MEDICAL TERMS IN *MY SISTER'S KEEPER* MOVIE AND THEIR TRANSLATION IN THE INDONESIAN SUBTITLE TEXT

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ABSTRACT

This research aims 1) to describe the types of medical terms in *My Sister's Keeper* movie, 2) to describe the techniques in translating the English medical terms into Bahasa Indonesia in the subtitle of *My Sister's Keeper*, and 3) to describe the clarity level of the translated medical terms in *My Sister's Keeper* Movie.

This research used mixed method, a combination of qualitative and quantitative method. The data were collected from the original VCD of *My Sister's Keeper* movie in the form of words, phrases, or even sentences containing medical terms. There are three theoretical frameworks in this research: types of medical terms in SNOMED-CT, the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), and Arnold's clarity assessment scale (1994). The instruments in this research are the researcher, the data sheet, and an open-closed questionnaire.

There are 127 expressions in *My Sister's Keeper* movie containing medical terms. The result shows that 1) there are thirteen types of medical terms appearing in the movie; the most frequent types are clinical finding (42 or 33.07 %) and procedure (28 or 22.05 %) that give specific meanings in certain conditions related to the purposeful activities in providing healthcare such as clinical disorder, clinical examination, and medical treatment, 2) there are twelve translation techniques employed by the translator; the most dominant techniques are borrowing (27 or 21.26 %), calque (27 or 21.26 %), and established equivalent (21 or 16.54 %) that indicates the translator's attempt to maintain the same information and understanding as provoked in the source language, and 3) from all data it is considered that 84 data (66.14 %) are clear, 24 data (18.90 %) are less clear, and 19 data (14.96 %) are unclear.

Keywords: medical terms, subtitling, *My Sister's Keeper* movie, types of medical terms, translating techniques, clarity level

BACKGROUND

Movie, also called as film and motion picture, is considered as a combination of literature, art, and industry. Until today, some movies have spread worldwide and become popular because of translation. Translation has an important role as a bridge between the language barrier and communication.

Translation in movie deals with audiovisual translation branch which has three forms: dubbing, voice-over and subtitling. In Indonesia, subtitling is often used to translate movie. The reasons are that it is the easiest procedure, inexpensive, and does not take a long process.

There are several themes of foreign movies that have been subtitled into Bahasa Indonesia such as love story, family life, politics, and revenge. Medical-themed movie has been proven to be one of the most difficult movie themes to be translated. In fact, there are many specific terms used in this movie theme which are known as medical terminology.

Medical terminology is used to accurately describe the human body and associated components, conditions, and processes in a science-based manner. It includes the name of body organs, diseases, diagnoses, medicines, and medical procedures. Since the terms are basically used by specific group of people, there is a challenge in translating them for a movie subtitle.

The translators need to have wide knowledge and high qualified skill in producing a subtitle for medical-themed movie in which medical terms occur. They need to choose the best technique to transfer the term in the target language. In addition, they should account for the quality of the translation product, which can be seen from several measurements such as equivalence, accuracy, naturalness, clarity, etc.

My Sister's Keeper is one of foreign medical-themed movies that had been made its Indonesian subtitles. It was released in theaters on June 26, 2009. The movie, which is based on a novel by Jodi Picoult, was directed by Nick Cassavetes. It won Teen Choice Award for Choice Summer Movie Drama category in 2009 and other prestigious awards thereafter. It is narrated that there is a family with a kid who suffers from leukemia and another younger kid is designed as a savior sibling or donor child. The sisters endure various medical procedures and there are many science background talks to explain certain conditions.

Based on the situation and phenomena that have been explained above, the writer analyzes the translation of medical terms in a medical-themed movie entitled *My Sister's Keeper*. It focuses on identifying types of medical terms, the

translation techniques, and clarity level of those translated medical terms.

This research uses the nineteen hierarchies of medical terms in SNOMED-CT: clinical finding, procedure, observable entity, body structure, organism, substance, specimen, pharmaceutical/biologic product, physical object, physical force, events, environment/geographical location, social context, situation with explicit context, staging and scales, linkage concept, qualifier value, record artifact, and special concept. It also employs the eighteen translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511): adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. Lastly, there is a modification of the clarity assessment scale from Arnold (1994: 170). There are four clarity levels namely clear, average, less clear, and unclear.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research employs mixed method, a combination of descriptive qualitative and quantitative. The data in this research are the words, phrases, or sentences containing medical terms in the dialogs and scenes of the original source *My Sister's Keeper* movie and also in its Indonesian subtitle texts. The instruments in this research are the researcher herself as the collector, analyst, and reporter of the data; the data sheet to record and classify the data based on the research objectives; and an open-closed questionnaire done by respondents to obtain the clarity level of medical terms.

To achieve trustworthiness, the researcher applied triangulation by asking a medical student and two translation students to check the research data and findings. Moreover, the results were discussed with the two research supervisors.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Findings

This research discovers 127 expressions containing medical terms.

Table 1. Types of Medical Terms Found in *My Sister's Keeper* Movie

No	Types of Medical Terms	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Clinical finding	42	33.07
2	Procedure	28	22.05
3	Body Structure	14	11.02
4	Social context	14	11.02
5	Pharmaceutical/ biologic product	8	6.30
6	Physical object	6	4.72
7	Substance	4	3.15
8	Environment/ geographical location	3	2.36
9	Observable entity	2	1.57
10	Specimen	2	1.57
11	Record artifact	2	1.57
12	Organism	1	0.80
13	Events	1	0.80
Total		**127**	**100.00**

Table 1 shows that clinical finding appears mostly in the movie (42 or 33.07 %). It is followed by procedure (28 or 22.05 %), body structure (14 or 11.02 %), social

context (14 or 11.02 %), pharmaceutical/biologic product (8 or 6.30 %), physical object (6 or 4.72 %), substance (4 or 3.15 %), environment/geographical location (3 or 2.36 %), observable entity (2 or 1.57 %), specimen (2 or 1.57 %), record artifact (2 or 1.57 %), organism (1 or 0.80 %), and events (1 or 0.80 %).

Table 2. Translation Techniques Employed in Translating Medical Terms in *My Sister's Keeper* Movie

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Borrowing	27	21.26
2	Calque	27	21.26
3	Established Equivalent	21	16.54
4	Literal Translation	11	8.65
5	Particularization	9	7.09
6	Reduction	8	6.30
7	Description	5	3.94
8	Generalization	5	3.94
9	Amplification	4	3.15
10	Transposition	4	3.15
11	Adaptation	3	2.36
12	Modulation	3	2.36
Total		**127**	**100.00**

Table 2 shows that borrowing and calque are the most frequent techniques used by the translator (27 or 21.26 %). It is followed by established equivalent (21 or 16.54 %), literal translation (11 or 8.65 %), particularization (9 or 7.09 %), reduction (7 or 5.51 %), description (5 or 3.94 %), generalization (5 or 3.94 %), amplification (4 or 3.15 %), transposition (4 or 3.15 %), adaptation (3 or 2.36 %), and modulation (3 or 2.36 %).

Table 3. Clarity Level of Medical Terms in the Indonesian Subtitle Texts of *My Sister's Keeper* Movie

No	Clarity Level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Clear	84	66.14
2	Less Clear	24	18.90
3	Unclear	19	14.96
Total		**127**	**100.00**

Table 3 shows that 84 data (66.14 %) are resulting clear translation, 24 data (18.90 %) are resulting in less clear translation, and 19 data (14.96 %) are resulting in unclear translation.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Types of Medical Terms

a. Clinical Finding

Clinical finding is important for documenting clinical disorders and examination findings. In the movie, this type appears in the form of clinical examination and both common and technical name of disease.

SE Kate: He has scars on his hands from **graft-versus-host**.

TE Kate: *Ia punya bekas luka di tangannya dari **penyakit graft-versus-host**.*

(Datum 114/CF/Bor/UC)

The term 'graft-versus-host' (n) or usually called GVHD (Graft Versus Host Disease) is a condition which develops when cells from the grafted tissue react against the person's own tissue, causing skin disorders. Thus, the term is classified as clinical finding because it refers to the name of disease or clinical disorder.

b. Procedure

Procedure represents the purposeful activities in providing health care.

SE Uncle Tommy: What about **chemo**?

TE Paman Tommy: *Bagaimana dengan **kemoterapi**?*

(Datum 055/Pr/Bor/C)

Chemo (informal) or chemotherapy (formal), a noun, is a medical treatment. It

uses drugs to fight a disease, especially using toxic chemicals to destroy rapidly developing cancer cells.

c. Body Structure

This concept includes both normal and abnormal anatomical structures.

SE Anna: A scientist hooked up my mother's **eggs** and my father's sperm to make a specific combination of genes.
TE Anna: *Seorang ilmuwan memeprtemukan* ***sel telur*** *ibuku dan sperma ayahku untuk membuat sebuah kombinasi gen tertentu.*
(Datum 007/BS/Est/C)

The term 'egg' (n) in the context of the expression above is a reproductive cell produced in the female body by an ovary; if fertilized by the male sperm it becomes an embryo.

d. Social Context

This type includes social conditions and circumstances significant to healthcare. Social context in *My Sister's Keeper* movie appears in the form of social concept, occupation, person, and life style.

SE Dr. Chance: **The insurance company** will definitely not approve this, so we'lI have to re-admit through emergency.
TE Dr. Chance: ***Perusahaan asuransi*** *tak akan menyetujuinya jadi kita harus memasukkannya kembali lewat UGD.*
(Datum 116/SC/Cal/C)

An insurance company is a company that offers insurance policies to the public as an employee's benefit plan. It can specialize in one type of insurance, such as life insurance, health insurance, or auto insurance, or offer multiple types of insurance.

e. Pharmaceutical/Biologic Product

This type clearly refers to drug products. In this research it appears in the form of the name of drugs or brands.

SE Kate: I can taste your ***Cytoxan***.
TE Kate: *Aku bisa merasakan* ***Cytoxan****-mu.*
(Datum 110/PBP/Bor/UC)

Cytoxan is anti-cancer chemotherapy drug. It is commonly known by specific group who consist of doctors, medical staffs, cancer patients and their surroundings.

f. Physical Object

This type includes both natural and man-made objects required for medical injuries. Physical object in *My Sister's Keeper* movie appears in the form of devices related to medical procedure or treatment performed in the hospital.

SE Champbell: I have **an iron lung** and Judge help me steer clear of magnets.
TE Champbell: *Aku punya* ***paru-paru besi*** *dan Judge membantuku menjauhi magnet.*
(Datum 018/PO/Cal/LC)

Iron lung is the colloquial name for a negative pressure ventilator. It enables a person to breathe when normal muscle control has been lost or the work of breathing exceeds the person's ability.

g. Substance

This type covers both biological and chemical substance includes foods, nutrients, allergens, and materials.

SE Campbell: *Filgrastim* shot. Those are **growth hormones**, am I correct?
TE Campbell: *Suntikan filgrastim. Itu **hormon pertumbuhan**, bukan?*
(Datum 086/Su/Cal/C)

GH (Growth Hormone) or HGH (Human Growth Hormone) is a substance secreted by the pituitary gland during deep sleep. It stimulates growth of the long bones and protein synthesis.

h. Environment/Geographical Location

In *My Sister's Keeper* movie, this type appears to represent the name of location or room required for medical treatment.

SE Radiology therapist to **room 231**.
TE *Ahli terapi radiologi ke **Ruang 231***.
(Datum No 126: 126/EGL/Lit/C)

The term 'room 231' is patient room number 231. It refers to a location in a hospital where the patient stays for medical treatment, called hospitalization, given by the doctors and other medical staffs.

i. Observable entity

This type represents a question or assessment which can produce an answer or result.

SE Dr. Chance: Allright, Kate. **1 to 10, how is your pain?**
TE Dr. Chance: *Baiklah. **Satu sampai 10, bagaimana rasa sakitmu?***
(Datum 099/OE/Lit/C)

The expression above contains numbers as scale to represent the degree of pain which is felt by a patient. This is a way to measure how a patient feels the pain so that the doctor and other medical staffs can take medical treatment required for the patient.

j. Specimen

This type represents entities from a patient that are obtained for examination or analysis.

SE Nurse: I need **the urine sample**.
TE Perawat: *Aku perlu **sampel urin***.
(Datum 098/Sp/Cal/C)

The term refers to urine that is purposely collected from a patient's body into a sterile container for a test. Urine contains waste products that are filtered out of the body. If it contains anything unusual, this may indicates an underlying health problem.

k. Record Artifact

This type contains reports and forms associated with the delivery of healthcare.

SE Judge De Salvo: I don't see the point. Court's well aware of **the family's medical history**.
TE Hakim De Salvo: *Aku tak mengerti. Sidang sudah tahu **sejarah penyakit keluarganya***.
(Datum 123/RA/Cal/C)

A family medical history is a record of health information about a person and his or her close relatives. This record can identify people with specific conditions of certain disorders which are influenced by genetic factors, environmental condition, and lifestyle choice.

l. Organism

Organism includes animals, fungi, bacteria, and plants necessary for public

health reporting and used in evidence based infectious protocol.

SE Dr. Mark: Could be **a virus**.
TE Dr. Mark: *Mungkin serangan **virus***.
(Datum 034/Or/Bor/C)

Virus is an extremely small organism which causes disease in humans, animals and plants. Viruses cause many diseases including the common cold, AIDS, herpes and polio.

m. Events

This type represents occurrences that results in injury or needs medical treatment.

SE Anna: They are **accidents**.
TE Anna: *Mereka **produk kecelakaan***.
(Datum 002/Ev/Amp/LC)

The expression above means something bad happens that is not expected or intended. Relating to the context of the previous dialogs in the movie, it refers to the phenomena of having baby without planning because of carelessness in having sexual intercourse, e.g. casual sex, lack of birth control, etc.

2. Translation Techniques

a. Borrowing

Borrowing is a technique to take an expression straight from the source language. It can be differed into pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.

SE Sara: **Anemia**, right?
TE Sara: **Anemia** 'kan?
(Datum 032/CF/Bor/C)

The term 'anemia' has been adopted in the target language and becomes a standard usage in the medical world of the target society.

b. Calque

Calque is a technique to literally translate a ST expression lexical or structural.

SE Dr. Mark: She may have **an autoimmune deficiency**.
TE Dr. Mark: *Mungkin dia mengalami **defisiensi otoimun***.
(Datum 037/CF/Cal/UC)

Autoimmune deficiency is a lack of immunity to disease. The word 'autoimmune' is the modifier for word 'deficiency'. The term is translated literally of each element and results a calque of expression, which preserves the syntactic structure of the source language while introducing phrases of fixed expression in target language.

c. Established Equivalent

It is a technique to use recognized translation in the target language which is available in dictionary or is used for daily life.

SE Sara: Your sister's **sick**.
TE Sara: *Kakakmu **sakit***.
(Datum 016/CF/Est/C)

According to the *Dictionary of Medical Term* (4th Ed), 'sick' (adj) is having an illness. It can be physically or mentally ill so that makes someone feels not well or not healthy. The term 'sick' is equal with the term '*sakit*' which is available in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI).

d. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a technique to translate word-for-word.

SE Sara: They **put needles into Anna's hips**.
TE Sara: *Mereka **menyuntik pinggul Anna***.
(Datum 120/Pr/Lit/C)

Basically, the term is translated literally into '*meletakkan jarum ke pinggul Anna'*. However, the translator transfers it into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate in the target language.

The word 'put' consists of deeper concept than its literal meaning '*meletakkan*'. It is based on the context from the surroundings dialogs which represent '*menyuntik*', a procedure to use a medical stuff consists of a needle and syringe to put a liquid such as a drug into a person's body.

e. Particularization

Particularization is a technique to use more concrete or precise term in the target text.

SE Sara: **Oncology**? But that's cancer.
TE Sara: ***Dokter onkologi**? Tapi itu bidang kanker.*
(Datum 039/SC/Par/LC)

The term 'oncology' is a scientific study of new growths, especially cancers. The translated term '*dokter onkologi*' is equivalent with the term 'oncologist' in the source language which means a doctor who specializes in oncology. The fact that 'oncologist' is the smaller part of 'oncology' indicates that the translator uses particularization technique.

f. Reduction

Reduction is a technique to suppress information in the target text.

SE Paramedic: **BP is 100 over 68**.
TE Paramedis: ***Seratus per 68***.
(Datum 052/CF/Red/LC)

BP is an abbreviation for blood pressure which means the pressure, measured in millimetres of mercury, at which the blood is pumped round the body by the heart. The translator omits BP or blood pressure, which has a function as an observable entity in medical context and translates only the finding of the measurement into '*seratus per 68*'.

g. Description

It is a technique to use a description of a term or expression in the target language.

SE Anna: It wasn't for the notoriety. He was **an epileptic**.
TE Anna: *Bukan demi reputasinya, karena ia ternyata **pengidap eplilepsi**.*
(Datum 124/SC/Des/C)

The term 'epileptic' (n) is a person with epilepsy. The term has been borrowed and adopted in Bahasa Indonesia into '*epileptik*'. However, the translator decides to describe the term in the target language into '*pengidap epilepsi*' in order to deliver the term clearer.

h. Generalization

Generalization is a technique to use more general or neutral term in the target language.

SE Dr. Chance: The fever Kate's been getting, it's infection from **the dyalisis**.
TE Dr. Chance: *Deman yang dialami Kate*

*adalah infeksi dari **cuci darahnya**.*
(Datum 102/Pr/Gen/LC)

Dialysis is a process for removing waste and excess water from the blood, and is used primarily as an artificial replacement for lost kidney function in people with kidney failure. The term is absorbed and borrowed in the target language into '*dialisis*' or '*hemodialisis*' to be used in the medical world of the target society. However, the term '*cuci darah*' is more commonly used in the society so that the translator chooses to use the term that is acceptable and clear for the target audience.

i. Amplification

Amplification is a technique of adding information or paraphrase to introduce details that are not formulated in the ST.

SE Anna: They are **accidents**.
TE Anna: *Mereka **produk kecelakaan**.*
(Datum 002/Ev/Amp/LC)

The expression refers to the phenomena of having baby that are not expected or intended because of the carelessness in having sexual intercourse. The word '*produk*' in the target language has a role as additional information to explain babies as accidents so that it results understandable translation of a connotative expression.

j. Transposition

Transposition is a technique to change grammatical category.

SE Campbell: No one can force you **to donate** if you don't want to, can they?
TE Campbell: *Tak ada yang bisa memaksamu jadi **donor** kalau kau tak mau, bukan?*
(Datum 022/Pr/Tra/C)

The translator changes the part of speech from verb in the source language into noun in the target language. The term 'donate' can be translated literally into '*mendonorkan*' (v) in Bahasa Indonesia. However, the translator uses '*donor*' (n) which means a person who gives blood, tissue, organs or reproductive material to be used to treat another person.

k. Adaptation

Adaptation is a technique to replace a ST cultural element with TT cultural element.

SE Sara: Fifteen, she's about **90 pounds**, she's allergic to penicillin.
TE Sara: *Lima belas, beratnya **40,8 kg** dan ia alergi pada penisilin.*
(Datum 049/CF/Adp/C)

The translator leaves the term 'pound' and adapts the term 'kilogram' as the standard concept of mass measurement used in the target culture. It is followed by an attempt to convert the finding of the measurement from pound into kilogram.

l. Modulation

Modulation is a technique to change point of view either lexical or structural.

SE Sara: No **hospices**.
TE Sara: *Aku tak perlu **berobat jalan**.*
(Datum 104/EGL/Mod/C)

The term 'hospice' is a hospital which offers palliative care for terminally ill people. It is translated into '*berobat jalan*' which means a medical procedure in which

people go for treatment but do not stay the night, equals with the term 'outpatients care' in the source language.

3. Clarity Level

a. Clear Translation

SE Brian: I don't know when it started but probably around 11, **it was 103**.
TE Brian: *Aku tak tahu kapan, tapi mungkin sekitar pukul 11.00,* ***suhunya sekitar 39,4***.
(Datum 015/CF/Adp/C)

Datum 015/CF/Adp/C belongs to clear translation. The three respondents understand that the concept of the term refers to the result of a person's body temperature. The term is adapted in the target culture usage so that it is acceptable by the target audience.

b. Less Clear Translation

SE Paramedic: **BP is 100 over 68**.
TE Paramedis: ***Seratus per 68***.
(Datum 052/CF/Red/LC)

The respondents choose less clear level. Although the translated term is natural in Bahasa Indonesia, they confuse to relate the concept of clinical finding to what measurement.

c. Unclear Translation

SE Kate: I can taste your ***Cytoxan***.
TE Kate: *Aku bisa merasakan* ***Cytoxan****-mu.*
(Datum 110/PBP/Bor/UC)

The three respondents choose unclear level because they have never heard the term. They cannot understand the term and it is difficult to guess it. It is because the term is used in certain condition and is known by specific group of people such as medical staffs, cancer patients and their families. Consequently, the audience should search the term from other sources to understand it.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings it can be formulated the conclusion as follows. Out of nineteen hierarchies from SNOMED-CT, only thirteen types medical terms appear in the movie. They are clinical finding, procedure, body structure, social context, pharmaceutical/biologic product, physical object, substance, environment/geographical location, observable entity, specimen, record artifact, organism, and events. The most frequent type of medical terms is clinical finding (42 or 33.07 %).

There are twelve translation techniques employed by the translator based on the theory of Molina and Albir. They are borrowing, calque, established equivalent, literal translation, particularization, reduction, description, generalization, amplification, transposition, adaptation, and modulation. Borrowing and calque are the most frequent translation techniques used by the translator (27 or 21.26 %).

From the total data in this research, it is considered that 84 data (66.14 %) belong to clear level, 24 data (18.90 %)

belong to less clear level, and 19 data (14.96 %) belong to unclear level.

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