

A Translation Analysis of Industrial Management Texts Based on Peter Newmark's Eight Translation Methods

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ABSTRACT

The increasing globalization of business and industry has intensified the need for accurate translation of industrial management texts to facilitate effective knowledge transfer across languages and cultures. Industrial management texts contain specialized terminology and technical concepts that require translators to balance terminological accuracy with communicative clarity. This study aims to analyze the translation methods employed in industrial management texts based on Peter Newmark's eight translation methods and to identify the dominant method used in translating industrial management discourse from English into Indonesian. The study adopted a qualitative descriptive research design, using translation units extracted from the bilingual version of the 2021 Annual Report of PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (SIG) as the data source. Data were collected through documentation and analyzed using qualitative content analysis by classifying translation units according to Newmark's translation methods. The findings revealed that four translation methods were employed: Literal Translation (36.7%), Communicative Translation (26.7%), Semantic Translation (23.3%), and Faithful Translation (13.3%). Literal Translation emerged as the most dominant method due to the standardized nature of industrial management terminology. The results indicate that translators prioritize accuracy and terminological consistency while also considering readability and contextual appropriateness. This study contributes to translation studies by extending the application of Newmark's framework to industrial management discourse and provides practical insights for translators dealing with technical and corporate communication texts.

KEYWORDS: translation methods, industrial management text, Newmark's translation theory, literal translation, technical translation.

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization and rapid industrial development, the dissemination of scientific and professional knowledge across national boundaries increasingly depends on translation. One of the most important areas requiring accurate translation is industrial management, a discipline that encompasses concepts related to production systems, organizational behavior, supply chain management, quality control, strategic planning, and operational efficiency. As multinational corporations continue to expand their operations and academic exchanges become more intensive, industrial management texts are frequently translated from English into various languages to facilitate communication, knowledge transfer, and professional practice. Consequently, the quality of translation in this field has become a critical issue because inaccurate translations may lead to

misunderstandings, ineffective implementation of management practices, and misinterpretation of technical concepts.

Translation is generally understood as the process of transferring meaning from a source language (SL) into a target language (TL) while preserving the intended message, style, and communicative function. According to Peter Newmark (1988), translation is not merely a linguistic activity but also a communicative process that requires translators to balance fidelity to the source text with readability in the target language. This balance becomes particularly significant in industrial management texts because such texts contain specialized terminology, technical expressions, and context-dependent concepts that demand both semantic accuracy and functional clarity. The translator is therefore expected to choose appropriate translation methods that can effectively convey information without distorting the original meaning.

The increasing demand for translated industrial management materials has created challenges for translators. Unlike literary texts, industrial management texts primarily belong to informative texts whose main function is to deliver factual and technical information. Such texts often include terminology that lacks direct equivalents in the target language, forcing translators to make strategic decisions regarding lexical choice, sentence structure, and cultural adaptation. Newmark emphasizes that different text types require different translation approaches and proposes eight translation methods: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. These methods range from source-language-oriented approaches to target-language-oriented approaches, allowing translators to select methods according to the characteristics and communicative purposes of the text.

Translation theories provide analytical frameworks that enable researchers to examine how linguistic meanings, cultural elements, and communicative purposes are transferred from one language to another (Munday, 2016). Therefore, Newmark's model remains relevant for investigating translator choices and identifying translation methods used in specialized texts such as industrial management documents.

Among Newmark's contributions to translation studies, the classification of eight translation methods remains one of the most influential frameworks for analyzing translated texts. The first four methods—word-for-word, literal, faithful, and semantic translation—emphasize the source language, whereas adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative translation emphasize the target language. This classification enables researchers to identify how translators negotiate meaning, maintain textual equivalence, and address linguistic or cultural differences between languages. Although Newmark's theory was developed several decades ago, it continues to be widely applied in contemporary translation research because of its practical relevance and analytical clarity.

The significance of analyzing translation methods in industrial management texts lies in the distinctive characteristics of such texts. Industrial management discourse combines technical terminology with organizational and managerial concepts. Technical translation differs substantially from general translation because it requires translators to possess both linguistic competence and domain-specific knowledge. In specialized fields, terminological consistency and conceptual accuracy are essential to ensure that professional information is conveyed correctly to target readers (Rus & Harpa, 2018). Consequently, translators of industrial management texts must pay careful attention to the selection of translation methods in order to preserve the technical and managerial meanings embedded in the source text. Terms such as "lean manufacturing," "continuous improvement," "supply chain integration," "benchmarking," and "quality assurance" often carry specialized meanings that cannot always be translated literally. Consequently, translators must determine whether to prioritize linguistic equivalence, contextual meaning, or communicative effectiveness. A translation method that works effectively for literary texts may not necessarily be suitable for technical or managerial texts. Therefore, examining the application of Newmark's translation methods in industrial management texts can provide valuable insights into how translators address these challenges and maintain the accuracy of specialized information.

From a theoretical perspective, translation studies have increasingly emphasized the importance of text type and communicative function in determining translation strategies. Newmark argues that informative texts should primarily focus on transmitting information accurately to target readers. In such contexts, communicative and semantic translation are often considered the most appropriate methods because they seek to preserve both meaning and comprehensibility. Research on specialized translation, including medical, legal, and technical translation, has similarly highlighted the need to adapt translation methods to the functional characteristics of the

source text. For instance, studies on medical translation have shown that communicative translation can enhance the accessibility of specialized information while maintaining terminological precision. These findings suggest that translation methods play a crucial role in ensuring the effectiveness of knowledge transfer in specialized fields.

Furthermore, industrial management itself has become an increasingly important academic and professional discipline. Management concepts developed in English-speaking contexts are frequently adopted by organizations worldwide. As a result, translated management texts serve as essential resources for students, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers. However, the effectiveness of these resources depends heavily on translation quality. Poor translation may obscure key concepts, create ambiguity, or even alter managerial implications. Therefore, understanding the translation methods employed in industrial management texts is not only relevant to translation studies but also contributes to the broader field of management communication.

Translation quality is often assessed based on the extent to which the target text successfully conveys the meaning and communicative purpose of the source text while remaining acceptable to target readers (House, 2015). Therefore, examining the translation methods used in industrial management texts can provide valuable insights into how translation quality is achieved in specialized communication contexts.

Furthermore, management knowledge is often disseminated globally through translated texts. The translation process therefore involves not only the transfer of linguistic meaning but also the transfer of managerial concepts and organizational practices across different cultural and professional contexts. According to Mueller and Whittle (2011), management ideas frequently undergo adaptation during translation to ensure their relevance and comprehensibility for target audiences. This condition highlights the importance of investigating how translation methods are applied in industrial management texts, particularly in maintaining the balance between conceptual accuracy and communicative effectiveness.

Several previous studies have examined the application of Newmark's translation methods in different types of texts. Shabitah and Hartono (2020), for example, analyzed the translation methods used in translating Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here*. Their findings revealed that seven of Newmark's eight translation methods were employed, with free translation being the dominant method. The study concluded that translators tended to prioritize readability and acceptability for target readers. Similarly, Xiao (2023) investigated the use of translation strategies and translation methods in tourism texts based on Newmark's theory. The study demonstrated that communicative translation was frequently used to accommodate cultural differences and enhance reader comprehension.

Other studies have explored Newmark's theory in specialized domains. Yuan and Guo (2022) examined the application of Newmark's text typology theory in medical translation and found that communicative translation was particularly suitable for informative texts because it facilitated accurate information transfer to target readers. Meanwhile, Klabal (2024) discussed the continuing relevance of Newmark's ideas in legal translation and emphasized the importance of semantic and communicative approaches in maintaining both legal precision and comprehensibility. These studies collectively demonstrate the enduring applicability of Newmark's framework across various text genres and professional fields.

Despite the growing body of research on translation methods, several gaps remain evident. First, most previous studies have focused on literary texts, tourism texts, legal documents, or medical materials, while industrial management texts have received comparatively limited attention. Second, existing studies tend to investigate general translation practices without specifically addressing the linguistic and terminological complexities characteristic of management discourse. Previous studies have shown that technical translation requires particular attention to terminological precision and subject-specific knowledge (Rus & Harpa, 2018), while management translation involves the transfer of organizational ideas and professional practices across linguistic boundaries (Mueller & Whittle, 2011). However, there is still limited empirical evidence regarding which of Newmark's eight translation methods are most frequently employed in industrial management texts and how these methods contribute to preserving technical accuracy and communicative effectiveness. Consequently, the translation of industrial management texts remains an underexplored area within translation studies.

The present study seeks to address these gaps by focusing specifically on the translation of industrial management texts through the analytical lens of Peter Newmark's eight translation

methods. By examining how translators apply different methods in rendering industrial management content from the source language into the target language, this study aims to provide a deeper understanding of the relationship between translation method selection and the successful transfer of specialized managerial knowledge. The findings are expected to contribute to translation studies by expanding the application of Newmark's framework to a relatively under-researched domain and by offering practical insights for translators working with industrial and management-related materials.

Based on the background, theoretical considerations, previous studies, and identified research gaps, the objective of this study is to analyze the translation methods employed in industrial management texts based on Peter Newmark's eight translation methods and to identify the dominant methods used in translating industrial management discourse from the source language into the target language.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a qualitative descriptive research design. Qualitative research is appropriate for investigating linguistic phenomena because it focuses on understanding and interpreting meanings embedded in texts rather than measuring them quantitatively. According to Glynn (2021), qualitative approaches are widely used in translation studies to examine translation practices, strategies, and theoretical applications in a systematic and contextual manner. Therefore, a qualitative descriptive approach was considered suitable for analyzing the translation methods used in industrial management texts based on Peter Newmark's framework.

The subject of this study was an industrial management text and its translated version. The object of analysis consisted of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing industrial management terminology and concepts found in both the source text (ST) and target text (TT). The data source was selected purposively because it contained specialized management and industrial terminology relevant to the objectives of the study. The unit of analysis focused on translation segments that demonstrated the application of Newmark's eight translation methods, namely word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation (Newmark, 1988).

Data were collected through documentation and note-taking techniques. The researcher first read the source text and its translation thoroughly to gain a comprehensive understanding of the content. Subsequently, translation units containing industrial management terms, technical expressions, and management concepts were identified and documented. Each translation unit was then classified according to the translation method applied by the translator. Documentation is particularly relevant in translation research because translated texts constitute the primary source of linguistic evidence used for analysis (Glynn, 2021).

The data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis. The analysis began with data reduction by selecting translation units relevant to the research objectives. The selected data were then categorized according to Newmark's eight translation methods. After categorization, the researcher compared the source text and target text to determine the characteristics of each translation method and identify the dominant method employed throughout the text. Finally, conclusions were drawn regarding the translator's preferences and the suitability of particular translation methods for industrial management discourse.

The analytical procedures followed the interactive model proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014), which consists of data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. This model enables researchers to organize qualitative data systematically and develop meaningful interpretations based on textual evidence. To ensure the trustworthiness of the findings, the researcher conducted repeated readings of the data and cross-checked the classification of translation methods with the theoretical criteria proposed by Newmark (1988). Through these procedures, the study aimed to produce a comprehensive description of the translation methods used in industrial management texts and their implications for the transfer of specialized knowledge.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Result

This study analyzed 30 translation units extracted from the bilingual version of the 2021 Annual Report of PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (SIG). The selected data consisted of industrial management terminology, financial management concepts, operational management expressions, and corporate governance discourse. The analysis was conducted using Peter Newmark's (1988) eight translation methods to identify the translation techniques employed in transferring meaning from English into Indonesian.

1. Selected Translation Data from the Annual Report

The following table presents examples of translation units used as the research data.

Table 1. Sample Data of Industrial Management Translation Units

No	Source Text (English)	Target Text (Indonesian)
1	We strive towards on-going innovation for sustainable solution and to strengthen our supply chain.	Kami berupaya untuk terus berinovasi demi terciptanya solusi berkelanjutan dan penguatan rantai pasok.
2	We are committed to provide quality products and services to our customers in an environmentally responsible manner.	Kami berkomitmen untuk memberikan produk dan layanan berkualitas kepada pelanggan kami dengan cara yang bertanggung jawab terhadap lingkungan.
3	We implement good corporate governance and ensure proactive stakeholder management.	Kami menerapkan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik dan memastikan manajemen proaktif terhadap para pemangku kepentingan.
4	Increased use of alternative raw materials and fuel.	Peningkatan penggunaan bahan baku dan bahan bakar alternatif.
5	Applying solar panels in generating electricity.	Penggunaan teknologi panel surya dalam penyediaan energi listrik.
6	Promoted and strengthened safety culture among employees and business partners.	Melakukan sosialisasi dan penguatan budaya keselamatan kepada semua karyawan dan mitra bisnis.
7	Developing product solutions with lower clinker content.	Pengembangan produk solusi dengan kandungan terak yang lebih rendah.
8	Increased the scope of vendor pre-screening to incorporate OHS parameters.	Meningkatkan cakupan pre-screening vendor menggunakan kriteria K3.
9	Financial performance remains solid.	Kinerja keuangan tetap solid.
10	Profit attributable to owners of the parent entity.	Laba yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk.

Table 1 shows that the selected translation units contain technical and managerial terminology frequently found in industrial management discourse. These expressions represent operational activities, financial reporting, sustainability initiatives, corporate governance, and strategic management practices.

2. Translation Data Related to Financial and Operational Management

Besides sentence-level data, the annual report contains numerous management and financial terms that are essential in corporate communication.

Table 2. Financial and Operational Management Terminology

No	Source Text	Target Text
1	Current Assets	Aset Lancar
2	Fixed Assets	Aset Tetap
3	Current Liabilities	Liabilitas Jangka Pendek
4	Non-current Liabilities	Liabilitas Jangka Panjang
5	Total Equity	Total Ekuitas
6	Capital Expenditure	Pengeluaran Modal
7	Working Capital, Net	Modal Kerja Bersih
8	Gross Profit	Laba Bruto
9	Operating Income	Laba Usaha
10	Market Capitalization	Kapitalisasi Pasar
11	Earnings per Share	Laba per Saham Dasar
12	Gross Profit Margin	Margin Laba Bruto
13	EBITDA Margin	Margin EBITDA
14	Debt to Equity Ratio	Rasio Liabilitas terhadap Ekuitas
15	Return on Assets	Rasio Laba terhadap Total Aset

Most terminologies shown in Table 2 have standardized Indonesian equivalents that are widely accepted in accounting, finance, and industrial management contexts. Consequently, translators tend to employ source-language-oriented methods to preserve conceptual accuracy.

3. Distribution of Translation Methods

The translation methods identified in the data are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Distribution of Translation Methods

Translation Method	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Literal Translation	11	36.7
Communicative Translation	8	26.7
Semantic Translation	7	23.3
Faithful Translation	4	13.3
Word-for-word Translation	0	0
Free Translation	0	0
Idiomatic Translation	0	0
Adaptation	0	0
Total	30	100

The findings indicate that Literal Translation was the most dominant method, accounting for 36.7% of the analyzed data. Communicative Translation ranked second with 26.7%, followed by Semantic Translation (23.3%) and Faithful Translation (13.3%). The results demonstrate that translators primarily relied on methods that prioritize accuracy and clarity, reflecting the informative nature of industrial management texts.

4. Literal Translation

Literal Translation appeared in eleven translation units, making it the most frequently used method.

Data 1

ST: *Current Assets*

TT: *Aset Lancar*

The translator directly transferred the accounting term into its standardized Indonesian equivalent without altering the conceptual meaning.

Data 2

ST: *Fixed Assets*

TT: *Aset Tetap*

The translation preserves both terminological accuracy and grammatical acceptability.

Data 3

ST: *Increased use of alternative raw materials and fuel.*

TT: *Peningkatan penggunaan bahan baku dan bahan bakar alternatif.*

Each lexical item is translated directly while maintaining a natural Indonesian structure.

The dominance of Literal Translation indicates that industrial management texts contain a large number of technical terms that already have established equivalents in Indonesian.

5. Communicative Translation

Communicative Translation was identified in eight translation units.

Data 4

ST: *Promoted and strengthened safety culture among employees and business partners.*

TT: *Melakukan sosialisasi dan penguatan budaya keselamatan kepada semua karyawan dan mitra bisnis.*

The translator replaced the literal meaning of *promoted* with *sosialisasi*, a more natural expression in Indonesian organizational discourse.

Data 5

ST: *Applying solar panels in generating electricity.*

TT: *Penggunaan teknologi panel surya dalam penyediaan energi listrik.*

The addition of the word *teknologi* improves comprehensibility without changing the original message.

Data 6

ST: *We strive towards on-going innovation for sustainable solution and to strengthen our supply chain.*

TT: *Kami berupaya untuk terus berinovasi demi terciptanya solusi berkelanjutan dan penguatan rantai pasok.*

The phrase *demi terciptanya* does not explicitly appear in the source text but effectively conveys the intended meaning in Indonesian. These examples demonstrate that communicative translation helps make corporate information more accessible to target readers.

6. Semantic Translation

Semantic Translation was found in seven translation units.

Data 7

ST: *Financial Performance Remains Solid.*

TT: *Kinerja Keuangan Tetap Solid.*

The translator retained the contextual meaning of *solid* while preserving its common usage in Indonesian business communication.

Data 8

ST: *We are committed to provide quality products and services to our customers in an environmentally responsible manner.*

TT: *Kami berkomitmen untuk memberikan produk dan layanan berkualitas kepada pelanggan kami dengan cara yang bertanggung jawab terhadap lingkungan.*

The translation preserves both meaning and communicative intent while adapting the sentence structure to Indonesian norms.

Data 9

ST: *Increased the scope of vendor pre-screening to incorporate OHS parameters.*

TT: *Meningkatkan cakupan pre-screening vendor menggunakan kriteria K3.*

The translator replaced OHS with K3, a culturally and institutionally recognized Indonesian equivalent.

7. Faithful Translation

Faithful Translation was identified in four translation units.

Data 10

ST: *Profit attributable to owners of the parent entity.*

TT: *Laba yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk.*

The translator reproduced the accounting concept accurately without modifying its technical meaning.

Data 11

ST: *Working Capital, Net.*

TT: *Modal Kerja Bersih.*

The translation maintains the exact conceptual meaning of the source term.

Data 12

ST: *Developing product solutions with lower clinker content.*

TT: *Pengembangan produk solusi dengan kandungan terak yang lebih rendah.*

The translator remained faithful to the original message while ensuring grammatical correctness.

The use of Faithful Translation reflects the importance of precision in industrial and financial reporting.

B. Discussion

1. Dominance of Literal Translation in Industrial Management Texts

The findings reveal that Literal Translation was the most dominant method used in the SIG Annual Report. This result is unsurprising because annual reports belong to informative and technical texts that emphasize accuracy, consistency, and transparency. According to Newmark (1988), informative texts generally favor source-oriented translation methods because the primary objective is to transfer factual information rather than stylistic or aesthetic effects.

The high frequency of Literal Translation also reflects the standardized nature of industrial management terminology. Terms such as current assets, capital expenditure, gross profit, and operating income have long-established Indonesian equivalents recognized by academics, practitioners, auditors, and regulators. As a result, literal translation becomes the most efficient strategy for maintaining terminological consistency and reducing ambiguity.

This finding supports Rus and Harpa (2018), who argue that technical translation prioritizes precision and conceptual equivalence because inaccuracies may lead to misunderstandings in professional settings. Industrial management discourse requires translators to maintain consistency in terminology, particularly when dealing with financial and operational information.

2. The Importance of Communicative Translation in Corporate Communication

Although Literal Translation dominated the findings, Communicative Translation emerged as the second most frequently used method. This suggests that translators did not rely solely on direct lexical transfer but also considered the readability and accessibility of information.

Corporate annual reports are intended for a broad audience, including investors, employees, government agencies, academics, and the general public. Consequently, translators often adapt expressions to align with the linguistic expectations of Indonesian readers. The translation of promoted and strengthened safety culture into melakukan sosialisasi dan penguatan budaya keselamatan illustrates this tendency.

The findings are consistent with Yuan and Guo (2022), who emphasize that communicative translation is particularly effective in informative texts because it ensures that readers can easily understand technical information without compromising accuracy. Therefore, communicative translation serves as a complementary method that enhances the effectiveness of corporate communication.

3. Semantic Translation and Contextual Adaptation

The presence of Semantic Translation indicates that industrial management texts often require contextual adaptation. Although many terms possess direct equivalents, certain concepts need to be adjusted to fit local linguistic and institutional contexts. The translation of OHS parameters into kriteria K3 demonstrates how translators seek conceptual equivalence rather than literal lexical correspondence. In Indonesia, the abbreviation K3 (Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja) is more familiar and widely recognized than OHS. Consequently, semantic translation improves comprehension while preserving the original concept.

This finding aligns with Mueller and Whittle (2011), who state that management concepts frequently undergo adaptation when transferred across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Translators must therefore balance technical accuracy with contextual appropriateness.

4. Limited Use of Faithful Translation

Faithful Translation accounted for only 13.3% of the data. Despite its relatively low frequency, this method played an important role in translating accounting and financial terminology. Expressions such as *profit attributable to owners of the parent entity* require highly precise translations because even minor modifications may alter their legal and financial implications. The findings suggest that faithful translation is primarily employed when precision outweighs communicative considerations. This reflects the regulatory nature of corporate reporting, where accuracy is essential for maintaining transparency and accountability.

5. Absence of Adaptation, Free Translation, Idiomatic Translation, and Word-for-word Translation

An interesting finding of this study is the absence of four translation methods proposed by Newmark: Adaptation, Free Translation, Idiomatic Translation, and Word-for-word Translation. The absence of Adaptation and Free Translation can be explained by the formal nature of annual reports. Unlike literary texts, corporate documents cannot tolerate substantial changes in meaning because they contain financial, operational, and strategic information that must remain accurate.

Similarly, Idiomatic Translation was not identified because annual reports rarely employ figurative language or culturally specific expressions. Meanwhile, Word-for-word Translation was absent because professional translators generally adjust grammatical structures to conform to target-language conventions.

This finding differs from Shabitah and Hartono (2020), who reported the dominance of Free Translation in literary texts. The contrast highlights how text type influences translation method selection. While literary translation emphasizes reader experience and stylistic expression, industrial management translation prioritizes information accuracy and terminological consistency.

6. Implications for Industrial Management Translation

Overall, the findings demonstrate that industrial management texts require a balanced combination of Literal, Communicative, Semantic, and Faithful Translation. This finding is consistent with Baker (2018), who emphasizes that specialized translation requires translators to maintain terminological consistency while simultaneously ensuring contextual appropriateness. In industrial management texts, translators must accurately convey technical concepts, financial

information, and organizational practices without compromising readability for target audiences. These methods enable translators to preserve technical accuracy while ensuring readability and comprehensibility.

The dominance of Literal Translation confirms the importance of standardized terminology in management discourse. At the same time, the substantial use of Communicative and Semantic Translation indicates that translators must adapt information to meet the needs of target readers. Therefore, effective industrial management translation depends not only on linguistic competence but also on subject-matter knowledge and familiarity with management concepts. The study contributes to translation studies by extending the application of Newmark's translation methods to industrial management discourse, an area that has received relatively limited scholarly attention. Furthermore, the findings provide practical guidance for translators working with annual reports, corporate documents, and other forms of industrial management communication.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study on the translation methods used in industrial management texts in the *2021 Annual Report of PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk*, analyzed through Peter Newmark's eight translation methods, it can be concluded that four translation methods were employed by the translator, namely Literal Translation, Communicative Translation, Semantic Translation, and Faithful Translation. Out of the 30 translation units analyzed, Literal Translation emerged as the most dominant method with 11 occurrences (36.7%), followed by Communicative Translation with 8 occurrences (26.7%), Semantic Translation with 7 occurrences (23.3%), and Faithful Translation with 4 occurrences (13.3%). Meanwhile, Word-for-word Translation, Free Translation, Idiomatic Translation, and Adaptation were not identified in the data. The dominance of Literal Translation indicates that industrial management texts, as informative and technical texts, prioritize accuracy of meaning, terminological consistency, and conceptual equivalence between the source language and the target language. Furthermore, the use of Communicative and Semantic Translation demonstrates that translators also consider readability and audience comprehension without compromising the accuracy of the information conveyed. These findings suggest that the translation of industrial management texts requires a balance between terminological precision and communicative effectiveness to ensure that managerial, operational, and financial information is accurately understood by target readers.

Based on these findings, it is recommended that translators working with industrial management texts possess not only strong linguistic competence but also sufficient knowledge of management, finance, and industrial concepts in order to select the most appropriate translation methods according to the characteristics of the text. In addition, future studies may expand the scope of analysis to other types of industrial management documents, such as sustainability reports, operational documents, or corporate policies, and combine translation method analysis with translation quality assessment to provide a more comprehensive understanding of translation effectiveness in the field of industrial management.

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