta merek lain dan sebagainya yang bersaing untuk tingkat sekitar 15%, 9,5%, 5,7%.	<b>Word addition</b>  <b>Word substitution</b>
7	国产品牌联想以 4.3 个百分点的市场占有率位居第五。	Merek <b>domestik</b> Lenovo berada diperingkat kelima dengan pangsa pasar 4.3 persentase.	Merek <b>dalam negeri</b> yaitu Lenovo berada diperingkat kelima dengan pangsa pasar sebesar 4.3 persentase.	<b>Word substitution</b>  <b>Word addition</b>

## Data 1

Source Text : 中国/手机/市场/调查/报告

Zhōngguó/ shǒujī /shìchǎng/ diào chá / bàogào  
China/ seluler/ pasar/ survei/ laporan

First Draft : *Laporan /Survei /Pasar /Seluler/ China*

Final Draft : *Laporan Survei Pasar Telepon Genggam Tiongkok*

Data 1 of the source text shows that student A performs a type of self-correction, namely correction of the meaning of the translation of the source text, namely.

手机 (shǒu jī), which means 'cellular' to 'mobile phone.' The word 'cellular' has two types of meaning; the first relates to the shape of the cell (related to biological terms), while the second understanding is a system that is contained in the telephone and can be used simultaneously by the user directly (see the online one Indonesian dictionary at <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/>). The term 手机 (shǒu jī), has the meaning of 'cellphone' or 'mobile phone', which means 'telepon genggam' or 'ponsel' in Indonesian.

In addition, student A uses word substitution in the translation of the word 中国 (zhōngguó), namely 'China', into the word 'Tiongkok'. In the first draft, the word 'China' still used the English spelling, so the word was changed to the Indonesian term 'Tiongkok'.

## Data 2

Source Text : 随着/移动/通信/的/迅速/发展/, 手机/的/消费/需求/也/不/断/增加。

Suízhe/ yídòng/ tōngxìn/ de/ xùnsù/ fāzhǎn/, shǒujī/ de/ xiāofèi /xūqiú/ yě /bù/duàn/ zēngjiā.

Dengan/ pesatnya/ perkembangan/ komunikasi/ (partikel de)/ cepat/ perkembangan/, seluler/ (partikel de)/ biaya/ permintaan/ juga/ tidak/ putus/ bertambah.

First Draft : *Dengan pesatnya/ perkembangan/ komunikasi/ seluler/, permintaan konsumen/ untuk/ ponsel/ juga/ meningkat.*

Final Draft : *Seiring berkembang pesatnya komunikasi seluler, permintaan konsumen terhadap telepon genggam juga meningkat.*

Data 2 shows student A using grammatical corrections to the first draft, namely 随着移动通信的迅速发展 (suí zhe yídòng tōngxin de xùnsù fāzhǎn) which is 'dengan pesatnya perkembangan komunikasi seluler' to 'seiring berkembang pesatnya komunikasi seluler'. Grammatical correction is used for the first draft translation because, in the first draft, the translation result is still in the form of a Mandarin grammatical structure, so structural changes are used to adjust to the structure of the target text, namely Indonesian. In translating a source text, a translator must understand the text as a whole, decipher the wording, and rewrite it into the structure of the target text, such as grammar, lexicon, and punctuation (see Angelelli, 2009; Bachman, 1990; Cao, 1996).

Word substitution is applied to the word 'untuk' after the phrase 'permintaan konsumen...' to be 'terhadap'. The substitution of these words does not change the meaning because the words 'untuk' and 'terhadap' have the same function as particles to indicate the object being discussed. In addition, substitution is also used for the word 'seluler' to become the word 'telepon genggam'. It is used because the word 手机 (shǒu jī) has the same meaning as 'ponsel' or 'telepon genggam'. If you look at it, there is a change from the word 'ponsel' to the phrase 'telepon genggam'. A shift in formal correspondence caused this change. According to Catford (1965), the shift was due to a different formal correspondence between TSu and TSa. Furthermore, when there are two languages to be translated from TSu to TSa, the formal correspondence from TSu already has a grammatical unit similar to TSa.

### Data 3

Source Text : 裁制/截止/到/2008 年/12 月/底, 中国/的/移动/电话/用户/总/数/达到/6.41/亿, 同此/增长/18.9%, 成为/世界/第/一/大/场。

Cái zhì/ jiézhǐ/ dào/ 2008 nián/ 12 yuè/dǐ/, zhōngguó/ de/ yídòng /diànhuà/ yònghù /zǒng/shù/ dá dào/ 6.41/ Yì/, tóng cǐ/ zēngzhǎng/ 18.9%, Chéngwéi/ shìjiè/ dì/ yī/ dà chǎng.

Pemotongan/ waktu/ tiba/ tahun 2008/ bulan desember/ akhir, china/ (partikel de)/ pesat/ telepon/ pengguna/ total/ jumlah/ sampai/ 6,41/ juta, bersama ini/ bertambah/ 18,9%, menjadikan/ dunia/ ke/ satu/ pasar terbesar

First Draft : Pada akhir /Desember/ 2008, jumlah pengguna ponsel di Cina mencapai 641 juta, meningkat 18,9%, menjadikannya pemain terbesar di dunia

Final Draft : Pada akhir Desember 2008, pengguna telepon genggam di Tiongkok mencapai 641 juta, meningkat 18,9%, menjadikannya sebagai pengguna nomor satu terbesar di dunia

Data 3 shows that student A uses word substitution for the word 'ponsel' to become 'telepon genggam'. In the source text, the phrase 移动电话 (Yídòng diànhuà) has the meaning of 'telepon genggam', which has the same meaning as 'ponsel'. So that the word change does not change the information from the source text. In addition, word substitution is used for the word 'Cina' to become 'Tiongkok'. In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, the word 'Cina' means a country in Asia. However, the word 'Cina' means discrimination, so in the final draft, the word 'Cina' was changed to 'Tiongkok' (see Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2014).

Correction of meaning is used for the word 'pemain' to be 'pengguna', and the word 'terbesar' is changed to 'nomor satu'. In the first draft, the word 'pemain', which was placed after the word 'menjadikannya...' was changed to 'pengguna'. The change in the term is because the word 'pemain' means 'orang yang bermain', so the word is changed to 'pengguna' to indicate 'orang yang menggunakan'. Other words used in the final draft are 'sebagai' and 'nomor satu'. The word 'sebagai' is a particle in Indonesian used to describe a change in something or become. The addition of 'nomor satu' is used because, in the source text, there is the word 第一 (dì yī) which is not translated by google translate.

Deletion is used for the first draft, namely the word 'jumlah', which comes before the phrase '... pengguna ponsel'. The deletion of the word does not affect the source text information because the text already describes the number of cellular phone users, namely 641 million. According to Farahzad (1992), the reduction or addition of words in the translation correction can be made as long as it does not reduce the message or information in the source text.

### Data 4

Source Text : 移动/用户/的/数量/也/保持/快速/增长/的/势头/, 平均/每/月/以/600/万/左右/的/速度/递增.

Yídòng/ yònghù/ de/ shùliàng/ yě/ bǎochí/ kuàisù/ zēngzhǎng/ de /shìtóu/, píngjūn/ měi/ yuè/ yǐ /600/ wàn/ zuǒyòu/ de/ sùdù /dìzēng

Pesat/ pengguna/ (partikel de)/ jumlah/ juga / mempertahankan/ pertumbuhan/ pertambahan/ (partikel de)/ momentum, rata- rata/ setiap/ bulan/ tingkatan/ 600/ sepuluh ribu/ sekitar/ (partikel de)/ level/ bertambah

First Draft : Jumlah pengguna ponsel juga mempertahankan momentum pertumbuhan yang cepat, meningkat pada tingkatan rata-rata sekitar 6 juta per bulan

Final Draft : Jumlah pengguna telepon genggam juga mempertahankan momentum pertumbuhan yang cepat, meningkat dengan tingkatan rata-rata sekitar 6 juta per bulan

Data 4 shows student A's two types of self-correction: word substitution and meaning correction. The word substitution is applied to the word 'ponsel' to become 'telepon genggam', while the meaning correction is applied to the word 'momentum' to become 'kecendrungan' and the word 'pada' to 'dengan'. The word 'ponsel' is an abbreviation of 'telepon seluler', which refers to a wireless communication device. The meaning is the same as 'telepon genggam', so the substitutions used do not affect the word's meaning.

Next, student A uses the meaning correction of the word 'pada' into the word 'dengan', which is placed after the word 'meningkat...' in the final draft. In the final draft, the word 'dengan' serves as a conjunction to explain a particular reason, while the word 'pada' indicates a position in the relation. However, the use of the word 'dengan' is not appropriate because the word change changes the information in the sentence.

#### Data 5

Source Text : 中国/市场/共/有/30/多/个/手机/品牌

Zhōngguó /shìchǎng /gòng/yǒu/ 30 duō/ gè/ shǒujī/ pǐnpái  
China/ pasar/ total/ memiliki/ lebih 30/ sebuah/ seluler/ merek

First Draft : Ada lebih dari 30 merek ponsel di pasar Cina

Final Draft : Pasar Tiongkok memiliki total lebih dari 30 merek telepon genggam

The application of self-correction is grammar correction, word substitution, meaning correction, and word addition. Grammatical correction is applied to the first draft of 'pasar Cina', which is placed at the end of the sentence to be at the beginning of the sentence in the final draft. The correction is used to adjust to the grammatical structure of the target text, namely Indonesian. Word substitution is used for the word 'ponsel', which is placed in front of '... di pasar Cina' to become 'telepon genggam' in the final draft. The substitution is used to explain the meaning of 'ponsel'. The meaning correction was used for the word 'Cina' to become the word 'Tiongkok' in the final draft. The change is because the word 'Tiongkok' has a positive meaning while the word 'Cina' has a discriminatory meaning. Currently, Indonesia uses the term 'Tiongkok' to denote China because the use of the term Chinese can lead to psychosocial discrimination in social relations (Sari et al., 2019).

Furthermore, the addition of the phrase 'memiliki total lebih...' is placed after the phrase 'Pasar Tiongkok' in the final draft. The addition was because there was a phrase in the source text, namely 共有 ... 多 (Gòngyǒu... Duō), which was not translated by google translate, so student A added the meaning of the phrase in the final draft.

#### Data 6

Source Text : 目前/消费者/使用/的/手机/中/31.2%/为/ 诺基亚/, 紧随其/后/的/摩托罗拉/, 三星/和/索尼爱立信/等/品牌/都/在/进行着/争夺/有/率依/次/为/15%/、 9.5%/、 5.7%.

Mùqián/ xiāofèi zhě/ shǐyòng/ de/ shǒujī/ zhōng/ 31.2%/ Wèi/ nuòjīyà/, jǐn/ suí qí/ hòu/ de/ mótuōluōlā/, sānxīng/ hé/ suǒní àilìxìn/ děng/ pǐnpái/ dōu/ zài/ jìnxíng zhe/ zhēngduó/ yǒu/ lǜ/ yī/cì/ wèi/ 15%,9.5%,5.7%

Saat ini/ konsumen/ menggunakan/ (partikel de)/ seluler/ pertengahan/ 31,2 %/ menjadi / nokia/ diikuti/ oleh/ (partikel de)/ Motorola/ Samsung/ Sony Ericsson/ dan lain- lain/ merek/ keseluruhan / di / progress/ bersaing/ memiliki/ persentasi / kali/ menjadi / 15%/、 9.5%/、 5.7%.

First Draft : Saat ini, 31,2% ponsel yang digunakan oleh konsumen adalah Nokia, diikuti oleh Motorola, Samsung, Sony Ericsson dan merek lain yang bersaing untuk tingkat 15%, 9,5%, 5,7%.

Final Draft : Saat ini, sebanyak 31,2% telepon genggam yang digunakan oleh konsumen adalah merek Nokia, diikuti oleh Motorola, Samsung, Sony Ericsson serta merek lain dan sebagainya yang bersaing untuk tingkat sekitar 15%, 9,5%, 5,7%.

Data 6 shows that student A applies self-correction, namely word addition and word substitution. The addition of the word 'sebanyak', which is placed before '31,2% dari....', The use of the word 'sebanyak' in Indonesian, explains the amount of the object being discussed. In the final draft, it can be seen that the word 'sebanyak' is followed by the

percentage of the number of objects discussed, namely 'telepon genggam'. The addition of the word 'merek' in the final draft is placed before the word '... Nokia'. The word 'merek' in Indonesian is usually followed by the name of a particular product as an identifier. The addition does not only occur at the word level. There is the addition of the phrase 'dan sebagainya,' which is placed after the phrase 'merek lain...' in the final draft. The use of the phrase 'dan sebagainya' describes similar objects, and it can be seen that the final draft describes several brands, such as Nokia, Motorola, Samsung, and Sony Ericsson, which are similar goods, namely mobile phones. Word substitution is used in the word 'ponsel' to 'telepon genggam' in the final draft. The word 'ponsel' is an abbreviation of 'telepon seluler', which has the same meaning as 'telepon genggam'.

Data 7

Source Text : 国产/品牌/联想/以/4.3/个/百分点/的/市场/占有/率/位居/第/五。  
 Guóchǎn/ pǐnpái/ liánxiǎng/ yǐ/ 4.3/ gè/ bǎifēn/diǎn /de /shìchǎng /zhànyǒu /lǜ /wèi jū /dì wǔ.

Domestik/ merek / Lenovo/ sebagai/ 4.3 / buah/ persen/ (partikel de)/ menguasai/ persentase/ diposisi/ ke/ lima

First Draft : Merek domestik Lenovo berada diperingkat kelima dengan pangsa pasar 4,3 persentase.

Final Draft : Merek dalam negeri yaitu Lenovo berada diperingkat kelima dengan pangsa pasar sebesar 4.3 persentase.

Data 7 shows that student A uses word substitution, namely the word 'domestik', which is placed after the word 'Merek...' into the phrase 'dalam negeri'. The word 'domestik', according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, has the same meaning as 'dalam negeri'. In translation, unit shifts can occur from words into phrases, phrases into words, or clauses (Catford, 1965, p. 79). Self-correction is the addition of the word used by student A to the word 'yaitu' placed before the word '... Lenovo' in the final draft. The function of the word 'yaitu' in Indonesian as a conjunction is used to detail a sentence's description.

Next is a table of student B who has revised the results of the translation of the source text from google translate as follows (see Table 2).

TABLE 2  
 REVISED TRANSLATION DONE BY STUDENT B

Data	Source Text	First Draft	Final Draft	Self-correction
8	中国手机市场调查报告	Laporan Survei Pasar Seluler China	Laporan Survei Pasar Seluler Tiongkok	Word substitution
9	随着移动通信的迅速发展, 手机的消费需求也不断增加。	Dengan pesatnya perkembangan komunikasi seluler, permintaan konsumen untuk ponsel juga meningkat.	Seiring pesatnya perkembangan komunikasi seluler, permintaan konsumen untuk ponsel juga meningkat.	Meaning Correction
10	截至到 2008 年 12 月底, 中国的移动电话用户总数达到 6.41 亿, 同比增长 18.9%, 成为世界第一大场。	Pada akhir Desember 2008, jumlah pengguna ponsel di Cina mencapai 641 juta, meningkat 18,9%, menjadikannya pemain terbesar di dunia	Pada akhir Desember 2008, jumlah pengguna ponsel di Tiongkok mencapai 641 juta, meningkat 18,9%, menjadikannya pengguna terbesar di dunia	Word substitution Meaning Correction
11	移动用户的数量也保持快速增长的势头, 平均每月以 600 万左右的速度递增	Jumlah pengguna ponsel juga mempertahankan momentum pertumbuhan yang cepat, meningkat pada tingkatan rata-rata sekitar 6 juta per bulan	Jumlah pengguna ponsel juga mempertahankan momentum pertumbuhan yang sangat cepat, meningkat pada tingkatan rata-rata sekitar 6 juta per bulan	Word addition
12	中国市场共有 30 多个手机品牌	Ada lebih dari 30 merek ponsel di pasar Cina	Ada lebih dari 30 merek ponsel di pasar Tiongkok	Word substitution
13	目前消费者使用的手机中 31.2% 为诺基亚, 紧随其后的摩托罗拉, 三星和索尼爱立信等品牌都在进行着争夺率依次为 15%、9.5%、5.7%	Saat ini, 31,2% dari ponsel yang digunakan oleh konsumen adalah Nokia, diikuti oleh Motorola, Samsung, Sony Ericsson dan merek lain yang bersaing untuk tingkat 15%, 9,5%, 5,7%.	Saat ini, 31,2% dari ponsel yang digunakan adalah Nokia, diikuti oleh Motorola, Samsung, Sony Ericsson dan merek lain yang bersaing untuk tingkat 15%, 9,5%, 5,7%.	Deletion
14	国产品牌联想以 4.3 个百分点的市场占有率位居第五。	Merek domestik Lenovo menempati peringkat kelima dengan pangsa pasar 4,3 poin persentase.	Merek domestik Lenovo menempati peringkat kelima dengan pangsa pasar sebesar 4.3 poin presentase.	Spelling Correction

## Data 8

Source Text : 中国/手机/市场/调查/报告  
Zhōngguó/ shǒujī /shìchǎng/ diào chá / bàogào  
China/ seluler/ pasar/ survei/ laporan

First Draft : Laporan Survei Pasar Seluler China  
Final Draft : Laporan Survei Pasar Seluler Tiongkok

Student B in data 8 source texts made a self-correction, namely correcting the spelling of the word 'China' to 'Tiongkok' in the final draft. The spelling correction is used because the term 'China' is still in English, so the use of the word is not appropriate in the target language, namely Indonesian.

## Data 9

Source Text : 随着/移动/通信/的/迅速/发展/, 手机/的/消费/需求/也/不/断/增加。

Suízhe/ yídòng/ tōngxìn/ de/ xùnsù/ fāzhǎn/, shǒujī/ de/ xiāofèi/ xūqiú/ yě/ bù/ duàn/ zēngjiā.  
Dengan/ pesatnya/ perkembangan/ komunikasi/ (partikel de)/ cepat/ perkembangan/, seluler/ (partikel de)/ biaya/ permintaan/ juga/ tidak/ putus/ bertambah.

First Draft : Dengan pesatnya perkembangan komunikasi seluler, permintaan konsumen untuk ponsel juga meningkat.

Final Draft : Seiring pesatnya perkembangan komunikasi seluler, permintaan konsumen untuk ponsel juga meningkat.

In Data 9, the type of self-correction used by student B is the word substitution of the word 'dengan' into the word 'seiring' in the final draft. The word 随着 (suízhe) in 现代汉语词典第五本 (The fifth modern Chinese dictionary) has the meaning of 'dengan' which functions as a preposition to indicate the same time occurrence. The same is the case with Indonesian, the word 'seiring' also has a synonym for 'dengan', so the substitution does not change the meaning.

## Data 10

Source Text : 截至/到/2008 年/12 月/底, 中国/的/移动/电话/用户/总/数/达到/6.41/亿, 同此/增长/18.9%, 成为/世界/第/一/大场。

Cái zhì/ jiézhǐ/ dào/ 2008 nián/ 12 yuè/dǐ/, zhōngguó/ de/ yídòng /diànhuà/ yònghù /zǒng/shù/ dá dào/ 6.41/ Yì/, tóng cǐ/ zēngzhǎng/ 18.9%, Chéngwéi/ shìjiè/ dì/ yī/ dà chǎng.

Pemotongan/ waktu/ tiba/ tahun 2008/ bulan desember/ akhir, china/ (partikel de)/ pesat/ telepon/ pengguna/ total/ jumlah/ sampai/ 6,41/ juta, bersama ini/ bertambah/ 18,9%, menjadikan/ dunia/ ke/ satu/ pasar terbesar

First Draft : Pada akhir Desember 2008, jumlah pengguna ponsel di Cina mencapai 641 juta, meningkat 18,9%, menjadikannya pemain terbesar di dunia

Final Draft : Pada akhir Desember 2008, pengguna ponsel di Tiongkok mencapai 641 juta, meningkat 18,9%, menjadikannya pengguna terbesar di dunia

Student B uses the type of self-correction of deletion, word substitution, and meaning correction in the final draft. Deletion is used for the word 'jumlah' in the final draft. Deletion or addition of words in the translation process is not a problem as long as the removal or addition does not reduce the meaning in the source text (see Farahzad, 1992; Waddington, 2001). Word substitution was used for the word 'Cina' to become 'Tiongkok' in the final draft. The substitution was made because the word 'Cina' means discrimination, so presidential decree number 12/2014 explained the term 'Cina' to Tiongkok so as not to cause discrimination. In the final draft, a meaning correction was made to the word 'pemain' to 'pengguna', which was placed after the word 'to make it...'. The word 'player' means the person who plays, and 'user' means the person who uses it. In the source text, the word 用户 (yònghù) means the person who uses or the user. So that meaning correction is done to get the correct diction in the final draft.

## Data 11

Source Text : 移动/用户/的/数量/也/保持/快速/增长/的/势头/, 平均/每/月/以/600/万/左右/的/速度/递增。

Yídòng/ yònghù/ de/ shùliàng/ yě/ bǎochí/ kuàisù/ zēngzhǎng/ de /shítóu/, píngjūn/ měi/ yuè/ yǐ /600/ wàn/ zuǒyòu/ de/ sùdù /dìzēng

Pesat/ pengguna/ (partikel de)/ jumlah/ juga / mempertahankan/ pertumbuhan/ pertambahan/ (partikel de)/ momentum, rata- rata/ setiap/ bulan/ tingkatan/ 600/ sepuluh ribu/ sekitar/ (partikel de)/ level/ bertambah

First Draft : Jumlah pengguna ponsel juga mempertahankan momentum pertumbuhan yang cepat, meningkat pada tingkatan rata-rata sekitar 6 juta per bulan

Final Draft : Jumlah pengguna ponsel juga mempertahankan momentum pertumbuhan yang sangat cepat, meningkat pada tingkatan rata-rata sekitar 6 juta per bulan

Data 11 shows that student B uses the addition of the word 'sangat,' which is located after the phrase 'pertumbuhan yang...'. The addition is made to emphasize that the monthly mobile phone users increase is increasing very fast.

#### Data 12

Source Text : 中国/市场/共/有/30/多/个/手机/品牌  
Zhōngguó /shìchǎng /gòng/yǒu/ 30 duō/ gè/ shǒujī/ pǐnpái  
China/ pasar/ total/ memiliki/ lebih 30/ sebuah/ seluler/ merek

First Draft : Ada lebih dari 30 merek ponsel di pasar Cina

Final Draft : Ada lebih dari 30 merek ponsel di pasar Tiongkok

Student B uses self-correction, namely the language substitution of the word 'Cina' into 'Tiongkok', which is placed after the phrase 'di pasar.....'. Substitutions were made to avoid discrimination on the word 'Cina', so in the final draft, the term 'Tiongkok' was used to denote the geographical entity of a country in East Asia.

#### Data 13

Source Text : 目前/消费者/使用/的/手机/中/31.2%/为/ 诺基亚/, 紧随其/后/的/摩托罗拉/, 三星/和/索尼爱立信/等/品牌/都/在/进行着/争夺/有/率依次/为/15%/、 9.5%/、 5.7%.

Mùqián/ xiāofèi zhě/ shǐyòng/ de/ shǒujī/ zhōng/ 31.2%/Wèi/ nuòjīyà/, jǐn/ suí qí/ hòu/ de/ mótuōluōlā/, sānxīng/ hé/ suǒní àilìxìn/ děng/ pǐnpái/ dōu/ zài/ jìnxíng zhe/ zhēngduó/ yǒu/ lǜ/ yī/cì/ wèi/ 15%,9.5%,5.7%

Saat ini/ konsumen/ menggunakan/ (partikel de)/ seluler/ pertengahan/ 31,2 %/ menjadi / nokia/ diikuti/ oleh/ (partikel de)/ Motorola/ Samsung/ Sony Ericsson/ dan lain- lain/ merek/ keseluruhan / di / progress/ bersaing/ memiliki/ persentase / kali/ menjadi / 15%/、 9.5%/、 5.7%.

First Draft : Saat ini, 31,2% dari ponsel yang digunakan oleh konsumen adalah Nokia, diikuti oleh Motorola, Samsung, Sony Ericsson dan merek lain yang bersaing untuk tingkat 15%, 9,5%, 5,7%.

Final Draft : Saat ini, 31,2% dari ponsel yang digunakan adalah Nokia, diikuti oleh Motorola, Samsung, Sony Ericsson dan merek lain yang bersaing untuk tingkat 15%, 9,5%, 5,7%.

In data 13, student B uses self-correction of the phrase 'oleh konsumen', which is placed before the phrase '.... yang digunakan'. In the source text, there is the phrase 消费者 (xiāofèi zhě) which means consumer. The structure of the source text (ST) sentence is a passive sentence, with the subject being 'konsumen'. Thus, the deletion of the phrase 'oleh konsumen' can affect the information in the source text.

Source Text : 国产/品牌/联想/以/4.3/个/百分点/的/市场/占有/率/位居/第/五/。

Guóchǎn/ pǐnpái/ liánxiǎng/ yǐ/ 4.3 /gè/ bǎifēn/diǎn /de /shìchǎng /zhànyǒu /lǜ /wèi/ jū /dì wǔ.  
Domestik/ merek / Lenovo/ sebagai/ 4.3 / buah/ persen/ (partikel de)/ menguasai/ persentase/ diposisi/ ke/ lima

First Draft : Merek domestik Lenovo menempati peringkat kelima dengan pangsa pasar 4,3 poin persentase.

Final Draft : Merek domestik Lenovo menempati peringkat kelima dengan pangsa pasar sebesar 4.3 poin presentase.

In data 14, student B uses spelling correction on the word 'persentase' to 'presentase' after the word 'poin...'. However, student B's spelling correction affected the source text's information. In the source text, the word 百分 (bǎi

fēn) has the meaning of percentage, which shows a comparison to express a fraction of one hundred symbolized by %. The word 'presentase' has no meaning at all, so the researcher assumes that it is interference in the translation process.

### Online (Reading) Resources

In the translation process, translators need tools intending to revise the translation. Tools can be printed or online resources. Today, everyone can access information around the world through the internet. The internet has significantly changed life, communication, and studies so that everyone can quickly get the latest information and knowledge (Shao, 2020). The development of internet media can facilitate one's activities and is the most important thing, especially in the field of translation in search of developing information (see Byrne, 2007; Xiong et al., 2020). One part of the development of internet media is online resources. Online resources are data available online that can help find information, especially for a translator translating text (Akbari, 2018; Kourouni, 2012). Translators prefer online resources at this point. This is because technological developments towards online resources are faster to get the information they want, are practical, easily accessible, and save time (see Halim, 2019; Şahin & Dungan, 2014). The results of the VLC recording show that several online resources are used to revise the translation, as follows.

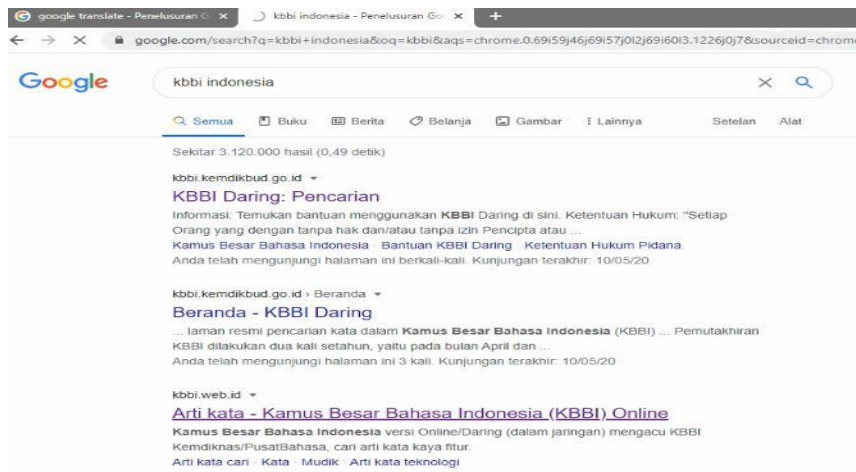


Figure 5. Use of Google Sites in Searching for Online Resources

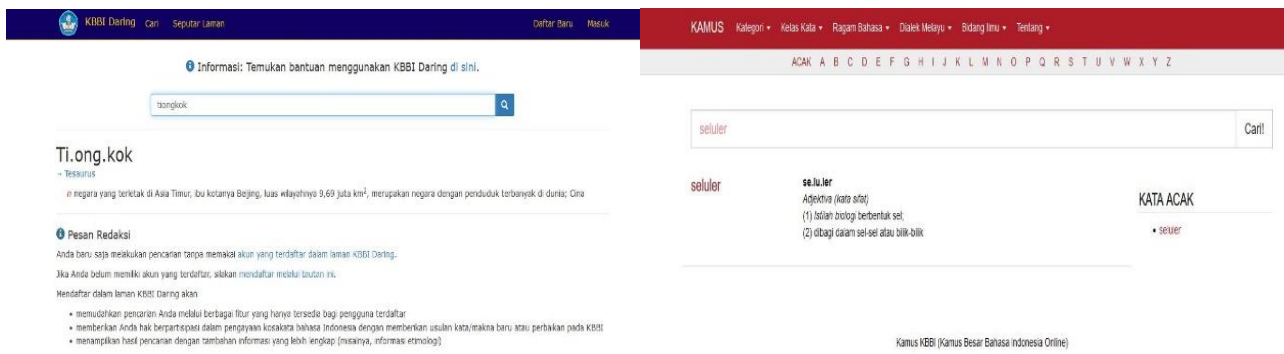


Figure 6. and Figure7. Using the KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) Online to Look Up Vocabulary

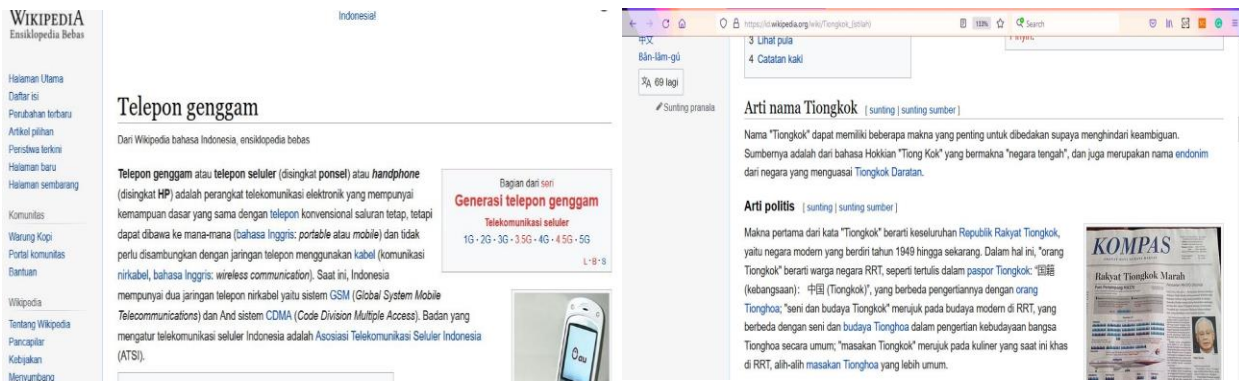


Figure 8. and Figure 9. Using Wikipedia to Look Up Terms

The recording results show that students A and B use several sites such as Google Translate, KBBI, and Wikipedia. Google Translate (see Figures 3 and 4) makes it very easy for translators who want to know or change source text information into the target text, especially the Chinese-Indonesian translation. However, the use of Google Translate is not a reference that the results of the translation are reasonable; there is even the use of terms or untranslations that are not following the source text information (Bozorgian & Azadmanesh, 2015). The results of the Google Translate translation show that there are terms that have changed from the translation of the source text, such as the words "selular", and "China". In addition, there are untranslated terms such as "第一" which means "nomor satu". The untranslation may affect the information in the source text. Students A and B use KBBI in changing terms in the results of the Google Translate translation such as the word "pemain" is changed to "pengguna", the word "China" becomes "Tiongkok", the word "dengan" becomes the word "seiring" and so on. The use of the KBBI is beneficial for students in changing the word because the KBBI service explains the meaning and the use of the word in a sentence. In addition, Google Translate and KBBI also use the Wikipedia site to search for specific terms such as "telepon genggam" and "Tiongkok". Wikipedia also helps them understand the meaning of the terms used in the target text.

## V. CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that student translators perform several types of revisions to the source text, such as Word substitution, Meaning Correction, Word addition, Grammar Correction, Deletion, and Spelling Correction. During their revision, a pause is indicated by a translator's cognitive process in changing the target text information. The revisions they made to the translation of the source text were aimed at making the information in the target text easier to understand. During the revision, they also used online reading sources to find the terms used in the target text, such as google translate, KBBI, and Wikipedia.

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**T. Kasa Rullah Adha** is a lecturer of Chinese Language Study Program, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia. He obtained his doctoral degree in linguistic from Universitas Sumatera Utara.

**Julina** is a lecturer of Chinese Language Study Program, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia.

**Intan Erwani** is a lecturer of Chinese Language Study Program, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia.