LEXICAL TRANSFORMATION OF BLENDER PART TERMS TRANSLATION IN THE USER MANUAL

Muhamad Saiful Mukminin[1], Ahmad Abdul Muhhit[2]

[1,2]*Master of Linguistics, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada*

[1]muhamadsaifulmukminin@mail.ugm.ac.id, [2]ahmadabdulmuhhit@mail.ugm.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to identify and describe lexical transformations in the translation of blender part terms from English to Indonesian in user manuals. Using a descriptive qualitative method with a product-based translation model, the data were drawn from 25 technical terms found in two bilingual Philips blender manuals (models HR2010 and HR2223). The data collection technique used was observation and note-taking, where terms were examined and recorded systematically. Data analysis was conducted using the Miles and Huberman model, involving data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The results show five types of lexical transformation applied in the translation process: transposition, substitution, zero transformation, transposition + omission, and transposition + substitution. These transformations were used to adapt lexical forms and structures from the source language to the target language in ways that preserve meaning and enhance naturalness. Transposition helped adjust word order to fit Indonesian norms, while substitution provided more appropriate equivalents. Zero transformation applied when source terms had already been borrowed into Indonesian. The combinations of transformations aimed to ensure clarity, accuracy, and readability. This study implies that technical translation requires not only linguistic accuracy but also sensitivity to target language conventions. The findings contribute to translation practice by highlighting lexical transformations for translating technical terms effectively.

Keywords: *Lexical Transformation, User Manual, Blender Parts, Translation*

INTRODUCTION

Manual translation is the process of transferring the language of a technical document containing instructions for use, maintenance, installation, and safety guidelines of a product or system (Byrne, 2014). Its primary goal is to ensure that end users in different countries can understand the instructions clearly, accurately, and safely. Due to its instructional and technical nature, manual translation demands not only linguistic accuracy but also a deep understanding of context, specialized terminology, and the functional purpose of the manual content (Sager, 2011). This translation process involves lexical transformation, which refers to the adjustment of vocabulary from the source language to the target language to ensure relevance and clarity for the intended audience. Translators must modify or adapt technical terms, idioms, or specific expressions to align with local linguistic and technical standards (Nykyporets et al., 2024). In addition, translators must maintain terminology consistency, ensure clear sentence structures, and pay close attention to visual elements such as tables, diagrams, and symbols to keep the manual informative and user-friendly.

According to Barkhudarov (1975), lexical transformation in translation consists of four main types: substitution, omission, transposition, and addition. These four types aim to adjust lexical elements from the source language into the target language to ensure that the meaning remains accurate and is culturally and linguistically acceptable. Substitution involves replacing a word or phrase in the source language with a more appropriate equivalent in the target language without altering the core meaning. Omission occurs when a lexical element is removed because it is irrelevant or unnecessary in the context of the target language. Transposition involves a change in word class or grammatical structure, such as turning a noun into a verb to make the expression sound more natural in the target language. Meanwhile, addition is used to clarify meaning or provide extra information

that is deemed important so that the message remains complete and easily understood by the reader. Barkhudarov (1975) emphasizes that lexical transformation is a crucial step in preserving message integrity, especially in technical texts or manuals, where minor translation errors can lead to significant misunderstandings.

Research on user manuals has previously been conducted by several scholars. Kustanti & Agoes (2017) identified the most dominant translation techniques used in translating similar words and phrases in the user manuals of Android, iOS, and Windows mobile phones. Farid (2019) analyzed the equivalence level and identified translation strategies used in the English and Indonesian versions of the Samsung Galaxy Young GT-S5360 mobile phone manual. Indarti (2021) examined the translation techniques applied to 12 excerpts of the Cosmos oven manual text in the form of phrases, clauses, and sentences translated from English into Indonesian. Mustafa et al. (2021) identified translation techniques used in the bilingual (English–Indonesian) user manual of the Samsung GT-I9500. Jiaqi (2023) analyzed the textual features and proposed translation strategies for instrument user manuals based on Skopos Theory to enhance their professionalism and readability. Mukminin & Muhhit (2025) analyzed the translation orientation of blender part terms, whether it leans toward a domestication strategy, foreignization, or a combination of both. Mukminin (2025) described the translation of garment steamer part terms from English to Indonesian in the user manual.

This study aims to describe lexical transformation in the translation of blender part terms from English into Indonesian in the user manual. Although many studies have been conducted on the translation of technical texts, most have focused on general strategies or equivalence level analysis without specifically examining the types of lexical transformation used. This research fills that gap by focusing specifically on lexical transformation. The novelty of this study lies in its microtextual focus on technical terms in a blender manual, as well as the application of a product-based translation model. This study is beneficial for technical translators and language practitioners in understanding how technical vocabulary can be effectively adapted within the context of the target language. In addition, it contributes academically to the field of translation by expanding the study of lexical transformation in household appliance manuals and serves as a reference for further research related to instructional translation and everyday product terminology.

METHOD

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach with a product-based translation model. The main objective of the research is to identify and describe lexical transformations in the translation of blender part terms from English to Indonesian. The data used in this study consists of terms referring to blender components, which appear in bilingual (English–Indonesian) blender manuals. The data sources are two official user manuals of Philips products, specifically models HR2010 and HR2223. These sources were selected based on the availability of parallel texts in both languages, allowing a focused analysis of structural and lexical choices made during the translation process. The data collection technique employed is observation and note-taking, in which the researcher closely examines blender part terms in both language versions found in the manuals. Each term is recorded in a data table for further analysis based on the type of lexical transformation involved. Once the data is collected, the analysis is conducted through three stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction is carried out by selecting relevant terms, which are then organized sequentially and presented along with a narrative explanation of the identified transformation types. Finally, the researcher concludes the patterns of lexical transformation and their implications for the accuracy and acceptability of the translation in the technical context of a blender manual.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the results and discussion of the study on lexical transformation in the translation of blender part terms in the user manual. The data analyzed consist of 25 terms, in the form of both words and phrases, found in the bilingual (English–Indonesian) version of the blender manual. The analysis focuses on five types of lexical transformation identified in the translation process: transposition, substitution, zero transformation, transposition + omission, and transposition +

substitution. Each type of transformation is discussed in detail to illustrate how the translator adjusts the lexical structure of the source language to fit the context of the target language.

Transposition
Lexical transformation in the form of transposition refers to a type of shift in translation in which the position or arrangement of lexical elements (words or phrases) is altered, while the core meaning remains unchanged. This type of transposition is typically applied to adjust the phrase structure from the source language (SL) so that it sounds natural and idiomatic in the target language (TL). The following are some examples:

(1)	ST:	Motor unit	
	TT:	Unit motor	
(2)	ST:	Control knob with pulse setting and speed settings	
	TT:	Kenop kontrol dengan setelan pulse dan setelan kecepatan	
(3)	ST:	Blender blade unit	
	TT:	Unit pisau blender	
(4)	ST:	Plastic blender jar	
	TT:	Tabung blender plastik	
(5)	ST:	Level indication	
	TT:	Indikator ukuran	
(6)	ST:	Hinged lid of plastic blender jar	
	TT:	Tutup berengsel untuk tabung blender plastik	
(7)	ST:	Fruit Filter	
	TT:	Saringan buah	
(8)	ST:	Measuring cup	
	TT:	Gelas ukur	
(9)	ST:	Glass blender jar	
	TT:	Tabung blender kaca	
(10)	ST:	Coupling unit	
	TT:	Unit sambungan	
(11)	ST:	Chopper bowl	
	TT:	Mangkuk perajang	
(12)	ST:	Chopper lid	
	TT:	Tutup perajang	
(13)	ST:	Blender jar	
	TT:	Tabung blender	
(14)	ST:	Pulse setting/cleaning setting	
	TT:	Setelan pulsa/setelan membersihkan	

The lexical transformation in the form of transposition, as seen in the translation pair *"Motor unit"* into *"Unit motor"* (1), illustrates a shift in lexical elements that aligns with the phrase structure conventions of the target language. Lexically, the word *motor* in English functions as a modifier of *unit*, forming a cohesive meaning that refers to a specific motorized component. In the Indonesian translation, the lexical elements are retained, but their positions are reversed: *unit* becomes the head noun, while *motor* serves as the modifier. Although there is no change in word class, the repositioning of lexical items from the initial to the final position in the phrase reflects a transposition transformation aimed at conforming to the lexical norms and phrase patterns of the target language. Thus, this transposition occurs at the lexical level, involving the reordering of semantic elements without altering the lexical choices.

Lexical transformation in the form of transposition is also evident in the translation pair *Control knob with pulse setting and speed settings* into *Kenop kontrol dengan setelan pulse dan setelan kecepatan* (2). In this example, a lexical shift occurs in the way meaning components are grouped and

structured within the phrase. In the source language, *pulse setting* and *speed settings* are combined into a single construction linked by the conjunction *and* following *with*. In the target language, this phrase is unpacked into two separate components, each repeating the lexical item *setelan*—namely *setelan pulse* and *setelan kecepatan*. This demonstrates a type of lexical transposition involving the expansion or segmentation of a compound lexical unit in the source language into two distinct phrases in the target language. This transformation is employed to clarify the meaning and adapt it to a more natural lexical pattern in Indonesian. While the core meaning remains unchanged, the arrangement and distribution of lexical elements are altered to enhance readability for the target audience.

The lexical transformation in the form of transposition in the translation pair *Blender blade unit* into *Unit pisau blender* (3) reflects a shift in the order of lexical elements to conform to phrase structure conventions in Indonesian. In English, the phrase consists of three sequential words following the pattern: modifier 1 (*blender*) + modifier 2 (*blade*) + head noun (*unit*). In the Indonesian version, the order is transformed into: head noun (*unit*) + modifier 1 (*pisau*) + modifier 2 (*blender*). This represents a case of lexical transposition, where the arrangement of lexical elements is altered without changing their word class or core meaning. Such transposition is necessary to ensure that the phrase sounds natural in the target language while fully preserving the original informational content.

The lexical transformation in the form of transposition in the translation pair *Plastic blender jar* into *Tabung blender plastik* (4) demonstrates a shift in the order of lexical elements within the phrase, reflecting an adjustment in lexical structure between English and Indonesian. In the source language, the phrase follows the pattern: modifier 1 (*plastic*) + modifier 2 (*blender*) + head noun (*jar*). In the target language, this is restructured as: head noun (*tabung*) + modifier 1 (*blender*) + modifier 2 (*plastik*). This change does not involve any shift in word class, but rather a rearrangement of lexical elements within the phrase, thus falling under the category of lexical transposition. The purpose of this shift is to preserve semantic clarity while aligning with the more natural syntactic and lexical patterns of Indonesian.

The lexical transformation in the form of transposition in the translation pair *Level indication* into *Indikator ukuran* (5) reflects both a structural shift and a lexical adjustment in the target language. In the source phrase, the head noun *indication* is modified by *level*. In the target language, the phrase is restructured as *indikator ukuran*, involving a reordering of elements and a more contextually appropriate lexical choice in the technical domain. The word *indication* is translated as *indikator*, which remains within the same semantic field but carries a more concrete nuance in Indonesian—shifting from an abstract nominal form to a tangible object noun. Meanwhile, *level* is rendered as *ukuran*, which, although not a literal equivalent, conveys a contextually relevant meaning (i.e., representing height, quantity, or capacity). This transformation involves not only a shift in lexical position but also a semantic adaptation, and thus qualifies as a case of lexical transposition.

The lexical transformation in the form of transposition in the translation pair *Hinged lid of plastic blender jar* into *Tutup berengsel untuk tabung blender plastik* (6) demonstrates a shift in the order and arrangement of lexical elements to conform with Indonesian linguistic conventions. In the source language, the phrase follows a linear descriptive structure: modifier 1 (*hinged*) + head noun (*lid*) + prepositional phrase (*of plastic blender jar*). In the target language, this structure is reorganized as: head noun (*tutup*) + modifier (*berengsel*) + preposition (*untuk*) + noun phrase (*tabung blender plastik*). Lexically, this shift does not involve a change in word class, but rather a reordering to match Indonesian syntactic and phraseological norms. The English preposition *of* is translated as *untuk*, representing an equivalent lexical relation expressed through a different structure. Additionally, the reorganization of *plastic blender jar* into *tabung blender plastik* is also part of a lexical transposition transformation, wherein word order is adapted without a loss of meaning. Thus, this instance of transposition occurs at the lexical level, involving the reordering of phrase elements, context-appropriate lexical selection, and the adjustment of descriptive structures to forms more natural in the target language.

The lexical transformation in the form of transposition in the translation pair *Fruit Filter* into *Saringan buah* (7) illustrates a shift in the order of lexical elements to align with the typical phrase structure in Indonesian. In English, the phrase follows the pattern: modifier (*fruit*) + head noun

(*filter*). In the Indonesian translation, the order is reversed to head noun (*saringan*) + modifier (*buah*). This change does not involve a shift in word class—*fruit* and *buah* remain nouns, as do *filter* and *saringan*—but it alters the lexical sequence and structure. The shift reflects lexical transposition, specifically the repositioning of lexical elements to match the nominal structure of the target language, where the core noun typically precedes its modifiers.

The lexical transformation in the form of transposition in the translation pair *Measuring cup* into *Gelas ukur* (8) demonstrates a shift in the order of lexical elements to conform to the phrase structure of Indonesian. In the source language, the phrase follows the pattern: modifier (*measuring*) + head noun (*cup*), whereas in the target language, it is reordered as head noun (*gelas*) + modifier (*ukur*). Although *measuring* in English is a verbal form (participle), and *ukur* in *gelas ukur* is the base form of a verb functioning as a noun modifier, the core meaning remains intact. This indicates that the shift does not involve a change in word class, but rather a reordering and restructuring of lexical elements. Therefore, this transformation falls under the category of lexical transposition, as the lexical components are repositioned within the phrase to align with the lexical conventions of the target language.

The lexical transformation in the form of transposition in the translation pair *Glass blender jar* into *Tabung blender kaca* (9) illustrates a shift in the order of lexical elements to match the phrase structure of Indonesian. In the source language, the phrase consists of modifier 1 (*glass*) + modifier 2 (*blender*) + head noun (*jar*). In the target language, this structure is rearranged into head noun (*tabung*) + modifier 1 (*blender*) + modifier 2 (*kaca*). This change represents a case of lexical transposition, as it involves a reordering of lexical components without altering their word class or fundamental meaning. All terms remain as nouns, but their sequence is adjusted to follow the conventions of Indonesian noun phrase structure, which typically places the head noun at the beginning followed by its modifiers.

The lexical transformation in the form of transposition in the translation pair *Coupling unit* into *Unit sambungan* (10) illustrates a shift in the order of lexical elements to align with the typical phrase structure in Indonesian. In English, the phrase consists of a modifier (*coupling*) followed by the head noun (*unit*), while in the Indonesian translation, the structure is reversed to head noun (*unit*) followed by modifier (*sambungan*). Although there is no change in word class—both *coupling* and *sambungan* are nouns—there is a positional shift of lexical elements from the beginning to the end of the phrase. This shift is characteristic of lexical transposition, which involves rearranging the sequence of lexical items to match the syntagmatic patterns of the target language, without altering the core meaning. By placing *unit* at the beginning and *sambungan* as its modifier, the resulting phrase becomes more natural and idiomatic in Indonesian.

The lexical transformation in the form of transposition in the translation pair *Chopper bowl* into *Mangkuk perajang* (11) illustrates a shift in the order of lexical elements to conform with Indonesian phrase structure. In the source language, the phrase follows a modifier (*chopper*) + head noun (*bowl*) pattern, while in the target language, the structure is reversed to head noun (*mangkuk*) + modifier (*perajang*). This shift does not involve a change in word class—*chopper* and *perajang* are both nouns—but rather a repositioning of lexical components. It is a typical case of lexical transposition, where the word order in a noun phrase is altered to match the syntactic norms of the target language. The translation preserves the original meaning, referring to "a container used in the chopping process," while expressing it in a way that is more idiomatic and natural in Indonesian.

The lexical transformation in the form of transposition in the translation pair *"Chopper lid"* into *"Tutup perajang"* (12) exemplifies a shift in the order of lexical elements to conform to the noun phrase structure of Indonesian. In English, the phrase follows a modifier (*chopper*) + head noun (*lid*) pattern. In the Indonesian translation, this structure is reversed to head noun (*tutup*) + modifier (*perajang*). Although there is no change in word class—*chopper* and *perajang* are both nouns, as are *lid* and *tutup*—a positional shift occurs. The lexical element *chopper*, which appears at the beginning in English, is moved to a post-nominal position in Indonesian. This rearrangement reflects lexical transposition, involving a reordering of lexical components to align with the natural phrase structure of the target language, while maintaining the original meaning.

The lexical transformation in the form of transposition in the translation pair *Blender jar* into *Tabung blender* (13) reflects a shift in the order of lexical elements to conform to the nominal phrase structure in Indonesian. In the source language, the phrase follows the pattern: modifier (*blender*) + head noun (*jar*), whereas in the target language, the order is reversed to head noun (*tabung*) + modifier (*blender*). This change does not involve a shift in word class—both *blender* and *tabung* remain nouns—but there is a repositioning of lexical elements from initial to final position within the phrase, which is characteristic of lexical transposition. This transformation is employed to preserve meaning while adapting the phrase structure to sound natural in Indonesian. By placing the core noun at the beginning (*tabung*) and its modifier at the end (*blender*), the translation becomes more communicative and aligns with the syntactic norms of the target language.

The lexical transformation in the form of transposition in the translation pair *Pulse setting / Cleaning setting* into *Setelan pulsa / setelan membersihkan* (14) demonstrates a shift in the order and structure of lexical elements to conform to Indonesian phrase patterns. In English, the structure follows a modifier (*pulse / cleaning*) + head noun (*setting*) pattern. In the Indonesian translation, the structure is reversed to head noun (*setelan*) + modifier (*pulsa / membersihkan*). This shift does not involve a direct change in word class for *pulse* and *pulsa*, which both function as nouns. However, *cleaning*, originally a gerund (verbal noun), is translated into the base verb *membersihkan*, which functions adjectivally as a modifier. In *setelan membersihkan*, therefore, lexical adaptation occurs not only through repositioning but also through a shift in form to ensure semantic and syntactic compatibility with Indonesian. Thus, this translation pair exemplifies lexical transposition, involving both positional and morphological shifts—from a modifier + head structure to a head + modifier structure, and from a nominal to a verbal form serving as a modifier. These adjustments enhance naturalness and clarity in the target language while preserving the intended meaning.

Substitution

Lexical transformation in the form of substitution is a translation process in which a word or phrase in the source language (SL) is replaced (substituted) by a different word or phrase in the target language (TL) that has a different form but an equivalent contextual meaning or function. This transformation is employed when a direct equivalent does not exist, or when a literal translation would sound unnatural, contextually inappropriate, or confusing in the target language. The following are some examples:

(15) ST: Opening in lid
      TT: Lubang pada tutup
(16) ST: Chopper
      TT: Perajang
(17) ST: Mill
      TT: Penggiling

The lexical transformation in the translation pair *"Opening in lid"* into *"Lubang pada tutup"* (15) exemplifies the application of lexical substitution. In the source phrase, the word *opening* literally means "an opening" or "an open part," which can denote either a process or a physical condition. However, within the context of household appliances or functional components, *opening* is more accurately interpreted as a "hole" or "gap" that forms part of an object. Accordingly, the translator substitutes *opening* with *lubang*, a more concrete and widely used term in Indonesian to describe an open section of a container lid or kitchen tool. This substitution is not literal but rather contextually motivated, aiming to convey the functional meaning in a way that is clear and familiar to the target audience.

The lexical transformation in the translation pair *"Chopper"* into *"Perajang"* (16) exemplifies the lexical substitution transformation, where a lexical item in the source language is replaced with a semantically equivalent but morphologically different item in the target language. In English, *chopper* refers to a tool used for chopping or cutting food into smaller pieces. The Indonesian equivalent

perajang is derived from the root *rajang* with the prefix *pe-*, forming a noun that typically denotes a tool or agent. Although the two terms differ in morphological structure, they share an equivalent meaning and function within the context of kitchen tools. The use of *perajang* reflects an adaptation to Indonesian morphological rules and lexical norms, resulting in a translation that is both communicative and easily understood by target-language users.

The lexical transformation in the translation pair *"Mill"* into *"Penggiling"* (17) exemplifies the use of lexical substitution, where a source language term is replaced with a target language equivalent that differs in form but maintains semantic equivalence. In English, *mill* refers to a tool or machine used for grinding or crushing substances—typically grains, spices, or other food ingredients—into finer forms. In the Indonesian translation, the term is substituted with *penggiling*, a derived noun formed from the root *giling* (to grind) and the prefix *pe-*, which produces a noun meaning "a tool or device used for grinding." This substitution is not literal, as there is no morphologically identical counterpart to *mill* in Indonesian; however, *penggiling* is the most accurate and culturally appropriate equivalent within the context of household or kitchen equipment.

Zero Transformation

Zero transformation is a translation transformation in which a lexical item from the source language (SL) is retained in its original form in the target language (TL), without any alteration in form, structure, or grammatical category. This transformation is typically employed when the term is already widely recognized in the TL, when there is no precise or culturally appropriate equivalent, or when the word has already been adopted as a loanword and integrated into the TL's vocabulary. Rather than translating the term explicitly, the translator opts to preserve its original form to maintain clarity, precision, and fluency. The following are some examples:

(18) ST: Spatula
     TT: Spatula
(19) ST: Filter
     TT: Filter

The lexical transformation in the translation pair *"Spatula"* into *"Spatula"* (18) exemplifies a case of zero transformation at the lexical level. In this transformation, there is no change in form, word class, or lexical structure between the source and target languages. The word *spatula* is retained exactly as it is, as it is already widely recognized and commonly used in Indonesian—particularly in the context of kitchen utensils. This indicates that the term has undergone cultural and lexical adaptation, making it unnecessary to modify or substitute it with an alternative equivalent. Its direct transfer reflects a natural integration into the Indonesian lexicon, especially in specialized or technical domains.

The lexical transformation in the translation pair *"Filter"* into *"Filter"* (19) is a clear example of zero transformation at the lexical level. This transformation involves no change in form, structure, or word class between the source and target languages. The word *filter* is retained in its original form because it has already been absorbed into the Indonesian lexicon as a commonly used loanword—especially in technical contexts such as electronic devices or kitchen appliances. Its usage in Indonesian does not lead to ambiguity and is readily understood by users, making it unnecessary for the translator to replace it with a native equivalent like *penyaring*. The decision to maintain the original term reflects both practicality and lexical familiarity in the target culture.

Transposition + Omission

Transposition + omission is a combined transformation in lexical transformation used in translation to align both form and meaning between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). Transposition involves rearranging the order of words or phrases to fit the grammatical structure of the TL, while omission entails the removal of lexical elements that are either redundant, unnecessary, or implicitly understood within the TL sentence structure. The combination of these two

transformations aims to produce translations that are concise, natural-sounding, and semantically accurate. The following example illustrates this transformation:

(20) ST: Small covering lid
     TT: Tutup kecil
(21) ST: Lid of glass blender jar
     TT: Tutup tabung blender kaca

The lexical transformation in the translation pair *"Small covering lid"* into *"Tutup kecil"* (20) demonstrates the application of two lexical transformations: transposition and omission. From a transpositional perspective, the phrase undergoes a structural shift. The English phrase follows the sequence: modifier 1 (*small*) + modifier 2 (*covering*) + head noun (*lid*), whereas the Indonesian version is reordered as head noun (*tutup*) + modifier (*kecil*). This reordering reflects the syntactic pattern of Indonesian noun phrases, which typically place the head noun first, followed by its modifier. From the perspective of omission, the lexical element *covering* is not translated into the target language. This omission is justified by the fact that the meaning of *covering* is already implied in the noun *tutup* in Indonesian, which inherently denotes an object used to cover something. Thus, the translator omits *covering* to avoid redundancy and to maintain the natural flow of expression in the target language.

The lexical transformation in the translation pair *"Lid of glass blender jar"* into *"Tutup tabung blender kaca"* (21) illustrates the application of two transformations—transposition and omission—at the lexical level. From the perspective of transposition, the lexical elements are reordered: the English phrase follows the structure head noun (*lid*) + prepositional phrase (*of glass blender jar*), while the Indonesian version is restructured as head noun (*tutup*) + modifier 1 (*tabung*) + modifier 2 (*blender*) + modifier 3 (*kaca*). This reordering reflects the natural syntactic structure of Indonesian noun phrases, where the main noun typically appears first, followed by a hierarchical sequence of modifiers. The omission transformation is evident in the exclusion of the preposition *of*, which is not explicitly translated into Indonesian. In the English phrase, *of* signals a possessive or relational structure, but in the Indonesian translation, this relationship is conveyed implicitly through word order and syntactic arrangement. As such, the omission does not result in a loss of meaning, but rather enhances fluency and naturalness in the target language.

Transposition + Substitution
Transposition + substitution is a combined transformation in lexical transformation used to produce translations that are both semantically accurate and structurally appropriate in the target language. Transposition involves altering the order or position of lexical elements from the source language to match the syntactic rules or phrase patterns of the target language. Meanwhile, substitution replaces certain lexical items with alternatives that differ in form but convey equivalent meaning in context. When these two transformations are applied together, the translator not only adjusts the arrangement of elements but also selects words that are more idiomatic or commonly used in the target language, thereby ensuring fluency, accuracy, and readability of the translated text. The following example illustrates these transformations:

(22) ST: Mill blade unit
     TT: Unit pisau penggiling
(23) ST: Mill sealing ring
     TT: Gelang penyegel penggiling
(24) ST: Mill beaker
     TT: Gelas penggiling
(25) ST: Mill jar
     TT: Gelas penggiling

The lexical transformation in the translation pair *"Mill blade unit"* into *"Unit pisau penggiling"* (22) reflects the application of two transformations simultaneously: transposition and substitution. From the perspective of lexical transposition, there is a shift in the order of lexical elements—from the English structure following the pattern modifier 1 (*mill*) + modifier 2 (*blade*) + head noun (*unit*), to the Indonesian structure arranged as head noun (*unit*) + modifier 1 (*pisau*) + modifier 2 (*penggiling*). This reordering aligns with the natural noun phrase structure in Indonesian, while preserving the core meaning. From the perspective of lexical substitution, the word *blade* is not translated literally as *bilah*, but is instead rendered as *pisau*, a term more commonly used in the context of kitchen appliances. This substitution reflects a lexical choice tailored to the cultural and linguistic norms of the target language, ensuring the meaning remains accurate and easily understood.

The lexical transformation in the translation pair *"Mill sealing ring"* into *"Gelang penyegel penggiling"* (23) represents a combined application of two transformations: transposition and substitution. From the transpositional perspective, there is a structural shift in lexical elements to align with Indonesian phrase construction. In English, the phrase follows the pattern: modifier 1 (*mill*) + modifier 2 (*sealing*) + head noun (*ring*), while in the Indonesian translation, the structure is rearranged as head noun (*gelang*) + modifier 1 (*penyegel*) + modifier 2 (*penggiling*). This reordering enhances the naturalness and readability of the phrase in the target language. From the substitution perspective, the word *ring* is not translated literally as *cincin*, but is instead rendered as *gelang*, a term more appropriate and familiar in the technical context of kitchen appliances or machinery. This lexical substitution reflects an adaptation based on the function and form of the object being referred to, resulting in a translation that is both communicative and contextually accurate.

The lexical transformation in the translation pair *"Mill beaker"* into *"Gelas penggiling"* (24) exemplifies a combined application of transposition and substitution at the lexical level. From a transpositional standpoint, the phrase undergoes a structural shift: the source language follows the pattern modifier (*mill*) + head noun (*beaker*), while the target language reorganizes it into head noun (*gelas*) + modifier (*penggiling*). This reordering aligns with the syntactic conventions of Indonesian, which typically place the head noun before its modifier. From a substitution perspective, the term *beaker* is not translated literally as *gelas ukur* or *bejana laboratorium*, but is instead rendered as *gelas*—a more general and context-appropriate term for kitchen appliances or blender components. The use of *gelas* reflects a functional and culturally contextualized lexical choice, ensuring the translated term remains both accessible and semantically accurate in the target language.

The lexical transformation in the translation pair *"Mill jar"* into *"Gelas penggiling"* (25) illustrates a combined application of transposition and substitution at the lexical level. From the transposition perspective, there is a shift in the order of phrase components: the source phrase *mill jar* follows the pattern modifier (*mill*) + head noun (*jar*), while the target phrase is restructured as head noun (*gelas*) + modifier (*penggiling*). This positional shift aligns with the syntactic norms of Indonesian noun phrases, where the head noun typically precedes its modifiers. From the substitution perspective, the term *jar* is not translated literally as *tabung* or *wadah*, but is replaced with *gelas*, a more familiar and culturally appropriate term within the context of kitchen appliances in Indonesian—particularly for components of a blender or grinder. This choice ensures greater clarity and relevance in the target language, demonstrating sensitivity to both function and usage conventions.

CONCLUSION

This study examines lexical transformations in the translation of blender component terms found in a user manual, focusing on five types of transformation: transposition, substitution, zero transformation, transposition + omission, and transposition + substitution. The analysis reveals that lexical transformation is employed to adjust structure, meaning, and lexical conventions of the target language without omitting essential information from the source language. The transposition transformation is used to rearrange word order in accordance with Indonesian syntactic norms. Substitution is applied when a direct equivalent is unavailable or contextually inappropriate, prompting the selection of more idiomatic expressions. Zero transformation occurs when the source term has already been borrowed into Indonesian and requires no alteration. The combination of

transposition + omission simplifies expressions while preserving meaning, whereas transposition + substitution reflects both structural shifts and lexical replacement to enhance readability. Overall, these transpositions demonstrate that translating technical terminology requires simultaneous adjustment of form and meaning to produce translations that are accurate, natural, and communicative.

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