



# Analysis Translation Techniques of Cultural Term from Indonesian to Mandarin Case Study: Five Priority Destinations

Husnul Rieski Amelia<sup>1</sup>; Ichwan Suyudi<sup>2</sup>; Kezia Yansen Pasang<sup>3</sup>  
husnulrieski@gmail.com

<sup>1</sup>Sastra Tiongkok, Universitas Gunadarma, Depok, Jawa Barat

<sup>2</sup> Sastra Tiongkok, Universitas Gunadarma, Depok, Jawa Barat

<sup>3</sup> Sastra Tiongkok, Universitas Gunadarma, Depok, Jawa Barat

Received: 2023-10-31 Accepted: 2023-12-28

DOI: 10.24256/ideas.v11i2.4101

## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the types of cultural terms contained in the Wonderful Indonesia web article with case studies of five super priority destinations and to describe the translation techniques used in translating Indonesian cultural terms into Mandarin. The object of this research is an article containing five super-priority destinations in the Indonesian version and the Chinese equivalent from the Wonderful Indonesia website. The five priority destinations are Lake Toba, North Sumatra; Borobudur, Central Java; Mandalika-Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara; Labuan Bajo, East Nusa Tenggara; Likupang, North Sulawesi. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection techniques, namely the study of documentation. Words containing cultural terms were analyzed using Newmark's theory (1988) and translation techniques using the theory of Molina and Albir (2002). The results showed that there were five categories of cultural terms used, namely the category of ecology, material culture, socio-culture, social organization, politics, and administration, body language and habits. For the translation techniques used, 14 techniques were found, namely adaptation, amplification, pure borrowing, naturalized translation, kalke, compensation, description, established equivalence, equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, literal, modulation, particulation, reduction, and transposition

**Keywords:** *Chinese Language, Cultural Terms, Translation Techniques Super Priority Destinations*

## **Introduction**

Language is a system of signs or symbols used by human groups or societies as a means of communication (Sibrani in Nurcahyo, 2017). Besides being a tool for inter-community communication, language also serves as a 'bridge' for communicating with people from various countries and languages. Based on national language policies and regulations, languages can be divided into three categories: national language, regional languages, and foreign languages. According to Kartono and Retmono in Sutami (2012), foreign languages not only function as a means of communication with other nations but also contribute to accelerating the nation and country's development. One such foreign language in Indonesia is Mandarin, which plays a significant role.

The diversity of languages in the world with limited proficiency necessitates translation to facilitate communication between them. Translation is the process of converting a text from the source language to the target language (Catford, 1965). The process of language transfer (translation) requires techniques to be effective. According to Agustinus in Isaeni (2018), translators are also expected to have a strong command of terms in various fields, including cultural aspects, history, and customs. Therefore, analyzing the techniques of translating cultural terms becomes essential, as translation and cultural terms are inseparable.

Cultural terms refer to words or word combinations that express cultural aspects. According to Newmark (1988), cultural categories include 1) Ecology (flora, fauna, wind, land, hills, and tropical forests), 2) Material culture or artifacts (food, drinks, clothing, houses, cities, transportation, and objects), 3) Socio-cultural aspects (occupations and leisure activities), 4) Social, political, and administrative organizations (international terms, customs, political administration, historical terms, artistic terms, and religious terms), and 5) Body language and habits.

In Indonesia, cultural terms can be found in articles related to tourism in Indonesia, such as those on the website Wonder Wonderful Indonesia ([www.indonesia.travel](http://www.indonesia.travel)). This website not only serves as an informative platform for Indonesian culture but also promotes Indonesian tourism. Currently, tourism focused on five priority destinations is being actively promoted. These destinations are Lake Toba (North Sumatra), Borobudur (Central Java), Mandalika-Lombok (West Nusa Tenggara), Labuan Bajo (East Nusa Tenggara), and Likupang (North Sulawesi).

This research analyzes the translation techniques of cultural terms from Mandarin to Indonesian in articles about the five priority destinations on the Wonderful Indonesia

website. The study uses theories from Molina and Albir (2002) for translation techniques and Newmark (1988) for the classification of cultural terms.

The research questions are: 1) What types of cultural terms are present in the articles about the five priority destinations on the Wonderful Indonesia website in the Mandarin version? 2) What translation techniques are used to translate cultural terms from Indonesian to Mandarin? The purpose of this research is to describe the types of cultural terms and the translation techniques used when translating cultural terms from Indonesian to Mandarin.

Therefore, this study on the analysis of cultural term translation techniques with a case study on the five priority destinations is considered necessary. It not only supports the government's tourism program for these destinations but also helps identify the equivalent and translation techniques from Indonesian culture to the Mandarin language.

## Method

The research method used in this study is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. According to Sutopo (2006) as cited in Nababan and Djatmika (2018: p. 33), descriptive qualitative research presents findings with detailed, comprehensive, and in-depth descriptions of the process and how something occurs.

The data collection technique used in this study is documentary study. According to Sugiyono (2018: p. 240), this technique involves examining data from articles, documents, and archives. As per Hamidi (2004), documentary method refers to information obtained from important records from individuals, institutions, or organizations.

The focus of this qualitative descriptive research with a documentary study approach is on the words and phrases containing cultural terms on the website Wonderful Indonesia ([www.indonesia.travel](http://www.indonesia.travel)), managed by the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia. The research centers around articles related to the five priority destinations.

## Results

### *Cultural Terms*

The research findings are a compilation of data from nine analyzed articles that discuss the five priority destinations. The destinations are Lake Toba (North Sumatra), Borobudur (Central Java), Mandalika-Lombok (West Nusa Tenggara), Labuan Bajo (East Nusa Tenggara), and Likupang (North Sulawesi). Based on these five destinations, nine articles were identified with equivalents in both Indonesian and Mandarin.

The study of cultural terms utilized Newmark's theory (1988) as a basis to identify words or phrases suspected of containing cultural terms in both Indonesian and Mandarin. There are five categories of cultural terms, which were further divided into 20 types. However, in this research, only 18 types of cultural terms were found, as follows:

*Table 1. results of cultural terms*

Husnul Rieski Amelia<sup>1</sup>; Ichwan Suyudi<sup>2</sup>; Kezia Yansen Pasang<sup>3</sup>  
 Analysis Translation Techniques of Cultural Term from Indonesian to Mandarin Case  
 Study: Five Priority Destinations

Cultural terms	Type of Cultural Terms	Frequency	Percentage
Ecology	<i>Flora</i>	4	2,86%
	<i>Fauna</i>	7	5,00%
	<i>Plains</i>	7	5,00%
	<i>Hills</i>	7	5,00%
	<i>Topical rain forest)</i>	2	1,43%
Material Culture	Makanan ( <i>food</i> )	9	6,43%
	Pakaian ( <i>clothes</i> )	1	0,71%
	Rumah ( <i>houses</i> )	4	2,86%
	Kota ( <i>Towns</i> )	7	5,00%
	Transportasi ( <i>transport</i> )	17	12,14%
Social culture	Pekerjaan ( <i>work</i> )	8	5,71%
	Aktivitas ( <i>leisure</i> )	32	22,86%
Social, Political, and Administrative Organization	International Terms	2	1,43%
	Customs and Traditions	2	1,43%
	Political Administration	7	5,00%
	Historical Terms	1	0,71%
	Artistic Terms	20	14,29%
	Religious Terms	0	0%
	Body Language and Habits	0	0%
	Habits	3	2,14%
Total		140	100,0%

*Translation Techniques*

This study also analyzes translation techniques using Molina and Albir's theory (2002).

This theory is used as a basis to identify translation techniques for cultural terms from Indonesian to Mandarin. Based on the 18 translation techniques classified by Molina and Albir (2002), this research found that there are only 14 translation techniques used, which are as follows:

*Table 2. Results of Translation Techniques*

<b>Translation Techniques</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Adaptation	7	5,0%
Amplification	7	5,0%
Borrowing	10	7,1%
3.1 Pure Borrowing		
3.2 Naturalized Borrowing	20	14,3%
Calque	17	12,1%
Compensation	1	0,7%
Description	4	2,9%
Discursive Creation	-	0%
Common Collocations	39	27,9%
Generalization	5	3,6%
Linguistic Amplification	8	5,7%
Linguistic Compression	-	0%
Literal Translation	6	4,3%
Modulation	1	0,7%
Particularization	3	2,1%
Reduction	2	1,4%
Substitution	-	0%
Transposition	10	7,1%
Variation	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

## **Discussion**

### ***Cultural Terms***

#### 1. Ecology (Fauna)

*Table 3. Results of Cultural Terms Ecology (Fauna)*

Number Data	12
Cultural Terms	Ecology – Fauna
Article Titles	5 Aktivitas Ekowisata Seru di Sumatera Utara – 5 个原因告诉你为什么北苏门答腊是完美的生态旅游景

	点
	5 <i>Gè yuányīn gào sù nǐ wèishéme běi sūméndàlā shì wánměi de shēngtài lǚyóu jǐngdiǎn</i> )
Indonesian Language	... rumah bagi <b>orangutan</b> dan tempat di mana danau vulkanik terbesar di dunia berada.
Mandarin Language	世界上最大的火山湖和濒临灭绝猩猩的故乡, <i>Shìjiè shàng zuìdà de huǒshān hú hé bīnlín mièjué xīngxīng de gùxiāng,</i>

Orangutan is one of Indonesia's unique endemic species. This animal belongs to the category of large primates in Asia. The word "Orangutan" is found in the article "5 Exciting Ecotourism Activities in North Sumatra," and its equivalent article in Mandarin is: "5 个原因告诉你为什么北苏门答腊是完美的生态旅游景点 5 *Gè yuányīn gào sù nǐ wèishéme běi sūméndàlā shì wánměi de shēngtài lǚyóu jǐngdiǎn*". Therefore, the word "Orangutan" is translated into Mandarin as 猩猩 (*xīngxīng*).

According to the The Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI), Orang utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) is a large and robust ape species found only in the forests of Sumatra and Kalimantan. It has reddish-brown fur, no tail, and primarily feeds on fruits, leaves, and buds; commonly known as "mawas."

Based on the Indonesian-Mandarin and Mandarin-Indonesian dictionaries (2014), the term for the unique Indonesian animal "Orangutan" is translated into Mandarin as 猩猩 (*xīngxīng*).

Based on the Indonesian-Mandarin and Mandarin-Indonesian dictionaries (2014), the term for the unique Indonesian animal "Orangutan" is translated into Mandarin as 猩猩 (*xīngxīng*) is 哺乳动物, 比猴子大, 头尖, 吻部突出, 两臂长, 全身有赤褐色长毛, 没有臀疵。生活在苏门答腊和加里曼丹的森林中, 吃野果等 *Bǔrǔ dòngwù, bǐ hóuzi dà, tóu jiān, wěn bù túchū, liǎng bì zhǎng, quánshēn yǒu chìhésè cháng máo, méiyǒu tún cǐ. Shēnghuó zài sūméndàlā hé jiālǐ*. According to the Modern Chinese Dictionary (现代汉语词典 *Xiàndài Hànyǔ Cídiǎn*, 2016), the term 猩猩 (*xīngxīng*) refers to a type of mammal larger than monkeys, with a pointed head, a prominent snout, long arms, reddish-brown fur covering the entire body, and no blemishes on the buttocks. They live in the forests of Sumatra and

Kalimantan and feed on wild fruits, among other foods.

Based on the definitions from the Indonesian-Mandarin and Mandarin-Indonesian dictionaries (2014) and the Modern Chinese Dictionary (现代汉语词典 *Xiàndài Hànyǔ Cídiǎn*, 2016), the term 猩猩 (*xīngxīng*) for Orangutan can be categorized under the cultural term "Ecology" with the subcategory "Fauna."

## 2. Material Culture

Table 4. Results of Cultural Terms Material Culture

Number Data	11
Cultural Terms	Material Culture– Activity
Article Titles	5 Aktivitas Ekowisata Seru di Sumatera Utara - 5 个原因告诉你为什么北苏门答腊是完美的生态旅游景点 5 <i>Gè yuányīn gàosù nǐ wèishéme běi sūméndàlā shì wánměi de shēngtài lǚyóu jǐngdiǎn</i>
Indonesian Language	salah satu destinasi <b>ekowisata</b> yang ideal untuk memulai perjalanan ramah lingkungan
Mandarin Language	一个理想的 <b>生态旅游点</b> <i>Yīgè lǐxiǎng de shēngtài lǚyóu diǎn</i>

The term "ekowisata" was found in the Indonesian-language article titled "5 Exciting Ecotourism Activities in North Sumatra," and its equivalent in Mandarin is "5 个原因告诉你为什么北苏门答腊是完美的生态旅游景点 5 *Gè yuányīn gàosù nǐ wèishéme běi sūméndàlā shì wánměi de shēngtài lǚyóu jǐngdiǎn*". In its equivalent text, the term "Ekowisata" is translated to "生态旅游 *shēngtài lǚyóu*"

According to Fennell, as cited in Tanaya and Rudiarto (2014), ecotourism is a sustainable activity based on natural resources, with its main focus on experiencing and learning about the managed environment while minimizing impacts, being non-consumptive, and oriented towards local control, benefits, and scale. Meanwhile, according to the The Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI), Ecotourism is nature-based tourism that emphasizes environmental education and ensures that the environment is not harmed by

tourists or tourism activities; ecotourism. Both definitions are aligned since the purpose of ecotourism is also to experience nature-based tourism without causing harm to the natural environment.

Meanwhile, according to the Modern Chinese Dictionary 现代汉语词典 *Xiàndài hànyǔ cídiǎn* (2016: 1169), it is defined as 注重保护自然环境, 以有特色的生态环境为景观的旅游 (*Zhùzhòng bǎohù zìrán huánjìng, yǐ yǒu tè sè de shēngtài huánjìng wéi jǐngguān de lǚyóu*), which can be translated as emphasizing the protection of the natural environment, with distinctive ecological surroundings as the landscape of tourism. This can be defined as activities that prioritize or provide protection for the natural environment and embrace the characteristics of the environment.

Based on the definitions from the KBBI and the Modern Chinese Dictionary 现代汉语词典 *Xiàndài hànyǔ cídiǎn*, it can be concluded that the term "Ekowisata," translated as 生态旅游 (*shēngtài lǚyóu*) in Mandarin, can be categorized under the cultural term "Social-Cultural" with the subcategory "Activities."

### 3. Social, Political, and Administrative Organization

*Table 5. Results of Cultural Terms Social, Political, and Administrative Organization*

Number Data	126
Cultural Terms	Social, Political, and Administrative Organization – International terms
Article Titles	Labuan Bajo - 纳闽巴霍 <i>Nà mǐn bā huò</i>
Indonesian Language	Taman Nasional Komodo yang terdaftar sebagai Situs Warisan Dunia <b>UNESCO</b> pada tahun 1991 ini terdiri dari...
Mandarin Language	1991 年, 科莫多国家公园被 <b>联合国教科文组织</b> 定为世界遗址。。。 <i>1991 Nián, kē mò duō guójiā gōngyuán bèi liánhéguó jiàokē wén zǔzhī dìng wèi shìjiè yízhǐ</i>

The author discovered the cultural term "UNESCO." The term "UNESCO" was found in the Indonesian-language article titled "Labuan Bajo," and its equivalent in Mandarin is "纳闽



巴霍 *Nà mǐn bā huò*." In its equivalent text, the term "UNESCO" is translated to "联合国教科文组织 *liánhéguó jiàokē wén zǔzhī*."

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is an educational, scientific, and cultural organization under the auspices of the United Nations, established in 1945. The purpose of this organization's establishment is to support peace, security, and cooperation among countries through education, science, and culture.

Its Mandarin equivalent, "联合国教科文组织 *liánhéguó jiàokē wén zǔzhī*," can be understood from Baidu (百度) that UNESCO was founded on November 16, 1945, headquartered in Paris, France, and currently has 195 members. The organization aims to promote cooperation among nations through education, science, and culture. Therefore, the term "UNESCO" or "联合国教科文组织 *liánhéguó jiàokē wén zǔzhī*" can be categorized as an international term in the classification of cultural terms according to Newmark (1988).

#### 4. Body Language and Habits

*Table 6. Results of Cultural Terms Body Language and Habits*

Number Data	45
Cultural Terms	Material Culture – Habits
Article Titles	Danau Toba - 多巴湖 <i>Duō bā hú</i>
Indonesian Language	cara terbaik untuk menikmati pulau ini adalah dengan <b>berjalan kaki</b> dan menyusuri jalan-jalan utama desa yang sejuk dan asri.
Mandarin Language	则游览的最好方法是 <b>走路</b> , 休闲, 去主道闲逛。 <i>Zé yóulǎn de zuì hǎo fāngfǎ shì zǒulù, xiūxián, qù zhǔ dào xiánguàng.</i>

The author encountered the term "berjalan kaki," which refers to walking on foot and is a common habit during travel. The term "berjalan kaki" was found in the Indonesian-language article titled "Danau Toba," and its equivalent in the Mandarin-language article is "多巴湖 *Duō bā hú*."

According to the KBBI (2008), "berjalan kaki" is defined as walking by foot without using any vehicle. Based on the definitions from the KBBI (2008) and the Modern Chinese Dictionary 现代汉语词典 *Xiàndài hànyǔ cídiǎn* (2016), "berjalan kaki" is translated into 走路 *zǒulù*, which means "walking on the ground" or "leaving." It signifies people walking and departing. Walking, departing, and this activity or habit are carried out by many people. It is categorized under the term "Bahasa Tubuh dan Kebiasaan" (Body Language and Habits).

### Translation Techniques

Based on the 18 translation techniques classified by Molina and Albir (2002), this study found that there are only 14 translation techniques, and 4 examples will be explained, focusing on the most dominant translation technique.

#### 1. Common Collocations

*Table 7. Results of Translation Techniques Common Collocations*

Number Data	80
Article Titles	Mendaki Merapi, Si Gunung Berapi yang Megah di Jawa Tengah - 爬上爪哇中部巨大的默拉皮火山 <i>Pá shàng zhǎowā zhōngbù jùdà de mò lā pí huǒshān</i>
Indonesian Language	<b>persembahan (labuhan)</b> dibawa dari Keraton Yogya ke gunung Merapi.
Mandarin Language	<b>祭品 (labuhan)</b> 是从日惹的皇宫带到默拉皮火山... <i>Jì pǐn (labuhan) shì cóng rì rě de huánggōng dài dào mò lā pí huǒshān</i>
Translation Techniques	Common Collocations

The author encountered the term "Persembahan" in the article titled "Mendaki Merapi, Si Gunung Berapi yang Megah di Jawa Tengah" and its Mandarin equivalent in the article is "爬上爪哇中部巨大的默拉皮火山 *pá shàng zhǎowā zhōngbù jùdà de mò lā pí huǒshān*." The term "Bunker bawah tanah" in the source language is translated as "祭品 *Jì pǐn*."

According to the KBBI (2008), the term "persembahan" is defined as a gift or offering (to an honored person). In the Modern Chinese Dictionary 现代汉语词典 *Xiàndài hànyǔ cídiǎn* (2016), the term "祭品 *Jì pǐn*" is defined as an offering used during sacrifices or rituals. It can be interpreted as an offering used for sacrifice and healing.

Based on the definitions from the KBBI (2008) and the Modern Chinese Dictionary 现代汉语词典 *Xiàndài hànyǔ cídiǎn* (2016), the term "pemberian(labuhan)" is translated as "祭品 *Jì pǐn*" using the technique of common equivalence translation, as this term is commonly present in both the source and target language.

## 2. Naturalized Borrowing

*Table 8. Results of Translation Techniques Naturalized Borrowing*

Number Data	110
Article Titles	Pulau Lombok yang Menakjubkan - 美丽的龙目岛 <i>Měilì de lóng mù dǎo</i>
Indonesian Language	di Pantai Selong Belanak, atau jika menyukai pegunungan silahkan datang ke <b>Bukit Merese</b> .
Mandarin Language	Selong Belanak 海滩上提升您的冲浪技巧, 或者到 <b>梅雷兹山</b> (Merese Hill) 去欣赏一下美景吧。。。 <i>Selong Belanak hǎitān shàng tíshēng nín de chōnglàng jìqiǎo, huòzhě dào méi léi zī shān (Merese Hill) qù xīnshǎng yíxià měijǐng ba</i>
Translation Techniques	Naturalized Borrowing

The author encountered the term "Bukit Merese" in the article titled "Pulau Lombok yang Menakjubkan" and its Mandarin equivalent in the article is "美丽的龙目岛 *Měilì de lóng mù dǎo*." The term "Merese" in the source language is translated as "梅雷兹 *méi léi zī*."

Based on the translation technique used, the term "Merese" is translated into Mandarin as "梅雷兹 *méi léi zī*" using the technique of naturalized borrowing based on the theory of Molina and Albir (2002). The naturalized borrowing technique involves making the source language sound natural in the target language. In this case, the term "merese" is naturalized and transformed into "*méi léi zī*" in Mandarin.

### 3. Calque

Table 9. Results of Translation Techniques Calque

Number Data	104
Article Titles	Pulau Lombok yang Menakjubkan - 美丽的龙目岛 <i>Měilì de lóng mù dǎo</i>
Indonesian Language	Sobat Pesona temukan di sini, mulai dari bungalow yang unik, hingga <b>resor mewah</b> dengan pemandangan alam yang ciamik.
Mandarin Language	提供的住宿从独特的洋房到能俯瞰海岛迷人全景的 <b>豪华度假村</b> <b>村...</b> <i>Tígōng de zhùsù cóng dútè de yángfáng dào néng fǔkàn hǎidǎo mírén quánjǐng de háohuá dùjiàcūn</i>
Translation Techniques	Calque

The author encountered the term "resor mewah" in the article titled "Pulau Lombok yang Menakjubkan" and its Mandarin equivalent in the article is "美丽的龙目岛 *Měilì de lóng mù dǎo*." The term "resor mewah" in the source language is translated as "豪华度假村 *háohuá dùjiàcūn*" in Mandarin.

According to KBBI (2008), the term "resor" is defined as a small area. In the kamus 现代汉语词典 *Xiàndài hànyǔ cídiǎn* (2016), the term 豪华 *háohuá* is defined as (architecture, equipment, or decoration) grand, luxurious, very beautiful.

Based on the definitions from KBBI (2008) and kamus 现代汉语词典 *Xiàndài hànyǔ*

*cídiǎn* (2016), the term "resor mewah" is translated as "豪华度假村 *háohuá dùjiàcūn*" using the technique of calque, which involves a literal translation of the structural components of the phrase. The term "resor" is translated as 度假村 *dùjiàcūn* and the term "mewah" is translated as 豪华 *háohuá*, with "resor" being the modifying element and "mewah" being the modified element.

#### 4. Naturalized Borrowing

*Table 10. Results of Translation Techniques Naturalized Borrowing*

Number Data	47
Article Titles	Yogyakarta - 日惹 <i>Rì rě</i>
Indonesian Language	Kota terdekat yang dapat kamu kunjungi dari Yogyakarta adalah <b>Magelang</b> dan Solo
Mandarin Language	您可以访问附近的城市，即 <b>马格朗</b> 和梭罗。 <i>Nín kěyǐ fǎngwèn fùjìn de chéngshì, jí mǎ gé lǎng hé suō luō.</i>
Translation Techniques	Naturalized Borrowing

The author encountered the term "Magelang" in the article titled "Yogyakarta" and its Mandarin equivalent in the article is "日惹 *Rì rě*." The term "Magelang" in the source language is translated as "马格朗 *mǎ gé lǎng*" in Mandarin.

Based on the translation technique used, the term "Magelang" is translated into Mandarin as "马格朗 *mǎ gé lǎng*" using the technique of pure borrowing, as per Molina and Albir's theory (2002). The pure borrowing technique involves translating a term without altering its spelling from the source language.

This technique ensures that the term retains its original form in the target language, allowing readers familiar with the term to recognize it easily.

## Conclusion

Based on the analysis of cultural term translation techniques from Indonesian to Mandarin on the Wonderful Indonesia website, 140 data points containing cultural terms were found according to Newmark's theory (1988). These cultural terms are divided into 5 categories: Ecology, Material Culture, Social, Political, and Administrative Organization, Body Language, and Habits.

Regarding the translation techniques, 140 data points were identified, and 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) were considered. However, only 14 translation techniques were actually used by the translators, which are adaptation, amplification, pure borrowing, naturalized borrowing, compensation, description, common collocations, generalization, linguistic amplification, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, and transposition.

## References

- Astuti, I. P. (2019). *Perkembangan Cerita Seni Perang Tiongkok dari Bahasa Mandarin ke Bahasa Indonesia* (Skripsi, Universitas Negeri Semarang, 2019). Retrieved from [http://lib.unnes.ac.id/34859/1/2404415007\\_Optimized.pdf](http://lib.unnes.ac.id/34859/1/2404415007_Optimized.pdf)
- Baidu, 2021. Baidu (百度 Bǎidù). [Online] Retrieved from <https://www.baidu.com/>
- Catford, J. C. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation, An Essay in Applied Linguistics*. London: Oxford University Press
- Departemen Pendidikan Indonesia (2008). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Fadhila, A. (2015). *The Translation Procedures of Indonesian Cultural Words Used in the English Version of "Wonderful Indonesia" Tourism Website* (Skripsi, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, 2019). Retrieved from <http://repository.upi.edu/19575/>
- Girsang, E. D. (2017). *Terjemahan Istilah Budaya dalam Buku Cerita Anak Bilingual The 7 Habits of Happy Kids* (Doktoral tesis, Universitas Sumatera Utara, 2017). Retrieved from <http://repositori.usu.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/6587/137009028.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Hartono, R. (2017). *Pengantar Ilmu Menerjemah (Teori dan Praktek Penerjemahan)*. Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara
- Husnaini, H. (2018). The Effectiveness of Know-Want-Learn (KWL) Strategy in Teaching Reading Comprehension. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 6(2).
- Isnaeni, N., Rasyid, Y., & Emzir, E. (2018). Penerjemahan Istilah Budaya Bahasa Mandarin dalam Novel 边旅行边恋爱 Biān Lǚxíng Biān Liàn'Ài. *Jurnal Bahasa Lingua Scientia*, 10 (1), 35-60
- KBBI, 2021. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*. [Online] Retrieved from <https://kbbi.kemendikbud.go.id>
- Kementerian Pariwisata, 2021. *Kementerian Pariwisata Republik Indonesia*. [Online]

- Retrieved from <https://www.indonesia.travel/id/id/home>
- Kementerian Pariwisata, 2021. Kementerian Pariwisata Republik Indonesia. [Online]  
Retrieved from <https://www.indonesia.travel/cn/zh-cn/home>
- Masruddin, M., & Nasriandi, N. (2022). Lexical and Syntactical Errors Performed by Junior High School Student in Writing Descriptive Text. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 10(1), 1094-1100. doi:<https://doi.org/10.24256/ideas.v10i1.3024>
- Rahmawati, A. (2016). Analysis of Translation Techniques in Roth's Divergent (Skripsi, Universitas Negeri Semarang, 2016). Retrieved from <https://lib.unnes.ac.id/23008/1/2211411041.pdf>
- Silvia. 2014. Kamus medium Mandarin-Indonesia, Indonesia-Mandarin. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Sugiyono. (2018). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Sutami, H. (2012). Fungsi dan Kedudukan Bahasa Mandarin di Indonesia. *Paradigma, Jurnal Kajian Budaya*, 2(2), 212-239.
- Sabrila, R., & Apoko, T. (2022). The Effectiveness of Podcast on Listening Skill for Vocational School Students. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 10(2), 1177-1186. doi:<https://doi.org/10.24256/ideas.v10i2.2897>
- Utami, R. (2019). Teknik penerjemahan istilah budaya Tiongkok ke istilah Bahasa Indonesia oleh mahasiswa D3 Bahasa Mandarin Universitas Jenderal Soedirman (Doktoral tesis, Universitas Diponegoro, 2019). Retrieved from [http://eprints.undip.ac.id/81120/1/THESIS\\_RIZKI\\_UTAMI\\_13020216420026.pdf](http://eprints.undip.ac.id/81120/1/THESIS_RIZKI_UTAMI_13020216420026.pdf)
- Wuryantoro, A. (2019). Pengantar Penerjemahan. Yogyakarta: Deepublish
- Zhang, Hui. (2015). Method and Practice of Culture Translation. *China Academic Journal Electronik Publishing*, 217
- 中国社会科学院语言研究所词典编辑室编 Zhōng tóng shèhuì kēxuéyuàn yǔyán yánjiū suǒ cídiǎn biānjí shì biān (2016). 现代汉语词典第 7 版 Xiàndài hànyǔ cídiǎn dì 7 bǎn. Beijing: The Commercial Press.