| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Analysis of Medical Term Translation Techniques in the *Five Feet Apart* Novel

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| **ABSTRACT**

The medical term is one of the most fascinating yet essential to analyze in translation study. This research aims to scrutinize medical terms translation in the *Five Feet Apart* novel. The researcher inquiries the types of medical terms found and the translation techniques applied to translate them from English to Indonesian. This research is qualitative research. Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques theory is used to analyze the data in the form of words and clauses. The data collecting technique is documentation. The researcher managed to collect 424 data, 57 data in the form of phrases and 367 data in the form of words. Based on the analysis, the results show that the most dominant technique used is the established equivalent technique that has 172 data or 40.56%. The order is followed by pure borrowing technique (17.68%), naturalized borrowing technique (14.86%), amplification (12.03%), calque techniques (8.48%), transposition (4.95%), generalization (0.24%) and reduction (0.24%). The most dominant medical term is human body parts terms (33.50%). The list was followed by the medical abbreviation (24.30%), medical tool (12.5%), procedures, treatments, and actions (12.02%), diseases, signs, symptoms, and injuries (8.96%), medication (4.95%) and healthcare occupation (1.65%).

1. Introduction

The translation is a dynamic discipline. It has become a necessity from the past to this era. Over time the translation has changed. For example, in the decade, there has been more focus and media for translation. There are many things that can be learned from translation and many things to scrutinize, from digital translation such as localization and the use of CAT tools to conventional translation of texts that are still running today. Therefore, translation study is always evolving, and new translation research is always conducted.

There are a vast number of text genres that need to be translated. Each type of text certainly has its own characteristics. Each text also has its own specific terms, registers and difficulties. One of them is the medical text which has medical terms. This topic regarding medical terms is familiar but still important and interesting to study. This research topic is conducted to contribute to the development of translation studies of medical terms. Medical term translation can be studied with various theories and from various sources.

In this study, researchers want to find out what medical terms and their types are contained in the novel *Five Feet Apart*. Furthermore, the researcher wants to analyze what translation techniques are used by the translator in translating the medical terms in the novel. The researcher chooses *Five Feet Apart* based on several considerations. *Five Feet Apart* is written by Rachael Lippincott with Mikki Daughtry and Tobias Iaconis. This novel itself narrates the life of teenagers who battle against cystic fibrosis. The first reason is this novel has a purpose that goes further than just an ordinary novel. This novel aims to educate people regarding cystic fibrosis disease, and that is why there are vast amounts of medical terms in this novel. Lippincott, Daughtry, and Iaconis (2018) states in the book that they want to spread awareness regarding this disease. This novel became a best-seller and adapted into the movie *Five Feet Apart*, starred by Cole Sprouse and directed by Justin Baldoni (2019).

2. Literature Review

There are several famous translation theorists who have their own perfectives in defining translation. First, Nida and Taber describe translation as "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message" (1982, P. 12)." This means that the essential part of translating is the message of the source text needs to be defended. It is done by replacing the source language with the equivalent target language.

Meanwhile, Newmark defines it as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text" (1988. P. 5). In line with Nida and Taber, Newmark believes that the message should not change during the translation process. In translation, the change of language is the only one allowed. Hatim and Munday state that translation is "the process of transferring a written text from the source language (SL) to target language (TL)" (2004, P. 6). This definition by Hatim and Munday expands how translation changes the language in a written text. Unlike the two previous theories, this definition doesn't necessarily talk about the message.

In translating, there are some things that can help the translator create a good translation. One of them is translation techniques. Molina and Albir state, "we define procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works" (2002, P. 509). There are 18 translation techniques, according to Molina and Albir. They are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. Indeed, translation techniques can be used to analyze translation results in order to develop them. In this research, translation techniques will be used to analyze medical terms.

The secondary theory for this research comes from Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021). They conduct research on medical terms translation. Their research results are that they discovered the classification of medical terms. They claim that there are eight types of medical terms. They are (1) diseases, signs, symptoms and injuries; (2) medications; (3) medical tools; (4) procedures, treatments and actions; (5) medical abbreviations; (6) healthcare occupations; (7) human body parts; (8) common terms in a medical context (p. 99).

3. Methodology

Leavy (2020) states that qualitative research is an approach to seeking understanding, discovering, and acquiring explanations of meanings, social phenomena, conditions, or circumstances. Qualitative research can work in interdisciplinary or transdisciplinary fields. This research uses the qualitative approach since it aims to uncover medical term translation phenomena through translation techniques used in the *Five Feet Apart* novel.

The data sources of this research are the English version of *Five Feet Apart* by Rachael Lippincott, Mikki Daughtry, Tobias Iaconis, and the Indonesian version of One and a half meters translated by Daniel Santosa. The data collecting technique of this research is documentation. Data are in the form of words and phrases. There are several steps that the research follows to get this research done. First, the researcher reads the novel several times to understand the plot and then to identify medical terms found. After that, the researcher collects the data in the form of words and phrases. The researcher then documents the data. The researcher then analyzes the medical terms using Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques theory. Later the data are classified using Nushtaeva and Kasperė's (2021) medical term classification. After a thorough analysis, the researcher can make a conclusion out of this research.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Result

The result of the research is presented under this title. The first result shows that:

Translation Technique	Amount	Percentage
Amplification	51	12.03%
Calque	36	8.48%
Established Equivalent	172	40,56%
Generalization	1	0.24%
Literal Translation	4	0.96%
Naturalized Borrowing	63	14.86%
Pure Borrowing	75	17.68%
Reduction	1	0.24%
Transposition	21	4.95%
Total	**424**	**100%**

Table 4.1 Types of Translation Technique

The researcher collects 424 data in the form of words and phrases from the data source of this research. There are 57 data in the form of phrases and 367 data in the form of words. The data are analyzed by using Molina and Albir's translation techniques (2002). The result is found that the most dominantly used technique in this research is established equivalent technique that has 172 data or 40.56%. The second one is the pure borrowing technique that carries 75 data or 17.68%—next followed by the naturalized borrowing technique that has 63 data or 14.86%. The fourth is the amplification technique with 51 data or 12.03%; after that, the calque technique had 36 data or 8.48%. The sixth is transposition which has 21 data or 4.95%. The last ones are generalization and reduction, which only have one datum or 0.24%.

Types of Medical Term	Amount	Percentage
Common Term	9	2.12%
Diseases, Signs, Symptoms & Injuries	38	8.96%
Healthcare Occupation	7	1.65%
Human Body Parts	142	33.50%
Medical Abbreviations	103	24.30%
Medical tools	53	12.5%
Medication	21	4.95%
Procedures, Treatments & Actions	51	12.02%
Total	**424**	**100%**

Table 4.2 Types of Medical Term

The second result that the researcher would like to reveal is the medical term classification that is found. The most dominant medical term is human body parts terms 142 data which is 33.50%. The second most dominant is Medical Abbreviation which holds 24.30% or 103 data; after that, medical tool holds 12.5% occurrence or 53 data. Next, procedures, treatments, and actions terms appear 12.02% of the total or 51 data. After that, diseases, signs, symptoms, and injuries term follows with 8.96% occurrence or 38 data. Medication following behind them with 4.95% total occurrence or 21 data. The least occurrence belongs to Healthcare Occupation with 1.65% or 7 data. The most dominant medical terms that appear are human body parts, and the least dominant medical terms happen to be common terms and Healthcare Occupation.

4.2 Discussion

Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021) claim there are eight types of medical terminology. All of them are found in *Five Feet Apart* and as well as in the translation Satu Setengah Meter. In this study, the researcher applies the theory of Molina and Albir (2002) to examine the medical terms found in the data sources. The data obtained are analyzed to find out what techniques are used by the translator to solve the problem and how the results are. The findings related to the classification and the translation techniques used will be discussed below.

a. Amplification

Molina and Albir (2002) claim that this technique aims to offer new detail or information that is not stated in the source text. This can be done by adding some new words to expand the explanation, adding new related information, explicative paraphrasing or adding footnotes. The purpose is in order for the reader can understand the target text better. There are 51 amplification technique data found from the analysis result. Here are the samples and the discussion regarding the amplification technique in translating medical terms.

Source Text	Target Text
I grin. "Are you my **proctologist**?" (p. 36)	Aku tersenyum. "Apa kau **dokter proktologis**ku?" (p. 86)

In this data, the word … proctologist is translated into … *dokter proktologis*. The word … *dokter* … does not exist in the source text. The translator amplifies it into the target text. This is done to give more description regarding this term so that the reader has insight that a proctologist is one of doctor specialities. According to *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary* (2012), … proctologist is "a specialist in proctology" (p. 1519). Meanwhile, proctology is "the study of the rectum and anus and the nature and treatment of their diseases" (1519). According to Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021), the term… proctologist is classified as Healthcare Occupation.

Source Text	Target Text
"So, Will. He's a **CFer**, then?" I ask, though that's obvious. (p. 19)	"Jadi, Will. Dia juga **pasien FK** kalau begitu?" tanyaku, meski jawabannya sudah jelas. (p. 46)

Above is another sample of the use of amplification techniques in translating medical terms. The term … CFer … is translated into a two-word phrase … *pasien FK* … in the target text. CF in … CFer … stands for Cystic Fibrosis, which is a disease, and suffix -er is added to show that it refers to people diagnosed with cystic fibrosis. The suffix er- is replaced by the word … *pasien* … in the target language to emphasize the meaning of the suffix. According to Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, "Cystic fibrosis (CF) is a progressive, genetic disease that causes persistent lung infections and limits the ability to breathe over time." (2022). Thus, this term is concluded as Medical Abbreviation by Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021).

b. Calque
According to Molina and Albir (2002), the calque technique is used to translate foreign words or phrases that do not have an equivalent in the target language. The foreign word or phrase is translated literally. The foreign word or phrase translation can be done lexically or structurally. There are 36 data found regarding the calque technique in this research. Below is a sample of this technique application.

Source Text	Target Text
A folded dollar bill holding down the switch, stopping the alarm from blaring and letting everyone in the hospital know some crazy guy with **cystic fibrosis** and self-destructive tendencies is hanging out on the roof. (p. 31)	Lembaran uang dolar yang dilipat terselip di sakelar, mencegah alarm meraung dan membuat semua orang di rumah sakit tahu kalau ada cowok sinting yang menderita **fibrosis kistik** dan kecenderungan bunuh diri sedang menongkrong di atap. (p. 76)

The medical term found in the excerpt above is … cystic fibrosis… According to *Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary* (2017), … cystic fibrosis … is "A potentially fatal autosomal recessive disease that manifests itself in multiple body systems, including the lungs, the pancreas, the urogenital system, the skeleton, and the skin" (p. 927). However, Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021) classify this term as Diseases, Signs, Symptoms & Injuries. In this case, the term … cystic fibrosis … is translated into … *fibrosis kistik* …. The translator translates this term lexically. Therefore the translation technique used is calque.

Source Text	Target Text
Ever since I first came to the hospital more than ten years ago, she's been the **respiratory therapist** here, slipping candy to me and the other CFers, like my partner in crime, Poe. (p. 7)	Sejak pertama kali aku datang ke rumah sakit lebih dari sepuluh tahun lalu, dia sudah menjadi **terapis pernapasan** di sini. Dia sering menyelundupkan permen padaku dan para pasien FK lainnya—misalnya komplotanku dalam berbuat keonaran, Poe. (p. 19)

In line with the first example of the calque technique, the datum above also uses the calque technique. The medical term is … respiratory therapist … which is translated into … *terapis pernapasan* … in Indonesian. The translator translated the term lexically but did not loan the structure. According to *Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary* (2017), … respiratory therapist … is "A person skilled in managing the techniques and equipment used in treating those with acute and chronic respiratory diseases." (p. 2039). Meanwhile, according to Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021), the terms is classified as Healthcare Occupation.

c. Established equivalent
Molina and Albir (2002) explain that when a translator translates a foreign word from a source language by substituting them in the target text with a word, term or phrase that is recognized by the dictionary, it is called established equivalent. There are 172 data related to established equivalent techniques found. Here are some of the datum samples.

Source Text	Target Text
Pretty much all guys with CF are **infertile**, which at least means I don't have to worry about getting anyone pregnant and starting my own shit show of a family. (p. 14)	Bisa dibilang semua cowok yang menderita penyakit ini **mandul**. Berarti, paling tidak aku tidak perlu khawatir bisa menghamili anak orang dan mempunyai keluarga sialanku sendiri. (p. 36)

In the datum above, the medical term found is … **infertile** …. The word … **infertile** … is translated into … ***mandul*** … in the target language. According to *Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary*, the equivalent of the term … **infertile** … in Indonesian is "*tidak subur; mandul*". The translated term … ***mandul*** … is recognized by dictionary. Therefore, the translation technique applied is established equivalent. According to *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary* (2012), … **infertile** … is "not fertile; exhibiting infertility." (p. 934). Meanwhile, according to Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021), this term is classified as common terms.

Source Text	Target Text
The handful of raised scars lining my chest and stomach from **surgery** after **surgery**, my ribs pushing through my skin when I breathe, the sharp angle of my collarbone made sharper by the dim lighting of the bathroom. (p. 43)	Beberapa tonjolan bekas luka melintang di dada dan perutku, hasil dari **operasi** demi **operasi**. Tulang rusukku terlihat semakin mendesak kulitku ketika aku bernapas. Bagian tajam dari tulang selangkaku terlihat semakin tajam karena cahaya kamar mandi yang terlihat semakin tajam karena cahaya kamar mandi yang redup. (p. 104)

The second data sample that will be discussed is above. The medical term found is … surgery …. The word … surgery … is translated into the target language as … operasi … According to An English-Indonesia Dictionary by Echols and Shadily, the term … surgery … in Indonesian means "*1. Pembedahan; 2. Ilmu bedah; 3. operasi*". The translator translates the term … surgery … into … *operasi* … This translation is recognized by dictionary. Therefore, the translation technique used is established equivalent. *Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary* (2017) states that the term … surgery … means "1. The branch of medicine dealing with manual and operative procedures to correct deformities and defects, repair injuries, and diagnose and cure certain diseases. 2. A surgeon's operating room. 3. Treatment or work performed by a surgeon." (p. 2275). According to Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021), … surgery … is classified as Procedure, Treatment and Action.

d. Generalization
When the translator tries to translate a special foreign term but has difficulty finding the right equivalent, the translator translates it by exchanging the specific foreign term with a more general term in the target language. The technique used by the translator is called the generalization technique (Molina and Albir, 2002). In this research, only one data is found using the generalization technique. An explanation of this technique employment is below.

Source Text	Target Text
I pull on the blue AffloVest, snapping it into place around my **torso** with Barb's help. (p. 19)	Aku memakai Afflovest biru dan mengeratkan ikatannya di **tubuh**ku dengan bantuan Barb. (p. 46)

The medical term … torso … is translated into … *tubuh* … in the target language. According to *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary* (2012), … torso … is "the main part of the body, to which the head and limbs are attached;" (p. 1970). In *Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary*, the word … torso … is defined as "the main part of the body, not including the head, arms or legs" (p. 1597). According to *An English-Indonesia Dictionary* by Echols and Shadily (2021), the word … torso … in Indonesian means "*batang tubuh*" (p. 748). However, the translator translates it as … *tubuh* …. It generalizes the specific term … torso … into a more general term … *tubuh* …. Therefore, the technique used is generalization. Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021) classified the term as human body part.

e. Literal Translation
Literal translation technique is applied to translate foreign words, terms, or phrases for words. However, this technique will only be properly used when the form of both source text and target text coincides with the word and meaning. There are four data of the same terms found, and all are translated by using the literal translation technique. Since all four data contain the same medical terms and are translated using the same technique, only one will be discussed below.

Source Text	Target Text
"**Code blue**. All available personnel to room 310. Code blue." (p. 107)	"**Kode biru**. Seluruh personel yang ada diharapkan pergi ke kamar 310. **Kode biru**." (p. 248)

In this datum, Code blue … is translated into *Kode biru* …. the target text. The translator uses the literal translation technique by translating the phrase word per word. Dan Brennan (2021), a MD on WebMD, explains Code blue … as "hospital staff may call a code blue if a patient goes into cardiac arrest, has respiratory issues, or experiences any other medical emergency". According to Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021), Code blue … is considered an act of medical term where it refers to the emergency that occurs when a patient's heart stops in the hospital.

f. Naturalized borrowing
Borrowing technique is a translation technique in which to translate a foreign word, term or phrase is done by borrowing the foreign term and translating it to the target language. According to Molina and Albir (2002), there are two types of borrowing which are naturalized borrowing and pure borrowing. Natulized borrowing is a technique where the translator applies some

changes to the borrowing term in order to match the target language. After analysis, there 63 data were found translated by using naturalized borrowing technique. In this research discussion, two sample data will be discussed.

Source Text	Target Text
She's in a white doctor's coat, a **stethoscope** slung around her neck, her small cartoon hands resting angrily on her hips. (p. 56)	Dia memakai jubah dokter putih dengan **stetoskop** menggantung di lehernya. Tangan kartunnya yang kecil berkacak pinggang. (p. 134)

In this case, the medical term is … stethoscope …. The word … stethoscope … is translated into … *stetoskop* … in Indonesian. This term is borrowed from the source language, and several changes are made to match its pronunciation in the target language. For instance, -th- is replaced by -t-, -c- is replaced by -k-, and the last is omitted. According to *Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary* (2017), … stethoscope … is "An instrument for transmitting sounds made within the patient's body to the examiner's ears" (p. 2236). According to Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021), this term is classified as a medical tool.

Source Text	Target Text
Not even a second goes by, and my screen lights up with his reply: **Bronchitis**. Just happened, I'll live. Come by and wave at me later. Gonna crash now. (p. 10)	Tidak sampai sedetik layarku langsung menyala saat balasannya tiba: **Bronkitis**. Baru saja. Aku masih hidup. Mampir dan lambaikan tanganmu nanti. Aku mau tidur sekarang. (p. 26)

Above is the second sample of naturalized borrowing technique. The medical term of this sample is … Bronchitis … which, according to Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021), is classified as Diseases, Signs, Symptoms & Injuries. The term … Bronchitis … is translated into … Bronkitis … in the target text. According to *Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary* (2017), … Bronchitis … is "Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the bronchial airways, caused by irritation or infection, or both, by the pathogen."

g. Pure Borrowing
The next technique is the second derivative of the borrowing technique, namely pure borrowing. This technique is used when the translator has difficulty finding the equivalent, so he borrows the foreign word, term or expression and translates it directly into the target language. There are 75 medical terms translated using this technique. The following is a discussion of the sample data found.

Source Text	Target Text
Like I'm getting **CPR**. (p. 121)	Seolah aku baru mendapat **CPR**. (p. 280)

In this sample, the medical term is … CPR. The term… CPR is borrowed from the source language and translated into the target language without any changes. The translation technique used is the pure borrowing technique. According to *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary (2012)*, … CPR stands for "Cardiopulmonary resuscitation" (p. 427). Furthermore, Merriam-Webster Dictionary explains that … CPR is "a procedure designed to restore normal breathing after the cardiac arrest that includes the clearance of air passages to the lungs, mouth-to-mouth method of artificial respiration, and heart massage by the exertion of pressure on the chest". Meanwhile, according to Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021), this term is classified as Medical Abbreviation. The equivalent of this term in the target language is *RJP (Resusitasi Jantung Paru)*. According to Ganthikumar (2016) *"Resusitasi jantung paru (RJP) adalah metode untuk mengembalikan fungsi pernapasan dan sirkulasi pada pasien yang mengalami henti napas dan henti jantung yang tidak diharapkan mati pada saat itu."*. However, the translator does not use the Indonesian term. Besides, there is no further explanation regarding the term.

Source Text	Target Text
Me with my **nebulizer**, the vapor pouring out of it forming a cloudy halo. (p. 3)	Aku dengan nebulizer-ku, dengan uap mengepul dari dalam alat itu dan membentuk mahkota awan. (p. 9)

According to *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary* (2012), … nebulizer … is "a device for creating and throwing an aerosol spray. Called also atomizer." (p. 1234). Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021), in their theory, classify this term as a medical tool. The medical term … nebulizer … is purely borrowed without any changes and translated from the source language into the target language. Therefore, the translation technique used is pure borrowing.

h. Reduction

Only one data is found regarding the reduction technique, similar to the generalisation technique. The reduction technique itself is the opposite of the amplification technique. It is called the reduction technique when the translator translates the source text by limiting the information in the target text. The suppressing of information is called reduction.

Source Text	Target Text
Barb is covering his body, pushing air into his lungs with a **bag valve mask**. 107	Barb menutupi tubuhnya, kemudian memasukkan udara ke paru-paru lewat **masker Ambu**. (p. 249)

The medical term is … bag valve mask … which is translated into … *masker ambu* … in English. In the source text, the term in the form of a phrase consists of three words. Yet, in the target text, the term is also a phrase that consists of two words. There is a reduction regarding the word number of the phrases in the source text and its translation. Thus, the translation technique applied is reduction. According *to Fairlex Partner Medical Dictionary* (2012), the term … bag valve mask … is "an airway apparatus used to cover the patient's nose and mouth and begin ventilating the lungs mechanically by squeezing a reservoir of oxygen or air.".

i. Transposition

Sometimes the characteristics of each language have significant differences. This can lead to differences in word classes. A word in a foreign language may be in a certain word class, but when translated into a particular language, it turns out that its equivalent is in a different word class in the target language. This change in word class in translation is called Molina and Albir (2002) as a transposition technique. The researcher finds 21 data that are translated by using the transposition technique. Below re the discussion of the data samples.

Source Text	Target Text
"She's in more danger under that **anesthesia** than she is with me," I fire back. (p. 74)	"Dia lebih terancam karena **dianestesi** daripada dekat-dekat denganku," balasku. (p. 174)

In this datum above, the medical term is … anesthesia … According to *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary* (2012), … anesthesia … is "loss of the ability to feel pain, caused by administration of a drug or by other medical interventions" (p. 80). Moreover, *Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary* claims … anesthesia … as a noun which means "Insensitivity to pain, especially as artificially induced by the administration of gases or the injection of drugs before surgical operations.". This term is translated into the target text as … *dianastesi* … which is grammatically a verb. There is a word-class change from the source language, a noun, into the target language, a passive verb. This technique is called transposition. Meanwhile, according to Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021), the term is classified as medication.

Source Text	Target Text
"Okay. So, I'm having a **nasal** poly . . . ?" "Polypectomy," Dr. Hamid says, straightening up. (p. 58)	"Oke. Jadi **hidung**ku harus dipoli…?" "Polipektomi," Kata Dr. Hamid lalu menegakkan tubuhnya. (p. 138)

In this datum, the medical term is … nasal …. According to Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary, the word … nasal … in the source text is an adjective that means "Of, for, or relating to the nose". It is translated into … *hidung* … in the target language. According to *The Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language*, the word … *hidung* … is claimed as a noun which defined as "*alat pencium, penghirup, penghidu (letaknya di sebelah atas bibir)*". According to *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary* (2012), … nasal … is "1. pertaining to the nose; also called rhinal. 2. a speech sound produced by having airflow through the nose, such as n, ng, or m." (p. 1232). According to Nushtaeva and Kasperė (2021), the term is classified as a common term.

5. Conclusion

After analyzing the data using translation techniques theory and medical terms classification theory, the researcher would like to draw some conclusions regarding the matter. According to the result of the research, it is found that there are nine translation techniques used by the translator in translating medical terms in *Five Feet Apart* and its Indonesian translation. Translation techniques discovered are amplification, calque established equivalent, generalization, literal translation, naturalized borrowing, pure borrowing, reduction and transposition. The most dominant technique used is the established equivalent technique. Meanwhile, the least dominant translation techniques used are generalization and reduction. In addition, all eight types of medical terms can be found in the source of the data, which are diseases, signs, symptoms and injuries; medications; medical tools;

procedures, treatments and actions; medical abbreviations; healthcare occupations; human body parts and common terms. Thus, the most dominant type of medical term found is human body parts.

Foreignization translation techniques such as calque and borrowing are still high. Sometimes when translators have difficulty finding equivalents of the terms, they tend to use borrowing techniques, both pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. However, in some cases, the translator manages to choose to use pure borrowing when the target language has that medical term equivalent. This can make it difficult for readers to understand the context of the text because of medical terms they do not understand. Medical terms are not easy to understand, especially when directed at non-medical students. Nevertheless, the suggestion offered is that when translating medical terms, it is important to see who the target reader of the text is to adjust what technique should be used to reach the reader. The purpose is to develop the results of the translation of medical terms that are easy to understand but still accurate.

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