STRATEGIES OF TRANSLATING MEDICAL TEXT FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN FOR THIRD-YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS OF SYIAH KUALA UNIVERSITY

THESIS

Submitted by:

Zulfa Firlana
The Student of English Department
Tarbiyah Faculty
Reg. No. 231324266

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF AR-RANIRY

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It has been defended in Munaqasyah in front of council of Examiners

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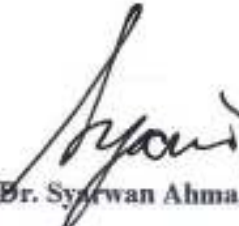Requirement for Sarjana Degree S-1 on Teacher Education

On:

Friday, December 29th 2017

Rabi'ul Akhir 10th 1439 H

Darussalam-Banda Aceh

Chairperson,

Secretary,

Dr. Syarwan Ahmad, M.LIS

Rivana Amelia, S.Pd

Member,

Member,

Abdul Manar, M.Hum

Risdaneva, MA

Certified by:

The Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty

Ar-Raniry State Islamic University

Dr. Mujiburrahman, M.Ag
NIP. 197109082001121001

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
PRODI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
Jln Syeikh Abdur Rauf Kopelma Darussalam Banda Aceh
Email: pbi.ftk@ar-raniry.ac.id, Website: http://pbi.ar-raniry.ac.id/

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini:

Nama	: Zulfa Firlana
NIM	: 231324266
Tempat/Tgl. Lahir	: Lhokseumawe, 03 Oktober 1994
Alamat	: Geuce Kayee Jatho
Judul Skripsi	: The Strategies of Translating Medical Text From English into Indonesian for Third-Year Medical Students of Syiah Kuala University

Menyatakan bahwa sesungguhnya skripsi tersebut adalah benar/benar karya asli saya, kecuali lampiran yang disebutkan sumbernya. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan didalamnya akan menjadi sepenuhnya tanggung jawab saya.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenar-benarnya

Banda Aceh, 17 Oktober 2017,

Saya yang membuat surat pernyataan,

Zulfa Firlana

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<div align="right">Banda Aceh, October 16 2017</div>

<div align="right">Zulfa Firlana</div>

ABSTRACT

This research is entitled "The Strategies of Translating Medical Text from English into Indonesian for Third-Year Medical Students of Syiah Kuala University. The aims of this research are to identify the strategies used by the students in translating medical text and the problems they faced during translating medical text. As the participants of this research, the researcher took all third-year medical students as population and chosed 69 students as sample by using self-selection sampling technique. In collecting data, the researcher used questionnaire and text analysis that must be aswered by students based on their experience and knowledge. Based on the findings of the data analysis, it was found that there are 4 strategies commonly used in translating English medical text into Indonesian, namely word by word translation, literal translation, free translation and communicative translation. The researcher also found several problems faced during translating process, including grammatical problem, rhetorical problems, lexical-semantic problem and translating idiomatic words.

Keywords: Translation, Strategy, Medical language

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

I.   **Appointment Letter of Supervisor**

II.   **Confirmation Letter of Conducting Research from Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh**

III.   **Comfirmation Letter of Conducted Research from Medical Faculty of Syiah Kuala University**

IV.   **Anti-plagiarism Letter**

V.   **Questionnaire**

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A.   Background of Study

The growing importance of English as an international language and as a global lingua franca is observable in virtually all countries of the world from its increasing status in educational curricula to its role as the language of international business, tourism, news broadcasting etc. In the specific case of Indonesia, the recognition by the government of the growing importance English now plays in the world can be seen in the increasing number of schools - from kindergarten to university level in which the medium of communication is English (Dardjowidjojo, 2002). In English Language, Translation is one of several academic interdiscipline dealing with the systematic study of the theory, description and application of translation, interpreting, and localization.

Translation is the solution in understanding the books or other materials or even the conferences as the supporting sources for the development of technology and science which are very important for all the people in the world. Many books and materials about technology and science are published; therefore it should be learned and understood by the people. Also, many meetings or conferences held in order to share the development of technology and science among the countries in the world. However, many of those books and materials are published in foreign language, also, many meetings or conference are using foreign language which cannot be understood by the people who do not use that

language as the means of communication in their daily life. Therefore, it is the role of translation to translate those books or materials and the conferences into the language which can be understood by the readers or participants, in this case is the Indonesian people with Bahasa Indonesia as the national language.

Translation has played a major part in communication between languages and cultures. Without translation, modern technology could never have been transferred between nations. Translation can be applied to all fields of language including legal, religious, literary language etc. Among these fields is scientific and technical translation (STT), which is an essential element in translation studies. Modern technology affects all aspects of life and society and all branches of science including translation. New scientific discoveries and innovations need to be spread through the world and translation plays an important role in transferring this technology. The act of expressing scientific concepts and content is usually challenging and serious as it requires accuracy, knowledge and understanding of ideas behind the terms. Difficulties can arise from the fact that the language of science and technology has its own characteristic terminology. Terms are the key concept in the translation of any kind of technical text. Nida and Tiber (1969) pointed out that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Concerning this statement, it can be obviously seen that meaning of a SL text must be replaced by the closest natural equivalent in the TL. In line with this, the style which is closely related to choice of words and sense of expressing ideas

becomes very important in the rendering of a SL into the TL. Therefore, the translator as the person who plays an important role in conveying the message of SL should not only master the language but also be competent in finding the closest natural equivalent of TL lexical items. It means that the translator must be able to produce a stylistically natural TL, which necessarily involves changes of the form.

English for specific purposes is closely connected to language for professional purposes, where speakers of English as a foreign or second language have to learn how to use language in areas where they are going to work. The common use of English language in science in general, and in medicine in particular, makes the use of other languages very limited. Krulj et al. (2011:170) emphasized that "*It is well known that English is the leading language of medical sciences. Communication in English has been indispensable throughout the history of medicine*". Marchuk (1984) remarked that the increasing demand for technical and scientific translation arises from scientific and technical progress, the growth of scientific, technical, commercial, cultural and other relations, and the desire of nations and governments to develop co- operation and to coordinate their efforts in promoting civilization. Medical translation is a branch of scientific and technical translation and is a very important type of translation. Montalt (2011) emphasized that medical translation is one of the most active types of professional translation. Thus, English terminology is used academically and its use is crucial. Hence, there is a great demand for the study of scientific and technical translation from English

into Indonesian. Such a demand is included in the national strategies of Indonesian academies in order to solve the problems of accessing scientific and technological information by the production of pamphlets and dictionaries.

Concerning the fact happens relates to medical students in translating medical text, the writer encourages to do a simple research entitled "**STRATEGIES OF TRANSLATING MEDICAL TEXT FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN FOR THIRD-YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS OF SYIAH KUALA UNIVERSITY**". The writer hopes this research can contribute to either a student or a translator who should be aware of the importance of understanding the medical terms and also the sensitivity of the subject matter.

B.   Research Questions

The research questions proposed in this study based on the problems of the research are as follow:

    1. What are the strategies used by students in translating medical text?

    2. What are the problems faced by students during translating medical text?

C.   Research Aim

From the background above, there are two problems to be discussed in this study. The problems under concern are as follows:

1. To identify the strategies used by students in translating medical text.

2. To investigate the problems faced by the students in translating medical text.

D.   Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the significance of this study is to give the contribution to the development of translation studies, especially for the translation study about professional purposes insights of the better quality in translating medical text. Then, in practical significance, hopefully, the result of this research can be used as a reference in the process of translating english medical text into indonesian. Also, it is hoped that this research can be used as framework for translating English text, especially in medical purpose.

E.   Research Terminology

1. Translation

Translation has probably existed in some forms since human beings needed to communicate with other groups/tribes, but Marcus Tullius Cicero seems to be the first person to write anything about translation theory. In his work De optimo genere oratorum (46 BCE) he wrote "non verbum de verbo, sed sensum exprimere de sensu (not word-for-word, but sense-for-sense)"(Resurrecció, 2007). However, since medicine was a highly respected profession, medical translators preferred literal translation (Resurrecció, 2007).

2. Strategy

Strategy is important because the resources available to achieve certain goals are usually limited. Strategy generally involves setting goals,

determining actions to achieve the goals, and mobilizing resources to execute the actions. A strategy describes how the ends (goals) will be achieved by the means (resources). This is generally tasked with determining strategy. Strategy can be intended or can emerge as a pattern of activity as the organization adapts to its environment or competes. It involves activities such as strategic planning and strategic thinking (Mintzberg, Henry, Quinn & James Brian, 1996).

3. **Medical Language**

Robert Taylor (2005, p.105) believed that what makes medical language special is that everything written is only as true as the current knowledge allows. His definition of how to write good medical language is to "avoid jargon, be accurate in what we say, and be careful with abbreviations and acronyms". He stated that it is important to be considerate of the reader. Medical language is often written in passive voice, but it sometimes takes more words than if a statement was to be expressed in active voice, for example 'We found that' vs. 'It was found that'. However, the tendency is that medical language is moving from passive voice to active voice.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A.   Previous Study

Previous study about translating medical text has been explored by Garsha M. Argeg on his thesis, entitled *"The Problem of Translating Medical Terms From English Into Arabic"*(2015). Garsha argued that translating medical text is the oldest scientific and technical translation which is very important in its effects on people's lives. Therefore, a technical translator is required to have special expertise in the relevant field in addition to his or her general language capability. Several doctors and specialist working in his country use English when writting medical text or reports, even for prescriptions because they graduated from International universities. It is important for Arabian translators to be an effective link between doctors and readers and patients to avoid mistranslating.

Considering the technique of translation, Nunun (2015) conducted an research entitled *"Taxonomy and Translation Techniques of Medical terminology"*. The purpose of research is to identify and describe techniques of translation that used in translating medical terminology. English medical book is used to be data of this research. In collecting data, she used document analysis and questionnaire. In the end of research, she found some techniques of translating medical terminology. Borrowing is the common technique used then subraction or addition. It shows that the translators use the method and ideology of

translation from the source language, even they follow foreign ideology. Then, she expressed that medical text is a kind of sensitive text. Mistranslating can cause the worst for human. It must be translated briefly to avoid the inaccuration and understanding.

B.   The Concept of Translation

1. General Concept of Translation

Translation is a science, an art and a skill. It is a science in the sense that it necessitates complete knowledge of the structure and make-up of the two languages concerned which related to other studies. It is an art because we need to be rich of vocabulary, depth of culture and huge vision to reconstruct the original text which is presentable to the reader who is not supposed to be familiar with the source. It is also a skill because we must have the ability to smooth over any difficulty in the translation, and the ability to provide the translation of something that has no equal in the target language.

Lundquist stated that translation is a secondary form of communication and it can be described as a communication process from source language (SL) to target language. In this process, a translator has to consider the receiver and communication situation to reconstruct a good translation. He also listed two translation phases, analysis of the source text and revision of target text (Lundquist, 2005).

According to Chabban (1984), Translation is a finicky job, as it has not yet been reduced to strict scientific rules, and it allows for the differences that are known to exist between different personalities. Translation is a heavily subjective art, especially when it deals with matters outside the realm of science where precisely defined concepts are more often expressed by certain generally accepted terms.

Translation is ultimately a human activity which enables human being to exchange ideas and thoughts to other different languages. Al Wassety (2001) viewed the phenomenon of translation as a legitimate offspring of the phenomenon of language. It is proved when humans spread over the earth and they have different language with others. So, they need to exchange the source language to their language in order to understand the ideas through translation.

The foundation of scientific translation theory were developed in the mid-twentieth century when linguisticians and linguists wew close attention to this problem. As V. Humboldt (1953) stated that every translation is an attempt to solve unsolvable task because of the dependence on the personal characteristics of the individual translator and his attitude to the text. At the time, translation was also stated as "theory of untranslatability". It became a laborious activity to do because of lack theory before it became special study to focus on.

2. Kinds of Translation

Practically, there are some kinds of translation are found because of considering the differences and similarities of the source structures, different kinds of text that are going to be translated and the target reader who are going to receive the translation. As Newmark (1998) stated that translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.

In this case, Larson (1984) classified translation into two main types, *form-based translation* and *meaning-based translation*. form-based translation is also known as literal translation, means that the translator attempts to follow the form of the source language. It sounds like nonsense and has little art of communication. However, literal translation is easy to be understood when general gramatical of the both languages are similar. Whereas meaning-based translation is also known as idiomatic translation which the translator makes every effort to express the meaning of source language text in the natural form and able to choose the appropriate lexical items. In general, idiomatic translation does not sound like translation, but it sounds like it was written originally in the target language.

On the other hand, Catford (1978) claimed differently three aspects of translation, those are extent, level, and ranks. Considering extent aspect, translation is divided into two types, *full translation* and *partial*

translation. Full translation is a type of translation in which the whole source language text is exchanged into target language text. On the contrary, partial translation is translation that involves certain part of source language text to be translated into target language text.

In terms of level, translation is divided into two types, *total translation* and *restricted translation*. Total translation is the translator replaces all materials of source language text to target language text. Beside that, restricted translation is repalcement of source language textual material with equivalent target language material at only one level, whether at the phonological level, graphological level or level of grammar and lexis. In case of rank, translation is divided into *rank-bound translation* and *unbounded translation*. Rank-bound translation means that the selection of target language text equivalent is limited at only one rank, such as word-for-word equivalence and morpheme-for-morpheme equivalence. Contrastly, unbounded translation is translation which is able to move freely up and down the rank-scale.

Based on the purposes of translation, Brislin in Choliludin (2007) categorizes translation into four types. Firstly, *pragmatic translation* is the translation of a massage with an interest in accuracy of the information that will be delivered in the source language form without including other aspects of the original language version. Exampleis the translation of the information about washing shoes. Second is *aesthetic-poetic translation*. The translator will take into account the

affect, emotion and feeling of an original version, the aesthetic form used by the original author, as well as any information in the message. The example is the translation of sonnet, rhyme, heroic couplet, dramatic dialogue, and novel. The third is *ethnographic translation*. It is translation that explicite the cultural context of the source language and target language versions. Translator has to be sensitive about the words are used and must be familiar how the word suits into another cultures. Example is the use of the word 'yes' versus 'yeah' in America. The last but not least is *linguistic translation*. This kind of translation is concerned with equivalent meanings of the morphemes component and gramatical form of the source language. For instance, language in a computer program and translation machine.

Linguistics Aspect of Translation, one of Jacobson's famous essays (2000) identifies that there are three kinds of translation. Those are, *intralingual translation (monolingual translation), interlingual translation (bilingual or multilingual translation)*, and *intersemiotic translation (verbal sign into non-verbal sign)*. Intralingual translation is re-expressing the words to other signs of the same language (paraphrasing). Interlingual translation is to exchange the source language into other language either bilingual or multilingual. While intersemiotic translation is an interpretation of verbal signs to other signs of non-verbal sign systems. The example of intersemiotic, a drama that describes a written script.

3. Strategies of Translation

The word of strategy is used in many contexts. In translation studies, there are many theorists that have focussed on translation strategies briefly considering the differences in the meaning and perspective from which they sourced it. In general, a translator uses a strategy when encountering a problem in translating a text. For instance, a translator does not need to use strategy while translating a text literally. As Bergen (1991) stated that the strategies are not obvious and trivial. Although, when they translate a text word for word and use dicionary, beginners will use the text and think that they have made a good translation without any thinking of other existing problem and changes must be made at some levels of translation.

Based on case above, it can be concluded that every strategy must be followed by method to have an expected goal. As Newmark (1988b) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. Then, he writes that while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. And he continues on to refer the methods of translation:

   a. Word by word translation, is the translation of source language to other language singly by most common meanings and out of context.

b. Literal translation, is a translator translates the sorce language considering gramatical constructions which are converted to target language. But, the lexical words are translated singly.

c. Faithful translation, is an attempt to produce the precise contextual meaning of the source language within the limit of the target language gramatical structures.

d. Semantic translation, which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the source language text.

e. Adaptation, is the freest form in translation and it is used mainly for plays and poetry. The themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the source language is exchanged to the target language culture and text is rewritten based on target language limit gramatical structures.

f. Free translation, is translating a text without considering any style, form or original content.

g. Idiomatic translation, is reproducing the massage of the source language by providing colloquialisms and idioms where those do not exist in the original.

h. Communicative translation, is an attempt to reproduce the exact contextual meaning of the original text in such a way

both content and language are acceptable and comprehensible to the reader.

4. Problems of Translation

All types of translation involve loss or gain off meaning. Translation also causes skewing of meaning while decoding and encoding ideas. In this regard, J.C. catford (1965) remarks that there is the substitution of TL meanings for SL meanings; no transference of TL meanings into SL. In transference, there is an implantation of SL meanings into the TL text. These two process must be clearly differentiated in any theory of translation.

Since each language is culturally embedded, it is difficult to find cultural equivalent for certain words in the SL text. The problem of equivalence takes the translator to the limits of translation. Though the process of translation requires only three stages- analysis, transfer and restucturing. The analysis stage involves grammatical analysis, semantic or referential analysis and finding connotative meaning. In grammatical analysis, the translator is preoccupied with the task of determining the meaningful relationship between words and combinations of words. The semantic categories such as object, event, abstract and relation are identified. So that, it will be several problems in tranlasion process.

Firstly, translator will get one of remarkable features of language. It is the immense possiblity that can be explored in the use of words. In fact, in most of the instances, the surrounding context points out clearly which of these basic meanings of word is intended. A word usually derives its meaning through syntatic marking and semotactic marking. Syntatic marking is when a particular meaning of a word is specified by the grammatical construction in which it occurs. For example, the term fox may have three different context- *It is fox; He is a fox; She will fox him;* which have different meanings. In the first sentence, the presence of *it* identifies fox as an animal. In the second sentence, the presence of *he* forces us to take a sense of fox that applies to a person. In this sense, *fox* is a legitimate substitute only for a class od terms, including the man, that young fellow, that politician and so on, and the only sense of *fox* that applies to a person is "cunning". In the third sentence, *fox* is a verb. The verbal sense of *fox* is "deceive by clever means".

Semotactic marking is essential in differentiating the meaning. For example is in the case of the sentences: *He bought a chair at the furniture*; *He was condemned to the (electric) chair*; and, *Please address the chair*. The word chair derives its meaning through the environment in whoch it stands. The most common sence is understood in the first sentence, and it would be recognized as a countable and concrete object. But, the presence of the verb *condemned* and *of electric* forces us to a specialized meaning of *chair* as an instrument of

execution. In the third sentence, chair refers to a subject which can be addressed. So the generic sense, specific sense and the patterns of overlapping commonly, which appear in language should be distinguished before making translation even sematic analysis may lead to utter confusion.

The second problem is idioms. Idioms speak volumes about the culture in which it stands. There are three types of transfer are made in translation: idiom to non-idiom, idiom to idiom, and non- idiom to idiom. When *to grid up the loins od the mind* is transferred as *to get ready in one's thinking*, an idiom is transferred into a non-idiomatic expression. Likewise, an idiomatic expression like *to have a hard heart* may have be transferred as another idiomatic phrase like *his ears have no holes*. In some cases certain non- idiomatic expressions like *faith* may be rendered as an idiomatic expression like *to hang on to God woth the heart.*

The third is the most dangerous problem that occurs when the central component of meaning is shifted. For example, the Greek word, *devil* etymologically means slanderer, but this literal meaning means nothing in another language. It will be more accurate to be translated as *chief of demons.*

The fourth is active and passive constructions. It also figure largely in the problems of transfer. This is especially true in languages which

have no passive at all or which may have a decided preference for the active. In such cases passives are changed to actives. There is no difficulty in transferring a passive with the subject into active, for instance, *The ball was thrown by Andi* becomes *Andi throw the ball*.

Problems also loom in the areas of apposition and ellipses. To translate *God and father* literally in some languages is to imply that these are two different persons. In such cases, the phrase is to be rendered as *God, the Father* or *God, who is the Father*. All languages employ ellipses, but the patterns are different. The translator should be aware that *He is greater than I* can be rendered as *He is greater than I am great* or *He is great, I am not*. But in certain cases like *The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath*), it is to be translated as two practically combined positive- negative sentence: *the Sabbath was made for the sake of helping people; people were not made for the sake of honouring the Sabbath*. This is because the events which contribute to the benefit of man and Sabbath are different, and for this reason implied terms like *helping* and *honouring* are to be used.

The grammatical and the morphological categories of words pose problem for a translator while transferring the message. Usually, shifts from noun to verb, noun and pronoun are made; but in some languages, like in Maya, *and, in order to*, *because of* are all translated as possessed nouns. *John and Peter* is transferred as *John his-*

withness Peter. To show temporal gradation of a word is easy. But in languages where there is no temporal gradation, like, past time of a few minutes ago, past of earlier today, past of yesterday, past time of a month to a year, the translator requires a good deal of information concerning the form to be used. The translator should also be aware of the places to use dead and alive suffixes. The various patterns of honorifics constitute another difficulty for the translator. He should keep in mind various terminologies to define high class, low class and speaking to peers.

In the recasting of borrowed words, especially proper nouns, the translator attempts to follow the phonological structure of the receptor language. Hence *Mark* becomes *Maliko* and *Peter* becomes *Petelo*. If the name or the borrowed word accidentally resembles another word in the receptor language, the translator is in a threat. For instance, a systematic transliteration of Messiah in one of the languages of West Africa turned out to be identical with an indigenous expressions meaning *death's hand*. When the connotation, the emotional flavour and impact of the message is delivered, the next step is to restructure the message from SL to TL. In this task, the translator awaits problems concerning the varieties of language, the essential components of style and the techniques for employing the type of style desired.

5. Factors of measuring translation quality

The writer also measured translations by considering these 3 factors (pascual, 2011):

  a. Translation Accuracy and Product's features

    The translator's role is only to render the product's features into another language and any failure to do so may affect the final decision to accept or reject the entire project. However, the translator should have a right too to suggest alterative ways to convey the message in a more effective manner, taking into consideration many factors such as cultural sensitivity and the precise locale of the targeted audience, if he is translating for his own local purpose

  b. The role of Structure and Grammar

    No translation work is acceptable unless it uses the right structure and correct grammar; these components are the brick and mortar for any kind of written work. In order to convey an accurate message in the target language, translator should align those bricks in the right direction, using the proper kind of mortar to stick together.

c.   Language and Style in Translation

C.   Medical Translation

Medical translation is the most universal and oldest field of scientific translation because of the homogeneous ubiquity of the human body and the venerable history of medicine (Fischbach, 1986). Since the 1950s, English has become not just an important language in the field of medicine, but also the predominant language of health sciences. Now, English is the most wide spread lingua franca of the western world used in science and medicine. That is the reason why every students must be able to express in this language if they want to be fully accepted as international academic community and the most recent advances in medicine are available only in English.

As Henry (1993) wrote in his journal entitled "Histoire de la traduction medicale en occident, he says that medical translation is considered to be the translation of technical, regulatory, clinical or marketing documentation, software or training curriculum for the pharmaceutical, medical device or healthcare fields. It is thought to be one of the oldest domains of translation, considering of the sufferings of the body and soul have always been our central preoccupation. Then, he argues that a good medical translation can be done both by medical professionals and medically knowledgeable linguists. But, it is not the limit for every people to do medical translation. Every people can produce a good translation by considering a love of language, an ear for style, a willingness to pursue arcane terminology and caring enough to translation studies.

Montalt & Gonzalez (2014) expressed in their books that Medical translation is setting out the basic requirements of a medical translaton as follows, coherent with source text, coherent internally, truthful or accurate, readable, clear, gramatically and syntactically correct and adequate stylistically and rhetorically in keeping with the communicative situation and context. While getting the complicated content to translate, the only way to is to prioritise what translator focus on, for example, the decisive point to address is accuracy. So that, the translation can be repeated and the argumentation can be followed in detail. Then, they go on that in aid of this maxim of accuracy, editing the source text in both terms of content and style is regarded as standard: enhancing the author's ideas and predicting his intended meaning if it is unclear are both considered common practice while the prevailing attitude among medical translation specialists is that 'ideally a translation should read like an original text, that is, the readers should not be aware that they are reading a translation'. Although this may go against the thought's of many scholars in translation studies, it is an inescapable requirement of the field and one which entails a thorough understanding of how medical texts function and what to look for when translating.

D. The Concept of Translating Medical Text

1. The Characteristics of Medical Translation

The characteristics of medical translation are some aspects that contained in a medical text and should be focused by translator, for example, information of the text, structures of

the text, terminologry and others. In this case, Montalt and Gonzalez (2014) clarified the common tasks in translating medical text that will challenged by translator:

a. Translating texts both for internal use and for publication

b. Rewriting and adapting texts

c. Writing original texts from given information

d. Translating and updating web pages of medical content

e. Translating medical software

f. Translating research articles into target language

g. Revising and editing translations

h. Revising and editing originals

i. Revising and editing translation memories

j. Creating terminological data bases of medical terms

k. Finding and organizing medical information in multilingual context

l. Translating and adapting medical dictionaries of health topics

m. Planning and managing translation projects

n. And interpreting in hospitals

In this section, medical translation is also divided into four categories according to their main roles in society: research, professional practice, education and trade(Montalt & Gonzalez, 2014). Research genres are the genres that used by researchers

and physicians working in hospital, research centres, laboratories and universities in any medical speciality to communicate their findings and arguments, they are:

a. Research papers

b. Review articles

c. Clinical trial protocols

d. Case reports

e. Metaanalyses

f. Short communications

g. Letter to the editor

h. Scientific editorials

i. Position papers

j. Book reviews

k. Conference proceedings

l. And doctoral theses

Second genre is professional genres. They are used by health professionals, for example, doctors, nurses, technicians, and managers in clinic and health industry. The categories are:

a. Clinical guidelines

b. Standard operating procedures

c. Summary of product characteristics

d. Informed consents

e. Lab tests

f. Medical questionnaires

g. Medical terminology glossaries

h. Manuals

i. Maintenance guides

j. Annual reports

k. Bulletins

l. Experts reports

m. Medical histories

n. Disease classification

o. Medical distionaries

p. Software interfaces

The next genre is educational genres which is used to teach and learn in a wide range of context, from university courses to institutional campaigns to domestic life. For examples:

a. Fact sheets for patients

b. Patient information leaflets

c. Course books

d. Treatises

e. Training courses

f. Presentations

g. Popularizing articles

h. Medical encyclopaedias

i. Summaries for patients

j. TV documentary scripts

Commercial genres are the last genre which is used to sell and buy products and services of all kinds in health sectors. It include:

a. Drug advertisements

b. Contracts

c. Vial and carton labels

d. Product information leaflets

e. Catalogues

f. New drug applications

g. Packaging inserts

h. Patents

i. And press releases

2. **Schematic Structures of Medical Translation**

As Montalt and Gonzalez (2014) wrote that there are different steps that involved in a typical professional translation process. Each of the steps involved different tasks and needs different skills that translator will develop and improve. Although producing the target text is the most visible step. In medical translation, translator will go through some-mainly the first five and the last one, or all of the following steps.

a. Analyzing the needs of the client and planning the project

Before starting the project, translator should meet the client and discuss the specifics of the project, for example, on how to gather all the data. Once translator has a firm agreement with the client, he/she should plan the project, coordination with other translators if necessary, terminology management and contact with experts in the field if necessary.

b. Reading and understanding the source text

Translator need to read the source text thoroughly and have an adequate understanding of it. Beside that, comprehension of particular terms is necessary and understanding the whole text is also required: networks and hierarchies of terms; conceptual links between paragraphs; conceptual links between sections of the same text; descriptive, narrative and argumentative structures; overall cause and effect relationship. Reading the specialized texts about the same topic is another way to understand the source text and get immersed in it gradually.

c. Compiling a glossary

It is used to ensure that terminology is consistent. It will help translator to understand new concepts by means of definitions and conceptual relationships between different terms.

d. Drafting the target text

    After understanding the source text and compiling the glossary, translator will be in a comfortable and self-confident position to start drafting the target text. In the first draft, it is important to focus attention on the two most basic aspects of text production, structure and contents. It insists translator to consider both macro structure of the target text, such as sections, subsections, moves and flow of the information. It is like digging the foundations and erecting the pillars that will support all the other parts of the building. The goal is to bring the target text at least the most relevant information contained in the source text.

e. Revising and editting the target text

    One structure and factual information are in place, then the translator can start revising and editing for completeness, accuracy, clarity, cohesion, syntax, grammar, spelling, punctuation and consistency in the use of terms, abbreviations, numbers and proper names. It is also important to follow a logical sequence of steps starting from contents and ending is spelling and punctuation.

f. Reviewing the translation by the client

Clients may revise the finished translation before it is formatted and printed. Their comments are often valuable and can help us to meet their needs.

g. Formatting

After the text has been fully accepted by the client, it can be formatted then.

h. Reviewing the galley

Galley review needed when text is to be printed and published. It will contain hyphenation, font size, font type, page numbering and footnote numbering which are revised.

i. Delivering the final document to the client

Once the document is printed and delivered to the client in the form agred

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Location

The research was conducted in Medical Faculty of Syiah Kuala University. The address is Teuku Tanoh Abee street, Kopelma Darussalam, Banda Aceh.

B. Research design

Quantitative research was used in this research. As Creswell (2012) argued that quantitative research has three designs: experimental, correlation and survey. In this case, the researcher used survey design in conducting this research. Creswell also stated that survey research design is a procedures in quantitative research in which an investigator administer survey or questionnaire to a sample entire population of people to describe the attitudes, opinions, behaviors, or characteristic of the population. Then, he divided the survey design into two types, they are cross-sectional survey design and longitudinal.

According to this research, the researcher applied cross-sectional survey design. It was a design in which the researcher collects data at one point in time. This design examined current attitudes, beliefs, opinions or perceptions. Therefore, the researcher chose student's translation strategy to be determined in this research.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

Polit and Hungler (1999) refered to the population as an aggregate or totality of all the objects, subjects or members that conform to a set of specifications. In this research, the population was all third-year medical students of Syiah Kuala University which come to 198 students.

2. Sample

Based on Sugiono's sight (2012), sample is part of the number and characteristic possessed by the population. On the other hand, creswell (2012) states that a sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing sampling. In this research, the researcher embedded self-selection sampling. It is a type of non-probability sampling. Self-selection sampling focuses on sampling techniques that are based on the judgement of the researcher. The researcher took 35% of total population which equals to 69 students to be as samples. Then, the researcher gave opportunity to the students who wanted to take part in this research (laerd dissertation,2012).

D. Research Instrument

To collect the data, the researcher designed research instrument. Based on Creswell (2012), instrument is a tool for measuring, observing, or

documenting quantitative data. The researcher will use text and questionnaire to collect data in this research.

1. **Text**

A piece of English medical text was given to students to translate into indonesian. It was retrieved from internet.

2. **Questionnaire**

Questionnaire is a form used in survey design that participants in a study complete and return to the researcher (Creswell, 2012). Futhermore, *Liker scale* questionnaire was used and the participants must answer closed-ended questions that consist of 10 questions.

E. **Data Collective Procedure**

Before collecting data, the researcher asked the confirmation letter of conducting research from Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty and bring it to medical faculty for releasing the confirmation letter of conducting research in medical faculty of Syiah Kuala University. The researcher also asked namelist of 2013 medical students.

In the next day, the researcher met several participants who want to participate in this research and gave them English medical text to translate as well as the questionnaire to answer.

F. **Technique of analyzing data**

The data of questionnaire was analyzed by using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \, x \, 100\%$$

Remarks:

P   = Percentage

F   = Number of students answer the multiple choice   for

          each question

N   = Total number of student

100%   = Constant value

This formula was used to interpret data into percentage based on calculating students' answers from questionnaire.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A.   The Analysis of Translated Text

The text contained a paragraph of medical text. It was doubled with the questionnaire that would be given to 69 students in medical faculty of Syiah Kuala University to know the strategies in translating English medical text into Indonesian. Each and everyone needed to translate the text in order to continue aswering the questionnaire. The result of translated text is as follow:

Table 4.1: The result of translated text

Source Text	Translated Text
Anemias are generally classified in one of two ways: either by etiological classification (based on the cause) or by morphologic classification (based on changes in shape and size). Etiological classification is more commonly employed.Alloimmune hemolytic anemia occurs when the antibody of one individual reacts with red blood cells (RBC) of another. Alloimmune hemolytic anemia typically occurs following transfusion of ABO incompatible blood and rhesus disease of the newborn. It also can occur following allogenic transplantation.	Anemia umumnya digolongkan menurut salah satu dari dua sistem klasifikasi yakni dengan klasifikasi etiologi (berdasarkan penyebab) atau dengan klasifikasi morfologi (berdasarkan bentuk dan tingkat keparahan). Klasifikasi etiologi lebih umum dipakai.Anemia hemolitik aloimun terjadi apabila antibodi dari seseorang bereaksi dengan sel darah merah orang lain. Anemia hemolitik aloimun lazimnya terjadi setelah transfusi darah ABO tidak serasi dan penyakit resus neonatus. Jenis anemia ini juga bisa terjadi setelah transplantasi alogenik.

Table 4.1 was the result of translating English medical text into Indonesian. The text was taken from one of 69 participants' work and translated

by using literal translation strategy.The text was translated into target language by considering grammar which valid in the target language.

B.   The analysis of Questionnaire

The questionnaire contained ten questions that need to answer by considering participants' experiences and thoughts. Each of the questions was completed with four choices of answer. To analyze the result of 69 questionnaires, researcher used the following formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \, x \, 100\%$$

Remarks:

P   = Percentage

F   = Number of students

N   = Total number of student

100%   = Constant value

The result for each questions are as follow:

Table 4.2: Participants' Interest about English language

No	Options	F	Percentage (%)
	Strongly Like	21	30%
1	Like	31	45%
	Dislike	17	25%
	Strongly Dislike	0	0%
	Total	**69**	**100%**

Table 4.2 was the result of question number 1 which asked the participants' interest about English Language. The table shows that the largest number of participants like English Language that marks with 45% of 69 participants, 30% of the whole participants choose "strongly like",and the rest of them who dislike English Language is about 25%. This result indicates that English Language is a must for every medical students to learn by considering their sources of knowledge.

Table 4.3: participants' experience in following English courses

No	Options	F	Percentage (%)
	Often	16	23%
2	Once	25	36%
	Seldom	17	25%
	Never	11	16%
	Total	**69**	**100%**

Table 4.3 was the question to participants' that asked their experience in taking English course to learn English language. Based on the table, the largest number of participants follow English course ever. It is showed with 36% of the total number of participants. 25% of total participants seldom follow English course, 23% answer "often and the rest of them are never follow English course. It showes that most medical students are ready to have English medical texts for studying in medical field.

Table 4.4: Quantity of participants' English learning material

No	Options	F	Percentage (%)
	Many	24	35%
3	Too Many	24	35%
	A little	21	30%
	Nothing	0	0%
	Total	**69**	**100%**

Table 4.4 was the question to ask the quantity of English learning material which participants have in learning process. The table shows 30% of total participants justify that they have a little English learning material. But, the rest of them choose "many" and "too many" with 35%. It means that many students are used to have English learning material in learning process.

Table 4.5: Participants' interest about English learning material

No	Options	F	Percentage (%)
	Strongly Like	18	26%
4	Like	30	44%
	Dislike	21	30%
	Strongly Dislike	0	0%
	Total	**69**	**100%**

Table 4.5 was the question about participants' interest in English learning material. The table shows that most participants like English learning material

which marks with 44%. Next level is followed with "dislike" asnwer and the rest of them strongly like English learning material. It indicates that most medical students are used to have English medical learning material in the campus.

Table 4.6: Strategy for translating English learning material

No	Options	F	Percentage (%)
	Word-by-Word	20	29%
5	Literal Translation	18	26%
	Free Translation	17	25%
	Communicative Translation	14	20%
	Total	**69**	**100%**

Table 4.6 was the question for participants to ask the strategy that they used in translating English learning material. The table above shows that the largest number of participants are used to translate by using word-by-word translation strategy with 29%. The second level is followed with 26% of participants who use literal translation. 25% of participants are used to translate freely and the rest of them translate by using communicative language strategy. It indicates that participants use kinds of strategy in understanding English learning material

Table 4.7: The effect of using translation strategy

No	Options	F	Percentage (%)
	Strongly Helpful	16	23%
6	Helpful	33	48%
	Helpless	20	29%
	Strongly Helpless	0	0%
	Total	**69**	**100%**

Table 4.7 was the question to ask the effect of using strategy in translating English learning material. The table describes that 48% of total participants feel that the strategy is useful, 23% of participants feel strongly helpful and the rest of them are helpless. It means that many of participants have found their own strategy in translating English learning material.

Table 4.8: Result of translated text can be understandable

No	Options	F	Percentage (%)
	Strongly Sure	17	25%
7	Sure	28	40%
	Not Sure	24	35%
	Strongly Not Sure	0	0%
	Total	**69**	**100%**

Table 4.8 was the question to ask the result of translated text can be understandable if someone read it or not. From the table above, the largest number

of participants are sure that their translated text is understandable and 25% of them are strongly sure. The rest of participants are not sure when their translated text is read. It can be concluded that many participants are confident with their translation skill.

Table 4.9: The difficulties in translating English learning material into Indonesian

No	Options	F	Percentage (%)
	Very Difficult	5	7%
8	Difficult	25	36%
	Rather difficult	39	57%
	Easy	0	0%
	Total	**69**	**100%**

Table 4.9 was question to ask the difficulties that faced by participants in translating English medical text. Most participants feel rather difficult in translating English medical text which is amount 57%. The next 36% of participants feel difficult and 7% only feel very difficult. It indicates that many participants are used to translate English medical text into Indonesian, so they do not have many difficulties in translating.

Table 4.10: Kinds of difficulty in translating English learning material into Indonesian

No	Options	F	Percentage (%)
	English Grammar	26	38%
9	Translating a word	0	0%
	Translating Scientific Word	20	29%
	Translating Idiomatic word	23	33%
	Total	**69**	**100%**

Table 4.10 was the question for participants to ask kinds of difficulty that faced by them in translating English medical text into Indonesian. The table describes that the largest number of participants have difficulty because of English grammar. The second largest number of participants feel difficult in translating idiomatic word and the rest of them have problem in translating scientific word. It indicates that kinds of difficult faced by participants are the common problems which is found in translating English text into Indonesian by many people in many fields of study

Table 4.11: Problem solving in translating English learning material

No	Options	F	Percentage (%)
	Asking To Experts	3	4%
10	Asking To Friends	11	16%
	Looking For Solution in Internet	20	29%
	Using Google Translator	35	51%
	Total	**69**	**100%**

Table 4.11 was the question to ask the solution that conducted by participants to face the difficulties in transating English medical text. The table above shows the largest number of participants choose "Using translate google", the next 29% of participants choose "looking for solution in internet", 16% of them choose to ask to his friends who know more about English and only 4% of participants ask to person who experts in English language. It can be concluded that many participants prefer to translate by using google translator in order to get a good translation.

C.   Discussion

After analyzing all results of data which is collected, it was found that this research can be a reference for medical student in understanding and translating English medical text. Based on the data obtained during the research, the researcher will answer research questions as follow.

The first research question is the strategies of students' translation in translating medical text. As newmark (1998b) quoted that there are eight strategies which can used in translating a text into the other languages. They are word by word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. After figuring those strategies out, the researcher chose four of them to represent the eight strategies by considering their definitions and appropriateness to medical field. The strategies was included into the questionnaire to be chosen by participants. They are word by word translation, literal translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. The result of collecting data shows that the largest number of participants use word by word strategy either to translate or understanding the text. The advantage of using this strategy is that the participants only need to have a dictionary to search for the English words which is not understandable and translate them simply word by word. The disadvantage of this strategy is that not all English words can be directly translated into Indonesian. It is grammar that must be considered during translation. In other words, English grammar is siginificantly different with Indonesian (Nababan: 1999).

The second research question is the problems faced by participants during translating English medical text into Indonesian. In this case, the researcher included four common problems faced by many translators or students in understanding the foreign text. They are grammar, choosing a meaning of word, translating a scientific word and idiomatic translation. The researcher choose these

problem because they are the common difficulties faced by many translator and students in many flieds of study. All the choices was included into questionnaire and must be choosen by participants based on their experiences. Some of participants justify that grammar is the common problem in translating English medical text into Indonesian. Before translating an English text, someone need to understand the grammar that obtained in a language. In this case, someone should understand the grammar of source language and target language to make a good and understandable translation (Van Hoof: 1993).

During collecting data using questionnaire, researcher conclude that some students who are studying in medical faculty have good backgrounds and really like English language. Moreover, some of them have English course outside the campus to increase their ability at English skill. So, they can understand an English medical text well when they get it to understand and share it to other people briefly.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A.   Conclusions

The present study focuses on aspects which must be considered in translating an English medical text. According to the result of collecting data, the most participants use word by word strategies in translating English medical text. some of them also use literal translation, free translation and communicative translation based on their experiences in understanding English medical text. The strategies strongly help them and make them confident tothe result that will be understandable by others.

This research shows that many participants have similar problems in translating English medical text into Indonesian, they are: grammar, diction, translating a scientific word and translating an idiomatic word. Most of them get difficulty at grammar. They might have lack of knowledge about English grammar. However, some of them also have good experience in English language because of taking English course, so they are prepared to have English medical text to understand and confidently share to others. To solve the problem, some of them use google translator in translating process to make time more efficient.

B.   Suggestions

Although this study was conducted with a small number of participants within short time, the findings provide many information that will be useful and

can be used by students, lecturers and also translators who focus in medical field to improve their translation skill.

1. **Students**

    According to the result of this research, students need to realize several problems that effect the result of translation and understand more about the strategies in translating. As a result, it will improve their skill to have a good translation and feel confident in sharing it to friends either in medical field or another and I suggest to all medical students to search for reference before translating to make a good translation and understandable.

2. **Lecturers**

    This research has solved the problems that faced by many people in translation scientific purpose. So that, lecturers can use this research as reference in translating scietific text, not only medical field but also other fields to have a good result of translation. I suggest to lecturers to share the reference to students to have a good experience in translating English text.

3. **Translators**

    The result of this research can be additional sources and reminding to themselves to anticipate the problems that obtained in translating English medical text into Indonesian. I suggest to translators to consider many researchs about translation studies and use them as references in translating English text for some fields of study.

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BIOGRAPHY

Name	:	Zulfa Firlana
1st Address (KTP)	:	Komplek bukit mutiara indah, mutiara 6 no 1A. Desa Alue Awe, kecamatan muara dua, Lhokseumawe.
2nd Address		Jl. Kasturi no.38 Gampong Keuramat, Banda Aceh.
Mobile Phone	:	+6282228259855
Email	:	zulfa.firlana@gmail.com
Blog	:	http://mynewtitiklensa.blogspot.com

Personal Information

Date of Birth	:	October 03, 1994
Place of Birth	:	Lhokseumawe, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam
Sex	:	Male
Marital Status	:	Single

Education

Elementary	:	**Min Lhokseumawe** Jl. Darussalam no.109 Kampung jawa lama, Lhokseumawe
Junior High	:	**MTs Swasta Darularafah Raya** Desa lau bakeri, kabupaten Deli Serdang, Sumatera Utara
Senior High	:	**MA Swasta Darularafah Raya** Desa lau bakeri, kabupaten Deli Serdang, Sumatera Utara
University	:	**Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry, English Language Education Department**, 2013-present.

Appointment Letter of Supervisor

SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY
Nomor : UN.08/FTK/PP.00.9/12578/2016
TENTANG
PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
UIN AR-RANIRY

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY

Menimbang
a. bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi dan ujian munaqasyah mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, maka dipandang perlu menunjuk pembimbing skripsi tersebut yang dituangkan dalam Surat Keputusan Dekan;
b. bahwa saudara yang tersebut namanya dalam surat keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat sebagai pembimbing skripsi.

1. Undang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Undang-undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen;
3. Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 74 Tahun 2012 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014, tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
6. Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 64 Tahun 2013, tentang Perubahan IAIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Menjadi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
7. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2014, tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
8. Peraturan Menteri Republik Indonesia No. 21 Tahun 2015, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry;
9. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang, Pengangkatan, Pemindahan dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Departemen Agama Republik Indonesia;
10. Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 293/KMK.05/2011 tentang Penetapan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Kementerian Agama sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang Menerapkan Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;
11. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 01 Tahun 2015, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;

Memperhatikan : Keputusan Sidang/seminar Proposal Skripsi Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Tanggal 23 November 2016

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan :
PERTAMA : Menunjuk Saudara:
1. Dr. Syarwan Ahmad, M.LIS. — Sebagai Pembimbing Pertama
2. Abdul Mu-ar, M.Hum — Sebagai Pembimbing Kedua
Untuk membimbing Skripsi :
Nama : Zutta Miratna
Nim : 231324384
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : The Strategies of Translating Medical Text from English into Indonesian for Third Year Medical Students of Syiah Kuala University

KEDUA : Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Tahun 2016;

KETIGA : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sampai akhir semester Ganjil Tahun Akademik 2017/2018

KEEMPAT : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala sesuatu akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila ternyata kemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.

Ditetapkan di : Banda Aceh
Pada tanggal : 28 Desember 2016
An. Rektor
Dekan,

Dr. Mujiburrahman, M. Ag
NIP. 197109082001121001

Tembusan :
1. Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry (sebagai laporan);
2. Ketua Prodi PBI Fak. Tarbiyah dan Keguruan;
3. Pembimbing yang bersangkutan untuk ditaklumi dan dilaksanakan;
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;

Comfirmation Letter of Conducted Research from Medical

Faculty of Syiah Kuala University

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS SYIAH KUALA

FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN

DARUSSALAM – BANDA ACEH
Telepon. (0651) 7551843, Fax. (0651) 7551843 Kode Pos. 23111
E-mail : fk@unsyiah.ac.id, E-mail : dekan.fk@unsyiah.ac.id

Nomor : 477 /UN11.1.17/DT/2017   4 Oktober 2017
Hal : Izin pengambilan data

Yth. Dekan
Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan
Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry
Darussalam, Banda Aceh

Dengan hormat, sehubungan dengan surat saudara Nomor: B-8391/Un.08/TU-FTK/TL.00/10/2017 tanggal 2 Oktober 2017 tentang Mohon Izin Untuk Mengumpulkan Data Menyusun Skripsi, maka dengan ini kami sampaikan bahwa pada prinsipnya tidak keberatan kegiatan tersebut dilaksanakan di tempat kami. Adapun nama mahasiswa tersebut adalah:

Nama : Zulfa Firlana
NIM : 231 324 266
Judul Skripsi : The Strategies of Translating Medical Text from English Into Indonesian for Third Year Medical Student of Syiah Kuala University.

Demikian, atas perhatian saudara kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Dekan
u.b Wakil Dekan I,

dr. Maryatun, M.Kes., Sp.PD
NIP. 197412301999032001

Confirmation Letter of Conducting Research from Fakultas

Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY BANDA ACEH
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
Jl. Syeikh Abdur Rauf Kopelma Darussalam Banda Aceh
Telp: (0651) 7551423 – Fax. (0651) 7553020 Situs : www.tarbiyah.ar-raniry.ac.id

Nomor : B- 8391 /Un.08/TU-FTK/ TL.00/10/2017   02 Oktober 2017
Lamp : -
Hal   : Mohon Izin Untuk Mengumpul Data
           Menyusun Skripsi

Kepada Yth.

Di -
   Tempat

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan (FTK) UIN Ar-Raniry Darussalam Banda Aceh dengan ini memohon kiranya saudara memberi izin dan bantuan kepada:

N a m a	:	Zulfa Firlana
N I M	:	231 324 266
Prodi / Jurusan	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Semester	:	IX
Fakultas	:	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Darussalam.
A l a m a t	:	Jl. Taman Sari No. 44, Geuce Kayee Jato Banda Aceh

Untuk mengumpulkan data pada:

Mahasiswa/i Fakultas Kedokteran Tahun 2013 UNSYIAH Banda Aceh

Dalam rangka menyusun Skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat untuk menyelesaikan studi pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry yang berjudul:

The Strategies of Translating Medical Text from English into Indonesian for Third Year Medical Students of Syiah Kuala University

Demikianlah harapan kami atas bantuan dan keizinan serta kerja sama yang baik kami ucapkan terima kasih.

An. Dekan,
Kepala Bagian Tata Usaha,

M. Said Farzah Ali

Kodh 1404

Nama Responden   :

Jenis Kelamin   : Lk / Pr

Pilihlah salah satu dari beberapa pilihan jawaban dibawah ini yang sesuai dengan perasaan atau keadaan yang anda alami!

1. Apakah Anda menyukai Bahasa Inggris?
   a. Sangat suka
   b. Suka
   c. Kurang suka
   d. Tidak suka sama sekali
2. Apakah Anda pernah mengikuti ekstrakulikuler Bahasa Inggris?
   a. Sering
   b. Pernah
   c. Jarang
   d. Tidak pernah sama sekali
3. Apakah materi kuliah Anda kebanyakan berbahasa Inggris?
   a. Sangat banyak
   b. Banyak
   c. Sedikit
   d. Tidak ada sama sekali
4. Apakah Anda menyukai materi kuliah berbahasa Inggris?
   a. Sangat suka
   b. Suka
   c. Kurang suka
   d. Tidak suka sama sekali
5. Bagaimana strategi yang dominan Anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan materi kuliah berbahasa Inggris?
   a. Menerjemahkan kata per kata
   b. Menerjemahkan sesuai tata Bahasa Indonesia yang benar
   c. Penerjemahan bebas
   d. Menerjemahkan sesuai dengan kelompok pengguna
6. Apakah strategi penerjemahan yang Anda pilih sangat membantu?
   a. Sangat membantu
   b. Membantu
   c. Kurang membantu
   d. Sama sekali tidak membantu
7. Apakah hasil terjemahan Anda dapat dipahami jika dibaca oleh orang lain?
   a. Sangat yakin
   b. Yakin
   c. Kurang yakin
   d. Sama sekali tidak yakin

8. Apakah Anda mengalami kesulitan dalam menerjemahkan materi kuliah berbahasa Inggris?
    a. Sangat sulit
    b. Sulit
    c. Agak sulit
    d. Tidak sulit sama sekali
9. Kesulitan apa yang sering Anda temukan dalam menerjemahkan materi kuliah berbahasa Inggris?
    a. Grammar bahasa Inggris
    b. Mengartikan arti kata
    c. Penerjemahan istilah ilmiah
    d. Penerjemahan kata idiomatik
10. Apa yang Anda lakukan dalam memecahkan kesulitan tersebut?
    a. Bertanya kepada ahli bahasa
    b. Bertanya kepada teman yang lebih paham
    c. Melihat panduan penerjemahan di internet
    d. Google translator