

## **Translation Procedures Done by Visually Impaired Translator: An Annotated Study**

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### **Abstract:**

*One of the studies in translation is annotated translation. Jenny William and Andrew Chesterman reveal that annotated translation is a translation with commentary. In this research, the researchers are challenged to know a visually impaired translator's ability in translating Indonesian document, "Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Tengah No. 11 Tahun 2017", (a regulation of Central Java Governor) to English using annotated translation. This document contains an important information pertaining to fulfilling disabled people rights in Central Java. The researchers utilized Larson's theory in identifying the translation procedures done by the translator. The translation process can be explored into 8 steps, those are preparation, analysis, transfer, initial draft, reworking initial draft, testing, polishing, and preparing the manuscript for the publisher. Moreover, the researchers combined the processes by adding Agus Sri Giyanti's comments as she was the visually impaired translator involved in this research. The procedures identified are converting the data and comprehending the text. This research also examines the classification of disability terminologies and their techniques used in translating the terms in order to establishing acceptable translation. Based on the observation, it can be identified that the translator applies unique translation process that are not the same with sighted translators. In addition, she mostly uses appropriate translation procedures in order to effectively translate the document. Lastly, since the research participant is a visually impaired translator,*

hopefully this study may provide some information on how the novice translator with visual impairment could translate Indonesian text into the English one independently..

**Keywords:** Annotated translation, naturalness, novice translator with visual impairment, translation process, translation technique

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In understanding a language, people considerably understand the context usage, culture, and the structure of language itself. For instance, for the multilingual language learners, it may result in misunderstanding if they do not pay attention on those elements. Mackey (1986) says that language is a matter of form. It comprises of several systems, such as lexical and grammatical items. Nugroho (2010) defines that languages are the expression of culture and individuality of the speakers conveying thought through words. In addition, Nugroho (2016), Nugroho et al. (2020), and Basari and Nugroho (2017) state that globalization has made a direct impact on the development of translation studies. Theoretically, in translation studies, the degree of probability for perfect translation depends on how deep the source language text is embedded in its culture and the greater distance between SLT and TLT culture (Nugroho, 2016; Nugroho et al., 2019). However, a translation work would be understandable if the translator could render it clearly. On the other words, the translator might attach some notes to give more explanation on the technical terms, idiom, or slang word from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). It is called annotated translation.

In addition, the researchers are challenged to know the ability of a visually impaired translator in translating an Indonesian document entitled “*Pergub Jawa Tengah Tahun 2017*”, a regulation of Central Java Governor, to English by using annotated translation. This document contains an important information about fulfilling disabled people rights in Central Java. As a matter of fact, talking about disabled people is a sensitive issue likewise the disability terms. It will lead to a conflict if the translator renders the terminologies inappropriately, for example:

Excerpt 1

Source text on Chapter 1 number 10 of *Pergub Jawa Tengah Tahun 2017*,

*“Penyandang Disabilitas adalah orang yang memiliki keterbatasan fisik, mental, intelektual, atau sensorik dalam jangka waktu lama atau permanen yang dalam berinteraksi dengan lingkungan dan sikap masyarakatnya dapat menemui hambatan yang menyulitkan untuk berpartisipasi penuh dan efektif berdasarkan kesamaan hak.”*

Target language:

“Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory disorder which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.”

If the translator transfers the word “*keterbatasan*” into “disorder”, probably this term will lead to a problem. The term is not properly used for the definition of disabled person itself. The term normal is not appropriate to be used to represent person with disabilities. They only have different ability in doing their daily activity. In addition, based on the Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities (CRPD), the appropriate term to represent “*keterbatasan*” is impairments. By definition, the term impairment is defined as “the act of spoiling something or making it weaker so that it is less effective specialized medical deterioration in the functioning of a body part, organ, or system that can be temporary or permanent and can result from injury or disease”.

However, the level of difficulties between sighted translator and visually impaired one is not similar. Instead of facing grammatical problem, novice translator certainly perceives the challenge on finding equivalent terms caused by limited tools available. A translator with visual impairment can only accomplish the translation by using online or offline dictionary on the computer. On the other side, some online dictionaries are not compatible with the screen reader installed on the computer. Several previous studies have discussed the works of visually impaired translators, such as from Nugroho, Nababan, and Subroto (2016), Nugroho (2017), Suryaningtyas and Cahyono (2018), Nugroho, Muljono, Nababan (2021), and Nugroho, Muljono, Nababan (2021). However, all studies solely put their focus on translation techniques or translation microstrategies and none of them discusses translation procedures or activities done by visually impaired translators.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

This research was conducted using several theories, the data were analyzed based on the theory of translation techniques of Molina and Albir (2002) and the translation quality on the accuracy aspect based on the theory of Nababan et al. (2012).

### **2.1 Translation Techniques**

Molina and Albir (2002) have 18 classifications of translation techniques. They are as follows: a) adaptation is a technique of replacing the SL cultural translation with a TL cultural translation which the meaning is not exactly the same, but the characteristics of function are still almost the same. Adaptation techniques were performed when there is no suitable equivalence of the translation in ST to TL; b) amplification is a technique used to introduce or clarify information or messages from SL by addition detailed, explicitation messages, and paraphrase the SL structure to make it easier to understand in TL; c) borrowing is a technique to maintain the exact translation of SL in TL. This technique consists of pure and naturalized borrowing; d) calque is a literal translation of SL phrases or words that is acceptable and common in TL culture. This can be lexical or structural; e) compression is a technique changes the position of the SL structure from or in TL, but does not change the meaning. Compression is to make the translation more natural and acceptable in the TL; f) description is to describe or explain in detail the meaning of the term SL in TL; g) discursive creation is a

technique to create temporary equivalence that is unpredictable and out of context. This technique generally used in translating titles of film, novels, etc. with the aim of attracting attention; h) established equivalence is to translate SL to TL according to its equivalent, also contextual (grammar and lexical). This is a technique whose equivalent is normally used in daily life conversations or used in contextual discourse or in dictionaries; i) generalization is a technique to find the general equivalence of SL, this technique done if TL does not have a specific concept similar to SL, but TL has a general concept; j) linguistics amplification adds a linguistic element in the translation so that the message from SL becomes clearer; k) linguistics compression is the technique of simplifying the SL language elements in TL; l) literal translation is a technique of translating word for word that does not change the order, this technique usually results in a translation that is out of context; m) modulation is a technique of translating by changing the point of view but the meaning remains the same; n) particularization is to find a certain equivalence of SL in TL. This technique is the opposite of generalization; o) reduction is a technique of condensing SL information or messages includes deletion and implicitation; p) substitution is a technique that changes the linguistic elements of verbal form into nonverbal and vice versa; q) transposition is to replace or change the grammatical category (form) of SL in TL. This technique generally occurs because of grammatical differences between SL and TL; r) **variation** is a translation technique used to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect linguistic variations such as changes in textual tone, language style, social dialect or geographical dialect.

## 2.2 Translation Quality Assessment

Translation quality based on Nababan et al., (2012) divides translation quality into three aspects of assessment. 1) instrument of accuracy 2) instrument of acceptability, and 3) instrument of readability. In translation quality assessment, each instrument consists of three parts. First, it shows the category of translation. Second, the score or number on a scale of 1 to 3. Third, the qualitative parameters of each category of translation. This study focuses on the quality instrument of accuracy which shown in the table below;

**Table 1 Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument**

Category Translate	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Accurate	3	There is no meaning distortion when words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts from the source language are accurately translated into the target language.
Less Accurate	2	Most of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts in the source language have been translated accurately into the target language. However, the integrity of the message is still compromised by meaning omissions, multiple meaning translations (taxa), and meaning distortions.
Inaccurate	1	There are inaccurate translations or deletions of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or original language texts.

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Data and Subject**

This study was classified as a qualitative research. The data of this study were the local regulation of Central Java Governor, namely “*Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Tengah No.11 Tahun 2017*” taken from the website [jdihub.jatengprov.go.id](http://jdihub.jatengprov.go.id). This regulation was in Indonesian and was translated into English by Agus Sri Giyanti (one of the researchers, a novice translator with visual impairment). The researchers applied introspective and retrospective methodology. Introspective methodology is a method which is almost similar to the introspection of personal work. It can be stated that novice translator may evaluate her translation work (Suryaningtyas, Nugroho, and Cahyono, 2019). A retrospective study examines the factors of a causing problem by looking backward from the beginning of the study. This study firstly aimed at giving explanation for the disability terms on the *Pergub Jawa Tengah No. 11 Tahun 2017*. Secondly, it was to evaluate the ability of the translator in translating Indonesian constitution into English.

#### **3.2 Unit of Analysis**

The unit analysis on the data focused on words, phrases, clauses, or sentences containing of disability terms which may result in difficulties in finding equivalent meaning. Those terms almost appeared in the whole text. Specifically, the researchers started from chapter I number 10 in order to translate the disability terms in this regulation. Agus Sri Giyanti did not only translate those terms word only, but also the entire sentence to understand the context usage.

#### **3.3 Data Collection and Analysis**

There were several stages that the researchers used to collect the data, i.e.: finding the constitution on the internet, converting the file into an accessible document, searching the disability terms on the corpus data, and translating the corpus data independently.

There are steps to analyze the data, i.e. comprehending the source text (Indonesian text), finding the unit of analysis, translating the disability terms into their equivalent meaning, analyzing the technical terms, and analyzing the introspective and retrospective aspects.

### **4. RESULTS**

William and Chesterman (2002) state that annotated translation is a translation with commentary. The researcher (novice translator with visual impairment) applies the theory of translation process by Larson. It needs a big effort to transfer the idea of Indonesian regulation into English naturally. Furthermore, the researchers combine the translation process by Larson with Agus Sri Giyanti’s own ways as a visually impaired translator. Based on the data, the researchers found 98 disability technical terms on governor regulation, *Pergub Jawa Tengah No. 11 tahun 2017*. Furthermore, there are

found 5 translation techniques properly applied in translating the Indonesian text into English.

The researcher (novice translator with visual impairment) discovers the combination between the theory of translation process by Larson and the researcher’s way as a visually impaired translator. The translation process conducted by the her is preparation, converting, comprehending the source text, analysis, transfer, initial draft, reworking with the initial draft, testing, polishing, preparing the manuscript for the publisher. Furthermore, the disability technical terms lied on the data are provided in the table below.

**Table 1** Clasification of disability technical terminologies found on “Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Tengah No. 11 Tahun 2017”

No.	Clasification of disability technical term	F	%
1	Purely terms	44	44.90%
2	Semi/mix terms	27	27.55%
3	Everyday terms	27	27.55%
	Total	97	100%

**Table 2** Translation techniques used by the novice translator with visual impairment.

No.	Type of translation technique	F	%
1	Establish equivalent	69	70,41%
2	Adaptation	22	22.45%
3	Reduction	3	3.06%
4	Description	3	3.06%
5	Particularization	1	1.02%
	Total	98	100%

In order to translate the source text, Agus Sri Giyanti conducts the theory of translation process by Larson (1984). Moreover, since Agus Sri Giyanti is a novice translator with visual impairment, the process in translating the text have some differences. Then, she adds some process such converting data of supported sources and comprehending the text. The process can be stated as follows.

#### 4.1 Translation Process of a Visually Impaired Translator

##### Preparation

In this preparation step, Agus Sri Giyanti follows the theory of translation process in accordance with Larson’s theory. It consists of 2 steps which can be described in the following below:

##### Preparation before beginning the task

This first stage includes training in writing, in linguistics, and in translation principal. It aims at discovering the personal barrier in transferring language.

In this section, Giyanti applies her English knowledge during studying in the English department. Giyanti has learned about the theory of basic English, general linguistics and translation studies. It can be used to be a hint during rendering the text. In addition, Giyanti reads some theories from various sources both the theory of translation studies, annotated translation itself, and also the previous studies discussing the classification of technical terms. The time needed for this preparation stage approximately a week. Giyanti gathers all references such the theory of translation, the study of legal document, the dictionary of disability term, and the theory of annotated translation in form of soft file. For reading each supported reference, Giyanti spends around 60 minutes. Agus Sri Giyanti reads those references for three times or more.

For the first reading, Agus Sri Giyanti sets the speed of the screen reader in the rate 40%. Then, for the second and third reading, Agus Sri Giyanti decreases the speed until 35% in purpose to understand the content of the book. Agus Sri Giyanti does not change the volume level of screen reader. It is still in the level 35%. For Agus Sri Giyanti, the convenient level to read a book is 35%.

### **Preparation undertaken a specific translation project**

After knowing the basic theories used to translate the data, in this second preparation, Giyanti begins to take a note about all difficulties or barriers found during doing the translation. In terms of taking note of the difficulties, Agus Sri Giyanti records those obstacles by using a talking computer. Even though Agus Sri Giyanti is a person with visual impairment, she prefers to make a note on the computer than Braille. It is caused by making a note in Braille is not efficient or takes a long time. Thus, Giyanti works on some pages on the computer, the first page to make a note and the other pages to read the data. In this process, Agus Sri Giyanti spends 10 minutes for each number containing disability terminology to read, identify, and take a note the barrier factors in rendering the text.

### **Converting**

Due to the impairment, Giyanti could only work with the computer with screen reader namely talking computer. She only may get the references from the internet. Furthermore, if Giyanti could not find the needed sources, she should make the document to be accessible by scanning the hardcopy into the soft one. After downloading the data, Giyanti converts the pdf file into an accessible text. Depending on the level of accessibility, the file can be converted into a notepad or word document. Typically, Giyanti uses Nitro Pro to convert the pdf file into text (txt) or word (doc).

### **Comprehending the source text**

In order to get the intention of a document, Agus Sri Giyanti has to read the data comprehensively. She only can read the data in form of soft file. It is because that the file can only be read by a computer assisted by a screen reader. Screen reader is a tool helping the visually impaired person to operate computer independently. Actually,

there are various kinds of screen reader, but generally, visually impaired people use JAWS (Job Access with Speech) and NVDA (Non-Visual Desktop Access) for Windows. Both language and vocalizer of these screen readers can be set according to the convenience of the user. Therefore, the computer is called a talking computer. Thus, a visually impaired user does not need a volunteer to read everything displayed on the screen. In addition, a screen reader can read and describe all menus and any writing on the computer.

In this case, Giyanti prefers to use JAWS with the vocalizer namely Eloquence since this vocalizer is the clearest one in reading English documents. In order to understand the source text, she should be thorough in listening when the screen reader reads the file. Giyanti sets the speed rate at the level of 40% and volume 35-45%. It means the level of the screen reader is slow and the sound is not too high. If she cannot catch the word, the researcher decreases the speed by 30% by pressing the shortcut keyboard Ctrl+Alt+Page down and navigating the keyboard to the word which is uncommon for her.

For the first step of comprehending the source text, Agus Sri Giyanti begins to read the entire data. It takes around 15 minutes for each reference. Then, she reads the reference twice or three times. It happens because the sound of the screen reader cannot be heard clearly. Sometimes, the pronunciation of the screen reader cannot be understood by Agus Sri Giyanti. It leads to her spending an hour comprehending each theoretical reference. Since the data is categorized into formal documents, Agus Sri Giyanti should be thorough in transferring the idea of the source text into the target language. Although the source text is the mother tongue of the translator, Agus Sri Giyanti still finds some difficulties to create an acceptable translation result for the native speaker of English. It is a matter of how Agus Sri Giyanti should adjust the structure and determine the appropriate term.

### **Analysis**

In this part, Sri Giyanti begins to analyze the data by looking up the equivalence meaning of source language by using trusted sources, online and offline dictionary and the internet as well. She considers CRPD as the trusted source. CRPD is Convention of Rights for Persons with Disabilities. Agus Sri Giyanti uses it to compare her own translation work with the qualified constitution. CRPD contains a disability constitution international standard. Therefore, the word choice is in form of a formal and high level of word choice. Agus Sri Giyanti adopts the term to establish a perfect translation.

### **Transfer**

As a visually impaired person, Giyanti cannot use a printed dictionary. The dictionaries used are Meldict (*Mitra Netra Electronic Dictionary*), Oxford online dictionary, Cambridge dictionary, Merriam Webster dictionary, and KBBI (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*) online dictionary. Agus Sri Giyanti works by opening several



pages on the computer such word document for writing the translation result, Meldict, offline dictionary, Dictionary of Disability Terminology, and the internet. For each number, she spends 30 minutes transferring the idea of the source text into English. It is the result of a personal technical problem faced by Agus Sri Giyanti. Most of the articles on the data are long sentences in form of complex or compound complex sentences. For instance, the article below is in the form of long sentence:

Excerpt 2

*“14. Diskriminasi adalah setiap pembatasan, pelecehan, atau pengucilan yang langsung ataupun tak langsung didasarkan pada pembedaan manusia atas dasar agama, suku, ras, etnik, kelompok, golongan, status sosial, status ekonomi, jenis kelamin, bahasa, keyakinan politik yang berakibat pengurangan, penyimpangan atau penghapusan pengakuan, pelaksanaan atau penggunaan hak asasi manusia dan kebebasan dasar dalam kehidupan baik individual maupun kolektif dalam bidang politik, ekonomi, hukum, sosial, budaya, dan aspek kehidupan lainnya.”*

Sometimes, Giyanti forgets the word which should be transferred. Therefore, it spends a long time since she must open several pages to and fro.

When the term could be translated by considering the dictionary meaning, Giyanti chooses the equivalent meaning from Meldict. Then, she searches the term on the Dictionary of Disability Terminology published by the Disabled People Association Singapore to find the definition. If those are equivalent, Agus Sri Giyanti writes the translation on the word document. On the other hand, if she encounters an obstacle in rendering a certain term, Agus Sri Giyanti tries to search a reference about the term on the internet.

### **Initial Draft**

For the next step, Agus Sri Giyanti should arrange a draft on her own. There are some keys to make an acceptable translation:

- a. Recognizing who the target readers are.
- b. Understanding the level of educational background of the reader.
- c. Discovering the author intention of the text.
- d. Realizing the topic of each paragraph.
- e. Knowing about semantics structure or linguistics components in rendering the text.

If those things are existing, it will make the translation work seems natural and accurate.

### **Reworking with the Initial Draft**

It means that Agus Sri Giyanti should be rechecking her own work to evaluate the translation result. Considerably, she reads her own translation after it has been left untouched for a week. It aims at making the translator not feel like read her own. Agus

Sri Giyanti can evaluate the translation objectively by considering naturalness and accuracy.

Firstly, Agus Sri Giyanti can work with a manuscript. Probably, there are some awkward terms, ungrammatical structure, errors in typing, and sentence which does not flow naturally. Secondly, Agus Sri Giyanti may check the accuracy of meaning. It can be done by comparing the ST and the semantic analysis.

Thirdly, she needs to take a look at the cohesion among a unit of language. Then, it will show whether the topic can be built by the correlation among sentences or not.

### **Testing The Translation**

Testing the translation is a necessary way to know the weakness and goodness of the translation result. Instead of asking a friend to test the translation, Agus Sri Giyanti consults to fellow translators to evaluate her translation work. It aims at compiling a suggestion to make the translation work seems natural, accurate, and understandable by target language readers.

Giyanti asks 6 respondents directly including disabled people and non-disabled ones. Giyanti asks about some terms in Indonesian and the English translation created by her. For example, when Giyanti checks the meaning of “ramp”, in fact, most of the respondents do not understand what “ramp” is. At first, the term “ramp” is transferred by using the borrowing techniques. After testing to the 6 respondent, obviously this term may be best rendered by describing the term clearly. In this case, the respondents help Agus Sri Giyanti by giving a comment on the translation result.

In this testing stage, Giyanti also asks an activist of a non-profit organization working on disability issues to review the translation result. Agus Sri Giyanti sends the translation results through e-mail. The activist gives a bold mark for the correction of uncommon terms. He also crosses the false terms. He gives some suggestions for several terms such “*penerima manfaat*”, the term regional changed into local, halfway house into social rehabilitation institution belongs to local government. He suggests the appropriate equivalent meaning of “*penerima manfaat*” is “beneficiaries”.

### **Polishing**

Polishing is an important step for Agus Sri Giyanti that must be done. It is aimed at analyzing whether the translator makes an adequate translation or not. In terms of polishing the translation work, Agus Sri Giyanti reads the text by decreasing the speed of the screen reader on the computer. Then, the text will be read by the talking computer slowly. In this section, she must listen carefully to the screen reader. If there are peculiar pronunciations, Agus Sri Giyanti presses “Ctrl” to stop the sound and navigates the keyboard to find the strange sound. Commonly, the unusual sound is a sign that there is a mistake in writing or punctuation.

### **Preparing the manuscript for the publisher**

This last process is a stage for Agus Sri Giyanti to ensure that there is no missing information from the source text. Agus Sri Giyanti should be careful in checking the translation result. Likewise, Agus Sri Giyanti reads her own translation work many times to make sure everything is well done.

In this research, Agus Sri Giyanti works on the disability terminologies of Indonesian regulation, “*Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Tengah No. 11 Tahun 2017*”. In addition, there is no particular theory to classify disability terms. Furthermore, the researcher adopts the theory of classification of English legal terminology.

In the Handbook of Linguistics Civil 2013 entitled Language Training on Vocabulary of Judicial Cooperation in Civil Matters, there contains the vocabulary of legal terms and also the classification of their technical terms. Those are purely terms, semi or mix terms, and everyday terms.

### **4.2 Technical Terminology Translated by a Visually Impaired Translator**

#### **Purely terms**

On the Handbook of Linguistics Civil 2013, there describes the technical terminology particularly belonging to a certain technical terms. Whereas, it is called purely terms. However, most dominant terminology on *Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Tengah No. 11 tahun 2017* purely terms. The researcher also considers the Dictionary of Disability Terminology by the Disabled People Association Singapore. One of the references used by the researcher aims to determine a term whether it includes into purely term or not, for instance:

Excerpt 3

Pasal 106

*o) Perwakilan Organisasi Penyandang Disabilitas Fisik, Disabilitas Mental, Disabilitas Ganda, Disabilitas Netra dan Disabilitas Rungu Wicara yang telah terdaftar di Badan Kesatuan Bangsa Dan Politik.*

Article 106

*o) Representatives of the persons with physical impairment, Mental impairment, Double handicap, persons with visual impairment and Deaf and speech impairment organizations that have been registered in Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik.*

The example contains purely technical terms as stated on the paragraph below:

Purely terms found on article 106

No. Purely technical terms

- a. *Organisasi penyandang disabilitas* = The persons with disabilities organizations
- b. *Disabilitas daksa* = Persons with physical impairment

- c. *Disabilitas mental* = Mental impairment
- d. *Disabilitas ganda* = Double handicap
- e. *Disabilitas rungu wicara* = Deaf and speech impairment
- f. *Disabilitas netra* = Persons with visual impairment

Those are called purely technical terminologies which result from the terms specifically belonging to disability matters. Those terms are actually such uncommon terms for the society. On the other hand, Giyanti tries to translate the text by choosing general terms. It aims at making people understand the content of the regulation. The term “*disabilitas ganda*” is translated into “double handicap”. It means this term is different from theirs. It results from the term “handicap” is more common than “impairment”. When Giyanti searches the term “double handicap” on the internet, there are a couple of results found instead of the term “double impairment”.

### **Semi-technical terms**

The other type of technical term is a semi-technical or mixed term. It can be defined as the technical terminologies which can be used both in a particular topic or in a general one. As it results those terms can be defined into two meanings in two different subjects. Giyanti should be highly concerned about categorizing them. The followings are examples of semi-technical terms:

Article 11

f. Terapis wicara or a speech-language pathologist

g. *Orthotic-prostetis actually made from the term “Ortotik prostetik” in Indonesia.*

Both of the examples are medical terms. Whereas, the terms are typically used in disability terminology. However, Agus Sri Giyanti determines to classify those terms into semi-technical terms. A speech-language pathologist is a person who helps the hard of hearing persons and speech impairment. Therefore, even if the person is a medical worker, they are also working helping persons with disabilities. The second one is orthotic-prosthetic. This term represents aids or tools to help persons with disabilities. According to Dictionary of Disability Terminology published by Disabled People Association Singapore describes the term “PROSTHESIS” (noun) is an artificial substitute for a human body part. In other words, the term extends beyond limbs including hearing aids, implanted pacemakers, and so forth. Nevertheless, this type of disability term is the most difficult to be classified among the others.

Giyanti overcomes the difficulties by searching the equivalent meaning of those terms from various sources. The first source is Meldict, an offline digital dictionary. If the meaning of the term could not be found on this tool, she tries to discover the meaning of the term in an online dictionary such as Oxford, Merriam-Webster, or Cambridge online dictionary. In addition, when Agus Sri Giyanti does not understand the definition of those disability terms, she finds the meaning in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI) online dictionary. Then, for the context usage of the terms, Agus Sri Giyanti searches the terms on the internet. As a matter of fact, the internet provides

how the terms are used in daily life. Likewise, it may help Agus Sri Giyanti in order to determine the appropriate word choice. The next benefit is Agus Sri Giyanti knows how foreigners especially native speakers of English use a particular disability technical terminology.

### **Everyday terms**

The last is everyday terms or general terms. Those terms are common terms used in daily life.

For example:

Excerpt 4

Source text:

Pasal 50

*g) sarana transportasi yang ramah untuk para penyandang disabilitas seperti bus ada tempat khusus kursi roda;*

Target text:

Article 50

g) Reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities such as buses having wheelchair space;

The everyday or general technical terminology on excerpt 4 above can be described as follows:

Everyday terms lied on Article 50

*Kursi roda* = Wheelchair

The term is commonly found in daily life. However, the term “*kursi roda*” is closely related to persons with physical impairment or elderly who cannot walk. Likewise, Agus Sri Giyanti categorizes those terms into everyday terminology since the term is used by the disabled people and non-disabled one.

The terminology has been used by society in some conditions, such as on television news programs, in daily life conversations, and in other issues of life. The term “wheel chair” has been known by most people, for instance:

Excerpt 5

Pageants are known for wanting complete perfection from their contestants. This year, the Miss Australia pageant has a contestant in a **wheelchair**, showing just how perfect women of all kinds can be.

“Justine Clark, 26, became the first contestant to compete in the Miss World Australia pageant in a **wheelchair**...”

The excerpt above is taken from CNN.com, one of the international online news. It shows that the word wheelchair is common for people all around the world.

### 4.3 Sample of Translation Techniques Utilized by a Visually Impaired Translator

In this research, the researcher discovers the way Agus Sri Giyanti establishes natural translation by applying 5 translation techniques in translating disability technical terms on the data. One of the analyses can be seen in the following example below:

#### Adaptation

Adaptation is replacing the cultural aspect of the source language (SL) with the closely related term or meaning in the target language (TL). Agus Sri Giyanti tries to build an acceptable translation by adapting the close terminology of the target language. Furthermore, disability terms all around the world are almost similar. The researcher adjusts some particular terms to make the target reader of TL understand the intention of the text.

Excerpt 6

Source text:

Pasal 28

*Pelayanan Sosial bagi penyandang disabilitas melalui sistem kelembagaan dilaksanakan melalui Panti Pelayanan Sosial Pemerintah Daerah, dan panti swasta yang menangani Penyandang Disabilitas.*

Target text:

Article 28

Social Services for persons with disabilities through the institutional system are implemented through the social rehabilitation belongs to local government, and the non-governmental institutions handling the Persons with disabilities.

The term “*panti swasta yang menangani penyandang disabilitas*” could be best rendered as “non-governmental institutions handling the persons with disabilities”. Giyanti has tried to translate the phrase literally; in fact, it does not sound like natural. If it is translated literally, it would be “private institutions for persons with disabilities”. One of the keys to create naturalness in translation is the word choices must fit the text (technicality). Then, Giyanti searched the term on the internet and found the equivalent meaning of “*panti swasta*” is “non-governmental institutions”.

By definition, “non-governmental” is “not part or controlled by the government”. While the definition of “institution” is “a large and important organization”. In this case, “*panti swasta yang menangani penyandang disabilitas*” is a place to rehabilitate persons with disabilities which is not controlled by the government. Likewise, the term “*panti swasta*” is a place to readjust the persons with disabilities managed privately by a group of people. Moreover, it does not sound natural if it is translated into “private

institution” due to its odd language style. Therefore, the appropriate equivalent meaning of “*panti swasta yang menangani penyandang disabilitas*” is “non-governmental institutions handling the persons with disabilities.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

This research focuses on the annotated translation of disability terms on Central Java Local Government Regulation “*Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Tengah No.11 tahun 2017*” by Agus Sri Giyanti, a novice translator with visual impairment. It reveals the way she overcomes the difficulties in annotating the disability terms by defining the translation process, classifying the disability terms, and observing the translation techniques properly used in translating the data. Likewise, this study also describes how to establish naturalness in translation.

In addition, this study conducts introspective and retrospective methods. The researchers consider the theory of the translation process by Larson (1984). There are 8 processes, preparation, analysis, transfer, initial draft, reworking with the initial draft, testing, polishing, and preparing a manuscript for the publisher. On the other side, as a visually impaired translator, Giyanti adds 2 processes, converting the data and comprehending the text. Since Giyanti uses a talking computer, she should make the document in form of a soft copy. One of a distinction between visually impaired translator and sighted translators is the tools. Instead of working with one computer, Giyanti must open some window pages related to the task. If a sighted translator translates the term by using a printed dictionary, a translator with a visual impairment uses the digital one. The translation result has also been reviewed by an activist on disability issues.

In addition, Giyanti also observes the classification of disability terms by considering the theory of classification of legal terms in the Handbook of Linguistics Civil 2013 entitled Language Training on Vocabulary of Judicial Cooperation in Civil Matters. There are 3 types of technical terms, like purely terms, semi-technical terms, and everyday terms. Based on table 4.1. it shows that there are 98 disability terms found in the regulation. Most disability terms lied in the data are classified into pure terms. It has 44 pure terms (44,90%). The semi-technical terms and everyday terms have an equal frequency 27 for each (27,55%).

On the other side, the researchers also discover 5 translation techniques properly applied in translating the disability terms in the data in order to establish natural translation. Those are established equivalent, adaptation, reduction, description, and particularization. The researchers discovered the most dominant technique used in translating the Indonesian text into English is established equivalent. It aims at establishing a readable text since the equivalent meaning of the terms is taken from the dictionary.

There are 69 terms translated by using established equivalents (70.41%). It means the novice translator with visual impairment encounters the equivalent meaning of the

terms by considering dictionary meaning. Although, Agus Sri Giyanti chooses the dictionary meaning, she still considers the context usage. The second technique is adaptation. It reaches 22 terms (22.45%). In this case, Agus Sri Giyanti adjusts the Indonesian term into English based on the common term. However, some terms should be transferred according to their close natural meaning in their target language. The third technique is 3 findings of reduction technique (3.06%). Next, the description technique is placed in the fourth level with a similar frequency as reduction. This technique is applied in transferring 3 terms. The last one is the particularization technique. It only applied in 1 term (1.02%). It can be concluded that the visually impaired translator always tries to apply natural translation in order to transfer the source language into the common (equivalent) meaning in the target language.

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