

## Identifying Meaning Components in the Translation of Medical Terms from English into Indonesian: A Semantic Approach

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### ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on identifying meaning components in the translation of English medical terms into Indonesian. The data used in this study are the English medical term *disorder* and its Indonesian equivalent *penyakit* (*disease*). The two terms are purposively chosen as the data of the present study, which is a comparative research on the lexical meaning investigation in two different languages. The investigation involving a particular term in one language and its equivalent in the other language is worth doing since the lexicons in every language have their own specific concepts that may be synonymous, yet they are not always interchangeable in all contexts. The analysis into meaning components is called decomposition by means of several semantic theories to analyse the meaning of a lexical item (Löbner 2013). Here, the meaning components of the two compared terms are demonstrated through a semantic approach, particularly Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM) supported by the investigation on their synonyms and how the terms are used in different contexts. The results show that the meaning components of a particular term in one language like the English term *disorder* are not always found in the Indonesian term *penyakit*, or, conversely, some of the meaning components of the Indonesian term do not always exist in the English term.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The identification of meaning components to comprehensively analyze the meaning of a lexical item is necessarily done since the lexical meaning consists of complex components that must be carefully interpreted in its context. The analysis of meaning components is also called decomposition that focuses on the identification of the words' meaning and how the measuring tools of meaning identification are applied and combined to make the measurement sensible. It is the converse of composition by which the meaning of a complex expression is determined on the basis of its components and its structure (Löbner, 2013: 221). Identifying meaning components that is intended to analyze the lexical meaning of particular terms containing specific concepts in different languages is worth doing since the identification of meaning components can be utilized to differentiate their use in the required and appropriate contexts, particularly in the need of transferring meaning from one language to another language.

Dealing with the need of identification, at least, there are three significant reasons that make the comparison of meaning components beneficial. First, it is important to make a comparative analysis on the meaning components of the source language (SL) lexicons and target language

(TL) lexicons to present the lexical meaning in measuring the equivalence. The comparison can give a clear description concerning the meaning components of each term so that the equivalence establishment can be comprehensively analyzed. Second, it can also be used to predict whether or not the selected lexicons in target language bring the same effect to the target readers. In translation, it is expected that the effect brought by the translation versions will be similar to the effect caused by the source language lexicon. Third, it is necessary to introduce the convincing ways used to visibly prove the principle of loss and gain in translation. In accordance with this principle, the identification on meaning components has been commonly done through a semantic approach to show the equivalence of the lexicons in different languages.

Specifically, this paper utilizes the approach labeled as Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM), which is a semantic theory which believes that every lexicon has its own meaning as a specific feature. Investigating the similarities and differences through a subset of appropriate meaning tools may lead to a comprehensible description, or explication (Wierzbicka 1996). Proposing an idea that language is at the same time specific and universal, Wierzbicka has inspired a lot number of linguists and researchers to carefully observe

the explication of lexicons' meaning scattered in different languages including the local ones. To number a few, Cliff Goddard, Felix Ameka, Hilary Chappell, David Wilkins and Nick Enfield are the linguists who encourage the analysis of meaning cross-linguistically. The basic concept of Wierzbicka's NSM is that there must be a universal shared of "human understanding" which defines a set of "basic sentences" that can be understood in any language and which can be received across language. There are "atomic elements" that can be used to explicate the meaning of every lexicon. In this way, the similarities and differences among the lexicons can be presented using the exponents proposed by Wierzbicka and her colleagues.

Given the fact that translation involves the search for equivalents that must bring the same effects to the target readers without neglecting the appropriateness in using the equivalents in the target language sentence, this study aims at demonstrating how the meaning of lexicons in different languages can be compared to help with the process of making the translation accurate, natural and acceptable. A study of language, particularly semantics as the study of meaning can provide several ways of investigating how the meaning of one lexicon can be scientifically explained. Through one of the theories called Natural Semantic Metalanguage, the comparison of meaning components can be done to obviously show that the lexicons in one language and their equivalents in the other languages are not always interchangeable. This means that the meaning components of a lexicon in different languages are not exactly the same, i.e. one lexicon and its equivalent may have their specific meaning components yet their use in the sentence can be well understood in accordance with its contexts. Thus, this study can be utilized as a model of comparing meaning components in translation studies to investigate the detailed differences and similarities in meaning by means of a semantic theory.

## 2. MEANING COMPONENTS THROUGH SEMANTIC APPROACH

The effort to understand the meaning components of a word is significantly beneficial to use it in the right context. The mapping of meaning components demonstrates the configuration of a word from the semantic perspective so that the differences and similarities in meaning are made obvious. To this end, the message conveyed in the sentences where a certain word is utilized may not provoke misunderstanding. As part of a semantic approach, the investigation on the meaning of a particular term can be thoroughly done by implementing the word's explication through the so-called "semantic primitive" or "semantic primes." Explication is the term in NSM used to show the chains of meaning components using the semantic primes listed in table 1. The meaning of a word is analyzed by means of script-like explications as, for instance, the word 'plants' can be explicated as living things/these things can't feel something/these things can't do something. As can be seen in the list of English exponents, something (thing), feel, can, do are the semantic primes used to define meaning of 'plant.' These semantic primes are considered as the meaning components found in every language.

This is how NSM approach works to the decomposition of meaning by means of some exponents of semantic primes. Table 1 shows the exponents used to decompose meaning of one lexicon. The category is made on the right side as the basis of classification for the items listed in the left side of the table.

When NSM was publicly introduced for the first time, the exponents used to investigate the meaning of the lexicons in different languages consisted of only 14 primitives. The number of exponents has added in the following years. The total number of 61 semantic primes was proposed in 2012 which had not been considered as complete. Up to the present time, the number of English exponents listed as semantic primes is 64. Table 1 lists the 64 exponents that, simply, can be linked one another to make a proposition. This is called as explication in the theory of NSM. It refers to the use of semantic primes in the process of decomposition.

In its application to explicate meaning, NSM is used by Otomo dan Torii (2005) to contrast the English verb *tear* and its equivalents in Japanese as found in Table 2. They add the specific information besides the chain of exponents once the explication is made. The two Japanese researchers attempt to demonstrate clearly that the verb *tear* in English may have several variants in Japanese. They assume that "there is no exact correspondence between the verbs of different languages." The investigation on the verb relating to the action of 'tearing' in English and Japanese proves this assumption. The verb *tear* has similar meaning to three equivalents in Japanese namely *saku*, *chigiru* and *yaburu*. Despite their similarities in meaning, these three lexicons are different in some respects. The Japanese verbs demonstrate more specialized meaning than English *tear*. The meaning components that make them different are the object, manner, and projected result.

Table 2 shows a clear description on how semantic primes are used to compose the meaning of 'tear' so that the meaning components are obvious. Here, Otomo dan Torii (2005) shows the explication of the verb *tear* when it is contrasted to its Japanese equivalents through NSM approach. The left side of the table lists the meaning components derived from semantic primes and the right side of the table contains the specific feature to the decomposition to make the explication clearer. The explication model adapted in this study is to give additional information as the specific characteristics of the term, i.e. ACTION to represent the meaning components "at one time, person X was doing something to thing Y for some time," ITS EFFECT to represent "because of this, something was happening to Y at the same time," PROTOTYPICAL to describe "X was doing this to Y like people do something to some things" OBJECT to describe "if these things are not hard" as the additional information to support the explication. That is the example of how the NSM theory is applied to the verb *tear* in Japanese. It shows how the meaning components are used to explain the specific term that represents different interpretation and features of one word in one language. Kyung-Joo (2003) believes that NSM approach considers the hierarchical characteristic of human concepts. The basic approach of NSM is a relatively

**Table 1.** The list of 64 exponents of semantic primitives

I~ME, YOU, SOMEONE, SOMETHING, PEOPLE, BODY	Substantives
KIND, PARTS	Relational substantives
THIS, THE SAME, OTHER~ELSE	Determiners
ONE, TWO, MUCH~MANY, LITTLE~FEW, SOME, ALL	Quantifiers
GOOD, BAD	Evaluators
BIG, SMALL	Descriptors
THINK, KNOW, WANT, DON'T WANT, FEEL, SEE, HEAR	Mental predicates
SAY, WORDS, TRUE	Speech
DO, HAPPEN, MOVE	Actions, events, movement
BE (SOMEWHERE), THERE IS, BE (SOMEONE/SOMETHING), BE (SOMEONE'S)	Location, existence, specification, possession
LIVE, DIE	Life and death
WHEN~TIME, NOW, BEFORE, AFTER, A LONG TIME, A SHORT TIME, FOR SOME TIME, MOMENT	Time
WHERE~PLACE, HERE, ABOVE, BELOW, FAR, NEAR, SIDE, INSIDE, TOUCH	Space
NOT, MAYBE, CAN, BECAUSE, IF, VERY, MORE, LIKE~AS	Logical concepts

**Table 2.** The Model of Wierzbicka's Explication Modified by Otomo dan Torii (2006)

a)	At one time, person X was doing something to thing Y for some time	ACTION
b)	Because of this, something was happening to Y at the same time	ITS EFFECT
c)	X was doing this to Y like people do something to some things	PROTOTYPICAL
d)	If these things are not hard	OBJECT
e)	When they think about them like this:	
f)	If I do something to Y with my hands	PROTOTYPICAL
g)	Y won't be one thing any more	INTENTION
h)	Y will be two things	
i)	I want this not to be one thing anymore	
j)	I want it to be two things"	
k)	I don't have to know what the edges of these two things will be like"	
l)	X was doing this to Y with [his] hands	INSTRUMENT
m)	When X was doing this to Y with [his] hands, they were moving in some way, not in other ways	MANNER
n)	When they were moving in this way, they were touching some parts of Y	
o)	Because of this, something was happening to Y in these places	
p)	At this time, some parts of Y were in one of X's hands	
q)	Some other parts of Y were in X's other hand	

simple and intuitively intelligible concept that exists through a subset of meaning components called as semantic primes. This assumption leads to the explication that is a reductive paraphrase principle.

This paper attempts to identify the meaning components of the English term used in the field of medical science, *disorder* and its Indonesian equivalent, *penyakit* in Indonesian. The analysis is triggered by the fact that the term *disorder* can be interpreted in different contexts as well as be translated into many alternatives in Indonesian like *kekacauan* 'chaos', *keadaan tidak teratur*, *keadaan berantakan* 'messy situation' (Echols and Sadhily, 1996). Meanwhile, in Indonesian context, the term *penyakit* is directly translated as *disease* that makes the translation of the term *disorder* into *penyakit*

is an interesting topic for a comparative analysis and further detailed investigation on their meaning components. Here, the question of their equivalence is raised since it is fascinating to find that a lexicon in one language may be translated with one specific item in the other languages. Moreover, the analysis can also be developed to the identification of synonyms and some other meaning relationship like hypernym and hyponym. It is also necessary to learn that a study of meaning like semantics can help to reveal how two different languages present the concept of a specific term in a particular field and how people understand the concepts of the term.

The medical term is chosen as the topic of discussion to check how medical terms are understood both for a common understanding and specific comprehension so that misunder-

standing may be avoided. The terms analyzed in this paper are *disorder* and *penyakit* that are used to explain the condition of being unhealthy in English and Indonesian respectively. Both *disorder* and *penyakit* have their own meaning components that are compatible, yet not always interchangeable. The term *disorder* and *penyakit* are the terms used in English and Indonesian to explain the concept of having a *disease*. The terms *disorder* and *penyakit* are purposively chosen as the data of the present study as they are found in the translation of an article in the medical textbook *General Ophthalmology* (2008) and its translation in Indonesian entitled *Oftalmologi Umum* (2013), which is a medical textbook used by the medical students to specifically study eye disease.

It is in this paper that tries to demonstrate how the decomposition of meaning is worth doing through a comparative analysis of English-Indonesian medical concept. Since it is believed that every lexicon has its own distinctive characteristic, the investigation on meaning components is expected to result in the mapping of meaning and concept that may contribute to the related study for the enhancement of theoretical and practical significances. From the perspective of theoretical significance, the comparative study of lexicon meaning is beneficial for the linguistic theory development. It can also benefit the stakeholders in the related field of study, for example the translators, the policy makers in language development, the linguists as well as researchers.

#### The Meaning and the synonyms of *disorder* (Laird and Agnes, 1999:224)

The meaning of <i>disorder</i>	The synonyms of <i>disorder</i>
Physical confusion	Disarray, confusion,
Social confusion	Disturbance, tumult, uproar, bustle, discord, turbulence, misrule, turmoil, upheaval, complication, chaos, mayhem, terrorism, rioting, mob-rule. *Note: the synonyms can be compared to the term <i>disturbance</i> and <i>trouble</i> .
An illness	Ailment, sickness, malady, disfunction. *Note: the synonyms can be compared to the term <i>disease</i> .

### 3. METHOD

This study utilized qualitative approach to identify the meaning components of the English term *disease* and its Indonesian equivalent *penyakit* as the focus of investigation. The observation method was predominantly applied through the note-taking technique to thoroughly investigate the data and comprehensively analyze the meaning of the two lexicons. To support the analysis, observation on the data and valuable information for the interpretation was firstly undertaken. The steps in the observation involved several activities, namely (1) observing the meaning of the two terms in the relevant dictionaries, (2) doing the documentation on the specific characteristics of the terms *disease* and *penyakit*, (3) recording the information from the dictionary that is the synonym list of the term *disorder* and (4) finding the sentences containing the English and Indonesian terms. These activities enabled the next step of the research, i.e. the mapping of meaning components. The identification was then ended with the visible presentation of both similarities and differences of the terms *disease* and *penyakit* meaning components.

The data were taken from an article entitled *Cornea* in the medical textbook *General Ophthalmology* and its Indonesian version, *Kornea* in the Indonesian textbook *Oftalmologi Umum*. These books are the references used by the medical students and ophthalmologists to study the eye diseases and the medication. The data were found in the study of how the English medical terms are translated into Indonesian. Since it is interesting to find that the term *disorder* is translated into *penyakit* (*disease*) as the example of adaptation procedure in translation (Vinay and Dalbernet in Venuti, 2000), this further investigation was conducted on the basis of semantic perspective. Adaptation is a strategy in translation that is frequently used in those cases “where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture” (Vinay and Dalbernet in Venuti, 2000:90). This strategy is a procedure that enables the creation of a new term in the target language if in the process of transfer, the meaning or concept from SL to TL, equivalence is not attained.

Five dictionaries used in this study were (1) Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (OALD) as the English dictionary that helped to explain the meaning of *disorder* and *disease* for the general understanding on the definition

#### The mapping of *disorder* and its synonym (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2015)

English term	Synonym of the English term <i>disorder</i>	Synonym of the English term <i>disorder</i>
Disorder	Disease	Illness
An untidy state; a lack of order or organization	An illness affecting humans, animals or plants, often caused by infection heart/liver/kidney, etc., disease	The state of being physically or mentally ill <i>mental illness</i> .
An illness that causes a part of the body to stop functioning correctly, e.g.	Health measures to prevent the spread of disease	
A blood/bowel, etc., disorder eating disorders	an infectious/contagious disease (= one that can be passed to somebody very easily) Something that is very wrong with people’s attitudes, way of life or with society.	

of the terms, (2) Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language called as Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) that was used to investigate the meaning of *penyakit*, (3) Dictionary of Medical Terms (DoMT) that was used to give a specific description on what *disorder* and *disease* were all about, (4) Webster's New World (Roget's A-Z Thesaurus) Dictionary (Laird and Agnes, 1999) was used to find the synonyms of the terms *disorder* and *disease*, to map the meaning components of the two terms and to analyze the more general and more specific sense in meaning, and (5) Indonesian-English (Stevens and Schmidgall-Tellings:2008) and English-Indonesian (Echols and Sadhily, 1996) Dictionary that were utilized to convince the mapping of meaning components made after all of the investigation.

In analyzing the data, there were three stages undertaken in the decomposition of the two lexicons compared in this study, i.e. *disorder* and *penyakit*. Firstly, the mapping of meaning components was done through the investigation of how dictionaries defined them. Five relevant and representative dictionaries were consulted so that the general and specific features, synonyms as well as the hypernym-hyponym relationships were obtained. Secondly, the contextual use of the terms was observed to support the mapping of the meaning differences between *disorder* and *penyakit*. Several sentences containing the two terms were collected to be further observed and compared with the meaning explained by the dictionary. In the search for the examples of the sentences using *disorder* and *penyakit*, some sentences found in the dictionary were also listed with some other sentences from the online media, i.e. several websites with their articles that specifically use the compared terms in their sentences. Finally, the decomposition is made by utilizing semantic primes listed in Table 1. Following Otomo dan Torii (2006), the explication in this study was also made more obvious by adding the category of the exponent chains when explication was presented. In this way, the distinctive characteristics of *disorder* and *penyakit* were completely presented.

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the investigation focuses on how the meaning of the two terms is explicated through an NSM approach so that the similarity and the difference in meaning can be obviously demonstrated. The discussion on the terms *disorder* and *penyakit* analyzed in this study is triggered by the assumption that it is interesting to compare the meaning components of two lexicons that are considered as equivalents yet they cannot always be used in the same contexts. The comparative study on the lexical meaning of *disorder* and *penyakit* is also encouraged by the finding of the translation data in English-Indonesian medical texts. In Indonesian context, the first interpretation on the meaning of *disorder* (noun) is *kekacauan* 'chaos', *keadaan tidak teratur* 'irregularity', not *penyakit* (noun) which is closer to the English term *disease*. Meanwhile, the term *penyakit* in Indonesian has the direct equivalents like *disease*, *sickness* and *illness*. The translation data that show the use of the term *disorder* and *penyakit* are presented as follows:

English sentence	Indonesian sentence
Salzmann's nodular degeneration. This disorder is usually preceded by corneal inflammation, particularly phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis or trachoma (Biswell, R. in P. Riordan-Eva, & John P. Whitcher, ed. 2008:141).	<i>Degenerasi nodular salzman. Penyakit ini selalu didahului pandangan kornea, khususnya keratokonjungtivitis phlyctenular atau trachoma.</i> (Literal translation: This disease is always preceded by corneal inflammation, particularly phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis or trachoma) (Biswell, R. in P. Riordan-Eva, & John P. Whitcher, ed. 2013:141 translated by dr.Brahm U. Pendi)

The use of the terms *disorder* and *penyakit* in the English and Indonesian sentences above are found in the article entitled *Cornea* and its Indonesian version, *Kornea*. In the English sentence, the term *disorder* is used to explain an illness that is "usually preceded by corneal inflammation, particularly phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis or trachoma." Because the term *disorder* is intended to explain an *illness*, which is clearly seen from the sentence containing the term, the meaning of the term *disorder* is compatible to *penyakit* in Indonesian, which literally means *illness*, or *disease*. In general sense, the translation of the term *penyakit* into *disease* is usually the first alternative to come in the translator's mind when there is a sentence containing the term must be translated. The term *disorder* is wider in meaning since it covers not only the meaning of an *illness* but also *physical and social confusion*.

To follow the presentation of the data, the mapping of the word *disorder* and its synonyms is required to give a better understanding on what the term *disorder* means and the other lexicons that are synonymous in meaning to this term. The mapping is beneficial to comprehend the meaning of the term prior to the process of decomposition by means of NSM semantic primes. Based on Laird and Agnes (1999: 224) the term *disorder* can be seen from three perspectives that include the meaning of physical and social confusion as well as an illness. In its use to express physical confusion, the term *disorder* is synonymous to the terms *disarray*, *confusion*, while in the presentation of social confusion, *disorder* is similar in meaning to some of the terms like *disturbance*, *tumult*, *uproar*, *bustle*, *discord*, *turbulence*, *misrule*, *turmoil*, *upheaval*, *complication*, *chaos*, *mayhem*, *terrorism*, *rioting*, *mob-rule*. All of the terms that are synonymous to the term *disorder* representing social confusion can be compared to the meaning of the term *disturbance* and *trouble*. Lastly, in order to express an *illness*, the term *disorder* is synonymous to the term *ailment*, *sickness*, *malady*, and *disfunction*.

After listing the meaning and the circumstance in which the term *disorder* can be related to the Indonesian equivalent, *penyakit*, further investigation on the meaning of the term that is considered as the closest synonym for the term *disorder* is made to figure out the exact features of each term. The investigation is done using the general English and Indonesian Dictionaries as well as Dictionary of Medical Terms. Laird and Agnes (1999: 221) define the term *disease* as the term defining illness may be applied generally to any deviation of the body

from its normal or healthy state, or it may refer to a particular disorder with a specific cause and characteristic symptoms; cognition and affection refer to a disorder organ, malady usually refers to a deep-seated chronic disease, frequently one that is ultimately fatal; ailment refers to a chronic, annoying disorder of whatever degree of seriousness. Meanwhile, the term *sickness* is used especially in contexts concerning work and insurance. It is commonly found with words such as pay, leave, absence and insurance. The term *illness* has a wider range of uses and is found in more general contexts.

In Indonesian, the term *penyakit* can be explained as a noun representing the meaning of an *illness* that is presented as “*sesuatu yang menyebabkan terjadinya gangguan pada makhluk hidup, gangguan kesehatan yang disebabkan oleh bakteri, virus, atau kelainan sistem faal atau jaringan pada organ tubuh (pada makhluk hidup)*.” (Literal translation: something that causes disturbances in living things, health disorders caused by bacteria, viruses, or abnormalities of the physiological system or tissues of organs (in living things)). This term can also be called as “*kebiasaan yang buruk; sesuatu yang mendatangkan keburukan*”: *Penyakit, pergi kau* (Bad habits; something that brings badness: (affective word in cuss): Disease, go away, (<http://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/penyakit>).

The term *disorder* can be used in different contexts that represent the meaning of physical and social confusion as well as an illness. The use of the term *disorder* is listed in the sentences below:

1. His financial affairs were in complete *disorder*. (OALD, 2015: 429)
2. The room was in a state of *disorder*. (OALD, 2015: 429)
3. Everyone began shouting at once and the meeting broke up in *disorder* (<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/disorder>)
4. Twenty people were arrested after a night of civil *disorder* (<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/disorder>)
5. The doctor specializes in *disorders* of the kidneys or in kidney disorders (DoMT, 2005:112)
6. She is suffering from a very serious *disease* of the kidneys or from a serious kidney disease (DoMT, 2005:111)
7. He is a specialist in occupational *diseases* (DoMT, 2005:111).
8. He was suffering from some form of psychiatric *disorder* (OALD, 2015: 429).
9. It is not known what causes the *disease* (OALD, 2015: 426).
10. He suffers from a rare blood *disease* (OALD, 2015: 426).
11. I missed a lot of school through *illness* last year (OALD, 2015: 759).
12. He died after a long *illness* (OALD, 2015: 759).

The use of the term *penyakit* in a sentence.

1. Secara kasatmata, tidak begitu tampak bahwa seseorang menderita sepsis. Namun, hingga tadi malam, keluarga tidak kunjung mendapat kepastian soal *penyakit* yang diderita Husni <http://www.jpnn.com/read/2016/07/08/452449/Inikah-Penyakit-yang-Diderita-Husni-Kamil-Manik-> (To the bare eyes, it is not so obvious that a person has sepsis. However, until last

night, the family did not get certainty about the disease suffered by Husni

2. Diantara puluhan atau ratusan jenis gangguan kejiwaan kami sampaikan 10 daftar teratas *penyakit* kejiwaan yang paling berbahaya berdasarkan amatan dan penelitian internal di klinik kami (<https://www.abualbanicentre.com/artikel/10-penyakit-gangguan-kejiwaan-yang-paling-berbahaya>) (Of the dozens or hundreds of types of psychiatric disorders we present the top 10 most dangerous psychiatric list based on observations and internal research in our clinic).

Having investigated the use of the terms *disease* and *penyakit*, the specific meaning components of the two terms can be decomposed and mapped through NSM. In the mapping, some considerations that help to convince that the mapping is comprehensively done are shown as follows:

1. The English term *disorder* as a medical term refers to a *disease* or an *illness* that means “*an illness that causes a part of the body to stop functioning correctly*” is the equivalent to the term *penyakit* in Indonesian.
2. From its meaning, both *disorder* and *penyakit* can be used to refer to a noun or something that can be explained in the dictionary and their use in their sentences. The term *disorder* has more a general meaning that is not only used in its function to explain that “*a part of the body stops functioning.*” It can be found to describe “*an untidy state; a lack of order or organization*” and its use in the sentence “*The room was in a state of disorder.*”
3. The term *penyakit* in the Indonesian language may also refer to “*the use of things, not just humans or living things.*” This can be seen in the example found in KBBI. “*The car is a lot of illness.*” The fact that something is not in good condition and perfect can be called has a *disease*, including objects such as damaged cars can be expressed by cars that have *disease*.
4. The comparison of meaning components using the exponents of NSM indicates that the term *disorder* and *disease* differ in the thread of the exponents. The term *disorder* can be decomposed as “*this can be a part of a person’s life.*” while *disease* has the exponents “*this can be a part of a person’s body.*” This suggests that the *disorder* has a more general meaning if it occurs. It can be the part of a person’s life. This means that *disorder* may happen to someone, and something or a particular situation. *Disorder* can be interpreted as a *disease* in the body of a person or be part of his life. For example, poor financial circumstances can also be represented by the term *disorder*, e.g. in the sentence “*His financial affairs were in complete disorder.*” The term *penyakit* in Indonesian is more specific in meaning. It cannot be used to explain the state of a person’s life. Instead, it is usually intended to describe the state of a person’s health, both physical and mental.
5. In the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (2015: 429) dictionary, the word *disorder* is described to be “*an untidy state, a lack of organization*” with two examples corresponding like “*His financial affairs were in complete disorder.*” This sentence is understood as “*the state of completely uncertain finance.*” In addition, the

word *disorder* is also used in the sentence “the room was in a state of disorder,” which is used to describe the condition of the disorganized or untidy room, as well as “everyone began shouting at once and the meeting broke up in disorder,” which is used to denote a chaotic (disorderly) encounter. All given examples show that the term *disorder* in English that means an irregular or untidy state.

6. In relation to medical terms, the term *disorder* is defined as a *disease* that is described as “an illness that causes a part of the body to stop functioning correctly” as exemplified by blood/bowel disorder, eating disorders. The meaning of the term disorder in the sentence becomes very clear with the verbs “suffer” and “treat” in the sentence “he was suffering from some form of psychiatric disorder,” and “most people with acute mental disorders can be treated at home” as well as to explain human organs as in “rare disorder of the liver.”

Given a clear explanation on the meaning of the two terms from the relevant dictionaries and several examples, the meaning components of the term *disorder* and *penyakit* can be shown in the following comparison. The decomposition is made by means of Wierzbicka’s semantic primes as presented as follows:

Disorder	Penyakit
X feels something	X feels something
This can happen to something	This can happen to someone
This can happen to someone	X can see something (that happens)
X can see something (that happens)	Something bad happen to X
Something bad happens to X	X does not want this to happen
X does not want this to happen	Because this can be very bad
Because this can be very bad	This can happen for some time
This can happen for some time	This can happen for short time
This can happen for short time	This can be part of someone’s life
This can be part of someone’s life	

The specific characteristics that are, in fact, the meaning components of the two terms can be seen from the comparison showing that the term *disorder* has the meaning components “this can happen to something,” while the term *penyakit* in Indonesian does not have this components since *penyakit* can only happen to living things, for example human, animals or plants. “Something” here is understood as non-living thing that includes the description of a particular situation as can be found in “financial disorder’ and “The room was in a state of disorder.” Such a comparison can be identified as the most significant difference when identification on the meaning components of the terms disorder and *penyakit* are made. Table 3 shows the comparison of the terms with their additional identification on the characteristics of the exponents used to explain the meaning.

To understand the relationship among the exponents and additional information on the right side of the defining terms (*disorder* and *penyakit (disease)* listed in table 3, it must be seen from the initial step of finding out the meaning of each term that is ended with the process of explication as the term used in NSM or decomposition as the term used in a wider semantic approach. In table 3, the PROTOTYPICAL of the terms *disorder* and *penyakit (disease)* are found in different position. The term *disorder* and *penyakit (disease)* have the same meaning components regarding the identification of FEELING that is represented by the thread of exponents like “X feels something.” This means that when one has a physical or mental *disorder* or has a *penyakit (disease)*, she/he can feel it. One does not want the *disorder* or the *disease* to happen “because it can be very bad” describing THE EFFECT THAT MAY HAPPEN. The other decomposition shown in the thread of exponents “This can happen for some time,” and “This can happen for some time,” shows the prediction of LENGTH OF TIME for the person to be healed from the *disorder* or the *disease* that can be part of his/her life showing THE INVOLVEMENT IN ONE’S LIFE.

### 5. CONCLUSION

The configuration of English medical term *disorder* and its Indonesian version *penyakit* in this study is undertaken

**Table 3.** The meaning components of the English term *disorder* and the Indonesian term *penyakit*

The meaning components of <i>disorder</i>		The meaning components of <i>penyakit</i>	
a)	X feels something	FEELING	X feels something
b)	This can happen to something	PROTOTYPICAL	
c)	This can happen to someone		This can happen to someone
d)	X can see something (that happens)		X can see something (that happens)
e)	Something bad happens to X		Something bad happens to X
f)	X does not want this to happen		X does not want this to happen
g)	Because this can be very bad	THE EFFECT THAT MAY HAPPEN	Because this can be very bad
h)	This can happen for some time	LENGTH OF TIME	This can happen for some time
i)	This can happen for short time	LENGTH OF TIME	This can happen for short time
j)	This can be part of someone’s life	INVOLVEMENT IN ONE’S LIFE	This can be part of someone’s life

through an NSM approach proposed by Wierzbicka (1996) and her colleagues which is modified by adding the specific feature of meaning once the explication is made (Otomo dan Torii, 2006). After investigating the configuration of the lexicons' meaning, it can be concluded that the terms *disorder* and *penyakit* have a slight difference in the sense that *disorder* is more flexible in its combination while *penyakit* is strictly used to be matched with part of human's body or the other living things' "body" like animals and plants. In summary, this paper demonstrates that the explication of meaning is worth doing to further investigate the specific features that differentiate one lexicon with other lexicons that can be conducted either intra-linguistically or cross-linguistically. In translation, the comparative study on the identification of meaning components is beneficial in explaining to what extent the equivalence is made in the translation process. The meaning of the terms that is considered equal can be completely investigated through the identification of meaning components, which is a semantic approach to help the translators to consider the closest equivalence in its appropriate context.

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