

TRANSLATION STRATEGIES AND METHODS USED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY

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Abstract: This research was based on translation problems due to the absence of equivalent words found during the translation process. Translators are required to translate the source language with the appropriate context into the target language. Therefore, researchers use translation strategies and methods to overcome these problems to produce the right equivalent. This study uses a qualitative method that focuses on applying translation strategies and methods. The data for this study was sourced from the official website and statistical books from the Department of Environment and Forestry, Central Java Province. The object of research is a collection of words or phrases that do not have a direct equivalent in the target language because they are non-equivalent and have limited expression in the target language. The results of this study indicate that the use of translation strategies and methods can support the translation process to be more effective and overcome translation problems. In the future, it is hoped that this finding will be able to contribute by increasing understanding for readers as well as providing references for translators on statistics and forestry topics.

Keywords: Indonesian English, method, strategies, translation.

INTRODUCTION

Language plays a big role in education, science, and technology because language can come from anywhere, especially books, texts, journals, and other media. The basic thing about the nature of language is that there is a fundamental principle, namely that language is a system formed by several components that have a fixed pattern and are governed by rules (Asipi et al., 2022). According to Devianty (2017), a word is a vowel or speech sound produced by human

speech that has meaning so that it forms waves and is accepted by humans. Language development today is not only for communication but also for technology and science. It plays a significant role because language is varied, universal, ethical, unique, and dynamic (Noermanzah, 2019). With translation, humans can understand all kinds of languages that have not been mastered before so that they can be understood.

People can get a variety of information so that they can easily understand the context of the information. By understanding the context, we can find the meaning behind the source language text (Destaria & Rini, 2019; Rosalina et al., 2023). Translating the language needs to consider several aspects that must be maintained, such as the idea or message of translation, accuracy, natural meaning, and clarity in the source language. This was stated by Puspita (2018). Therefore, as a translator, it is essential to translate the source language as closely as possible into the target language without losing the original meaning of the source language. In the translation process, the strategies and methods used to achieve the meaning of the message are commensurate or equivalent. Language translation encompasses not only verbal or lexical domains, but also the social and cultural domains of the language to be translated (Trisnawati & Bahri, 2017).

In a study, there are relevant problems, contradictions, and difficulties in knowledge, which the author discusses in this research. In this study, the problem to be addressed is translation. The translation is not just copying the source text into the target language without paying attention to the context of the reading (Williyan & Charisma, 2021). In the case of Indonesian translation as a source language, the language structure or grammar is different from the target language, namely English. Moreover, the topic of discussion that has been translated can also affect the translation results. It affects translation results because there are differences in the language to be transferred, and factors such as background, socio-cultural background, beliefs, and gender roles also have an effect (Darr & Kibbey, 2016).

This research focuses on translation in the future. Therefore, the problem found when conducting translation research is the problem of translation, that is, the incompatibilities found in the translation of Indonesian into English. Several researchers have previously faced translation problems, such as (Kusuma & Sajarwa, 2018) and (Trisnawati & Bahri, 2017), related to grammatical, news, social, and political issues. Then in the literary field (Putri & Wahyuningsih, 2021), (Wardoyo, 2015), (Rachmawati, 2013), the problem of translating idioms, expressions, and pragmatic terms. Non-equivalent translations in the translation set will be overcome using translation strategies and methods. In particular, this study aims to identify non-equivalents that exist during the translation process and classify translation strategies and methods to overcome these non-equivalents.

The basis of the research is made because there are translation objects, namely, statistical books and websites, that need to be examined. The decision was taken by considering how crucial the translation quality is produced by the translator if the translation problem is handled properly and professionally (Williyan & Charsima, 2021). The author also assumes that using the right strategies and methods can make it easier for readers to understand the context of reading and gain knowledge insight in the form of information that has been translated into the target language.

This study aims to benefit translators and readers who wish to know the terms of forest statistics in a foreign language. The research results aim to provide new information and

knowledge to English translators, especially Indonesian translators. It can also promote understanding for readers of translated topics in forestry and statistics. Moreover, the analysis presented in this study proves that using translation strategies and methods affects the quality of translation results. The information contained in this study will be helpful for future language research. Therefore, the results of this study provide the benefits of new knowledge. The research results can support and prove translation theories regarding problems in translation and solutions to overcome them by applying appropriate translation strategies and methods. The explanations described in this study can help with the literature studies so far and are supported by examples followed by answers. These research gaps are to translate documents and identify those in the forestry department that has never been done to introduce and explain terms that people may not be familiar with.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research selected and used by the author is qualitative research. According to (Semiawan, 2018), qualitative research is an approach or search to explore and understand a central phenomenon. In qualitative research, conceptualization, categorization, and description are developed based on events obtained when research activities occur. Therefore, the activities of data collection and data analysis cannot be separated from each other. Both take place simultaneously, and the process is cyclical and interactive, not linear (Rijali, 2019). So qualitative research does not focus on numbers or values in measuring variables but focuses on meaning, which puts the depth of the data forward (Septianingtias, 2015). This research focuses on strategies and translation methods to overcome the non-equivalent of translating Indonesian into English. Views, perceptions, and socio-cultural influences can influence this type of research in the future, so qualitative methods are suitable for this discussion. Using qualitative methods in research can produce a study of a phenomenon, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions that are more comprehensive for people individually and in groups.

In this research, data analysis is also needed, an effort to process data into information that can later be used in concluding so that the data can be understood and applied. The data analysis method is divided into two: *padan* and *agih* method. According to (Izar et al., 2019) *padan* method is a method whose determinants are outside. The method uses a determining tool in the form of fact and reality indicated by language as the reference. The *padan* method can be divided into several types based on the determining tool. In contrast, the *agih* method uses a determining tool for the part of the language concerned, which is the target object in the research itself. Another statement (Ibrahim, 2015) says that *agih* method is a language research method whose determining tool is a part of a related language.

The data analysis method used by the researcher is *Padan* method. This method focuses on translation strategies and methods of statistical books and websites. The data sources in this study are the official website and statistics book from the Department of Environment and Forestry of Central Java Province. The objects of this research are non-equivalent word or phrase that does not have a direct equivalent because it is generally in the form of words with cultural characteristics of the source language, namely Indonesian. Data collection was sourced from two translators of statistical books and the official website, whose data were in the form of questions about the translation process, what strategies and methods were applied when translating statistical books, and the official website of The Department of Environment and

Forestry of Central Java Province. Then the second one, the translated documents in the form of files in the source language (Indonesian) and the target language (English), which the translators have translated.

According to (Ratnasari et al., 2022) there are two ways to present the results of data analysis. Those are formal techniques and informal techniques. Formal methods tend to use a lot of symbols as data to explain their research, and the results of data analysis by using rules or patterns in a language such as formulas, charts, diagrams, tables, and figures. The informal method presents the results of data analysis using complete, clear, and detailed descriptions of words. Using words here means explaining the research results with the science of terms and their use to produce a clear and detailed context so that there are no misunderstandings. The method of presenting data that the author applies is the informal method, to explain the context of the translation by words or sentences in detail so that the reader can understand the context of the sentence.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The followings are the results and discussion of the analysis on translating Indonesian into English on the website and in a statistical book by the Department of Environment and Forestry of Central Java Province. The translator uses methods as well as strategies that have been applied by previous researchers in translating the source language into the target language. Translation methods and strategies use references from several journals related to translation.

Translation Strategy Used

A translation strategy is a conscious or unconscious verbal or non-verbal procedure used by translators to solve problems that arise when translating with certain objects in mind (Yastanti et al., 2020).

Common Words (Superordinate)

Translation using more common words is usually used when the source language does not have a specific word. The consequence of using this strategy is that the translation results tend to be oversimplified or lost in meaning (Kusuma & Sajarwa, 2018).

SL: *Informasi Kinerja Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah Provinsi Jawa Tengah 2021 - Nirwasita Tantra*

TL: Information on Environmental Management Performance in Central Java Province 2021 - **Green Leadership Award**

In this example, the sentence *Nirwasita Tantra* has no equivalent in English, so the author uses a common word as an equivalent in the English translation. The sentence of *Nirwasita Tantra* is a form of appreciation given by the government to officials or regional leaders, both executive and legislative, based on achieving success in formulating and implementing green economy policies. Therefore, the use of the Green Leadership Award is more general because the concept of meaning is broader and can be understood in the target language.

SL: *Plt. Kepala Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan*
TL: **Caretaker** Head of Department of Environment and Forestry

Plt. (Pelaksana Tugas) is an abbreviation of Tasks executor, Caretaker in state administration or Latin, it is called *Ad Interim*, is an official who occupies an appointed position and is mandated to carry out state duties. To get an understanding of the context of the translation, the word *Plt* will be translated using a more general term, namely acting official, which is entirely commensurate with the word *Plt*. by having the meaning of an official government official.

SL: *Tingkat Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) atau Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTS)*
TL: **Junior High School** or **Islamic Junior High School** Level

Madrasah Tsanawiyah has the equivalent meaning to Junior High School, but the results of the equivalent English translation are less specific. *Madrasah Tsanawiyah* is a formal education unit that provides general education equivalent to Junior High School with Islamic religious principles consisting of three levels at the basic education level as a continuation of Elementary School. Therefore, Islamic Junior High School is considered quite common to translate a phrase such as *Madrasah Tsanawiyah*.

Translating Using Loan Words and Followed by Explanation

The loanword strategy is to permanently adopt words from a source language and put them in another language without translation to be followed by an explanation (Arifin & Saifudin, 2015). With this strategy, the translator transfers and adopts the cultural terms in the source language (Junining, 2016).

SL: *ADIPURA untuk Kategori Kota Sedang*
TL: **ADIPURA, the cleanest city award** for the Medium City Category

ADIPURA is an award given by the government with the title of a city in Indonesia that has succeeded in managing cleanliness and managing the city environment. The word *ADIPURA* is still written by borrowing the word then, followed by a brief description of what *ADIPURA* is.

SL: *Kalpataru (Nominasi Perintis)*
TL: **Kalpataru, an appreciation for individuals/groups who are actively involved in environmental conservation** (Pioneer Nominee)

Kalpataru is an appreciation to individuals/groups who are actively involved in environmental conservation. The word *Kalpataru* is borrowed and followed by information about what *Kalpataru* is.

SL: *Data Penerima Penghargaan Sekolah Adiwiyata Tingkat Provinsi Jawa Tengah Tahun 2019*

TL: Data for **Adiwiyata Green School** Award Recipients in 2019

Adiwiyata is one of the State Ministry of the Environment's programs to encourage the creation of knowledge and awareness among school residents in environmental conservation. The use of *Adiwiyata* as a loanword followed by an explanatory sentence for Green School.

Imitation

This strategy is used to maintain the same form, especially for the names of places and people (Mahmud, 2020).

SL: *Membangun Jawa Tengah berbasis **Trisakti Bung Karno**, Berdaulat di Bidang Politik, Berdikari di Bidang Ekonomi, dan Berkepribadian di Bidang Kebudayaan;*

TL: Creating Central Java based on **Bung Karno's Trisakti**, Sovereign in Politics, Independent in Economics, and Personality in The Field of Culture;

The sentence *Trisakti Bung Karno* will still be interpreted the same in the target language because the word is the name of a person.

SL: *Pembangunan Kebun Raya **Baturraden** berawal dari gagasan Ibu **Megawati Soekarno Putri** pada acara Penutupan Jambore Nasional Tahun 2001 di **Baturraden**.*

TL: The construction of the **Baturraden** Botanical Gardens originated from the idea of **Megawati Soekarno Putri** at the 2001 National Jamboree Closing event in **Baturraden**.

The imitation method of translation aims to maintain the same form of words or phrases from the source language to the target language (Mahmud, 2020). In the example sentences above, such *Kebun Raya Baturraden* is translated into Baturraden Botanical Gardens. *Penutupan Jambore Nasional Tahun 2001 di Baturraden* became the 2001 National Jamboree Closing event in Baturraden because *Baturraden* is a place name and *Megawati Soekarno Putri* is a person's name. Therefore it is maintained in the target language.

SL: *Jenis-jenis flora hutan alam pegunungan yang dapat dijumpai di kawasan TAHURA (Taman Hutan Raya) **Mangkunagoro I** antara lain **pasang**, cemara gunung, aren, **walik putih**, **cale**, **codo**, **ndok-ndokan**, **wesen** dll*

TL: The types of natural mountain forest flora that can be found in the **Mangkunagoro I** Grand Forest Park area include **pasang**, mountain pine, sugar palm, **walik putih**, **cale**, **codo**, **ndok-ndokan**, **wesen** etc.

Like the previous example, *Mangkunagoro I* will be translated to Mangkunagoro I because *Mangkunagoro I* is a place's name. At the same time, *pasang*, *walik putih*, *cale*, *codo*,

ndok-ndokan, and wesen are native Indonesian cultivated plants that don't have equivalent words in the target language.

SL: *Statistik Perum **Perhutani** Wilayah Jawa Tengah Tahun 2015-2019*

TL: Statistics of **Perhutani** Public Company in Central Java in 2015-2019

Perhutani will be translated to **Perhutani**, because it is a State-Owned Enterprise in the form of a Public Company which has the duty and authority to manage state forest resources on the islands of Java and Madura. **Perhutani's** strategic role is to support environmental sustainability, socio-cultural, and forestry community economic systems. The translation is the same because it is a company name.

SL: *Hutan produksi didirikan atas izin pengelolaan yang diberikan kepada Badan Usaha Milik Negara (**Perhutani dan Inhutani**) Perusahaan Swasta dan masyarakat.*

TL: Production forests are established with management permits granted to State-Owned Enterprises (**Perhutani and Inhutani**), private companies, and communities.

Perhutani and Inhutani are the names of the companies. As previously explained, *Perhutani* is a State-Owned Enterprise in the form of a public company. At the same time, *Inhutani* is an Indonesian Business Entity in the Forestry sector. The main business units cover businesses in the wood processing industry, natural forest management, and forest management plant.

Descriptive Strategy

This translation is used to interpret a term or expression in the source language to the target language by describing or explaining it into a sentence/phrase so that the text can be understood clearly (Amanda, 2015), for example:

SL: ***ProKlim** Tingkat Nasional*

TL: **PROKLIM, an action program to strengthen adaptation and mitigation of climate change at the local level (village area) to improve the understanding of climate change** at The National Level

PROKLIM is a climate village program, which is a national program managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to strengthen adaptation capacity to increase understanding of the impacts of climate change by adding explanations such as some of these examples make it easier to understand the translation in the target language.

Paraphrasing

SL: *Kami mengucapkan terima kasih dan penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang telah membantu dalam penyusunan Buku Statistik Tahun 2019 ini.*

TL: We express our gratitude and appreciation to all those who have assisted in the preparation of this 2019 statistic book.

Paraphrasing strategy by still translating the source language into the target language by using synonyms or words close to the original meaning, but the meaning of the translated word is the same (Supsiadji & Mirahayuni, 2021). For example, "We express our gratitude and appreciation" means the same as the source language "*Kami mengucapkan terima kasih dan penghargaan*".

The author not only uses a translation strategy in the translation process but also applies the theory of the translation method for translating websites and statistic books, so those incompatibilities in Indonesian and English translations can be overcome to produce quality translations. Several journals, such as those of (Laksono, 2014), (Rahmah, 2018), (Astiti & Suhendar, 2019), also apply translation methods in translating various selected topics. Here are the results of the discussion

Translation Method Used

Word-for-Word Translation

Word-for-word translation is a method of translating text from one language to another one word at a time in sequence with or without conveying the original text's meaning (Satriadi, 2014). Words from the source language can be translated out of context by diverting them as they contain cultural values. When using the word-for-word method, it is necessary to pay attention to the sentence structure in the source language to be translated so that it remains the same. Therefore, this method can be appropriately applied when translating scientific, technical, technological, or legal texts. This method is used to translate words as follows:

Table 1. Examples of Word-by-Word Translation on the Website

| | |
|----|-------------------------------------|
| SL | <i>Standar Operasional Prosedur</i> |
| TL | Standard Operation Procedures |
| SL | <i>Tugas dan Fungsi</i> |
| TL | Duty and Function |
| SL | <i>Peraturan dan Perundangan</i> |
| TL | Rules and Constitution |

Table 2. Example of Word-by-Word Translation in Statistics Books

| | |
|----|--|
| SL | <i>Zona tanaman koleksi, penelitian, pendidikan, dan rekreasi 54 %</i> |
| TL | Zone plant collection, research, education, and recreation 54% |
| SL | <i>Strukture Organisasi, Tugas, dan Fungsi</i> |

TL Structure Organization, Duties, and Function

SL *Suku, Marga, Jenis, Individu*

TL Family, Genus, Species, Specimen

Literal Translation

The literal translation is also known as linear translation. Literal translations usually take the meaning directly from the dictionary, so the translation sounds stilted in the target language (Amanda, 2015). This translation method is almost similar to a word-for-word translation. With this system, the translation process is carried out by first looking for grammatical constructions of the source language whose meaning and meaning are commensurate or close to the target language's meaning (Rahmah, 2018). Word for word is done to find the meaning of each word to be translated. Then, to get the right translation result, the wording is adjusted to the grammatical structure of the target language. In the translation process, the author uses this method to see the initial results of the translation and overcome them.

Table 3. Examples of Literal Translation on the Website

| | |
|----|---|
| SL | <i>Tidak Perlu Log in / Registrasi , Hanya Isi Buku Tamu, Anda Bisa Masuk dan Download Data</i> |
| TL | No need to log in / register. Just fill in the guest book. You Can log in and Download the Data |
| SL | <i>Kepala Bidang Penataan Pengkajian Dampak dan Pengembangan Kapasitas Lingkungan Hidup</i> |
| TL | Head of Environmental Impact Assessment and Capacity Development Division |

Table 4. Examples of Literal Translation in Statistics Books

| | |
|----|--|
| SL | <i>Daftar Penangkaran Kijang (Muntiacus Muntjak) di Provinsi Jawa Tengah</i> |
| TL | List of gazelles (Muntiacus Muntjak) Captivity in Central Java Province |
| SL | <i>Pencemaran air limbah kolam ikan milik petani ikan</i> |
| TL | Pollution of fish pond wastewater belonging to fish farmers |

Semantic Translation

The semantic translation method is a translation method whose orientation is based on the source language. The translation process is carried out through knowledge of the source language's basic patterns, including units of words, clauses, collocations, and contexts that can adjust meaning to the culture of the source language. In general, the semantic translation method

considers the maturity of the author's language in the source language text and follows the author's individual and personal process (Fitriah & Hidayatullah, 2020).

Table 5. Examples of Semantic Translation on the Website

| | |
|----|--|
| SL | <i>Perumusan kebijakan di Bidang Penataan, Pengkajian Dampak dan Pengembangan Kapasitas Lingkungan Hidup, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah Bahan Berbahaya Beracun, Pengendalian Pencemaran dan Kerusakan Lingkungan Hidup</i> |
| TL | Policy formulation in the planning sector, Environmental Impact Assessment and Capacity Building, Waste Management, Toxic Hazardous Waste, Control of Environmental Pollution and Forest Damage |
| SL | <i>Pelaksanaan kebijakan di Bidang Penataan dan Pemanfaatan Hutan, Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam, Penyuluhan, Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan Hidup dan Perlindungan Hutan</i> |
| TL | Implementation of policies in the Forest Management and Utilization, Watershed Management and Natural Resources Conservation, Counseling, Enforcement Law of Environmental and Forest Protection. |

Table 6. Examples of Semantic Translation in Statistics Books

| | |
|----|--|
| SL | <i>Mangkunagoro I telah dikembangkan koleksi tumbuhan yang bernilai spiritual antara lain liwung, adem ati, lotrok, gaharu, cendana dll</i> |
| TL | Mangkunagoro I Grand Forest Park area has developed a collection of plants of spiritual value, including <i>liwung, adem ati, lotrok</i> , agarwood, sandalwood, etc. |
| SL | <i>Selain flora Gunung Lawu, di kawasan TAHURA K.G.P.A.A. Mangkunagoro I juga terdapat jenis-jenis tanaman berkayu yang bukan asli Gunung Lawu antara lain pinus, kina, akasia decuren, damar dll.</i> |
| TL | In addition to the flora of Mount Lawu, the K.G.P.A.A. Mangkunagoro I Forest Park also has other types of woody plants that are not native to Mount Lawu, including pine, quinine, acacia decursion, resin, etc. |

Free Translation

The free translation method is a translation method that is free in the sense of being free to interpret the message or content of the text or sentence to be translated. It should be remembered that even though the translation process is free, it must not arbitrarily change, shorten, lengthen, or even omit the original sentence or word of the source language. This method still has to maintain the originality and purity of the text in the source language.

Table 7. Examples of Free Translation on the Website

| | |
|----|--|
| SL | <i>PPID Pembantu Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Provinsi Jawa Tengah</i> |
|----|--|

| | |
|----|---|
| TL | Information and Documentation Management Officer Assistant to the Department of Environment and Forestry of Central Java Province |
| SL | <i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Provinsi Jawa Tengah merupakan unsur pelaksana urusan pemerintahan bidang Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan yang menjadi kewenangan Daerah.</i> |
| TL | The Department of Environment and Forestry of Central Java Province is the implementing element of government affairs in the Environment and Forestry which is under the authority of the Region. |

Table 8. Examples of Free Translation in Statistics Books

| | |
|----|--|
| SL | <i>Puji syukur kami panjatkan ke hadirat Tuhan Yang Maha Esa atas limpahan rahmat dan karunia-Nya</i> |
| TL | Praise and gratitude we pray to the presence of the Almighty God for the abundance of His kindness and grace |
| SL | <i>Pada Tahun 2002 gagasan ini ditindaklanjuti oleh Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah dengan membentuk Tim Khusus untuk merintis pembangunan Kebun Raya Baturraden dan membuat studi kelayakan.</i> |
| TL | In 2002 this idea was followed up by the Central Java Provincial Government by forming a Special Team to pioneer the construction of the Baturraden Botanical Gardens and conduct a feasibility study. |

Communicative Translation

The linguist (Astiti & Suhendar, 2019) said that in communicative translation, the goal is to be accepted and understood by the reader by trying to translate the contextual meaning in the source language text by considering linguistic aspects and its content. The communicative translation aims for readers to quickly understand and accept the meaning of the context of the translation. This method means displaying the exact contextual meaning of the source language text in a way that the language content is easily accepted and understood by the readership (Dewantari, 2019).

Table 9. Examples of Communicative Translation on the Website

| | |
|----|---|
| SL | <i>Struktur PPID Pembantu</i> |
| TL | Structure of Information and Documentation Management Officer Assistant Secretary |
| SL | <i>e-penatausahaan aplikasi yang mengakomodir proses administrasi keuangan Provinsi Jawa Tengah</i> |
| TL | <i>e-penatausahaan</i> an application that accommodates the financial administration process of Central Java Province |

Table 10. Examples of Communicative Translation in Statistics Books

| | |
|----|---|
| SL | <i>Provinsi Jawa Tengah diapit oleh dua provinsi besar, yaitu Provinsi Jawa Barat dan Jawa Timur.</i> |
|----|---|

| | |
|----|--|
| TL | Central Java Province is located between two big provinces, namely West Java province and East Java province. |
| SL | <i>Sampai dengan saat ini pengelolaan dan pengembangan kawasan Kebun Raya Baturraden mencapai sekitar 27,40 % luas kawasan Kebun Raya Baturraden.</i> |
| TL | Until now, the management and development of the Baturraden Botanical Gardens area have reached around 27.40% of the total area of the Baturraden Botanical Gardens. |

Based on the findings of the study above, during the translation process, a translator must have the ability and knowledge of the target language to produce a translation that is as accurate as possible from the source language when converting it into the target language (Yastanti et al., 2020). One of the factors for creating a good translation is to use a translation strategy (Farkhan et al., 2020), (Amanda, 2015), and (Melliana et al., 2021) also use a translation strategy to analyze the translation results. The researchers used translation strategies to overcome the non-equivalence found during the translation process. The non-equivalence is closely related to the problem of un-translation that is generally found in the specific culture of the source language. The non-equivalence that the author means here is the absence of direct one-to-one equivalents available in the target language, a common problem when there are no matches covering levels such as cultural-specific concepts, words in the source language that have a complicated meaning, the target language does not have a superordinate, and the concepts in the source language cannot be lexicalized in the target language (Mahmud, 2020). According to (Mukhtoralievna, 2016) there is a vocabulary of a language from a country whose words have a specific national culture that reflects that certain words are only owned by a certain language, which is not owned by other nations and languages.

In this study, for example, the words *nirwasita tantra*, *adipura*, and *kalpataru* have no direct equivalent in the target language. Other examples include the names of endemic Indonesian plants (*Mangga Kasturi*, *Daun Payung*, *Bambu Manggong*, *Matoa*, *pasang*, *wesen*, *codo*, etc.) and animal species (*Komodo*, *Cenderawasih*, *Orangutan*, *Tarsius Kerdil*, and so on.) Translators cannot force or swallow literal meanings found in dictionary translations but also need to examine the real meaning in the context of the source language.

To get the translation results according to the rules, the researchers also used the translation method to translate the website and statistical books of the Department of Environment and Forestry of Central Java Province. According to (Wafa' & Tjahyadi, 2017) the translation method is the way the translation process is carried out for the translation. Translators usually determine the translation method before carrying out the translation process. The translation method is a way in which a translation process is adapted to the purpose of the translation itself (Rahmah, 2018). The purpose of the translation greatly affects the results of the translation of the text as a whole. Researchers apply translation methods to websites and statistical books: word-for-word translation; literal translation; semantic translation; free translation; and communicative translation. The application of translation methods to analyze and classify how a translation is commensurate with the source language text. The use of

translation methods can affect the translation results because they can compare the source and target languages (Rahmawati et al., 2016).

According to (Baker, 2017) there are eight translation strategies to overcome non-equivalent. One of these is (1) translation using more general or superordinate words. (2) translation using more neutral or less expressive words; this is also a semantic structure translation; (3) translation using cultural substitution. (4) translation using loan words or loan words followed by explanations. (5) translation by using paraphrasing with related words. (6) The following translation strategies both use paraphrasing using unrelated words. (7) An omitted translation. (8) Illustration-based translation. Another strategy was made by (Catford, 1965). Among these strategies, the researcher applies five translation strategies to translate the research object.

Translators use a common word (superordinate) strategy to overcome the non-equivalent terms government awards and positions. The strategy of translating using loan words followed by an explanation was applied to translate the term "forestry awards" given by the Indonesian government. The translator still uses the source language as a loan word and then briefly explains the target language. Imitation is a strategy that uses the original form of the source language without changing it. The imitation strategy translates the names of people, places, and endemic Indonesian plants. Translators use this strategy to translate an adaptation and mitigation program or activity at the hamlet, urban village, or village level. It requires a clear enough explanation to interpret the term; therefore, descriptive is more suitable for interpreting *Proklamasi*. Using synonyms or words that are similar to the context of the target language but do not change the context of the language being translated.

The theory of translational methods used by translators is based on (Newmark, 1988). Translators use word-for-word translation to translate short words or phrases into the target language with the same grammatical construction as the source language. Literal translation this method is used by translators as the first step in doing a translation. The difference lies in the grammatical construction of the source language, which is trying to be changed closer to the grammatical construction of the target language. In semantic translation, the translation focuses on the scope of forestry terms whose equivalents are adapted to the target language. In free and communicative translation, the translator strives in such a way as to produce contextual meaning appropriately so that the language aspect can be accepted and the target reader can directly understand the content. Both are used when translating greetings and prefaces that have a light language context without forestry and statistics terms.

In addition, this study aims to prove that the use of translation strategies and methods is effective in helping translators produce good translation results according to the rules. Even though the absence of equivalent words in the source language results in mistranslation for the translator and if the translator finds it difficult to fulfill the translation with socio-cultural elements in the source language, So, the most important thing to remember is to overcome mistranslation by providing clear and understandable descriptions in the target language for words or sentences that have no equivalent (Ngame Lubun, 2016).

CONCLUSION

This study proves that using translation strategies when translating statistical books and the official website of The department of environment and forestry helps overcome translation

problems during the translation process. Words or phrases that are not correctly translated because of problems such as lack of equivalent overcome by translation methods. Using the translation method during the translation process has proven to translate results more accurately because it is easier for translators to find equivalent words and phrases from the source language in the target language.

According to the results, the translation process is not only translating one language into a different language. If we examine it more intensely, it requires strategies and methods to overcome problems in translation due to incompatibility in the target language. The results show that the lack of equivalence is caused by different elements of culture, language structure, and grammar from the source language to the target language. In the translation process, the ability of a translator to understand the context of the language to be translated and supported by the application of the theory of translation strategies and methods will determine the quality of the resulting translation.

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