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**SHIFTING AND THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF
NOUN PHRASES IN PUBLIC SIGNS AT JAKARTA
INTERNATIONAL HOSPITALS**

THESIS

Proposed as a Compulsory Prerequisite
for Bachelor's Degree in Applied Linguistics (S.Tr.Li)

MARIANO PETRONELIS DAWI

2008411034

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS AND
PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
POLITEKNIK NEGERI JAKARTA**

2024



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The following thesis is proposed by:

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 Student ID : 2008411034
 Study Program : English for Business and Professional Communication (BISPRO)
 Thesis Title : Shifting and The Translation Techniques of Noun Phrases in Public Signs at Jakarta International Hospital

It has been examined by the Board of Thesis Examiners on July 30, 2024 and decided "PASSED"

Board of Thesis Examiners
Head of Examiner &

Signature

Examiner 1 : Eky Erlanda Edel, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Examiner 2 : Mochamad Nuruz Zaman, S.Pd., M.Li.

Examiner 3 : Linda Sari Wulandari, S.Hum., M.Hum.

Under the supervision of Board of Thesis Supervisors

Board of Thesis Supervisors

Signature

Supervisor 1 : Eky Erlanda Edel, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Supervisor 2 : Tantri Sari Safitry, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Depok, 20 Agustus 2024

Legalized by:

Acknowledged by:

Head of Department

Head of Study Program

Business Administration

English for Business and Professional Communication (BISPRO)



Dr. Dra. Iis Mariam, M.Si.
NIP 196501311989032001

Dr. Dra. Ina Sukaesih, Dipl.TESOL.,
NIP 196104121987032004



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PREFACE

I, the researcher, would like to praise and thank the Almighty God for all the graces and blessings to me so that this thesis can be completed properly in the scheduled time. This research is conducted in order to obtain a D4 degree in Linguistics at Politeknik Negeri Jakarta. I realize this thesis would not have been completed without support and guidance from various parties. Therefore, I would like to say thank everyone whose names will be mentioned as follows:

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Finally, I hope this study will fill in the gaps in the field of translation.

Depok, 30 July 2024

Mariano Petronelis Dawi



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ABSTRACT

Mariano Petronelis Dawi. English for Business and Professional Communication Study Program. Shifting and Translation Techniques of Noun Phrases in Public Signs at Jakarta International Hospital.

This study aims to analyse the translation of public signs from Indonesian to English in three Jakarta International Hospitals Premier Hospital Jatinegara, Siloam Hospital, and Ciputra Hospital CitraGarden City focusing on noun phrases, translation techniques, and translation shifts. Classified as interlingual translation, as defined by Newmark (1988), this process involves two languages and often encounters shifts in meaning due to differences in grammatical rules, as outlined by Catford (1965). These shifts can lead to ineffective and unnatural translations that should be addressed by stakeholders. The research adopts a qualitative-descriptive approach, following Blatzer et al. (2006) in Santosa (2021), to analyze how translation shifts of noun phrases affect the overall translation of sentences. Data collection methods include content analysis, as defined by Schreier (2012), and Focus Group Discussion (FGD), with the latter involving qualified raters as described by Nababan (2012) to determine the translation techniques and shifts. The findings indicate that the types of noun phrases has mostly use the noun + noun type of noun phrase, with the established equivalent translation technique being used dominantly at 84%, according to Molina & Albir (2002) and translation of noun phrases in public signs has mostly resulted in level shift. This suggests that the translations employ appropriate terms and collocations that are easily understood by both expatriates and domestic readers.

Keywords: Jakarta International Hospital; Noun Phrases; Translation of Public Signs; Translation Techniques; Translation Shifts



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ABSTRAK

Mariano Petronelis Dawi. Program Studi Bahasa Inggris untuk Komunikasi Bisnis dan Profesional. Shifting and Translation Techniques of Noun Phrases in Public Signs at Jakarta International Hospital.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerjemahan rambu-rambu umum dari bahasa Indonesia ke bahasa Inggris di tiga Rumah Sakit Internasional Jakarta yaitu Rumah Sakit Premier Jatinegara, Rumah Sakit Siloam, dan Rumah Sakit Ciputra CitraGarden City dengan fokus pada frasa nomina, teknik penerjemahan, dan pergeseran penerjemahan. Diklasifikasikan sebagai penerjemahan interlingual, seperti yang didefinisikan oleh Newmark (1988), proses penerjemahan ini melibatkan dua bahasa dan sering kali mengalami pergeseran makna karena perbedaan aturan tata bahasa, seperti yang diuraikan oleh Catford (1965). Pergeseran ini dapat menyebabkan terjemahan yang tidak efektif dan tidak alami yang harus ditangani oleh para pemangku kepentingan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif-deskriptif, mengikuti Blatzer dkk. (2006) dalam Santosa (2021), untuk menganalisis bagaimana pergeseran makna pada frasa nomina mempengaruhi terjemahan kalimat secara keseluruhan. Metode pengumpulan data meliputi analisis konten, seperti yang didefinisikan oleh Schreier (2012), dan Focus Group Discussion (FGD), dengan FGD yang melibatkan penilai yang berkualifikasi seperti yang dijelaskan oleh Nababan (2012) untuk menentukan teknik penerjemahan dan pergeseran. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa jenis frasa nomina sebagian besar menggunakan jenis nomina + nomina, dengan teknik penerjemahan padanan lazim yang digunakan secara dominan sebesar 84%, menurut Molina & Albir (2002), dan penerjemahan frasa nomina pada rambu umum sebagian besar menghasilkan pergeseran level. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa terjemahan tersebut menggunakan istilah dan kolokasi yang tepat yang mudah dipahami oleh pembaca ekspatriat dan pembaca domestik.

Kata kunci: Frasa Nomina; Penerjemahan Rambu Umum; Pergeseran Penerjemahan; Rumah Sakit Internasional Jakarta; Teknik Penerjemahan



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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

SL	: Source Language
TL	: Target Language
ST	: Source Text
TT	: Target Text
JIH	: Jakarta Internasional Hospital
PHJ	: Premier Hospital Jatinegara
CCC	: Ciputra Hospital Citragarden City
SHT	: Siloam Hospital T.B. Simatupang
N+N	: Noun + Noun
N+V	: Noun + Verb
N+ADJ	: Noun + Adjective
N+ NU	: Noun + Numeralia
WHO	: World Health Organisation





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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Public facilities refer to amenities, services, or infrastructure provided by the government or other public entities for the benefit of the general population. These facilities are essential for the functioning of society and contribute to the overall well-being and quality of life of both domestic residents and expatriates. According to Journal of Urban Planning and Development (Gautam et al., 2016), public facilities are physical and non-physical assets and services provided by governmental or public entities for the use and benefit of the general public. These include infrastructure, amenities, and services such as transportation systems, utilities, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, recreational spaces, and communication networks. Public facilities such as signs are provided at public spaces of police stations, banks, airports that organize international affairs and administration.

Public signs should be provided in both Indonesian and English versions as users need to know directions, information and guidance. In public facilities, there are signs and information signs that are useful as directions for the public. According to Setyaningsih (2013), a public sign as a visual communication tool displayed in public spaces to convey information, instructions, warnings, or guidance to people. They are designed to be easily understood and recognized by diverse audiences and serve various purposes, such as navigation, safety, and information dissemination. Jakarta, as the capital of the Republic of Indonesia, has many public facilities, such as offices, stations, airports, highways, hospitals and others, need public signs to make it easier for people to carry out their activities. Public signs are very beneficial for users and Jakarta's image, so in Article 38 of Law No. 24/2009 on Indonesian Language stipulates that public signs must be made in Indonesian, and can be translated into local or foreign languages. Public signs with symbols, text in Indonesian script, and images serve as vital communication tools in public spaces, ensuring safety, accessibility, and understanding for diverse populations. For example, consider informational

signs, which provide essential information about locations, services, facilities, or historical sites. Susini et al. (2021) in their book *Translation Alternatives of Indonesian Public Signs* clarify the types of public signs in the form of images, symbols and writings in Indonesian which are translated into English, namely *Informasi Wisata* (Tourist Information) for tourist information centers. In addition to text, these signs often incorporate symbols for universal recognition and ease of understanding. These symbols may include: Pedestrian crossing symbol to indicate pedestrian crossings, warning triangle for hazards like wet floors or high voltage areas.

Moreover, culturally specific symbols further enhance communication in an Indonesian environment. These symbols may include: Mosque symbol for religious sites. By combining text, symbols, and images, public signs cater to the diverse needs of the Indonesian-speaking population, facilitating navigation, providing information, and promoting safety in public spaces. They bridge language barriers, promote inclusivity, and ensure that everyone can access essential services and facilities. A question arises in the urgency of public signs, what happens if the public signs do not exist? What regulates guide the public to maintain public facilities, cleanliness for example, then to answer the needs of the community and become a tool in the government's work program, these public signs are made and used as intended.

This study focuses in analysing the translation shifts and translation techniques of noun phrases in public signs at Jakarta International Hospitals. Noun phrases are chosen because public signs contain a lot of noun phrases. According to Kang et al. (2008) public signs use many noun phrases and verb phrases to make the signs as brief and easy as possible, for examples, “caution maintenance in progress”, “cameras in operation”, “game reserve”. Noun phrases also have certain rules in their construction and differ from language to language. This becomes hurdle when a translator wants to translate noun phrases from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) Kang et al (2008). Consequently, the translator must be able to translate the phrase accurately representing the meaning of the source language. In addition to being accurate, the translator must also translate the text acceptably or in accordance with the target language rules.

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Discussing public signs, it is necessary to know one of the important public signs found in public facilities, namely hospitals. The WHO Expert Committee (1963) defines a hospital as follows 'A hospital is a place of residence which provides short- and long-term medical care consisting of observation, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation services for persons suffering or suspected of suffering from illness or injury and for women in labor. From the WHO definition above, it is important that public signs are facilitated in public spaces, especially in hospitals. A simple illustration can be imagined by anyone, if in the hospital there are no signs or minimal information signs for visitors and patients. People can be wrong when entering the room, smoking out of place so as to endanger hospital visitors and their own families. Besides the lack of hospital signs, it can also be illustrated, if the information and language in the sign is only written, described, symbolized in one language only, or the translation is unclear and confusing, how can foreigners understand it, how are there hospital patients who come from abroad (expatriates, transmigrants). At Jakarta International Hospital, where patients from various cultural and linguistic backgrounds seek treatment, the importance of multilingual public signs cannot be overstated. Take, for example, the “No Smoking” rule, a simple yet important directive to maintain a healthy environment within the hospital premises. Translating this rule into multiple languages ensures that individuals from different language backgrounds understand and comply with the “*Dilarang Merokok*” “No Smoking” policy, promoting a smoke free and safe healthcare environment for all. In addition, the “*Hanya Pasien yang Diperbolehkan Masuk*” “Patients Only” rule underscores the need for clear communication regarding access restrictions within the hospital.

By translating this rule into languages commonly used by patients and visitors, such as English, Mandarin or Arabic, Jakarta International Hospitals ensures that everyone understands the access policy, thereby enhancing the safety and privacy of patients and staff. The reason for taking the object of research at the Jakarta International Hospitals is because after conducting a prior observation, the researcher sees linguistic factors, the diversity of patients, the facilities available, and Jakarta's status as the capital city of Indonesia. Firstly, the presence of public signs in Indonesian and English in international hospitals facilitates communication for researchers and patients from different

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backgrounds. Second, the presence of expatriates and foreigners visiting international hospitals creates a multicultural environment, resulting in more representative data in the study. Thirdly, the state-of-the-art medical facilities and diverse specialists at international hospitals provide complete and quality resources to support comprehensive research. Finally, as the capital city of Indonesia, Jakarta reflects dynamic social, economic and health life, making it a strategic location to observe and analyze various health issues. For these reasons, international hospitals in Jakarta are considered suitable and appropriate for thesis research, producing relevant and quality research results.

Beside these examples, the multilingual public signage at Jakarta International Hospitals includes various rules and regulations. Each of these regulations plays an important role in fostering a safe, respectful and efficient healthcare environment. Yang in his book explains that multilingual public signs are an indispensable tool for improving communication and accessibility in hospitals. By translating important regulations and directions into multiple languages, hospitals ensure that patients, visitors, and staff from different language backgrounds can navigate the healthcare environment with ease, confidence, and understanding. As such, Jakarta International Hospital upholds its commitment to provide high-quality, patient-centered care to all members of the community, regardless of language or cultural background. Therefore, Divi et al. (2007) gave the expression "language proficiency and adverse events in US hospitals are potentially important issues in healthcare" From this it can be concluded that translations on hospital signs certainly need to be considered and receive serious attention from the hospital and the government of the country in the case of this study is Jakarta as the capital of Indonesia.

In connection with the description above, the translation of public signage at international hospitals in Jakarta needs to be translated into at least two languages, namely Indonesian and English, to facilitate domestic and foreign communities when visiting or using the facilities. The translation of public signs is classified as interlanguage translation because it involves two languages (Munday, 2008), namely Indonesian as the source language and English as the target language. In terms of public signs, the quality of translation is an important factor in making it easier for the public, especially foreigners, to understand the

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meaning and intent of the information. From a translation perspective. Catford, in his book proposed the concept of "shifts" as the process that occurs when transfer text from one language to another. One of the main concepts is "unit shifts" which occurs when two words in the source language can become just one word in the target language. For example, the phrase "Emergency Unit" in Indonesian is translated into the word "Emergency" in English. This means that there has been shift a phrase "Emergency Unit" to word "Emergency" and in translation shift theory it is categorized as Unit Shift category. Unit shift in translation occurs when a linguistic unit in the source language, like "Emergency Unit," is condensed into a different linguistic unit in the target language, such as "Emergency." This happens due to differences in language structure, cultural context, and the need for clarity and conciseness in the target language. By condensing phrases into single words, translators adapt to the linguistic and cultural norms of the target audience, facilitating effective communication.

Researchers have found several previous reaseach that discuss translation technique and translation shift with different objects. The first previous research related to translation technique analysis is “Analysis of Errors in English Translation of Public Signs in Nanjing Red Tourist Attractions and Their Countermeasures” (Hu et al, 2021) which discusses translation technique, which aims to discuss the translation techniques used on public signs, takes the research object at the Tuhuatai tourist spot in Beijing and the results of the research show that there are errors in English translation on public signs there which cause confusion and misunderstanding of the people of Beijing. Another research conducted by Ariani and Artawa (2022), with the title "Analysis of Grammatical Errors of English Public Signs Translation in Ubud, Bali, Indonesia" which discusses grammatical errors in the translation of public signs in Ubud, Bali, and the results of their research shows that there are grammatical errors and inappropriate language style. The last research conducted by Mardhia (2023) entitled “Verb Translations in Public Signs From Jakarta’s Integrated Transportation”. The aim of the research is to find and analyze the translation of verbs on signs and information signs on Jakarta's transportation modes. Taking the research object as transportation modes in Jakarta and the research results obtained are that there are many translation errors and translation shifts in both form and meaning.

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Those previous studies has different focuses and research objects from this research. Even though, researchers found similarities in discussions, regarding translation techniques and translation shifts in public signs. This research has important and crucial differences for researchers, because of the different research objects, namely at the Jakarta International Hospitals. Analysis of shifts in the form of translation techniques and identify noun phrase used in translation of public signs. In conclusion, this research provides new information regarding translation techniques and shifts of noun phrase that occur in translating public signs at Jakarta International Hospitals.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

According to the foregoing background, this research focuses on shifting and translation techniques of noun phrases in public signs at Jakarta International Hospital. Therefore, the problem formulation are as follows:

1. What are the types of noun phrase in the public signs from Jakarta International Hospitals?
2. What are the translation technique used to translate the public signs from Jakarta International Hospitals?
3. How are the shifting occurred in the public signs translation from Jakarta International Hospitals?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

According to the foregoing statement of the problems, the objectives are as follows:

1. To identify the types of noun phrase in the public signs from Jakarta International Hospital.
2. To identify the translation technique used to translate the public signs from Jakarta International Hospitals.
3. To explain the shifts occurred in the the public signs translation from Jakarta International Hospitals.



1.4 Limitations of the Study

This study focuses on translation techniques and types of shifts of translations of public signs from Jakarta international hospitals. Data sources were collected from various international hospitals in Jakarta. However, some common signs are similar to each other in each international hospital such as Mayapada Hospital and Medistra Hospital. Researchers limited the amount of data at Premier Hospital Jatinegara to 20 data, at Siloam Hospital to 20 data, and at Ciputra Hospital CitraGarden City to 20 data. The data is in the form of writing found on international hospital signs. In other words, the signs found in one hospital already cover all the signs provided in the public signs of other hospitals. Therefore, the researcher only visited a three hospitals that are Premier Hospital Jatinegara, Siloam Hospital, and Ciputra Hospital CitraGarden City in order to get the public signs represented. This research is limited to public signs in the form of writing and a combination of images and writing.

1.5 Significances of the Study

The significances are as follows:

1. Theoretical Significance

This study aims to contribute to the field of linguistics by enhancing our understanding of translation processes, specifically focusing on the translation of noun phrases, translation shifts, and translation techniques.

2. Practical Significance

a. Students and scholars of linguistics are expected to have a deeper understanding of translation shifts, techniques in public sign translation.

b. This research is expected to be a reference for further research on public sign translation.

c. This research is expected to be utilized by stakeholders to improve the public sign translation.

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CHAPTER V CLOSING

5.1 Conclusions

This study researched the translation of public signs at Jakarta International Hospital, focusing on the types of noun phrases used, the translation techniques applied, and the shifts observed during the translation process. Based on the result and discussion provided in Chapter 4, this study concludes the following statements:

1. **Types of Noun Phrases:** The dominant type of noun phrase found in the public signs at Jakarta International Hospital is "Noun + Noun". This structure, comprising two nouns joined together, is widely used for its clarity and efficiency in conveying information related to locations, services, and facilities within the hospital.
2. **Translation Techniques:** The study identified various translation techniques employed in translating the public signs. The most frequently used technique is "Established Equivalent", where terms or expressions in the source language are deemed equivalent in the target language based on dictionaries or language conventions. Other techniques such as Reduction, Borrowing (Naturalized and Pure), and combinations thereof were also observed.
3. **Translation Shifts:** Translation shifts were noted across different signs, including Level Shifts, Unit Shifts, Class Shifts, and other transformations. These shifts reflect adaptations made to ensure that the translated signs are not only linguistically accurate but also culturally appropriate and contextually relevant in the target language.

The use of clear and concise noun phrases, supported by appropriate translation techniques, enhances the effectiveness of public signage at Jakarta International Hospital. This facilitates better communication and understanding among diverse stakeholders, including patients, visitors, and healthcare professionals. The findings underscore the importance of effective translation in healthcare settings, where



clarity and accuracy of communication are crucial for patient safety, service efficiency, and overall satisfaction.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusion, this study comes up with the following suggestion:

1. The translator should be aware of who is the target reader. In terms of public signs in Jakarta Internasional Hospital, the target readers are English speakers who do not speak or understand the Indonesian language well. Therefore, the terms chosen to translate the public sign must be common to them. In order to know the common terms for certain contexts, the translator must explore the internet about the common terms. The following will be the examples:
2. The translator is expected to be more careful in using collocation for certain words. It is because collocation matters in English. An error in using collocation will affect the quality of the translation. Using a collocation dictionary will be really helpful for translators. Nowadays, collocation dictionary is available for free using the internet, such as Oxford Collocation Dictionary.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Mariano Petronelis Dawi

Kelapa Dua, Depok

Email: morisdawi@gmail.com

Wa: 085239872549

Instagram: @marianodawi

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/marianodawi/>

Mariano Petronelis Dawi has successfully completed his credits applied to the BISPRO study program. During his education at Politeknik Negeri Jakarta, Mariano has gained new knowledge in the field of translation. Mariano has translated various types of documents, such as legal, journalistic, and marketing. In addition, Mariano has provided other language services, such as translation, transcribing, and editing. Mariano also had the opportunity to gain practical experience in an internship program at Human Initiative (HI), one of the Non Governmental Organization (NGO). Furthermore, Mariano also has some experience in work related to teaching English course. He has been teaching at Laskar UI tutoring center since March 2023, teaching high school and college students. In her non-academic experience, Mariano has been acting as the participant in the division of Regular Practice Division, Polytechnic English Club (PEC), one of the student organizations in Politeknik Negeri Jakarta.

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APPENDICES

NO	H O S P I T A L	SOURCE TEXT (ID)	TYPES OF NOUN PHRASE OF SL			TARGET TEXT (EN)	TYPES OF NOUN PHRASE OF TL			TECHNIQUE	SHIFT		RATER NOTE
			N + N	N + V	N + A D J		N + N	N + V	N + A D J		LEVEL SHIFT	CATEGORY SHIFT	
1.	PHJ	Area Bebas Merokok		✓		No Smoking Area	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	Pergeseran terjadi pada tataran gramatikal kata "No" menjadi bebas
2.	CHC	Area Dekontaminasi	✓			Decontamination Area	✓			Naturalized Borrowing	✓	X	
3.	CHC	Area Pembuangan Limbah Biomedis	✓			Biomedical Waste Disposal Area	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	(Ada pergeseran class shift) Ada perubahan dari kata benda ke kata sifat
4.	PHJ	Area Terbatas Akses			✓	Restricted Area			✓	Transposition + Reduction	✓	X	
5.	SHT	Area Tunggu ICU	✓			ICU Waiting Area	✓			Established	✓	X	



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									Equivalent			
6.	SHT	<i>Area Tunggu Keluarga</i>	✓			Family Waiting Area	✓		Established Equivalent	✓	X	
7.	PHJ	<i>Sistem Peringatan Darurat</i>	✓			Emergency Alert System	✓		Established Equivalent	✓	X	
8.	PHJ	<i>Gedung Poliklinik</i>	✓			Polyclinic Building	✓		Established Equivalent	✓	X	

9.	CHC	<i>Gedung Rawat Inap</i>	✓			Inpatient Building	✓		Established Equivalent	X	Unit Shift	
10.	CHC	<i>Gedung Rawat Jalan</i>	✓			Outpatient Building	✓		Established Equivalent	X	Unit Shift	
11.	CHC	<i>Hanya untuk Personil yang Ditorisasi</i>	✓			Authorized Personnel Only	✓	✓	Transposition + Established Equivalent + Reduction	X	Structure (Structure Shift)	
12.	PHJ	<i>Instalasi Farmasi</i>	✓			Pharmacy	✓		Reduction	X	Unit Shift	<i>Terjadi reduksi pada kata "Instalasi" (Frasa berubah menjadi kata)</i>
13.	PHJ	<i>Jadwal Fisioterapi</i>	✓			Physiotherapy Schedule	✓		Established Equivalent	✓	X	
14.	SHT	<i>Jadwal Kunjungan Dokter</i>	✓			Doctor's Visiting Hours	✓		Established Equivalent	✓	X	
15.	SHT	<i>Jadwal Operasi</i>	✓			Surgery Schedule	✓		Established Equivalent	✓	X	
16.	SHT	<i>Jadwal Pemeriksaan</i>	✓			Examination Schedule	✓		Established Equivalent	✓	X	



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17.	CHC	Jadwal Pemeriksaan Lab	✓		Laboratory Test Schedule	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
18.	PHJ	Jalur Evakuasi	✓		Emergency Route			✓	Established Equivalent	✓	X	
19.	PHJ	Kamar Bedah		✓	Operating Theater			✓	Established Equivalent	✓	X	
20.	CHC	Kamar Bersalin		✓	Delivery Room	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	Ada pertukaran posisi kata
21.	SHT	Kantor Barang Hilang	✓		Lost and Found			✓	Reduction + Addition	✓	X	Terjadi reduksi pada kata "kantor" dan penambahan kata "dan"
22.	PHJ	Langkah-langkah Pengendalian Infeksi	✓		Infection Control Measures	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
23.	PHJ	Layanan Advokasi Pasien	✓		Patient Advocacy Services	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
24.	SHT	Layanan Konseling	✓		Counseling Services	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
25.	CHC	Layanan Sukarelawan	✓		Volunteer Services	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
26.	SHT	Loket Asuransi	✓		Insurance Desk	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
27.	SHT	Loket Penerima Tamu	✓		Visitor Badge Station	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
28.	CHC	Medical Check Up		✓	Medical Check Up			✓	Pure Borrowing	✓	X	



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29.	CHC	Mesin Penjual Otomatis	✓			Vending Machines	✓			Reduction	✓	X	
30.	PHJ	Area Parkir		✓		Parking Area	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
31.	PHJ	Pembayaran Rawat Inap		✓		Inpatient Cashier	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
32.	CHC	Pendaftaran Rawat Inap	✓			Inpatient Admission	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
33.	PHJ	Pengambilan Sampel	✓			Sample Collection Room	✓			Established Equivalent + Addition	X	Unit Shift	Frasa berubah menjadi kata "Collection Room" menjadi "Pengambilan"
34.	CHC	Penyewaan Kursi Roda	✓			Wheelchair Rental	✓			Established Equivalent	X	Unit Shift	
35.	CHC	Peringatan Bahan Berbahaya	✓			Hazardous Materials Warning		✓		Established Equivalent	✓	X	
36.	CHC	Peta Rumah Sakit	✓			Hospital Map	✓			Established Equivalent	X	Unit Shift	
37.	PHJ	Pintu Keluar		✓		Exit	✓			Established Equivalent	X	Unit Shift	
38.	PHJ	Pintu Keluar Darurat			✓	Emergency Exit			✓	Established Equivalent	X	Unit Shift	
39.	CHC	Pintu Masuk		✓		Entrance	✓			Established Equivalent	X	Unit Shift	
40.	CHC	Pos Pengambilan Darah	✓			Blood Draw Station	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
41.	CHC	Pos Perawat	✓			Nurse's Station	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	



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42.	PHJ	Ruang Rekam Medis	✓			Medical Records Room	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
43.	PHJ	Ruang Rawat Inap		✓		Inpatient Room	✓			Established Equivalent	X	Unit Shift	Frasa berubah menjadi kata "Ruang Rawat" menjadi kata "Inpatient"
44.	PHJ	Ruang Rawat Jalan		✓		Outpatient Room	✓			Established Equivalent	X	Unit Shift	
45.	SHT	Ruang Gawat Darurat (IGD)			✓	Emergency Room (ER)	✓			Established Equivalent	X	Unit Shift	
46.	SHT	Ruang Isolasi	✓			Isolation Room	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
47.	PHJ	Ruang Jenazah	✓			Martuary Room	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
48.	SHT	Ruang Pasien	✓			Patient Room	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
49.	CHC	Ruang Rawat Anak	✓			Pediatric Ward	✓			Established Equivalent	X	Unit Shift	
50.	CHC	Ruang Rawat Ibu Hamil	✓			Maternity Ward	✓			Established Equivalent	X	Unit Shift	
51.	CHC	Ruang Tunggu		✓		Waiting Room	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
52.	CHC	Ruang USG	✓			Ultrasound Room	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
53.	PHJ	Sistem Kode Darurat	✓			Emergency Code System	✓			Established Equivalent	✓	X	
54.	SHT	Tabung Pemadam Api	✓			Fire Extinguisher	✓			Established Equivalent	X	Unit Shift	



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55.	CHC	<i>Tempat Pembuangan Limbah Medis</i>	✓		Medical Waste Disposal	✓		Established Equivalent +Addition	X	Class Shift	<i>Terjadi pergeseran kelas shift katabenda menjadi kata sifat "Medis" menjadi "Medical"</i>
56.	SHT	<i>Terapi Fisik</i>	✓		Physical Therapy	✓		Established Equivalent	✓	X	
57.	CHC	<i>Terapi Okupasi</i>	✓		Occupational Therapy	✓		Established Equivalent	✓	X	
58.	SHT	<i>Titik Kumpul</i>		□	Assembly Point	✓		Established Equivalent	✓	X	
59.	PHJ	<i>Toilet Umum</i>	✓		Restrooms	✓		Established Equivalent	✘	Unit Shift	
60.	SHT	<i>Unit Perawatan Intensif (UPI)</i>	✓		Intensive Care Unit (ICU)	✓		Established Equivalent	✓	X	

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