Meaning Search of Agricultural Technology Terms Internet Based-Learning in Translation and Learning English

I Gusti Agung Istri Aryani1*, Made Detriasmita Sairentisna1, Ni Putu Evi Wahyu Citrawati2

1English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Udayana University, 80114, Indonesia
2Indonesian Department, Faculty of Humanities, Udayana University, 80114, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The current development of technology has been instantly changing the whole society with the easy access for searching information through the internet. Using media support is a consideration to increase activities of learning and adapting the development of this era. The English learning desire creativity for teaching the students as their target goal. This research aims to analyze the meaning of the terms related to science agricultural technology by implementing Internet Based-Learning for students in the Department of Food Technology, including their translation. It was conducted with mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative). by giving guidance to first-year semester on how they could use the WebCorp media to search articles. Then, students instructed to find the translation and understanding of the meaning in each of the terms. This search engine is a machine that compiles Bing or big data capacity and collected as corpus. The texts can be found in various types and sources on the internet. The discussion of problems in the study covers description of understanding the meaning search for terms related to agricultural technology, evaluating parameter of ability to search meaning through internet based-learning by using WebCorp media and strategies implementation to learn English, mainly meaning related to agricultural technology. It showed that there were 47 terms equivalence based on their English terms meaning and translation of Indonesian related to agricultural technology, meanwhile, 7 were found in equivalence for their meanings and text chosen. So, 87% of their results relevant to the agricultural technology but 13% were not connected with the specification of terms and meaning. The students understood how to use the media of searching and gave experience to them.

Keywords: Equivalence, Text, WebCorp

How to cite:
Introduction

The current speed of information access demands a change in the world of education. It gives positive effect to the education for adapting activities with internet. Human resources need to be formed into people who have the desire to learn such as learning a language. When learning a language such as English needs to be practiced at all times so that it can be fluently expressed, actively and passively. In addition, direct experience is the most important thing to shape the learner's ability from the knowledge he or she has gained from a teacher. Internet Based-Learning is an effort made by a teacher to direct learners to gain knowledge based on search results from internet sources. Gernsbscher (2015: 2-3) conveys that learning through the internet can sharpen critical thinking skills, optimize a person's cognitive processes and language comprehensively and change their learning behavior, improve the ability to memory or remember things, and improve writing ability. This statement explains that learning through the internet can have a positive impact on his life if it is used positively.

The speed of searching for information and its acquisition as desired unites the perception that the knowledge absorbed from a technology needs to be applied in order to be useful to its users.

The meaning of the term that exists in a particular field of science becomes a challenging thing to be studied. Its understanding will depend on who is studying and how to understand the term and the context of meaning. English terms including their translation require skills built by the learner. The priority of meaning becomes the most important thing in the placement of terms in a text related to a particular field of science such as agricultural technology. This is because the meaning of the term provides information for its readers about what it refers to and relates it to its placement in various types of texts. When studying English, scientific collaboration has a role to explore not only common words, phrases, or terms but also specific ones. The use of the internet certainly supports the search for a term meaning. Salinas (2007: 2) states that technology contributes to enhance the ability of learners acquiring a language by using memory in databases, translations, and the internet as a source of information. Technology also plays a role as a pedagogical media to obtain the ability of learner autonomy and assessment or learning to work collaboratively. It implies that the role of technology has become very strong in today's era of competition to develop the knowledge that a person has and improve his or her language and translation skills. Reigeluth et al. (2017: 110) also explains that the role of technology supports information when reading and writing something for educational purposes. It can be known based on the effectiveness of thinking, activities, cooperation and learning achievement for learners. Meanwhile, the role of teachers is still needed to know how effective is the use of technology to support the process of learning. They mention that machines would not function if there are no humans who control them. The teacher is still needed to guide, teach and direct the learner so that technology give benefits and work according to its goal.

The interesting thing of this research is that searching the meaning of Agricultural Technology terms through the internet with WebCorp media, including its translation. This media is a search engine that can be accessed freely through Google by users, language or linguistic researchers, dictionary experts, teachers, or related professions. The results of searching for a word or phrase are corpus. The students are expected to learn English and its translation by combining the use of media. Their activities are not only reading the text but also understanding the meaning contained in the language.

There are three assumptions raised in the research such as to analyze whether the terms and meaning connected to the text, how were the student's ability to search meaning through the internet using the WebCorp media and impact of strategies used for learning English from the meaning of agricultural technology terms. Gatto (2008: 129-143) explains that WebCorp stands for the Web as corpus. He said that this media can be categorized as Web corpora in big data obtained through web and quick access. Its abilities of constructing the corpora also available in varieties of languages such as BNC (British National Corpus). The mechanism of machine by choosing words or
phrases within the symbols <<searching word or phrase>> from URL and result of the web search. It indicates that the initial process from the URL, extraction of a new URL through a link, etc. Currently, it is a machine sketch substituting to a big compilation of web corpora and provided with concordance word counted from the occurrences. Olohan (2004: 184) underlines that this media has been made available through online by using a conventional search engine such as Google for retrieving instances usage of a lexical item. The results are presented as links to web pages with lexical items and the web page is followed when the user would like to see the context when it is being clicked and concordances. In other words, Olohan (2014: 18) states that there’s a merit in a scientific context. So, this media can be used as a new style of teaching and learning for English and Translation study.

The combination style of learning English for students is needed to reduce the monotonous way of teaching them. Their interest can be seen that they are typical of students who deal with technologies. In this case, it is part of the education responsibilities to take concern and action with the current development of study.

Materials and Methods

Data Source

The data source are words or phrases related to texts in the field of agricultural technology found through the internet through google link http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/. However, the meaning will be conducted by searching the terms from the tracking results on WebCorp Dictionary of Agriculture with its translation into Indonesian. The results were concluded by the students from the articles which have been read. It is an object study with big data comes from the activities used in the class of Food Technology Study Program, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Udayana University who took English courses year 2021/2022 in the Food Technology Study Program.

Data Collection

Data was collected from the results of words or phrases searching related to agricultural technology. These were carried out by the students who are learning English. Information on a word or phrase is obtained from the findings of article. It is limited for a month to give students time learning the system on how to use WebCorp, trace the meaning based on article findings, understand the work on activities. The data set was taken in the form of sampling or representation. The students were divided into 11 groups and the collection of sampling data taken from the sampling data.

Technique of analyzing data

The data were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively to obtain information regarding research and collected from data sources. Both of these methods are called as mixed methods (Creswell, 2009: 206-208). He states that the planning is arranged in procedures such as: timing for research whether through certain phases or merged simultaneously; weighting or the second priority of qualitative and quantitative research can be equal in weight or emphasized on something else because it depends on the researcher result of analysis; mixing can be text, images, and quantitative data; theorizing is combined between theories of a qualitative and quantitative nature.

The steps of research combined with the results of concordance and description for the analysis to provide clearer information, for example in a table was not only in the form of numbers but clarified by descriptions in the form of sentences. It was analyzed from the meaning of terms found in the articles, calculations based on the numbers and percentage of students’ ability to carry out their results of browsing activities with WebCorp. The students to understand and learn the stages of searching for words, phrases or terms using English and summaries of the meaning of terms using English instructed by the lecturer, including their translation into Indonesian. The formula of percentage as below.

\[ P = \frac{a \times c}{b} \]

\[ P = \text{percentage} \]

\[ a = \text{amount of data} \]

\[ b = \text{total data} \]

\[ c = \text{total percentage} \]
Quantitative data were observed and calculated based on the results of the percentage for the students' ability understanding the use of English word, phrase, or term searches from WebCorp and the degree of equivalences of terms and their translations. Meanwhile, the numbers of concordances shown and described only to know the use of terms through the media of WebCorp.

The equivalence of meaning and translation of terms using parameters from the aspects of accuracy, readability, and acceptability modified from Nababan et al. (2012: 50-51).

### Table 1 Rubric of Translation Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Equivalence</th>
<th>3 (High)</th>
<th>2 (Medium)</th>
<th>1 (Low)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Score of accuracy</td>
<td>Meaning of terms in SL is accurately translated in the TL and easily understood by the reader.</td>
<td>Meaning of terms understood by the reader but there are double meanings or missed meaning so it is distracting the messages from SL into TL.</td>
<td>Meaning of terms translated from SL into TL is hard to understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score of readability</td>
<td>Term in text is easily understood by the reader.</td>
<td>In general, the term is understood by the reader but there are some parts need to be read repeatedly.</td>
<td>The translation of the text is hard to understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score of acceptability</td>
<td>Equivalence result of translation, the term is commonly used by the reader.</td>
<td>In general, the result of translation is equivalence but there is a small problem of the term use in the sentence and grammar.</td>
<td>There is no equivalence in the meaning of the term.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students were divided into 11 groups and each of them searched 54 terms related to agricultural technology by using WebCorp. The eleven groups are required to find at least 4 terms or maximum 6 terms of English within their translation in Indonesian. They were analyzed based on the number of terms, their relationship with agricultural technology as well as the existing meaning of the term, and concordances for the occurrence of terms in the text.

### Result and Discussion

#### Meaning search in Learning and Translating Terms

Learning a language such as English is not only understanding how to read a certain word or phrase or sentence, able to listen, and write it down but meaning has also the important role in the process. Otherwise, it will be useless for the continuity of learning the language, including the translation study. Pym (2010: 6) conveys that equivalence in the SL and its translation in the TL does not mean both languages have to be exactly the same but should have equality of value of meaning for translation. This statement meant that in case there are mistakes of translating a word, phrase or term from SL into the TL so it is certainly affecting the meaning. It gives position that meaning has the priority in translating so the message is clearly accepted in the TL. Munday (2016: 78 cited in Pym 2007) mentions that there are two types of equivalence such as natural equivalence and directional equivalence. Both of them describes on how the rise of CAT (Computer-Assisted Translation), in which the natural equivalence focus identifying naturally for the occurring of terms or stretches of language in the SL and TL within translation glossaries and term bases; directional equivalence focus on analyzing and rendering the ST (Source Text) meaning in an equivalent form in the TT (Target Text) for translation memories to work on corpus with the availability of translated material. In this study, the WebCorp was used based on the stretches of English as the SL and Indonesian as TL considered from the list of terms.
required for searching in the natural equivalence with their meanings.

The meaning of Agricultural Technology terms requires students to have the ability to classify terms. It is conducted in order to analyze its relationship with the term in the similar background of knowledge. The word or phrase as the result of term considered to term which depend on the connection of text which is relevant to agricultural technology. Meanwhile, their meanings analyzed in the application of the term through the texts. The equivalence of their meanings gave impact to the term in question based on summary made by the groups. These are challenging for students who did not continually learn and use English for the whole semester, but only in one semester.

The student of Group A and B can interpret terms categorize in agricultural technology terms but some words or phrases were not appropriately chosen for the type of text. This certainly affects the summary of meaning made after they observed it from the content of the text. The equivalence of meaning for the terms found in English and their translation into Indonesian such as food storage (penyimpanan makanan) refers to a way of decreasing the variability of the food supply in the face of natural, inevitable variability and in Indonesian mentioned as penyimpanan bahan makanan bertujuan untuk mencegah bahan makanan agar tidak lekas rusak; xylanase enzyme (enzim xylanase) is any of a class of enzymes that degrade the linear polysaccharide xylan into xylose, thus breaking down hemicellulose, one of the major components of plant cell walls and in Indonesian written into Xylanase adalah enzim dari kelas hidrolase (EC 3.2.1.8) yang berperan dalam mendegradasi polisakarida linear β-1,4-xylan menjadi xylosa serta memecah hemiselulosa, yang merupakan salah satu komponen utama dari dinding sel tumbuhan; biomass (biomassa) is the term used to describe any fuel derived from plants. This includes crop residues, wood, crops and animal waste; blanching (blanching) is a process to scald foods in hot water, and the process consists of three stages - preheating, blanching and cooling. Blanching is usually considered a pre-heat treatment before drying, freezing, or canning. In Indonesian, it is mentioned into Biomassa adalah material biologis yang berasal dari suatu kehidupan, atau organisme yang masih hidup yang berstruktur karbon dan campuran kimiai bahan organik yang mengandung hidrogen, nitrogen, oksigen, dan sejumlah kecil dari atom – atom dan elemen-elemen lainnya; crispness (tingkat keren-yahan) is one of the most common food texture attributes. Crispiness refers to a hard food that emits a sound upon fracturing. In Indonesian written into renyah atau kerenyahan adalah salah satu atribut tekstur makanan yang paling umum. Mengacu pada makanan keras yang mengeluarkan suara saat patah; and texture (tekstur) is an important factor as a quality attribute of a food ingredient. Then, in Indonesian written into secara umum tekstur adalah atribut suatu zat yang dihasilkan dari kombinasi berbagai sifat fisik dan dirasa oleh indera peraba, penglihatan dan pendengaran.

However, there were 3 (three) terms which seemed to be inequivalence for the results of searching the articles as of nutrition (nutrisi), protein (protein), and fat content (kadar lemak) were not related to agricultural technology because content of text still general texts as well as the summaries of the meaning made by group B that concern on biology and health. The meaning of the term nutrients written as organic substances needed by organisms for the normal functioning of their systems body, maintenance of health and growth. Then, the term fat content summarized as we all need to eat a small amount of fat to have a healthy and balanced diet. It is actually not measuring the content of the fat to show the meaning but only for the function to have a balance diet with the amount of fat needed to be healthy. In Indonesian was written into nutrisi merupakan substansi organik yang dibutuhkan organisme sebagai fungsi normal dari sistem tubuh, pemeliharaan kesehatan serta pertumbuhan. Protein listed as large biomolecules made up of one or more long chains of amino acids. The text explaining the dietary protein intake for children. So, the whole of the 3 terms refer to the meaning for the necessities of human health. In Indonesian written into protein adalah kelompok biomolekul berukuran besar yang terbentuk dari satu rantai panjang asam amino atau lebih.

Group C and D have found 6 terms in words and 6 phrases written in English; however, 5
terms are Indonesian words. The meaning of microbial (mikroba) in English was written microbial is a wide-ranging aqueous solution derived in part from naturally occurring plant extracts. However, in the Indonesian mentioned that mikroba adalah organisme yang berukuran sangat kecil sehingga hanya dapat dilihat oleh mikroskop. Mikroba ada yang bersel tunggal (uniseluler) dan ada juga yang bersel banyak (multiseluler). Both languages stated that microbial is an organism and can vary in types of cells in SL text (English) refers to the plants and the content of meaning in the TL text refer to environment including the plants. The detail can be seen clearly in the Indonesian with uniseluler (unicellular) and multiseluler (multicellular). The term drying (pengerengan) is conceived as the removal of water into a hot airstream, but drying may encompass the removal of any volatile liquid into any heated gas. In the Indonesian was written into pengeringan adalah suatu cara untuk mengeluarkan atau menghilangkan sebagian besar air dari bahan dengan menggunakan energi panas. Penge- luan air dari bahan dilakukan sampai kadar air keseimbangan dengan lingkungan ter- tentu dimana jamur, enzim, mikroorganisme, dan serangga yang dapat merusak menjadi tidak aktif. In this case, the water removal happens until there is a balance of water content but mushroom, enzyme, microorganism, and insects could destroy the environment by consuming the moisture content of the plants. The term moisture content (kadar air) stated in English that moisture content can be thought of as the amount of water in a material or substance. In the Indonesian, kadar air adalah per- sentase kandungan air pada suatu bahan yang dapat dinyatakan berdasarkan berat basah (wet basis) atau berdasarkan berat kering (dry basis). It means percentage of the amount of water in a material or substance contains wet basis or dry basis. Then, the term coffee beans (biji kopi) come from the coffee plant, a bushlike plant which can get very tall (coffee farmers will usually keep them trimmed to around 5ft to keep them manageable). In Indonesian mentioned sebuah biji kopi berasal dari buah tanaman kopi, dan merupakan benih tanaman tersebut. So, the term are the seed of the coffee and commonly trimmed about 5 feet to make easier to reach them because the plant can grow tall and bushy. Actually, in the English it is explained in more details compared to the Indonesian but has the same meaning. The term organoleptic (organoleptic) is the experiment using organ senses to examine the taste and smell of a product such as food. In Indonesian, cara pengujian dengan menggunakan indera manusia sebagai alat utama untuk daya pen- erimaan terhadap produk. Simply, they have the same meaning concerning on the term. The acidity (keasaman) refers to the amount of hydro- gen ions contained in a substance of pH in the plant and soil. In Indonesian defines as kadar keasaman tanah mempengaruhi kemampuan suatu tanaman menyerap unsur nitrogen dalam tanah dengan kondisi terlalu asam atau pun basa. It is connected to agricultural technology because the text explained about the acidity in the soil for plants. Caffein (Kafein) is a mild taste and light for the drinkers, naturally occurring chemical compound found in plant constituents i.e. coffee, cocoa beans, tea leaves, guarana berries and kola nut. In Indonesian, senyawa alkaloid xantina berbentuk kristal be- rasa pahit yang bekerja sebagai obat perang- sang psikoaktif dan diuretik ringan. In Indone- sian, the term Arabica Coffee is written into kopi yang dihasilkan dari tanaman Coffea ar- bica. This means that it comes from the coffee beans of Arabica Coffee (kopi Arabika) or Coffea arabica plant, meanwhile, the English text clarified into the coffee which has a mild taste for coffee drinkers. It can be described to have a sweetness and light smell. Then, coffee roasting (penyangraian kopi) was stated as essentially heating coffee for a certain amount of time so the coffee can then be planted in the ground and brewed into a delicious cup of coffee. In Indonesian text mentioned as tahapan pembentukan aroma dan cita rasa khas kopi dengan perlakuan panas. So, both of their meaning found as heating process with a particular of time in order to produce specific smell and taste of the coffee to be served as a drink.

Group E and F have terms i.e. begomovirus in English and borrowed similar term in the translation of Indonesian and given the mean- ing as a widespread begomovirus in the territ- ory of monopartite begomovirus, Molecular...
characterization of a new species of Begomovirus and betasatellite causing leaf curl disease on a plant. It is the infection disease on plants namely chillies, tomato etc. This is mixed symptoms, namely the foliage on the lower plant is yellow while on the upper plant shows curling because of the presence of two species of white fly (Trialeurodes vaporariorum and Bemisia tabaci) in plants. The term fermentation (fermentasi) is a process used by cells to generate energy where a suitable substrate is metabolized to make ATP (Adenosine Trifosfat) by Substrate Level Phosphorylation (SLP). Fermentation pathways operate under anaerobic cell growth conditions when electron acceptors are unavailable to support cellular respiration (e.g., without O2, nitrate, nitrite, TMAO, or DMSO present). Fermentation energy yields are low and as a result, cells grow more slowly than when they respire. The process happened because of the the role of bacterial microorganisms, yeast or mold. Microorganisms that play a role in fermenting foodstuffs break down organic components in foodstuffs. The purpose of fermented food processing is to provide health benefits, especially in increasing the diversity of digestive microflora, improving nutritional value, and becoming a preservation method for food. Moreover, the term preservation (pengawetan) has the meaning as the process of treating and handling food in such a way as to slow down spoilage and prevent diseases present in food while maintaining its nutritional value, texture and taste. In Indonesian, pengawetan makanan dapat diartikan sebagai proses memperlakukan dan menangani makanan sedemikian rupa untuk menghentikan atau sangat memperlambat pembusukan dan mencegah penyatuk bawaa makanan dengan tetap mempertahankan nilai gizi, tekstur dan rasa. There were equivalence in terms and meaning for both languages as the process to keep food nutrition and reliable for consumption. Then, the term waste (limbah) in the text meaning is Agricultural waste and its existence will be abundant during harvest, especially in the cereal crop cultivated by farmers such as rice, corn and sorghum. The term horticulture (Holtikultur) derived from the Latin, hortus (tanaman kebun) and cultura or colere (blinday) which can be interpreted as the cultivation of garden crops. Horticulture is defined not only for cultivation in the garden but can be used in the types of cultivated plants. Infection (infeksi) is the attack and accumulation of pathogens on the body of living beings. Pathogens that cause infection are microorganisms, such as: viruses, prions, bacteria and fungi. Paracite such as worms and unicellular organisms can also cause infection attacks of parasitic agents. The attack of these pathogens and the toxins produced can cause disease in the host organism. The term milling season (musim giling) is a season in which sugarcane farmers harvest large amount of their sugarcane plantations. The term grinding machine (mesin penggilin) is a machine process working to feed the fixture in addition to using a turning tool. Several edges with a cutter are accommodated by a rotating cylindrical device. This process with the help of a rotary cutter which operation can be carried out in different directions in the form of one or more of the axes, pressure and speed of the cutting head. The operation of milling machines can be carried out in various metals can be large, small, heavy or light. In addition, Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) is a term of agricultural technology as a way to measure the performance of machine production. A specific term of machine downtime translated into waktu henti mesin which means the condition of the machine stopped and could not produce anything. It could potentially cause considerable losses in the manufacturing industry. Only 1 term did not match the results for the classification of terms in English and Indonesian, namely The effectiveness of the machines and keefektifan mesin done by group F. This is due to the terms are categorized as general terms and common readers could understand their meanings. There was a mistake of choosing the term even though the text related to agricultural technology, especially mechanical engineering.

Group G and H found 2 terms inequivalence to the field of agricultural technology from the 9 terms. Both terms, watermelon and fruit and their translation are semangka and buah although indirectly related to agricultural technology text but still too general. They commonly understood by people who do not have a
background knowledge of agricultural technology based on their meanings or even their shape, color and taste. Meanwhile, the other 7 terms have their relationship to agricultural technology. Those terms are specific terms analyzed from the context and meaning. The term food additive (aditif makanan) there is a relationship with food technology, especially substances or ingredients added to food and beverages where its function is to increase the quality of food in terms of taste, color, performance, and duration for keeping the food. The term oil extraction (ekstraksi minyak) also has a connection with agricultural technology analyzed as the type of essential oil which is the residual results of metabolic processes in plants formed due to the reaction between various chemical compounds and water. This method of making oil can be done by distillation (distillation), extraction with volatile solvents, extraction with cold fat (Enfleuration), and extraction with hot fat (maceration). The climacteric fruit (buah klimaterik) is a fruit that has a respiration speed before getting ripe so that the fruit is easily rotten. The respiration that occurs is the process of overhauling organic compounds by oxygen into carbon dioxide, hydrogen, and energy in the climacteric type of fruit. Moreover, the term food packaging (keemasan makanan) meaning is also related to agricultural technology, especially food technology. Both have similar meanings as wrapping media for food. The packaging protects food specifically by wrapping, boxing, putting it in a bottle or other media to prevent physical or other non-physical damage. Irrigation (irigasi) meaning as the water supply, division and flowing the water using certain systems, channels and buildings as a support for agricultural, rice field and fishery production. Then, the term conveyor (conveyor) is a simple equipment that can move from one place to another and used as a media of transporting certain goods for small to large capacities quickly and efficiently. There are several types of them, such as: roller conveyor, belt conveyor, and so on. The term harvest (panen) also has a connection with agricultural technology because it is a sign of the end of activities on land or farming and time to reap the results of rice fields or dryland farming.

Group I and J have 1 (one) inequivalence term if it is classified into agricultural technology, pineapple (nanas), because it’s a general term. It is already realized the meaning by the public from the shape of the fruit which is classified into famili Bromeliaceae. In contrary, the search of Indonesian meaning cannot be found in the Indonesian text or a zero (0) result of WebCorp. The term fermentation (fermentasi) is the process of decomposition of organic compounds to produce energy and the conversion of substrates into new products by microbes. This fermentation reaction is carried out by yeast and is used in food production, such as solid yeast which is utilized for fermentation of tape making. Fermentation produces energy obtained from the tape by converting sugar into alcohol. The term cassava flour (tepung ubi kayu) meaning as flour made from fresh cassava tubers through the process of stripping, washing, and then it can also be used to grease sweet potatoes that are thinly sliced into chips. This type of flour can be found in countries in parts of Africa, Southern Asia and South America. Then, starch (pati) is a carbohydrate extracted from agricultural raw materials that are abundant in thousands of daily foods and non-food applications. Carbohydrates are said to be the most important content in the human diet. Istilah sagukasbi processing (pembuatan sagukasbi) is a fixed fermentation method of local varieties of Tidore cassava that can be used to produce cassava flour and recommended as a raw material for the sagukasbi. The moisture content (kadar air) is the percentage of the water content of a material that can be expressed based on wet basis or dry basis. Wet weight of the water content has a theoretical maximum limit of 100%, while water content based on dry weight can be more than 100%. Water content is the amount of water contained in the material expressed in percentage and one of the very important characteristics in foodstuffs. The term fruit leather (kulit buah) is a thin sheet-shaped food product that has the consistency and taste of a type of fruit. The term subgrade (lapisan tanah dasar) i.e. is in the lowermost layer. The gelatin (gelatin) is a protein-derived compound obtained by extracting animal collagen and drying it. Then,
tunnel dryer (pengering terowongan) is a series of trays that move slowly through long tunnels.

Group K with the terms meaning of rice farming (petani padi) are the main actors in realizing the availability of rice and through rice farmers the needs of rice, including for the needs of raw materials for the food industry can be met properly. The term tractors (traktor) include heavy equipment and are known as vehicles that have a specific design for high traction purposes at low speeds. It can also be said to be a trailer towing tool or implementation used in the world of agriculture and construction. The term soil processing (pengolahan tanah) is a mechanical manipulation of the soil necessary to create a good state of the soil for plant growth. The purpose of tillage is to prepare seedbeds, places of cultivation, create root areas that both immerse plant debris and eradicate weeds. Tillage activities include the repair of channels and path. Moreover, the term farmers (petani) refer to someone who works in agriculture by doing soil management that aims to grow and maintain crops (such as rice, flowers, fruit, and others).

The whole meaning above considered to be the reflection of terms to their meaning and part of the translation.

Students’ Ability to Search for the Terms Meaning

The ability of students in the Agricultural Technology Study Program is indeed very good when they are in groups to search for terms and meanings. These students have a fairly high curiosity when they get new things in terms of learning English and translation, especially by using media. The two languages, namely English and Indonesian used to find out their understanding and train their ability to read and analyze the results obtained by rewriting what is meant in the text or article. The criteria assessed are in terms of accuracy, readability, and acceptability of the term and its meaning from the search results. The student’s ability of searching the meaning of terms can be seen in the following table and figure.

Table 2. Evaluation of Terms and Meaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Terms and Meanings</th>
<th>3 High</th>
<th>2 Medium</th>
<th>1 Low</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>A</td>
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<td>J</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above showed numbers of terms and their meanings from eleven group of students. Each of them has different number of searching the terms in the range between 4 up to 6 terms and summarize their meanings after reading the texts or articles. Furthermore, the evaluation listed with the score of analysis in which 3 for high, 2 for medium and 1 for low scores. Actually, if focusing on the groups’ ability so 5 groups such as D, E, H, I and K were the most capable groups who could have the suitable terms and meaning without any mistakes since 6 for each of their searching (Group D and E), 4 for Group H and K, 5 for Group I accepted to be equivalence in terms, meaning, including the result of translation with 3 as the highest of score. Even though the other groups have also equivalence numbers of terms and
meaning but not all of them obtained the high score. Through the total number of 54 terms and meaning, 47 of terms got a high score, 7 terms with medium score but none of term got 0 (zero) as the low score. These can be seen in detail of percentage as below.

![Figure 1. Students Ability](image)

The translation of English into Indonesian terms conducted by paraphrasing by the students from the eleven groups. It aims to clarify the meaning into the target language. It can be found that there were 7 inequivalence and 47 equivalence in terms, including their meanings from the total of 54 terms. The equivalence of terms and meaning found were concern on their accuracy, readability and acceptability with 3 score. So, 13% who are less receptive with 2 score to the results of searching for the meaning referred to in the text while 87% with high results and relevant to the agricultural technology. This showed that the majority of students have the ability to search for the meaning of terms and translated them into their target language, namely Indonesian. The score obtained 3 for the highest score and 2 categorized as medium as the lowest score. The problems in which they have a medium score were mostly from the chosen of terms and referring to the text which did not have relationship to agricultural technology and unspecific.

If considering on the number of concordances that existed, the highest of concordance found in the term protein in English with 3057 while nanas in Indonesian was the smallest with 0 (zero). Concordance has an effect on the use of the term in the corpus data. It shown from the frequency of use and numbers of authors who uploaded their article in text form websites of each term and their relation to the acceptability of its use by users who upload articles or text using the term, the acceptability of its use by users who upload articles or text using the term. Certainly, these can show that tracing the meaning of terms related to agricultural technology can be accepted in terms of accuracy, readability and usage in a text. The students could understand that huge numbers of data should be sorted with their meanings to be accepted as the suitable terms. McLaughlin (2015: 552) in her article showing the relationship between news translation and culture through linguistic analysis. It was using corpus as data source and found proper nouns, code-switched items and borrowings in the news translation and also historical corpus. It means that corpus can be used for an investigation of a project and translation study. In this study of Agricultural Technology terms also found borrowing, especially direct borrowing from the SL of English text as in the term blanching, begomovirus, gelatin and protein are similar used in English (SL) and Indonesian (TL) as part of the absorption. It is commonly found in science translation in terms of naturalization as mentioned by Jayantini (2018: 88). This is a common thing to do for specific knowledge such as agricultural technology or any other sciences. In contrary, there were also terms which adapted parts of their lexical items into the pronunciation of the TL or Indonesian such as: microbial (mikroba), xylanase enzyme (enzim xylanase), biomass (biomassa) and climacteric fruit (buah klimaterik).

Inequivalence of translation can create problems to the whole meaning inside the
sentences. This could also be reflecting to the terms meaning because according to Aryani et al. (2018: 494) meaning of SL and TL in scientific text is crucial. It is also relevant to this study even though their focus of research is specific terms in animal science texts due to the interest of meaning. There were terms which did not connected with the agricultural technology terms in the result of searching the text and summarizing their meanings. These certainly effecting to the usage of terms with the target of meaning required. In this study, the findings majorly concern on how the students can apply their study of learning English using WebCorp as a media. The interesting thing that even though these students only took English in the first year semester but they manage to work the systems of learning.

Strategies for Learning English and Translation

English language learning and translation analyzed by using ASSURE planning model (Analyze learner characteristics, State objective, Select or modify media, Utilize, Require learner response, and Evaluate) mentions by Arsyad (2010: 68 in Heinich et al., 1982) for the terms relating to agricultural technology. The model shown with the plan which had been used in the process of study. These can be seen with the following findings.

(A) Analyze learner characteristics or analysis of the characteristics of the learner. The general characteristic of the target group is that students noticed from the beginning of the lecture where they are millennial group whose very close to technology in their daily activities. Then, other special characteristics they have a good English with background knowledge in agricultural technology. They have good skills of using the media so that teachers did not have too many problems guiding them and enthusiastic to learn. So, both characteristics support the learning process.

(S) State objective or learning objectives. The new ability is possessed by students after the teaching and learning process completed in time for a new media to learn English from its operation and guidelines for using WebCorp media. The selection of media during the learning process adapting the current situation and conditions using WEBEX and OASE (Online Academic Service E-Learning) as a Learning Management System provided by the institution. WebCorp media helps the process of learning English and Translation. An excellent combination and mutual support in the order of presentation and learning activities in English courses so that understanding meaning is important. The presentation begins with the provision of percentages on WEBEX with the introduction of media and the stages of its use which can be searched from links on Google within the name of WebCorp: The Web as Corpus. Guidelines provided in English can also be used for them as practices. In addition, terms in the media such as search at the very top for typing the word or phrase being searched for, language i.e. the selection of the type of language, span for the range of characters, search engine is an option to use is Bing for obtaining a large number of corpus results, Reset for changing word or phrase to search, and the final search is for the final stage of operation for the next process that suppressed by the media user so that it can proceed to the final result in the form of concordance (the frequency of words or phrases) and web pages. The use of English used in the guide that can be traced and downloaded and its operation provide a new experience for students always have curiosity, read, learn to use English and its translation and practice the use of media.

(S) Select or modify media namely choosing media, modifying or designing English learning, and developing teaching materials with the right media of WebCorp for English learning, to support the process and final results of students. The selection of this media was guided with WEBEX as a support for learning activities by providing stages of operation by the lecturer to the students. The modification of learning and motivating students to learn reflected through their seriousness to study. The right information on its use and quality of learning provides opportunities for
students to participate with presentations and applications of learning methods as a step of their effectiveness for learning based on assignments and proof of tracing using the media.

(U) Utilize is the use of materials and media. Preparation carried out in time, practice to understand the material and using the media. English Course, materials and media are included in the Lesson Plan section at one of the weekly meetings and uploaded on the OASE so they can be understood by students. Briefings given by the English lecturer. Time allotment for practices through online classes with WEBEX media conducted approximately for 2 hours of presentation of WebCorp media use including Question and Answer and 1 hour or more of individual practice, discussions between groups, division of tasks of each, and collection of tasks.

(R) Respond is a response obtained from students. WebCorp Teaching and Term Translation was given at the 11th, 12th, and 13th meetings. The three meetings were given to ensure students' understanding so that they really understand the stages of their use because it is a new thing in English learning. The goal is given after midterm to provide a new atmosphere in English learning using technology because it previously taught students to understand the text and apply it with the motivation of speaking. Teachers encourage students to provide feedback and feedback on the effectiveness of the media used in learning, the approach to students and the efforts made by the lecturers. The ability of students showed that these students have the initiative to learn and passion for learning the meaning search by knowing the terms in agricultural technology. Effectiveness of its application in Learning can be seen from the collection of assignments given by the teachers and the results that have been done. The eleven groups could complete their assignment even though there were some mistakes choosing the terms and summarizing the meaning. However, the majority results have proven that they could do the assignments based on the instruction. Then, the approach and efforts of the lecturer to students was carried out through face-to-face interaction and the guidelines of tracing with examples of both English and translation into Indonesian making it easier for them to understand the content of the text and its meaning.

The above implementation of strategies gave effect to the students for learning the language, especially English, indirectly force them to read the terms and found the relatable texts. Experiencing the use of WebCorp, sorting the texts and terms gave a challenge to work out with big data for students also understanding the term, especially the meaning and translating the term with their native language, Indonesian. This is certainly giving them knowledge how they can read and employ the terms through meaning in writings. Krüger (2012: 511) defines two approaches to use the corpora in the class, compiling big data and the teacher has the authority to control it. The selection of the corpora is handled by the students and other approach is through their comprehensive perspective to compile the corpora before they can apply problems in the translation. This statement showing that corpus can be used in language learning including translation. In this study, compiling big data with the search engine
was carried out by the students but under the control of the lecturer. They turned out to realize that in any case of the terms and comparing to the texts are essentially important. The meaning relationship of terms meaning connected to the main steps that they have to produce in their writings. Team works in groups had built up their responsibility for working with their members and completed their assignments.

**Conclusion**

The terms inbound to give meaning within their translation. Equivalences were shown from the students result of searching, their focus to read, sorting text, making conclusion for the meaning and students’ ability to use the media. The majority of findings explaining to us that they could understand both languages, Indonesian and English, even though in some cases there are minority of mistakes occurred to find the related articles for agricultural technology. Strategies for learning the English including translation study support the needs of the students and observed from the effectiveness of method of teaching conducted by the lecturer. The students’ anxiety and curiosity of learning certainly acknowledged through their results of work.

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