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## THE TRANSLATION QUALITY OF CLINICALLY ORIENTED ANATOMY BOOK IN BAHASA INDONESIA

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### ABSTRACT:

The objective of this study is to identify the accuracy of the medical translation and describe the result of the quality translation of the Clinically Oriented Anatomy book in Bahasa Indonesia. This is a descriptive, qualitative research which focus on single case, objective of the data is the medical terminology that found in the translation process. The data collected by Focus Group Discussion, Interview, and Questioner with the key informants who is a specialist dentist, and two general dentists. The number of the data is 359, the result of the research showed that 36.49 % from the specialist doctor, 34.81% from the general dentist and the last 35.93% that give the scale of the accuracy in the translation. It can be concluded that, the accuracy of the translation is less accurate.

**Keywords:** *Translation Quality, Accuracy, Medical Terminology, Dentist.*

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### INTRODUCTION

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In translating the equivalence of meaning produced from the source language to the target language is a matter of utmost priority. Therefore, the accuracy of the translation is really important thing (Sipayung, 2018). In order to get the a commensurate and natural meaning in the translation process, a source of information

is needed from the overall meaning of the language unit. A good translation has to transfer the message from source language to target language very well (Soro et al., 2022). Sometimes, the readers only read the translation product without paying attention to the translation quality (Ningsih et al., 2020). Nowadays, translation is one of the most important thing in the medical and technology field. Mostly the books that

used by the medical students in Indonesia are the translated book from English. The translation process which contain of the medical terminology precision and accuracy may be required (Pantouw et al., 2019). Translation have categorized as a science faction in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, It seems to be quite natural that the new science was created not from scratch but used a number of concepts that had appeared in previous epochs. Ideas that had emerged in translators' minds in various countries and in various times paved the way to formulation and formalization of isolated views on translation in the form of an entity that eventually became a science (Sdobnikov, 2019). The objective of this research is to evaluate the accuracy of the translation quality of Clinically Oriented Anatomy book in Bahasa Indonesia.

### **Translation Quality Assesment**

Translation quality assesment is required in the translation process in order to rate the accuracy of the translation (Silalahi, 2009). Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) focuses on the product, not on the process of translation. In one way or another, it affects everyone in the

translation process: students, educators, project managers, language service professional and translation scholars and researchers (Caro Quintana, 2020). In assessing a translation result, a scoring rubric is needed that contains any criteria that can determine whether the translation result can be equivalence or not (Abdillah, 2022). In this research used the Translation Quality Assesment model by Nababan, Translation quality assessment instrument includes: 1) Instrument for assessing the accuracy of the message, 2) Instrument for assessing the acceptability of the translation, and 3) Instrument for assessing the readability of the translation. Yet, in this research used Instrument for assessing the accuracy only. Each of the translation quality assessment instruments consists of three parts. The first part shows the category of translation. The second part is a score or number with a scale of 1 to 3, which is sorted according to the inverted pyramid, namely the higher the quality of a translation, the higher the score or number it gets and vice versa. The third part is the qualitative parameters of each category of translation (Nababan et al., n.d.). The instrument presented below;

**Table 1. Scale for Scoring Accuracy  
(Adapted from Nababan, 2012)**

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Accurate	3	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses or sentences of language the source is accurately transferred into the target language; same absolutely no distortion of meaning
Less Accurate	2	Most meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses or source language sentences have been accurately transferred into target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or double meaning translation (taxa) or there is a different meaning removed, which interferes with the integrity of the message.
Inaccurate	1	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses or sentences of language the source is inaccurately transferred to the target language or deleted.

### Accuracy

The problem that arises when evaluating the translator's competence, through the results of the translation, is to determine the quality of the translation. Translation accuracy is a critical aspect in a

translation activity from (Nugroho et al., 2022). The accuracy aspect is important in evaluate the result of the translation. Translator used such kind shift of translation to achieve the accuracy of translation (Robinson, 2019). The shift of translation will be done by the translator depend on his competence on ST and TT (Šeböková, 2011). It means that translation shift and translator competences have a significant correlation (Sipayung, 2018). The accuracy can be seen in the equivalency of the translation in term of meaning or message (Santika et al., 2020).

### RESEARCH METHODS

This research used a descriptive, qualitative research which focus on single case, objective of the data is the medical terminology that found in the translation process. data collected by Focus Group Discussion, Interview, and Questioner with the key informants who is a specialist dentist, and two general dentist. In this research, the book will serve as a document as an objective data source entitled "Clinically Oriented Anatomy" in Indonesian and also several informants as an effective

data source. Books in English and their translations are the main documents.

### Data collection technique

Data collection techniques are process or strategies to obtain the data needed to answer problems (Sutopo, 2002). In a study, data collection tools will determine the quality of research. Therefore, the tools and techniques of data collection must get careful cultivation.

### Content Analysis technique

The main components of the analysis process in this study are data collection, condensation, data presentation, conclusion/ verification by (Miles & Huberman, 2007).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The level of accuracy of the translation results that have been obtained from the assessment of 3 doctors consisting of key informants, 1 specialist dentist and 2 general dentists. The result from the specialist dentist give 36.49% from 359 data. The informant also found some words that less accurate.

Bsu : The upper is supplied by superior labial branches of the facial and infra-orbital arteries

*Bsa: Bibir atas diperdarahi oleh ramus labialis superior arteria infraorbitalis dan arteria facialis.*

***Seharusnya: Bibir atas disuplai oleh pembuluh darah.***

The second informan who is a dentist give scale less accurate with 34.81% of the 359 data. Some data that found by the informan such as;

BSu: The root canal (pulp canal) transmits the nerves and vessels.

*BSa: Canalis radialis dentis membawa saraf dan pembuluh darah*

***Seharusnya: Saluran akar membawa saraf dan pembuluh darah***

The third informan who is a dentist give scale less accurate with 35.93% of the 359 data. Some data that found by the informan such as;

BSu: The gingiva proper (attached gingiva)...

*BSa : Gingiva propria (gingiva yang menempel)*

**Seharusnya : *Gingiva propria* (*gingiva cekat*).**

## CONCLUSION

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The subject book "Clinically Oriented Anatomy" and its translation book "Clinically Oriented Anatomy found the following conclusions: 1. The translation process contributes a lot to translation Dentistry terms for this subject book are natural borrowing, transliterated borrowing and English – Latin borrowing, English – Greek borrowing and literal translation. 2. The translation method used is the literal translation method. 3. Translations of dentistry terms in subject books are inaccurate. 5. Translation of dentistry terms in subject books is not acceptable 6. The translation of medical terms in subject books is illegible.

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