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A MOLINA AND ALBIR-BASED ANALYSIS OF CLARITIN® MEDICAL LEAFLET TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the translation techniques applied in the Indonesian version of the Claritin® medical brochure and to identify the frequency distribution of each technique in conveying medical information. The urgency of this study lies in the critical need for accurate and comprehensible translation of medical information to ensure public safety and effective health communication. The study also offers novelty by focusing specifically on pharmaceutical brochure translation within the framework of Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques, which remain underexplored in this type of text. A qualitative descriptive research design was employed. The data were collected using purposive sampling from selected segments of the Claritin® medical brochure that contain relevant translation features. The data analysis was conducted based on Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques framework, focusing on literal translation, amplification, transposition, reduction, and borrowing. The findings reveal that literal translation is the most frequently used technique, accounting for 44% (22 instances) of the data. It is followed by borrowing (20%, 10 instances), transposition (16%, 8 instances), amplification (12%, 6 instances), and reduction (8%, 4 instances). These results indicate that literal translation plays a dominant role in maintaining the accuracy and consistency of medical terminology. In conclusion, the study highlights that the selection of appropriate translation techniques is essential to ensure that medical information is not only accurate and reliable but also accessible and understandable for the general public. The study contributes to translation studies, particularly in the field of medical and pharmaceutical translation, by providing empirical evidence on the practical application of translation techniques in real-world health communication materials.

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Keywords: *Claritin® MedicallLeafle, Indonesian translation., Medical translation, Molina and albir's theory, Translation techniques*.

INTRODUCTION

As the medical field continues to grow globally, translation plays a crucial role in ensuring accurate cross-linguistic health communication. Medical translation involves more than transferring words, as it conveys meanings that directly affect clinical decisions, treatment approaches, and patient safety. The FDA (2001) emphasizes this responsibility, stating that "when translating the professional label into lay language, care must be taken to ensure that it does not alter the intent of indications, warnings, or precautions" (p. 5). Language barriers in healthcare have also been shown to increase the risk of medical errors (Al Shamsi et al., 2020).

The dominance of English as the global language of medical and academic communication further complicates this issue. Lillis and Curry (2010) note that "English is the dominant global language of academic publication" (p. 1), meaning that access to medical knowledge often depends on translation. However, medical texts are inherently complex, involving technical terminology and interdisciplinary knowledge. As Montalt and González Davies (2007) explain, translating medical texts requires understanding not only linguistic aspects but also knowledge from fields such as sociology, psychology, and law (p. 20).

Accuracy is therefore essential in medical translation to preserve scientific meaning and ensure patient safety. Newmark (1988) defines translation as "a rendering of the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended" (p. 5). Inaccurate translation of medical terms can lead to serious consequences, including misdiagnosis or improper treatment (Abdurahmonov, 2024). Furthermore, limited language proficiency has been shown to increase the risk of misunderstanding medical information and adverse health outcomes (Wilson et al., 2005). Medical information leaflets are among the most widely accessed forms of health communication, yet they also pose risks when poorly translated. According to Van Dijk et al. (2014), patient information leaflets must present clear and understandable instructions to ensure safe and effective use of medication (p. 9). Therefore, translating such materials requires not only linguistic accuracy but also clarity and accessibility for general readers.

In Indonesia, pharmaceutical leaflets are widely used as a source of medical information for patients. However, inaccurate or unclear translation in medical leaflets may lead to misunderstanding of dosage instructions, side effects, or warnings, which can potentially affect patient safety and treatment outcomes. Although medical translation has been widely discussed, studies focusing specifically on translation techniques in English-Indonesian pharmaceutical leaflets remain limited. Most previous studies focus on general medical texts rather than patient-oriented drug information leaflets. Therefore, further research is needed to examine how translation techniques are applied in pharmaceutical leaflets to maintain accuracy, readability, and communicative effectiveness for Indonesian readers.

This study focuses on the translation of the Claritin® leaflet, an antihistamine medication used to treat allergic symptoms. The leaflet contains essential medical information, including dosage, indications, and side effects. Preliminary observation shows that translators frequently apply borrowing techniques to maintain established medical terminology, such as "antihistamine" and "allergic rhinitis," which are widely recognized in Indonesian medical discourse. This approach reflects the concept of borrowing as defined by Molina and Albir (2002), referring to the use of terms taken directly from the source language, either with or without adaptation (p. 509). The study adopts Molina and Albir's (2002) framework of translation techniques to analyze how meaning is transferred at the micro-textual level. As they explain, translation techniques help describe "the actual steps taken by translators in each textual micro-unit" (p. 499).

Based on this background, this study aims to identify and analyze the translation techniques used in the Indonesian version of the Claritin® leaflet. It particularly examines how these techniques maintain accuracy, readability, and communicative effectiveness. The findings are expected to contribute to the development of more effective medical translation practices and improve the quality of health communication materials.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This study employs a descriptive qualitative method to analyze translation techniques in the Indonesian version of the Claritin® leaflet. This method is suitable because the study focuses on identifying, describing, and interpreting the translation techniques used in medical texts, particularly in preserving meaning, readability, and clarity between the source language and target language. Descriptive qualitative research allows an in-depth analysis of linguistic units and contextual meaning in translation practices (Creswell, 2014, p. 4).

The data consist of two versions of the leaflet: the English version as the source language (SL) and the Indonesian version as the target language (TL), containing medical information such as composition, indications, dosage, and side effects. Data were collected through documentation by comparing relevant sentence pairs from both versions. Data collection was conducted through documentation, including a structured comparison of the two leaflet versions. The relevant sentence

pairs were chosen to serve as the bases for analysis. The analysis process contains three main stages:

1. Identification: Each sentence pair is examined to determine the translation technique based on Molina and Albir's (2002) classification.
2. Classification and Coding: The identified techniques are categorized and coded to organize the data systematically.
3. In-depth Analysis: Each technique is evaluated in terms of accuracy, readability, and clarity of medical information for diverse readers.

To ensure validity, the analysis refers to authoritative language sources such as Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) and Kamus Inggris Indonesia (KII), as well as relevant linguistic and translation theories, to support accurate interpretation and evaluation of the data.

RESULTS

Findings

Literal Translation

Data #1

S/001/CIP/ENG/001

SL: "**Loratadine is a tricyclic antihistamine**..."

S/001/IPC/INA/001

TL: "***Loratadine merupakan suatu antihistamin trisiklik***..."

The SL sentence "**Loratadine is a tricyclic antihistamine...**" is translated into "**Loratadine merupakan suatu antihistamin trisiklik...**" in the TL, reflecting the literal translation technique. Molina and Albir (2002) define this technique as the direct, word-for-word rendering of source language elements while preserving syntactic and lexical structures (p. 510). Each component in the source text is directly transferred into the target language. The proper noun "**Loratadine**" remains unchanged, while **"is"** is rendered as "merupakan," functioning as a copula. The phrase **"a tricyclic antihistamine"** is translated into "suatu antihistamin trisiklik," maintaining both structure and terminology. According to

KBBI (2008, p. 1330), “merupakan” serves to link the subject and its complement, supporting grammatical equivalence. This approach is suitable for medical and pharmaceutical texts, where standardized terminology ensures accuracy. As Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) note, literal translation is appropriate when meaning and structure can be preserved without distortion (as cited in Gutiérrez, 2018, p. 40). Therefore, this technique maintains the precision required in conveying pharmacological information.

Data #2

S/002/CIP/ENG/001

SL: “Recommended initial dose 5 mg once daily or 10 mg every two days.”

S/002/IPC/INA/001

TL: “Dianjurkan dosis awal 5 mg sekali sehari atau 10 mg setiap dua hari.”

The SL sentence "***Recommended initial dose 5 mg once daily or 10 mg every two days*****"** receives the TL rendering "***Dianjurkan dosis awal 5 mg sekali sehari atau 10 mg setiap dua hari*****."** This translation demonstrates the **literal translation** technique. Molina and Albir (2002) explain that literal translation involves rendering source language words or expressions into the target language word-for-word, with minimal grammatical or syntactic alteration, preserving the original structure and meaning as faithfully as possible (p. 510). The translation demonstrates one-to-one correspondence between lexical and grammatical components. "**Recommended initial dose"** becomes "***Dianjurkan dosis awal*****,"** "once daily" becomes "***sekali sehari*****,"** and "**every two days"** becomes "***setiap dua hari*****."** This structural similarity between source and target languages makes literal translation both feasible and appropriate. This technique proves particularly suitable for medical and pharmaceutical texts, which frequently employ standardized terminology. Such texts prioritize clarity and accuracy, making direct translation effective while reducing misinterpretation risks. Newmark (1998) supports this approach, noting that "the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context" (p. 46). This reinforces literal translation's appropriateness in technical domains where semantic precision and consistency remain critical.

Amplification

Data#1

P/003/CIP/ENG/001

SL: "... with selective peripheral H1-receptor antagonistic activity."

P/003/IPC/INA/001

TL: "... poten kerja-lama dengan aktivitas antagonistik selektif pada reseptor-H1 periferal."

The translation of "**with selective peripheral H1-receptor antagonistic activity"** into "**poten kerja-lama dengan aktivitas antagonistik selektif pad**a **reseptor-H1 periferal"** demonstrates the amplification technique. Molina and Albir (2002) define amplification as the addition of information not explicitly present in the source text (p. 510). The phrase **"poten kerja-lama"** does not appear in the SL but provides additional pharmacological context, highlighting the drug's potency and long duration of action. This is supported by pharmacological literature indicating that loratadine has a prolonged effect (Katzung et al., 2018, p. 48). Thus, the addition helps make implicit meaning more explicit for target readers. Linguistically, "**poten**" reflects phonological adaptation consistent with Indonesian patterns (PUPI, 2007, p. 15), and corresponds to the meaning of "**potent**" as "kuat" or "manjur" in medical contexts (KII, 2003, p. 441). The form "kerja-lama" follows EYD conventions for compound words (Kemendikbud, 2022, p. 48). This phrase also functions as a cataphoric reference, anticipating further explanation in the clause "aktivitas antagonistik selektif pada reseptor-H1 periferal" (Foley & Hall, 2003, p. 308). As noted by Gutiérrez (2018), amplification is often necessary in technical translation to ensure clarity and accurate message transfer, especially when dealing with specialized terminology (p. 52). Therefore, this addition enhances both comprehensibility and communicative effectiveness in the target text.

Data#2

S/004/CIP/ENG/001

SL: "Itchiness and burning sensation on eyes."

P/004/IPC/INA/001

TL: "***Demikian juga*** *rasa gatal dan terbakar pada mata*."

The SL sentence "**Itchiness and burning sensation on eyes"** is translated into "**Demikian juga rasa gatal dan terbakar pada mata,"** demonstrating the amplification technique. Molina and Albir (2002) define amplification as the addition of information not explicitly present in the source text (p. 510), while Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) note that it helps address syntactic or lexical gaps (as cited in Gutiérrez, 2018, p. 193). In this case, the phrase **"Demikian juga"** is added to create a cohesive link with previously mentioned symptoms. This addition functions as an anaphoric reference, referring back to earlier information in the text and enhancing textual cohesion (Foley & Hall, 2003, p. 308). By explicitly signaling continuity, the translation becomes more natural and easier to follow. Such use of amplification improves clarity and coherence, particularly in medical texts where information must be presented in a structured and accessible manner. As Gutiérrez (2018) suggests, amplification is often necessary to ensure complete understanding when implicit meanings in the source text may not be immediately clear to target readers (p. 52).

Reduction

Data #1

S/056/CIP/ENG/001

SL: "...but as much as possible of the amount given must be disposed of again **before the next installation draws water into the large intestine by osmosis and, therefore, may be useful for its work in accelerating dilution of intestinal contents.**"

S/005/IPC/IND/001

TL: "*...namun sebanyak mungkin dari jumlah yang diberikan harus dibuang lagi* ***sebelum instilasi berikutnya***."

The translation of the SL text "…**before the next installation draws water into the large intestine by osmosis and, therefore, may be useful for its work in accelerating dilution of intestinal contents**" into **"…sebelum instilasi berikutnya"** demonstrates the reduction technique, defined by Molina and Albir

(2002) as the suppression of an SL information item in the TL (p. 510). Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) also note that this technique allows translators to omit overly technical details that may burden the target reader (as cited in Gutiérrez, 2018, p. 53).

In this case, the entire clause explaining the role of osmosis is omitted, leaving only the procedural instruction in the target text. This simplification reflects the principle of translation economy, where the same message is conveyed more concisely (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995, p. 193, as cited in Gutiérrez, 2018, p. 53). While this omission enhances readability and accessibility for general readers, it also results in the loss of specific scientific information regarding the mechanism of intestinal dilution. Nevertheless, the core message remains intact, focusing on the procedural sequence rather than detailed explanation. From a clarity perspective, this reduction can be justified as an effort to prevent information overload. As Halliday and Hasan (1976) explain, omitted elements may still be understood through contextual inference (p. 143). Therefore, although the translation sacrifices technical detail, it maintains overall comprehension and supports effective communication of the primary instruction.

Data #2

P/006/CIP/ENG/001

SL: "**SPECIAL WARNING AND PRECAUTIONS FOR USE**"

P/006/IPC/IND/001

TL: "***Peringatan dan perhatian***"

The SL phrase **"SPECIAL WARNING AND PRECAUTIONS FOR USE"** is translated into **"Peringatan dan perhatian"** in the TL, reflecting the reduction technique, defined by Molina and Albir (2002) as the suppression of an SL information item in the TL (p. 510). In this case, the elements "**special**" and "**for use"** are omitted. The omission of **"special,"** which means **"**khusus**"** (Echols & Shadily, 2018, p. 544), removes the emphasis that signals urgency or importance in medical contexts. Similarly, the phrase **"for use,"** meaning "untuk penggunaan" (Echols & Shadily, 2018, pp. 252, 624), is excluded, resulting in the loss of contextual information related to the application of the warning.

In addition, the term "**precaution**" is translated as "perhatian," which,

according to KBBI (2025), conveys general awareness rather than preventive action. This differs from the more precise equivalent "tindakan pencegahan" (Echols & Shadily, 2006, p. 442), which better reflects the clinical intent of the original term. This generalization reduces clarity and weakens the safety implications of the original phrase. According to the U.S. FDA (2001), "**warning**" and "**precaution**" carry distinct regulatory meanings related to different levels of risk (p. 39), and their distinction is essential in medical communication. Although this reduction aligns with the principle of translation economy (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995, p. 193, as cited in Gutiérrez, 2018, p. 53), it results in the loss of important technical nuances, which may affect the accuracy and effectiveness of the message in a medical context.

Transposition

Data #1

W/007/CIP/ENG/001

SL: "Symptoms associated with allergic rhinitis such as **sneezing**."

W/007/IPC/IND/001

TL: "*Gejala-gejala yang berkaitan dengan rinitis alergik seperti* ***bersin-bersin***."

The word ***"sneezing"*** in the SL corresponds to ***"bersin-bersin"*** in the TL, demonstrating the **transposition** translation technique. This technique involves a grammatical shift between word categories from SL to TL. Molina and Albir (2002, p. 510) define transposition as "a change in the grammatical category of a word." Here, ***"sneezing"*** functions as a gerund, which is a verb form ending in *-ing* that operates as a **noun**, as noted by Foley and Hall (2003, p. 140). The base form "**sneeze**" means ***"bersin"*** in Indonesian (Echols & Shadily, 2018, p. 536). In the TL, this becomes ***"bersin-bersin"***, which is classified as a reduplicated **verb** formed by repeating the base verb. The TBBI describes this as *"verba yang dihasilkan dengan pengulangan atau reduplikasi bertolak dari verba dasar, verba berafiks, atau verba majemuk"* (2017, p. 172). This grammatical shift from a noun (gerund) in the SL to a reduplicated verb in the TL clearly illustrates transposition technique. Vinay and Darbelnet, as cited in Gutiérrez (2018, p. 41), define transposition as "a translation procedure, where a part or some parts of the original speech change their sequence in the translation process."

Data #2

W/008/CIP/ENG/001

SL: "Indicated for the **relief** of symptoms ..."

W/008/IPC/IND/001

TL: "*Untuk **menyembuhkan** gejala-gejala ...*"

The word "**relief**" in the SL becomes "***menyembuhkan***" in the TL, employing the **transposition** translation technique. This technique involves a grammatical shift from one word category to another between SL and TL. Molina and Albir (2002, p. 510) define **transposition** as "a change in the grammatical category of a word." The English word "**relief**" functions as a noun. According to KII (2018, p. 476), '**relief**' *n* means **2** *'pertolongan'*, which derives from the root word *'tolong' v* is *'menolong' v* **4** *'dapat menyembuhkan (penyakit dsb)'* (KBBI, 2008, p. 1722). In contrast, the TL uses "*menyembuhkan*", which is a verb. The KBBI (2008) defines "*menyembuhkan*" as "*menjadikan sembuh*" (p. 1401). This demonstrates a shift from the noun '**relief**' to the verb '*menyembuhkan*'. This change clearly applies the transposition technique, where the translator adjusts the word class to align with the natural structure of the target language. This aligns with Vinay and Darbelnet's definition (as cited in Gutiérrez, 2018, p. 41), where transposition is "the replacement of a word class of one part of the speech for another without changing the original message" (p. 44).

Borrowing

Data #1

W/009/CIP/ENG/001

SL: "… gastrointestinal disorders such as **nausea**, **gastritis**, and allergic symptoms like rash."

W/009/IPC/IND/001

TL: "… *gangguan pencernaan seperti **nausea**, **gastritis**, dan gejala alergi seperti ruam*."

The words "***nausea***" and "***gastritis***" in the SL remain unchanged in the TL without any modification. This demonstrates the **pure borrowing** translation technique. Molina and Albir (2002) define **borrowing** as a technique used "to take a word or

expression straight from another language. It can be pure, with no modifications" (p. 509). These terms are retained because they have already been integrated into the Indonesian lexicon. In KBBI Retrieved on 22 July, 2025 https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/Nausea defines **nausea** as *"rasa mual; rasa akan muntah"* (2022) and **gastritis** Retrieved on 22 July, 2025 https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/Gastritis as *"radang selaput lendir pada lambung; mag"* (2022). These definitions indicate that both terms have been formally adopted into Indonesian and are widely recognized. Therefore, the translator retains the original forms to preserve terminological accuracy. This choice aligns with Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) view of borrowing as the direct use of source language terms (as cited in Gutiérrez, 2018, p. 52), as well as Newmark's (1988) suggests that "the translator has to decide whether or not to transfer a word unfamiliar in the target language, depending on its importance and recognisability" (p. 81).

Data #2

W/010/CIP/ENG/001

SL: "…which may result in conditions such as **alopecia."**

W/010/ICP/IND/001

TL: "*…yang dapat menyebabkan kondisi seperti* ***alopecia.*****"**

The word "**alopecia**" in the SL is retained unchanged in the TL, demonstrating the pure borrowing technique. Molina and Albir (2002) define borrowing as taking a word directly from another language, with pure borrowing involving no modification (p. 510). This aligns with Newmark's (1988) transference theory, which emphasizes the importance of retaining terms based on their recognisability and relevance (p. 81). In the Indonesian medical context, "**alopecia**" is widely recognized and used in clinical and academic discourse. As noted by Aisyah (2019), "dalam dunia kedokteran, penyakit rambut rontok disebut alopecia" (p. 71), and it remains a significant medical condition requiring further study. Although KBBI (2025) provides the adapted form "alopesia," this follows standard orthographic transformation patterns in Indonesian (PUPI, 2016, p. 28). Despite this available adaptation, the translator retains the original term "**alopecia**" due to its higher

familiarity within the medical community. This choice reflects the need for terminological consistency and precision in medical texts. Therefore, the use of pure borrowing in this case ensures both semantic accuracy and practical effectiveness, while avoiding potential ambiguity associated with less familiar adapted forms.

Data #3

W/011/CIP/ENG/001

SL: "**anaphylaxis**, abnormal liver function, …"

W/011/IPC/IND/001

TL: "***anafilaksis****, fungsi hati abnormal*"

The translation of "***anaphylaxis***" into "***anafilaksis***" in the TL demonstrates the **naturalized borrowing** technique. Molina and Albir (2002) define **borrowing** as "taking a word or expression straight from another language" and can be pure (without change) or naturalized (adapted to fit the spelling or pronunciation rules in the target language) (p. 509). Here, "***anaphylaxis***" is adapted into "***anafilaksis***" following Indonesian orthographic conventions based on PUEBI (Kemdikbud, 2016). The digraph "**ph**" in the English term, which represents the "/f/" sound, becomes "f" (p. 65), and the suffix "**-laxis**" is adjusted to "-laksis", the letter "x" in non-initial positions changes to "ks" (p. 69) to reflect standard Indonesian phonological and morphological patterns. This aligns with Newmark's (1988) concept of naturalization: "This procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL" (p. 82).

Data #4

W/012/CIP/ENG/001

SL:"… tachycardia, palpitations,"

W/012/IPC/IND/001

TL: "… ***takikardia*****,** ***palpitasi*****,"**

The translation of "**tachycardia**" into "**takikardia**" and "**palpitations**" into "**palpitasi**" demonstrates the naturalized borrowing technique. Molina and Albir (2002) define borrowing as taking a word directly from another language, which

may be adapted to the spelling rules of the target language (p. 509). In this case, both terms undergo orthographic and phonological adjustments to conform to Indonesian linguistic conventions. The transformation of "**tachycardia**" into "**takikardia**" reflects changes such as the digraph "ch" becoming "k" and the consonant "c" shifting to "k," following PUEBI guidelines (Kemendikbud, 2016, pp. 59–60). Similarly, "**palpitations**" becomes "**palpitasi**" through the adaptation of the suffix "-ation" into "-asi," which is commonly used in Indonesian (Kemendikbud, 2016, p. 73). These modifications align with Newmark's (1988) concept of naturalization, in which borrowed terms are adjusted to match the pronunciation and morphology of the target language (p. 82). As a result, the translated terms maintain technical accuracy while ensuring readability and acceptability within Indonesian medical discourse.

DISCUSSION

The findings reveal that translators of Claritin® medical brochures employ various techniques suited to context and reader communication needs. This study adopts the translation technique framework proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), and from the 50 data samples examined,literal translation emerges as the most dominant technique with 44% (22 cases), followed by borrowin (20%, 10 cases), transposition (16%, 8cases), amplification (12%, 6 cases), and reduction (8%, 4 cases).

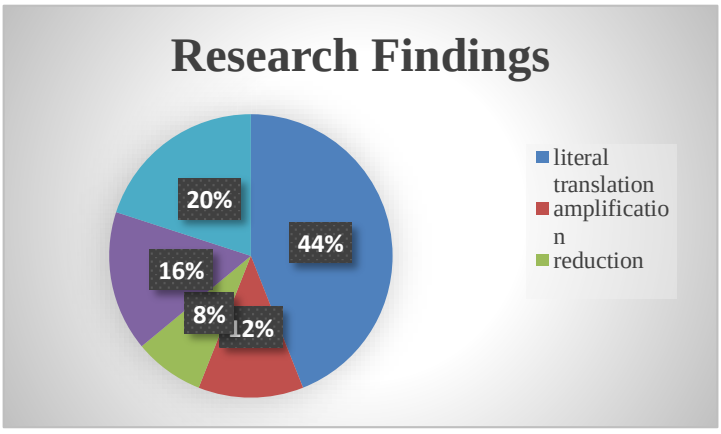

Figure 1. Distribution of Translation Techniques in Claritin® Brochure

The frequent use of **literal translation** highlights the importance of accuracy in medical terminology, where even minor errors may have serious consequences. For instance, the sentence "Loratadine is a tricyclic antihistamine" preserves both structure and meaning, ensuring terminological precision. Meanwhile, **borrowing** techniques, both pure and naturalized, retain widely recognized medical terms such as "nausea" and "anaphylaxis," supporting consistency and credibility across languages. **Transposition** reflects grammatical adjustments between English and Indonesian structures, as seen in the shift from the gerund "sneezing" to the reduplicated verb form in Indonesian. **Amplification**, on the other hand, clarifies implicit meanings, for example through the addition of "poten kerja-lama," which makes the drug's duration of action more explicit for readers. In contrast, **reduction** simplifies complex technical information, such as omitting detailed explanations of osmosis. While this enhances readability for general audiences, it may also reduce technical accuracy, as observed in the omission of elements like "special" and "for use."

Overall, these findings demonstrate that medical translation requires not only linguistic accuracy but also contextual awareness and sensitivity to the target audience. This supports Montalt and González Davies' (2007) view that medical translation involves interdisciplinary knowledge (p. 20). Therefore, translators must balance semantic fidelity with readability to ensure effective communication.

CONCLUSION

This research confirms that the translation of pharmaceutical leaflets such as the Claritin® leaflet requires a careful balance between preserving the accuracy of technical terminology and adapting the content to suit the linguistic and contextual needs of target language readers. Through the application of five translation techniques (literal translation, amplification, reduction, transposition, and borrowing), the translator demonstrates efforts to preserve scientific meaning while enhancing readability and comprehension for Indonesian readers. These findings indicate that translating pharmaceutical leaflets requires not only linguistic competence but also pragmatic and contextual understanding to produce translations that are accurate, accessible, and safe for users.

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