METHODS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION TO ARABIC LANGUAGE IN AL-JAZEERA ONLINE MAGAZINE

M. Husnan Lubis
University of Sumatera Utara
buyalais@hotmail.com
Rinda Putri Agusti Damanik
University of Sumatera Utara
rindaputri222@gmail.com

Abstract

Arabic is a developing and dynamic language. Language always follows modernity in science, technology, and culture. This study aims to describe the translation method used in translating foreign language vocabulary into Arabic. This study is a qualitative study with a descriptive design. The data of this study were taken from vocabulary in the Al-Jazeera online magazine January 1-7, 2021 edition. The results of the study found techniques that used for translation foreign language into Arabic. The techniques is pure translation, borrowing translation, calque translation, and literal translation. Borrowing translation have two type of translation, the first type is pure translation is borrowing directly from the source language without changing it. The second is naturalized borrowing is the borrowing of foreign terms but adapted to the target language. Calque translation is is the literal translation of a word or phrase from the source language to the target language, which can be lexical or structural. Literal translation is a method of translation if the source language and the target language have linguistic similarities. Furthermore, the translation method most likely to used in the Al-Jazeera online magazine January 01 – 07, 2021 edition is the naturalized borrowing translation method (naturalized borrowing).
Keywords: Translation, Arabic, change, meaning, foreign.

1. INTRODUCTION

Arabic is a language that continues to grow and dynamic. The development and dynamics of one language is influenced by many factors, such as: science and technology, culture, customs or community beliefs. Language is a product of culture and civilization that always develops along with the progress of the times, even more so in the current modern era (Sakri, 1993:230). With the development of science and technology, language is also affected, including Arabic.

When language follows modernity in science, technology, and culture, language will begin to use new words and terms. At that time, Arabic language was in contact with other languages, because of the influence of one language on other languages. Therefore, Arabic is heavily influenced by other languages. This development is in line with the development of science and technology. This is one reason for the translation of foreign language vocabulary into Arabic. Finally, it will enrich the Arabic vocabulary.

Translation in Indonesian, comes from Arabic, / arjamaht/. Catford in M. Husnan, (2008:2) defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL), which means replacing textual material in one language (BSu) with equivalent material textual in another language (BSa)'. It is different with the translation of Newmark, (1988: 5)

which also provides a definition related to translation, rendering a meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text, which means translating the meaning of a text into another language according to the author's intent.

The phenomenon of translating foreign languages into Arabic can appear in various forms, whether it is in changes in form, changes in sound, and changes in meaning (Bambang, 1995:358). This can influence and bring difficulties to the speaker. Arabic language or a foreign language has different characteristics and language structures from one another.

Furthermore, for example, during the current pandemic, many new terms have emerged to convey one piece of information correctly. There are new terms used, such as; corona, covid-19, lockdown, social distancing, physical distancing, rapid, swab, droplet, local transmission, herd immunity until the latest is the new normal. Then new terms appear after entering the new normal period, such as; maskne, zoombombing, droomscrolling, or photobombing.

Thus, the example above, new terms keep popping up due to certain circumstances, then these terms are used by the international community in order to accurately understand the meaning of some information. These terms are gradually absorbed by other languages, for example, the term corona. The word corona is used to describe a virus that no more a pandemic. The term corona, which originally came from English, was absorbed by the Indonesian language into Korona. Likewise, Arabic calls it كورونا/kurunā/.

This study related to the phenomenon of language contact, especially the absorption of foreign language terms into Arabic. Some examples of foreign languages terms being absorbed into Arabic are as follows:
(1) Bank بنك /bank/
(2) Cable كابل /kābl/
(3) Browse متصفح /mutaṣafiḥ/

The examples of words above are terms of foreign language that were absorbed into Arabic with different translation methods. There are 8 different translation methodes but 7 of them are found in the text including free translation, literal translation, communicative translation, semantic translation, adaptation, idiomatic translation, and word-for-word methods. Example (1) the term bank, in Arabic is translated to بنك. It seems that the word 'bank' has a process of absorption using the pure loan method of translating into Arabic, where the change of the letters immediately adopts the arrangement of the letters of the source language (SL) regardless of how the sound is pronounced. Letter /b/ is transliterated into the letter /ب/ letter /a/, is transliterated as a *fathah*, the letter /n/ is transliterated into the letter /ن,/ and letter k is transliterated as the letter /ك./.

Furthermore, in example (2) the term cable into Arabic is translated into / كابل./ The word cable undergoes an absorption process using the naturalized borrowing translation method (naturalized borrowing) into Arabic. The absorption has been adjusted to the Arabic pronunciation and spelling. The letter /c/ in the word /cable/ has been readjusted so that it becomes the letter /ك./, this done because Arabic does not have letters that can represent the letter /c/ in the latin alphabet.

Then, in example (3), the term browser translated to متصفح /mutaṣafiḥ/. The term browser is defined by a person who browses; a computer program that is used

to find information on the Internet, which means 'a person who searches; a computer program used to search and view information on the internet (Brown, 2018:96). The term is paired into Arabic with تصـفح – يتصـفح, 'to read; flipping through the pages of a book; examine'. The examples of translating foreign languages into Arabic that have been listed above, appears that every word that is absorbed, undergoes a process of absorption with a different translation method.

The use of foreign language vocabulary, as the example above, can occur in the process of verbal and written communication. Oral communication, such as speeches, news broadcasts, and sermons. Communication in writing as well, such as text books, newspapers, and online magazines. One of them is the Al-Jazeera online magazine, which is the object of this study.

Al-Jazeera is an online news site affiliated with the television station, Al-Jazeera. Al-Jazeera TV and the news website of Al-Jazeera, are under the jurisdiction of the Al-Jazeera media network in Doha, Qatar. Al-Jazeera was launched in 1996 by Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Thani. Earlier in the same year, BBC World Arabic, in Doha, Qatar, closed its operations due to problems related to Saudi Arabia's resistance to censorship. Al-Jazeera then recruited the BBC Arabic reporter to participate in Al-Jazeera's official broadcast on November 1, 1996.

There are several channels (rubrics) on the news homepage of the Al-Jazeera website. In this paper, each news item will be classified into a certain rubric based on the news topic. The rubrics included on the Al-Jazeera website are politics (سـياسة), economics (اقتصــاد), sports (رياضــة), arts and culture (فن وثقافة), technology and science (تكنولوجيا وعلوم), and health (صحة).

The reason for this study using Al-Jazeera online magazine as the object of study because Al-Jazeera online magazine is a daily news portal that is always up to date every day related to developing issues. In addition, the Al-Jazeera online magazine is also one of the largest news portals used by the Arab community. Therefore, the development of Arabic vocabulary that intersects with other foreign languages through the Al-Jazeera online magazine, become the focus of the study.

The problems of this study are (1) what kind of the translation methods used for translating foreign language words into Arabic (2) that kind the tendency of the translation method used for adapting foreign language words into Arabic.

The objectives of this study are (1) to identify, analyze, and describe the translation method applied in translating foreign language vocabulary into Arabic in Al-Jazeera online magazine, (2) to compare the dominance of the translation method that tends to be used in adapting foreign language absorption words to Arabic with the source of the Al-Jazeera online magazine.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

Hadithya (2014) examined Translation Procedures Used in Translating Computer Terms from English Into Bahasa Indonesia. This study found, he used the theory by Vinay and Dalbernet in Hatim and Munday (2004:149) using a qualitative descriptive method. The results of the study show that the borrowing procedure is the most dominant procedure used by translators in translating computer terms into the target language. In addition, the translator also uses a borrowing procedure accompanied by transposition, calque and literal translation in translating computer terms into the target language. The study conducted by Hadithya (2014), contributed to this study;

inspired by the theory used by Hadithya, which became the basis for researchers in conducting studies.

Syaifullah (2017) a study entitled Ta`rib (Arabization) of Cultural Terms in Alo Indonesia Magazine. Syaifullah's study uses the library research method. The material object in his study is in the form of new Arabic vocabulary contained in the Alo Indonesia magazine, especially the term of Indonesian culture. The choice of object of study material based on the uniqueness and contribution of the magazine in forming a new cultural vocabulary with new rules. Furthermore, the role of the magazine is also quite large in introducing Indonesia's cultural diversity in a massive and sustainable manner. In analyzing material objects, it begins with grouping the primary data in the Alo Indonesia magazine, then analyzed with a morphological approach. The study category belongs to the qualitative approach and is described systematically. In his study, Syaifullah (2017) concluded that the stipulation of Ta`rib in Alo Indonesia magazine is to bring Indonesian pronunciation closer to Arabic. If a suitable or adjacent phoneme is not found, it can be done by looking at the habits of the Arabs, such as the letter "p" which is not found in the Arabic alphabet. So it can be adapted to the habit of the tongue of the Arabs who use the letter "ب" to represent the letter "p". In addition, Syaifullah also found an inconsistency of ta`rib in Alo Indonesia magazine. Through the study conducted by Syaifullah (2017), it can be seen how the procedure for analyzing material objects is by grouping primary data in the Alo Indonesia magazine. The difference between this study and Syaifullah's study lies in the material object used.

Awang and Salman (2017) study at the Translation and Arabicization Methods of English Scientific and Technical Terms into Arabic. The study is a descriptive-comparative study that aims to identify the translation and Arabicization strategies used by the Cairo Arabic Academy (Cairo ALA) in its terminology work. The study concluded that; Due to linguistic differences between languages, translating new vocabulary embodied in new terms, has always been a challenging problem in translation. English has become a medium of science and technology. Therefore, English dominates other languages in the world. Technical terms and concepts translated mainly from English to other languages such as Arabic. New vocabulary and terms translated and Arabicized by the Cairo Academy of Arabic Language (Cairo ALA), adopting various translation approaches and Arabization methods to introduce and assimilate new vocabulary and terms into Arabic. The translation methods used include *Borrowing, Calque* and literal translation. Arabicization methods include direct phonetic borrowing, borrowing translation, derivation, and composition. The study conducted by Awang and Salman contributed to this study, particularly regarding the translation procedures applied in translating new English vocabulary into Arabic.

Henny (2019), study at the Translation Techniques in Official Australian Tourism Website. The study aims to find out the types of translation techniques used on the Australian Tourism Official Website, identify the most dominant techniques used in the translation version. Apart from that, this research also will show top 5 the most frequently used techniques. This study used descriptive qualitative as the method. The data is the Indonesian version of the text which consists of 315 segments which are analyzed based on the theory of Molina and Albir. The results of the study found five techniques that dominated the translation. They are calque technique, amplification, literal translation, transposition and reduction. This means that the translation is quite

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Volume 6(2) September 2023, 1-11. eISSN: 2600-769X

5

literal and uses the form of the target language. The most dominant technique is calque, which contributes to the tendency of translation techniques.

This may be due to the equivalent meaning contained in the target language. Furthermore, the translated version is quite literal by using several phrases or sentences in Indonesian that are not natural without any reinforcement, except for some structural changes. Other techniques that can make the translated version better and more natural are rarely used.

The study conducted by Henny (2014), show that the procedures used in determining the results of the dominance of translation techniques on the Australian Tourism Official Website. This is inspiring in answering one of the problems in this study, especially in terms of determining the dominant technique used. Based on several studies that have been explored, it appears that there has been no study on the method of translating foreign and Arabic words in the Al-Jazeera online magazine.

3.0 STUDY DESIGN

This study is a descriptive qualitative study. Creswell (2017: 46) said that a qualitative study is a type of study in which the reviewer relies heavily on information from the object/participant on: a broad scope, general questions, data collection which mostly consists of words/text by the participants, explain and analyze words and conduct subjective studies. According to Moleong (2002:3), that qualitative study is a study procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavious. Descriptive data according to Leksono (2013:181) are detacted a particular behavior, phenomen, event, problem or situation that are the object of investigation. The findings are in the form of meaningful sentence descriptions that explain certain understandings.

The data of this study are Arabic vocabulary collected from foreign languages. The data in this study were taken from the Al-Jazeera online magazine edition 01 to 07 January 2021. Data were collected by using purposive sampling. According to Creswell (2017:214), that in a qualitative study, the object under study is determined by the researcher (purposive sampling); the data collection technique is carried out by selecting subjects based on specific criteria set by the researcher.

The study data and required information were collected in several ways:

a. Literature Study.

Nazir (1998:112) started that literature study is a technique of collecting data by conducting a review study of books, literatures, notes, and reports that are related to the problem being studied. In this study, researcher examine various secondary data sources related to foreign language vocabulary translated into Arabic.

b. Observation

Hadari (1991:100), says that the observation is a observation or recording with systematic of the symptoms seen in the object. This technique is used to obtain primary data. The reviewer also examined at the articles published in the Al-Jazeera online magazine from January 1, 2021 to January 7, 2021 editions. Then, the researcher chose the vocabulary wich is the object of study.

The analysis procedure in this study was carried out in 4 stages; first, reading and collecting Arabic vocabularies translated from foreign languages into Arabic in the Al-Jazeera online magazine edition 01 - 07 January 2021. Second, grouping these vocabularies based on the rubrics contained in Al-Jazeera online magazine. Third,

ASEAN Comparative Education Research Journal on Islam and Civilization (ACER-J)
Volume 6(2) September 2023, 1-11. eISSN: 2600-769X

6

analyze of the translation method used in the process of translating these vocabularies. Fourth, draw the conclusions based on the results of the analysis. The conclusion is the answer to the formulation of the problem and is the result of the study compiled in the form of a thesis also this form can be a form for book.

Translation method of Vinay and Darbelnet in Hattim and Munday (2004:149) to help process the existing data, the theory applied as the basis is which mentions three translation methods, borrowing translation, calque translation, and literal translation. This theory is the basis for identifying the types of translation methods applied in the Al-Jazeera online magazine January 1-7, 2021 edition.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The data were collected during the period 01-07 January 2021, as many as 97 words and have been translated into Arabic. The translation uses the following methods: Pure Borrowing, Naturalized Borrowing, Calque Translation, and Literal Translation.

In terms of the tendency to use the method, it seems more likely to use the Naturalized Borrowing method with a frequency of 43 times rather than the specified 97 words. The literal translation method, 30 times, the calque translation method, 21 times, and the least is the Pure Borrowing translation method, which is 5 words. These results can be seen through the following table:

Table 1. Trends in Foreign Language Translation Methods in Arabic in Al-Jazeera online magazine

Table. 1. Foreign Language Vocabulary Data Using Pure Loan Translation Method

Data	The origin of the word	Arabic Translation	Transcription
SPORTS RUBRIC			
1	*Fifa*	فيفا	/fīfā/
ECONOMIC RUBRIC			
2.	*Bank*	بنك	/bank/

ART AND CULTURE RUBRIC			
3.	*Gamma*	غاما	/ġāmā/
ART AND CULTURE RUBRIC			
4.	*Film*	فيلم	/fīlm/
5.	*Drama*	دراما	/drama/

4.1 Borrowing Translation

Borrowing is one of the translation methods used by translators by borrowing SL words or expressions. According to Molina and Albir in Srikandi (2010: 4), borrowing techniques are divided into two types, Pure Borrowing and Naturalized Borrowing. Pure Borrowing is borrowing directly from the source language without

ASEAN Comparative Education Research Journal on Islam and Civilization (ACER-J)
Volume 6(2) September 2023, 1-11. eISSN: 2600-769X

7

changing it. This is ini accordance with the transliteration function, from one language to another without looking at the sound adjustment.

In the news rubric, 5 foreign language words were found which were translated into Arabic using the pure borrowing translation method. Pure Borrowing method, formed through a transliteration process; the change of Latin letters to Arabic without referring to the actual sound of the word. For example, the word /bank/ is translated into / بنــك /. The translation process appears, there is a change of letters and immediately imitates the source language. The letter b transliterated with the letter / ب, / the letter / a / is transliterated with a *fathah* line (above), the letter /n/ is transliterated with the letter / ن,/ and the letter k is transliterated with the letter / ك./

Naturalized Borrowing is the borrowing of foreign terms but adapted to the target language. This is in line with the function of transcription, copying text by changing its spelling into another spelling to indicate the sound pronunciation of the language element in question. In this case, transcription is defined as the process of changing the text from one spelling to another by following the sound pronunciation. In the rubric of Al-Jazeera online magazine, January 01-07 2021 edition in 6 sections of news portals, researchers found 43 foreign language words translated into Arabic using the naturalization loan translation method. An example of the application of the naturalized translation method is the word "Barcelona" which is a Spanish vocabulary translated into "برشـلونة", with the pronunciation c transcribed with the letter ش, the pronunciation of the letter o transcribed with the letter و, and the pronunciationof the letter a transcribed with the letter ة.

Foreign language vocabulary translated by the Naturalized Borrowing method is formed through transcription, the adjustment of pronunciation. The process of adjusting the pronunciation can be formulated in Table 2:

Table 2. Foreign Language Vocabulary Data Using the
Naturalization Loan Translation Method

Data	The origin of the word	Arabic Translation	Transcription
SPORTS RUBRIC			
6.	*Real Madrid*	ريال مدريد	/riyāl madrid/
7.	*Barcelona*	برشلونة	/barsyilūnah /
8.	*Chelsea*	تشلسي	/tsyelsī/
9.	*Liverpool*	ليفربول	/liferbūl/
10.	*Manchester United*	مانشستر يونايتد	/ mānsyster y nāytid /
11.	*hattrick*	هاتريك	/h ātr k/
12.	*League*	ليجا	/līj ā/
13.	*shuttlecock*	الكوكشط	/syaṭelkūk/

ASEAN Comparative Education Research Journal on Islam and Civilization (ACER-J)
Volume 6(2) September 2023, 1-11. eISSN: 2600-769X

8

14.	*Olympic*	أولمبيك	/'uwlimbīk/
POLITICAL RUBRIC			
15.	*Protocol*	بروتوكول	/brutukul/
16.	*Parliament*	برلمان	/barlimān/
17.	*Congress*	كونغرس	/kunġrs/
18.	*Democratia*	ديمقراطية	/dimaqrāṭyah/
19.	*bureaucratic*	بيروقراطية	/biruqrāṭyah/
20.	*Senator*	سيناتور	/saynātūr/
21.	*Diplomatic*	دبلوماسي	/diblumasy/
ECONOMIC RUBRIC			
22.	*OPEC*	أوبك	/'uwbik/
23.	*Bitcoin*	بيتكوين	/bytkuwin/
24.	*Dollars*	دولار	/ duwlār /
25.	*Franchisee*	الفرنشايز	/ ālfaranšāyz /
TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE RUBRIC			
26.	*Internet*	الإنترنت	/al'intirnit/
27.	*Technologia*	تكنولوجيا	/tiknuwluwjiya/
28.	*Whatsapp*	واتساب	/wātsāb/
29.	*Google*	غوغل	/guwgil/
30.	*Servers*	السيرفر	/sīrfīr/
31.	*Robot*	روبوت	/rūbūt/
32.	*Wifi*	الواي فاي	/ālwāyfay/
33.	*Windows*	ويندوز	/wīndūz/
34.	*Facebook*	فيسبوك	/faysbuwk/
ART AND CULTURE RUBRIC			
35.	*Scenario*	سيناريو	/sīnāriyū/
36.	*Hollywood*	هوليود	/hūlīwud/
37.	*Comedy*	كوميديا	/kūmīdiā/

ASEAN Comparative Education Research Journal on Islam and Civilization (ACER-J)
Volume 6(2) September 2023, 1-11. eISSN: 2600-769X

9

38.	*Videos*	فيديو	/fīdyū/
39.	*Studio*	ستوديو	/studiyū/
40.	*Disney*	ديزني	/dīznī/
41.	*Oscar*	أوسكار	/'uwskar/
HEALTH RUBRIC			
42.	*Virus*	فيروس	/fayrūs/
43.	*Covid*	كوفيد	/kawfīd/
44.	*Corona*	كورونا	/kūrūnā/
45.	*Nicotine*	النيكوتين	/al-nīkūtin/
46.	*Bacteria*	بكتيريا	/baktīriā/
47.	*Carbohydrate*	كربوهيدرات	/karbūhīdrāt/
48.	*Parosmia*	باروسميا	/bārūsmiā/

4.2. Calque Translation

Calque translation according to Molina and Albir (2002: 510) is the literal translation of a word or phrase from the source language to the target language, which can be lexical or structural. There are 21 foreign language words translated into Arabic by the calque method. Foreign language words translated by the calque method are formed with the structure of the source language. A combination of words that come from Arabic with words that come from a foreign language, or vice versa, there is even a lexical form of the source language.

Structural calque translation method, is the word "cinematography2". This word, comes from a combination of the word "cinema" and "graphy". In Arabic it translates to "تصويرسـينمائي". The word تصوير/taṣwīr/ is translated literally "graphy" and the second word ســينمـائي/sīnimāiy/ is a naturalized loan from the word "cinema".

Calque translation method with lexical in Molina and Albir (2002: 510) is the word "keyboard". This word comes from two words "key" and "board". In Arabic it translates to "لوحةالمفاتيح". The first word لوحة/lawhah/ is translated literally from the word "board" The second word المفاتيح/almafātiyḥ/ is translated literally from the word "key".

4.3. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a method of translation if the source language and the target language have linguistic similarities. There are 28 foreign language words translated into Arabic by literal translation method. Foreign language words that are translated using the literal translation method are done by looking for equivalents with Arabic words that have the same or almost the same meaning. An example of a literal translation method is the word "browser" translated to "متصـفح". The term "browser" is defined by a person who browses or a computer program that is used to find and

look at information on the Internet, which means *'a person who browses or a computer program used to search and view information on the internet* ', then the term translated into Arabic يتصفح – تصفح its means 'to read, flip through book pages, and study' .

5.0 CONCLUSION

The conclusion from this research that is there found for techniques that used for translation foreign language into Arabic. The techniques is pure translation, borrowing translation, calque translation, and literal translation. Borrowing translation have two type of translation, the first type is pure translation is borrowing directly from the source language without changing it. The second is naturalized borrowing is the borrowing of foreign terms but adapted to the target language. Calque translation is is the literal translation of a word or phrase from the source language to the target language, which can be lexical or structural. Literal translation is a method of translation if the source language and the target language have linguistic similarities. Furthermore, the translation method most likely to used in the Al-Jazeera online magazine January 01 – 07, 2021 edition is the naturalized borrowing translation method (naturalized borrowing).

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