ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Translation Studies, Translation Techniques, Readability, Medical Term in Television Series, *The Good Doctor Season 1 (2017)*

This study aims to analyze translation techniques and the readability level of translation of medical terms in The Good Doctor Season 1 (2017) Television Series. The analysis is conducted using a theory of translation technique by Molina and Albir (2002) and a theory of Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012). The data of this research are 200 medical terms both in English and Indonesian from 18 episodes of The Good Doctor Season 1 (2017) Television Series. In doing this analysis, the researcher used descriptive qualitative methods and total sampling. The results of the questionnaires distributed to seven respondents were also taken into consideration in conducting this research. The results of this study indicate that there are 11 translation techniques used by translators. There are six single techniques and five combination techniques consisting of borrowing (69%), established equivalence (12%), amplification (8.5%), established equivalence + borrowing (pure) (2%), amplification + borrowing (pure) (2%), reduction (1.5%), reduction + borrowing (naturalized) (1.5%), naturalized borrowing + pure borrowing (1.5%), generalization (1%), particularization (0.5%), and reduction + borrowing (naturalized) (0.5%). The technique that is mostly used is borrowing. The technique was applied to 138 data and was widely used by translators to translate the disease suffered by the patient while the least used techniques were the particularization technique and the reduction + borrowing (pure) technique which was applied to 1 datum for each technique and used by translator to translate adjectives for parts of the human body. Moreover, the readability level of data is predominantly medium readable which has a total of 54% of medical terms, and 46% of the data belong to high readable. Thus, the translation of medical terms is generally can be understood by the readers, but there is part of the translation that needs to be read more. Borrowing technique as majority technique has a medium readability level because some of the results of the translation of medical terms are not commonly used by readers so that to understand the meaning of these medical terms, readers have to read them several times.

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Kata kunci: Kajian Penerjemahan, Teknik Penerjemahan, Keterbacaan, Istilah Medis dalam Serial Televisi, *The Good Doctor Season 1 (2017)*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis teknik penerjemahan dan tingkat keterbacaan pada penerjemahan istilah medis dalam serial televisi *The Good Doctor Season 1 (2017)*. Analisis ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan teori teknik penerjemahan oleh Molina dan Albir (2002) dan teori *Translation Quality Assessment (TQA)* by Nababan, Nuraeni, dan Sumardiono (2012). Data dari penelitian ini adalah 200 istilah-istilah medis baik dalam bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia dari 18 episode serial televisi *The Good Doctor Season 1 (2017)*. Dalam melakukan analisis ini, peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dan *total sampling*. Hasil dari kuesioner yang dibagikan kepada tujuh responden juga menjadi bahan pertimbangan dalam melakukan penelitian ini. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 11 teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah. Terdapat enam teknik tunggal dan lima teknik kombinasi yang terdiri dari *borrowing* (69%), *established equivalence* (12%), *amplification* (8.5%), *established equivalence + borrowing (pure)* (2%), *amplification + borrowing (pure)* (2%), *reduction* (1.5%), *reduction + borrowing (naturalized)* (1.5%), *naturalized borrowing + pure borrowing* (1.5%), *generalization* (1%), *particularization* (0.5%), dan *reduction + borrowing (naturalized)* (0.5%). Teknik yang paling sering digunakan adalah *borrowing*. Teknik tersebut diterapkan pada 138 data dan banyak digunakan oleh penerjemah untuk menerjemahkan penyakit yang diderita oleh pasien sedangkan teknik yang paling sedikit digunakan adalah teknik *paericularization* dan teknik *reduction + borrowing (pure)* yang diterapkan pada 1 datum untuk setiap teknik dan digunakan oleh penerjemah untuk menerjemahkan kata sifat untuk bagian-bagian tubuh manusia. Selain itu, tingkat keterbacaan data didominasi oleh keterbacaan sedang yang memiliki total 54% istilah medis, dan 46% data termasuk dalam keterbacaan tinggi. Dengan demikian, terjemahan istilah kedokteran pada umumnya dapat dipahami oleh pembaca, namun ada bagian terjemahan yang perlu dibaca lebih lanjut. Teknik *borrowing* sebagai teknik mayoritas memiliki tingkat keterbacaan sedang karena beberapa hasil terjemahan istilah medis kurang umum digunakan oleh para pembaca sehingga untuk memahami arti istilah medis tersebut, pembaca harus membacanya beberapa kali.