



Volume 8 Issue 3s (2025) Special Edition 96-100

Longda Xiaokan:
Journal of Mandarin Learning and Teaching

<https://journal.unnes.ac.id/journals/longdaxiaokan>



Development of a Mandarin-Indonesian Pocket Dictionary in the Tire Industry Planning Sector

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Keywords

pocket dictionary, tire industry, planning sector

Abstract

According to some observations, many Indonesian Mandarin translators that work in Chinese companies have some difficulties in explaining and describing words of technical language especially in the tire producing industry originally in Mandarin into Indonesian or vice versa. Whereas this article aims to produce an effective pocket dictionary Mandarins-Indonesian in the planning sector of the tire industry. The development of pocketbook or pocket dictionary is done by researching words and vocabulary and developing it into a small dictionary. The results of developing a pocket dictionary in the planning section of the tire industry is easier and improves the efficiency of the translation process whilst working.

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P-ISSN 2528-5734
E-ISSN 2715-1611

INTRODUCTION

Mandarin or also known as Pǔtōnghuà or Guóyǔ is the standard form of the official language of China. According to A brief history of Mandarin - News - Instant Mandarin. (2018). This language is the most widely spoken language in the world with 1.2 billion speakers, and has been recognized as one of the world's six main languages by the United Nations. This is also the language spoken by many Chinese all around the world. After the fall of the Qing Dynasty in 1911, China became the Republic of China, and adopted a “one nation” policy to make it easier for the entire nation to communicate with each other. With a national language formed, when the newly formed 'People's Republic of China' came to power in 1949, they continued to use Mandarin as the official national language and began promoting it as the state language, (Guóyǔ).

Many Indonesians are now learning Mandarin due to the large number of Chinese companies that are developing in Indonesia where they also need field translators. In Chinese, there are 4 categories of skills in learning, namely 听 (listening), 读 (reading), 写 (writing), 说 (speaking). Chinese also has 6 proficiency levels or commonly called HSK (Hànyǔ shuǐpíng kǎoshì), namely from the easiest HSK 1 to the most difficult HSK 6. vocabulary is commonly used by someone who is learning at the HSK 1 stage because at that level they must have the ability to understand and use those vocabulary into simple sentences in Chinese. Because of this learning Mandarin is often started with learning the most easier part, understanding and memorising vocabs. Vocabulary is a set of words from a language that is known and understandable for many people. As someone learning a new language they usually make a notebook containing a collection of words or sentences learned either through books, conversation, or from various other sources. Mastering vocabulary of some language is considered a form of intelligence that has a major influence on reading, writing, and listening skills which are important points in learning a language, especially a foreign one (Yuspani Amelia, 2021). And due to the abundance of words that have to be memorised the usage of a pocket dictionary could be used as a medium to record the vocabulary learned in workspace and it is easier to carry around.

Industry according to KBBI (Indonesian dictionary) is an activity engaged in the economic field that processes raw materials using various kinds of equipment. The purpose of industry is producing a good product that has a high selling value. Some examples of industries, food and beverages industry, automotive industry, electronic industry, etc. These industries is an example of an industry that processes raw materials into finished or semi-finished products and is named a manufacturing industry. In this kind of industry we often find technical vocabulary that isn't particularly used in everyday life. Due to this, field translators are suggested to have a simple note that could help with their job. These note could also be

replaced by a pocket dictionary. A pocket dictionary according to Website Vocabulary is a dictionary that is small enough to be carried in the clothes pocket.

Based on the background that has been mentioned above, this research chose a pocket dictionary as a medium to help field translators with their job, especially those working in the planning section of a tire industry. With a pocket dictionary a field translators could easily find and navigate through a vast amount of vocabulary that usually used in the sector they're working with.

METHOD

The method used in this research is the research and development methods. The methods of research and development by Sugiyono (2014) is a systematic approach to developing and validating a new or an existing product in an educational field. Whereas a development of a pocket dictionary that specialises in a planning section of a tire industry..

The subject of this research is field translators that work in the planning section of a tire industry in Demak, Sailun Tire Industry. Hopefully this development of pocket dictionary also helps Mandarin speakers that work in the same field in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses the Research and Development (R&D) method according to Sugiyono (2014), which includes 10 main steps, starting from potential and problems to product dissemination. The following are the results and discussion of these stages:

1. Potential and Problems

Based on initial observations and interviews with several field translators in Indonesia-based tire companies, it was found that many of them experienced difficulties in translating technical terms from Chinese to Indonesian. This is due to the limited understanding of technical vocabulary and the unavailability of auxiliary media such as a special pocket dictionary that contains technical vocabulary of the tire industry. Therefore, the development of a Mandarin-Indonesian pocket dictionary in the tire industry planning sector is an urgent need.

2. Data Collection

Data were collected through literature study, field observation, and interviews with translators and planning staff at tire factories. In addition, secondary data was also obtained from company documents containing technical terms in Chinese.

3. Product Design

Based on the data collected, researchers began to design the initial design of the pocket dictionary. The dictionary was designed to be small in size (A6), contain important vocabulary that often appears in planning documents of the tire industry, equipped with Indonesian translation, pinyin, and simple example sentences.

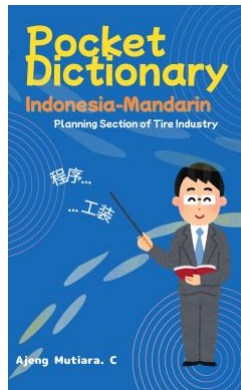


Figure 1. Front Covers

4. Design Validation

The initial design was then validated by Chinese language experts and tire manufacturing industry experts. Validation was done to ensure that the translation of technical terms was correct and contextualized for use in the field. Some revisions were made, especially in adjusting technical terms that are more commonly used in Chinese companies.

5. Design Revision

After receiving feedback from experts, the dictionary design was improved. For example, the addition of an index based on the Chinese alphabet and field of work (planning, production, quality control, etc.) made it easier to find terms.

CONCLUSION

The development of this dictionary shows that the glossary is very well organized and neat and contains contexts that can help workplace communication in technical fields. This pocket dictionary product not only assists translators, but can also help Mandarin speakers understand technical vocabulary in Indonesian. This pocket dictionary project emphasizes the importance of language tools as a source of

Ajeng Mutiara Chahyaningtyas, etc/ Longda Xiaokan: Journal of Mandarin Learning and Teaching 8 (3s) (2025)

field-specific communication and to demonstrate the practical value of applied linguistics research in industry.

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