

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides general explanations of what will be discussed in this research. The introductory part contains several subheadings such as background of the study, research problem, and research objective.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.

“The English language is important in medical education not only for learning and gaining knowledge, but also for presenting research activities in an international context” (Piroozan et al., 2016). The importance of English in medicine is reinforced by the fact that much scientific, technological, and academic information is published or presented in English around the world. According to Montgomery (2009) the proportion of scientific publications written in English in the total number of publications published is 80%. “English has become the *lingua franca* of medicine and science and is expected to remain so in the future. Previously, new medical terms were derived from classical Greek or Latin roots; now, they are frequently, partly or entirely, composed of words borrowed from ordinary English –for example, bypass, clearance, screening, scanning– and doctors from non-English-speaking countries now have the option of borrowing these English terms directly or transferring them into their own language” (Wulff, 2004, p.188). “Today, all the most influential medical journals are written in English, and English has become the language of

international conferences and congresses, because all the greatest medical discoveries have been published in English and that the almost 95% of medical papers come from English-speaking countries” (Pilegaard, 2017, p.7). As a result, medical English has had a significant influence on national medical terminologies. Nonetheless, “despite the high interest in medical translation in the translation industry, this type of translation has not gained a lot of popularity among Translation Studies scholars” (Montalt et al., 2018).

Newmark (1988, p.5) states that “translation is defined as rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text. From those statements, it can mean that translation is transferring messages from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL)”. “A proper translation of medical texts generally requires outstanding linguistic knowledge in both the source and target languages. Furthermore, the translator must be familiar with medical terminology and medicine in general. Medical translators must always keep in mind that lexical and grammatical accuracy are critical, as errors in translation can have serious consequences for someone's health or even life” (Badziński, 2018). The terms are one of the most distinguishing features of medical translation. “Medical terms are words and phrases used to describe human anatomy, body processes, medical procedures, techniques, and medical instruments” (Buzarna-Tihenea, 2015). “Medical terminology is highly dynamic, constantly representing innovations and discoveries through the creation of new words. It is regarded as one of the most difficult aspects of medical translation” (Montalt, 2012).

This textbook *Basic Pathology by Robbins & Coltrane 8th ed.* is widely used, not only in Indonesia but also in the medical world, as a learning device for medical students, doctors, and professionals to study the basics of human pathology, because this book offers balanced, accurate and up-to-date coverage of the core topics in human pathology. What intrigues this research to use this book as the source of data of this study is because on the first page of this book, we see the terms like “...etiology...”, “...pathogenesis...”, “...morphology...” (p.1) and it translated to “*etiologi*”, “*patogenesis*”, and “*morfologi*” in Indonesian as the target language. It shows that instead of using other translation techniques, the translator has applied the procedure of naturalized borrowing proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) to translate these terms. Naturalized borrowing is a technique to take a word or expression straight from another language, but with some changes made to fit the spelling rules in the TL (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002, p.509).

Most of the medical terms in are foreign terms that have no equivalent in Indonesian. Therefore, I take an interest to analyze how the translators used translation techniques to translate these medical terms in the book *Basic Pathology by Robbins & Coltrane 8th ed.*, because I realize that it is not an easy matter to apply or choose the appropriate procedure for certain words, phrases, or expressions, as there are some factors to be considered when dealing with medical terminologies in order to be able to appropriately transfer the knowledge so that the meaning is accurate and can be understood by the readers, especially for those who lack English proficiency.

1.2 LIMITATION OF THE PROBLEM.

This research is limited to analyzing what kind of translation technique that had been used to translate the medical terminology in the book *Basic Pathology by Robbins & Coltrane 8th ed.* (Kumar, Abbas, et al., 2007) and the Indonesian translated version *Buku Ajar Dasar Patologi Robbins & Coltrane 8th ed.* (Kumar, Cotran, et al., 2008) by using Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques theory, and an additional theory of translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) theory.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In conducting the study, I formulate research problems dealing with translation techniques. The first problem focuses on the type of translation techniques that are applied to the subject of the study, whereas the second problem focuses on how the translator uses each of the techniques. In brief, those two research problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the translation techniques that have been used to translate medical terms into Indonesian in the book *Basic Pathology by Robbins & Coltrane 8th ed?*
2. What are the most frequent translation techniques used by the translator to translate medical terms into Indonesian in the book *Basic Pathology by Robbins & Coltrane 8th ed.?*

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study is conducted in order to:

1. To analyze the translation techniques that has been used to translate medical terms into Indonesian in the book *Basic Pathology by Robbins & Coltrane 8th ed.*
2. To find out the most frequent translation techniques used by the translator to translate medical terms into Indonesian in the book *Basic Pathology by Robbins & Coltrane 8th ed.*

