

Translation Techniques and Their Impacts on Translated Verbs in iPhone User Guide

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Abstract

This study looks at how verbs are translated from English to Indonesian in the iPhone 13 Pro Max user guide, and how the translation techniques used affect how acceptable the translations are to Indonesian readers. While many studies have looked at translating technical texts, not many have focused on verbs or how they affect users' understanding. This study fills that gap by focusing on verbs, which are important in user guides because they give instructions that need to be clear and easy to follow. The study uses a qualitative method, applying Molina and Albir's (2002) framework to identify the translation techniques, and Nababan's (2012) model to measure how acceptable the translations are. Five Indonesian iPhone users were asked to rate how natural and clear the translated verbs were using a three-point scale. The results show that established equivalent was the most commonly used technique and had the highest acceptability. Other techniques such as linguistic compression, compensation, transposition, and modulation were used less often but were still mostly acceptable. By connecting translation techniques to user feedback, this study offers a focused and user-centered contribution to translation studies. It also gives useful insights for translators and user guide developers who want to make their translations clearer, more culturally appropriate, and easier to understand.

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INTRODUCTION

The influx of electronic products from abroad into Indonesia has become increasingly inevitable due to the high level of consumer demand (Canover & Kartikasari, 2021; Prakoso & Hasmarini, 2022). Among these products, smartphones continue to dominate the market, with the iPhone being one of the most widely used brands in Indonesia (Febrianty & Safaruddin, 2023; Naufal Mubarak & Sri Murtiasih, 2022; Tasya Indria Putri, 2023; Alkemega & Ramadhan, 2023; Berutu et al., 2024). Although the iPhone targets a premium market segment, its sustained user base shows that many Indonesian users rely on this device in their daily lives (Bagaskara & Kana, 2021; Nurfadilah & Hutauruk, 2024). However, frequent reports of user error and product misuse indicate that some users struggle to understand how to properly operate the device (Faliagka et al., 2015; Sun et al., 2019). This situation highlights the importance of clear and accessible user guides, especially for complex, high-function devices. User manuals serve as crucial tools to help users operate products safely and effectively, based on the assumption that not all users are intuitively familiar with product functions (Danquah et al., 2020). For imported products, this also includes the need for accurate and culturally appropriate translation. In such contexts, high-quality translations become essential for preventing user confusion and ensuring overall user satisfaction and safety (Farid, 2019; Jiaqi, 2023; Mukminin & Mada, 2025).

When a product is imported into Indonesia, the translation of its user guide becomes a crucial factor in ensuring that users receive clear and accurate instructions on how to operate the product (Mustafa et al., 2021). To be effective, the translation must employ appropriate techniques that make the content easily understood by Indonesian users (Farid, 2019; Phanata et al., 2022). Poorly translated guides often lead to user confusion, dissatisfaction, and even product misuse, the factors that can damage a company's reputation and sales performance (Končar, 2020). Thus, the quality of translation, especially in user manuals, plays a significant role in determining the success or failure of a product in international markets.

One key indicator of translation quality is acceptability, which refers to how natural and culturally appropriate the translation appears to readers of the target language (Nababan et al., 2012). A highly acceptable translation aligns with linguistic norms, cultural expectations, and stylistic conventions of the target audience. The choice of translation techniques has a direct impact on this acceptability (Fatikha et al., 2023). Translators must also be cautious with foreign terms; using clear and equivalent Indonesian terms where possible helps improve readability and linguistic appropriateness (Fitria, 2023). This concern becomes even more critical when translating *verbs*, which serve as the core instructional

elements in technical texts. Inaccurate translations of action verbs such as “tap,” “disable,” or “charge” can confuse users, trigger unnecessary support requests, and increase product return rates (Phanata et al., 2022; Končar, 2020). In contrast, verbs that are translated precisely and sound natural in the target language improve the overall acceptability of the text (Nababan et al., 2012; Fatikha et al., 2023) and enhance the user experience. Meeting these linguistic expectations leads to measurable business outcomes, such as fewer support tickets, reduced warranty claims, and a stronger competitive presence for international brands in the Indonesian market.

Several studies have examined the translation of user guides and technological texts, with most highlighting various strategies and techniques used to render technical information into the target language. Kustanti and Agoes (2017), for instance, conducted a comparative study of Android, iOS, and Windows mobile phone manuals and identified nine translation techniques based on Molina and Albir’s taxonomy, with calque being the most frequently used. Their study, however, did not analyze how these techniques affect the acceptability of the translation or focus on specific grammatical categories such as verbs. Similarly, Pratiwi and Khatib (2021) focused on the translation of IT terminologies in iPhone 12 Pro and Samsung S20 FE manuals using Chesterman’s strategies. While their study provided valuable insights into terminological equivalence, it overlooked the syntactic elements, especially verbs, that are crucial in instructional texts. Sabila et al., (2023) looked at the translation of hyperbolic expressions on Apple’s official webpages and categorized translation equivalence into foreignization and domestication. Their study offers a stylistic view but does not focus on how verbs function in procedural texts. Negara and Nurbaiti (2017), in their research on the iPhone 5 startup guide, examined translation techniques using Newmark’s framework. While they analyzed techniques like borrowing, modulation, and equivalence, they did not look into how users perceive the translation or its acceptability. Indarti (2021) analyzed the Cosmos oven manual and focused on techniques like amplification and reduction to improve readability but did not examine verbs specifically or assess how users received the translations.

This review shows that while there has been a lot of research on translation strategies in technical texts, none of the studies have specifically addressed how translating verbs in user guides, particularly for widely used devices like the iPhone, affects the acceptability of the translation among Indonesian users. This is a significant gap, especially since verbs are central in instructional texts, guiding users to perform certain actions. If these verbs are translated incorrectly or poorly, it can lead to confusion or improper use of the product. Thus, this study seeks to fill that gap by examining how verbs are translated in the iPhone 13 Pro Max user

guide from English to Indonesian, and how those translations are perceived by users. Specifically, it aims to answer the following questions:

1. What translation techniques are used to translate verbs in the Indonesian version of the iPhone 13 Pro Max user guide?
2. How acceptable are the translated verbs to Indonesian users?

While this study offers initial insights into verb translation in technical texts, its small participant pool limits generalizability. It should be seen as an exploratory step, with future research needed to validate the findings through broader sampling. Beyond academic relevance, the study also has practical value: understanding how verb translation influences user acceptability can improve localization, reduce user errors, and enhance customer satisfaction that benefit global brands aiming for stronger market performance in Indonesia.

METHODS

This research used a qualitative approach focusing on the translation of verbs from English to Indonesian in the context of the iPhone 13 Pro Max user guide manual. The main variables in this study included the translation techniques used for verbs and the acceptability of the translated verbs. For the analysis of translation techniques, this study referred to the theory of Molina and Albir (2002), which classifies various translation techniques (*adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, establish equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particulation, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation*). Meanwhile, for measuring acceptability, the translation quality theory by Nababan et al. (2012) was applied, specifically focusing on the dimension of acceptability. Acceptability was assessed using the following parameters:

Table 1. Acceptability Level

Translation Category	Score	Parameter of Quality
Acceptable	3	The translation sounds natural; the verbs of the source text are appropriate with the target language's principles.
Less Acceptable	2	The translation sounds natural, but there are still problems with the diction or grammar
Unacceptable	1	The translation sounds unnatural, the verbs used are inappropriate with the target language's principles.

Data were collected through a questionnaire distributed to five iPhone users aged 20 to 40 years. The respondents were asked to assess the acceptability of the translated verbs found in the iPhone user guide, based on their experience using

the device. Data collection was carried out by distributing printed questionnaires individually to each respondent. The questionnaire contained all the verbs identified in the iPhone 13 Pro Max user manual, presented alongside their Indonesian translations. Each verb pair was accompanied by a three-point acceptability scale adapted from Nababan et al. (2012), allowing respondents to rate the naturalness and appropriateness of the translated verbs. The printed format was chosen to allow participants to focus more thoroughly on the data without digital distractions and to encourage more thoughtful responses. The researcher delivered and collected the questionnaires in person, allowing for clarification if needed and ensuring that all participants completed the task under similar conditions.

Although the number of respondents in this study was limited to five, this constraint was primarily due to access limitations. The research specifically targeted individuals who actively use the iPhone 13 Pro Max model, and the researcher faced challenges in securing broader participation due to time constraints, limited funding, and restricted access to a wider user network. These five participants were selected because they happened to meet the device-specific requirement. Finding additional users of the exact same model proved difficult, regardless of factors such as occupation, age, gender, or other demographic variables. While this small sample restricts generalisability, it still offers initial insight into user perceptions of translated verbs, particularly within the scope of exploratory qualitative research.

The data analysis process employed a model of analysis proposed by Spradley (1980), which allows the researcher to deeply explore the meaning of the responses provided by the respondents and identify patterns and themes related to the acceptability of the translation. With this procedure, the study aims to gain insights into how translation techniques affect user understanding and acceptance of the instructions given in the manual.

To ensure the validity of the identified translation techniques, the research team conducted a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) involving the principal researcher, two lecturers with expertise in translation studies, and one alumni who holds a degree in linguistics with a concentration in translation. During the FGD, all of the verb data and their corresponding translations were examined collaboratively. Each participant was asked to independently identify the translation technique used based on Molina and Albir's (2002) taxonomy. Following individual assessments, the group discussed any discrepancies in coding and reached a consensus through open dialogue and justification. This validation process enhanced the credibility and consistency of the technique classification, allowing for intersubjective agreement among qualified evaluators. The FGD

served not only as a reliability check but also as a reflective process that strengthened the interpretive framework used in the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

This section presents the results of the analysis on the translation of verbs from English to Indonesian in the iPhone 13 Pro Max user guide. The focus lies on identifying the applied translation techniques, as well as evaluating the acceptability level of the translated text. Here are some examples of the collected data.

1. Established Equivalent

Datum 1

Source Text	: Before using iPhone, review the iPhone User Guide at support.apple.com/guide/iphone .
Target Text	: <i>Sebelum menggunakan iPhone, tinjau Petunjuk Pengguna iPhone di support.apple.com/id-id/guide/iphone.</i>
Technique	: Established Equivalent
Acceptability	: Acceptable (score 3)

The verb “review” in Datum 1 is translated into “*tinjau*”. The translator uses a term that has already been widely accepted in the context of formal or instructional texts in Indonesian. The term “*tinjau*” is frequently found in documents such as guidelines, instructions, or formal letters, and thus serves as a natural equivalent for the imperative verb “review.” By choosing this term, the translator ensures that the instructional tone of the source text is preserved while maintaining the clarity and accessibility required in the target language. This technique supports the goal of clear user guidance without altering the function of the original instruction.

2. Linguistic Compression

Datum 15

Source Text	: Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
Target Text	: <i>Pengoperasian tunduk pada dua ketentuan berikut:</i>
Technique	: Linguistic Compression
Acceptability	: Acceptable (score 3)

In this example, the phrase “is subject to” is translated as “*tunduk pada*.” The translator made the translation shorter by using “*tunduk pada*,” which is a common and clear term in Indonesian. This makes the sentence simpler while still keeping

the meaning the same. "*Tunduk pada*" is often used in instructions or formal documents, so it fits well in this context. The use of "*tunduk pada*" represents a form of linguistic compression, where a more compact phrase substitutes a longer English construction, without sacrificing the clarity or instructional tone. By shortening the sentence, the translation remains clear and accurate, making it easy for Indonesian readers to understand.

3. Modulation

Datum 81

Source Text	: This equipment should be serviced by Apple or an authorized service provider.
Target Text	: <i>Perlengkapan ini hanya boleh diservis oleh Apple atau penyedia servis resmi.</i>
Technique	: Modulation
Acceptability	: Acceptable (score 3)

Datum 81 shows that the verb phrase "should be serviced" is translated as "*hanya boleh diservis*." The translator does not use a direct equivalent for "should," but instead changes the expression to show a restriction or permission by using "*boleh*" (may) and adding "*hanya*" (only). This is an example of modulation, where the meaning is shifted slightly to make the message clearer and more natural in the target language. In Indonesian, "*hanya boleh diservis*" emphasizes that only Apple or authorized providers are allowed to service the equipment, which helps convey the same intended caution as the original. This makes the translation both accurate and easy to understand.

4. Transposition

Datum 104

Source Text	: You are also entitled to have the goods repaired or replaced...
Target Text	: <i>Anda juga berhak mendapatkan perbaikan atau penggantian barang...</i>
Technique	: Modulation
Acceptability	: Acceptable (score 3)

In the source sentence, the structure "*to have the goods repaired or replaced*" is a causative verb construction. Instead of directly translating it using a similar verb form, the translator shifts it to a noun phrase: "*mendapatkan perbaikan atau penggantian*" (receive repair or replacement). This grammatical shift from a verb phrase to a noun phrase is a typical case of transposition, where the form changes but the meaning remains intact. The use of "*berhak mendapatkan*" accurately

conveys the idea of entitlement in a way that is natural in Indonesian. The translation reads smoothly, sounds formal, and maintains the original meaning.

5. Compensation

Datum 43

Source Text	: Go to Settings > General > Legal & Regulatory.
Target Text	: <i>Buka Pengaturan > Umum > Legal & Pengatur.</i>
Technique	: Compensation
Acceptability	: Acceptable (score 3)

The source sentence gives a simple instruction using the verb “Go to”, which is translated naturally as “*Buka*” (open) in the target language. While “*Buka*” is not a literal translation of “Go to”, it fits the typical way Indonesian instructions are written, especially in UI (User Interface) contexts. This shift in wording is compensation, where one part of the message is altered to preserve naturalness or clarity elsewhere. However, the term “Regulatory” is inaccurately translated as “Pengatur”, which is not a standard equivalent in this context. The expected translation would be “Peraturan”. Despite this, the overall instruction is still understandable, and the reader can likely navigate the menu correctly. Therefore, the translation is marked acceptable, though not ideal.

The findings of this study reveal that the most dominant technique used in translating verbs in the iPhone 13 Pro Max manual is *established equivalent*, with 73 verbs categorized as highly acceptable and only one rated as less acceptable. This suggests that translators prioritize semantic accuracy and naturalness when rendering action-based instructions, which is crucial in technical documentation. *Linguistic compression* emerged as the second most used technique, followed by *compensation*, *transposition*, and *modulation*. All translations, except for two cases rated as “less acceptable”, received high acceptability scores based on the qualitative parameters by Nababan et al. (2012) that indicates a generally successful adaptation of the source text into target language conventions. Table 1 explain the summary of the findings.

Table 2. Findings

Translation Technique of Verbs in iPhone 13 Pro Max Manual	Acceptability Score		
	3	2	1
Establish Equivalence	73	1	0
Linguistic Compression	11	1	0
Compensation	3	0	0
Transposition	2	0	0
Modulation	1	0	0

DISCUSSION

The analysis of 107 translated verbs in the iPhone 13 Pro Max user guide revealed the application of five main translation techniques: *established equivalent*, *linguistic compression*, *compensation*, *transposition*, and *modulation*. Each technique was evaluated based on the acceptability scale by (Nababan et al., 2012), where a score of 3 indicates high acceptability (natural, accurate, and culturally appropriate translation), 2 indicates less acceptability (minor issues in diction or grammar), and 1 indicates unacceptability (unnatural or inaccurate translation). The distribution of findings is presented in Table 1 and elaborated below.

1. Established Equivalent

This technique was the most dominant, found in 74 data (69.2%). Among these, 73 were rated as acceptable (score 3), and only 1 datum was rated as less acceptable (score 2). The high score reflects the translator's success in selecting target-language verbs that are semantically and functionally equivalent to those in the source text, maintaining both the instructional tone and clarity of technical communication.

The reason why the *established equivalent* technique was used the most is likely because many English verbs used in manuals already have well-known and culturally appropriate equivalents in Indonesian. Verbs like “review,” “retain,” and “see” can be easily translated into “*tinjau*,” “*simpan*,” and “*lihat*,” which are familiar and commonly used by Indonesian readers. These equivalents not only match the meaning of the original English verbs but also sound natural in Indonesian. This is probably why many of the translations using this technique were rated as highly acceptable. In terms of theory, this shows that in technical or instructional texts, acceptability often depends on whether there are clear and familiar equivalents in the target language. Readers find it easier to understand translations that do not require much effort to interpret. Other techniques like *modulation* or *transposition* were used less often, usually when there were no direct equivalents in Indonesian or when the grammar of English and Indonesian required different sentence structures.

2. Linguistic Compression

This technique was found in 12 data (11.2%), with 11 receiving an acceptability score of 3, and 1 rated as 2. Linguistic compression involves reducing or condensing the expression in the target language without omitting essential meaning. Its application in this dataset shows the translator's effort to maintain concise and efficient wording, which is especially important in compact user interface messages or cautionary notes.

The high acceptability of translations using *linguistic compression* might be because Indonesian naturally prefers short and clear phrases, especially in technical contexts. In things like user interfaces or warning messages, Indonesian readers are used to seeing brief and to-the-point language that still gives the main idea. That is why this technique works well. It fits with how Indonesians usually read and understand these kinds of texts. From a theoretical point of view, this shows that acceptability in translation is not just about matching meaning, but also about how well the translation fits the communication style of the target language. The success of this technique suggests that when short and clear wording is important, especially in texts meant for users, *linguistic compression* can help people understand instructions more easily and avoid confusion.

3. Compensation

Compensation was used in 3 data (2.8%), all of which were rated as highly acceptable. This technique involves making up for the loss of meaning in one part of the sentence by adding or adjusting meaning elsewhere. Its use reflects the translator's sensitivity to modality, emphasis, and tone, especially in rendering modal verbs such as "should" into more appropriate equivalents like "*hanya boleh*" in Indonesian. This approach ensures that the intended advisory or restrictive nuance is not lost.

The fact that *compensation* was rated as highly acceptable shows how important it is to keep the meaning, tone, and intention of the original sentence, especially when it comes to expressing suggestions or rules. In Indonesian, modal words in English like "should" or "must" often need to be rewritten in a different way to keep the same level of importance or seriousness. The successful use of compensation in this study shows that the translator was able to adjust the sentence so the message still felt the same, even though the grammar was different. This supports the idea that a good translation is not only about using the right words, but also about making sure the message works well in the target language and culture. Acceptability, then, depends on both accurate word choices and how well the meaning is delivered in a way that fits Indonesian communication norms.

4. Transposition

This technique appeared in 2 data (1.9%), both rated as acceptable. Transposition entails a change in grammatical category, such as transforming a verb phrase into a noun phrase. This shift is common when translating from English, which is more verb-oriented, into Indonesian, which often prefers nominal structures in formal writing. The effective use of this strategy demonstrates the translator's grammatical awareness and ability to adjust sentence structure for target-language naturalness.

Transposition was rated as highly acceptable in two data found shows that Indonesian readers prefer sentence structures that follow their formal writing style. In English manuals, instructions usually use action-based verb phrases, but Indonesian often uses noun phrases instead for clarity and a more formal tone, especially in technical or legal texts. Changing the grammar in this way makes the translation flow better and match the style readers expect. The success of transposition here shows that a good translation is not just a word-for-word copy, but a shift in grammar that fits the target language's rules. This idea supports the theory that true equivalence in translation must consider both structural differences and how a message is communicated, particularly in specialized texts like user manuals.

5. Modulation

Only 1 datum (0.9%) of modulation was identified, and it received a high acceptability rating. Modulation involves a change in perspective or semantic category (e.g., from an action-based to a state-based expression). In this case, the translator opted for a culturally and structurally more idiomatic expression in Indonesian, reflecting deeper interpretive skill even though it was not frequently applied.

Although *modulation* was only found once in this study, its high acceptability shows that the translator was able to change the meaning slightly to make it sound more natural in Indonesian. For example, changing an action-based phrase into a state-based one can help avoid awkward or unnatural wording. This technique works well when a direct translation would be confusing or too stiff in the target language. The success of this example suggests that Indonesian users appreciate translations that feel natural and make sense in context, even if they are not exact copies of the original. Modulation shows the translator's skill in adjusting meaning and understanding both cultures. In theory, modulation helps achieve dynamic equivalence because it keeps the message clear and effective, especially when dealing with abstract ideas or cultural differences. The fact that it was used only once may mean that the translator preferred simpler methods unless a change was really needed to make the sentence clearer.

Overall, the findings show that most of the verb translations in the iPhone 13 Pro Max user guide were highly acceptable, and none were rated as unacceptable. The frequent use of the *established equivalent* technique shows that the translator aimed for clarity, accuracy, and easy-to-understand instructions—important features in user manuals. This means the translator chose verbs that are commonly used and familiar to Indonesian users. Other techniques like *linguistic compression*, *compensation*, *transposition*, and *modulation* were used less often,

but their presence shows that the translator could adjust when needed to deal with differences between English and Indonesian. These choices show that the translator paid attention not only to grammar and meaning but also to how the message would sound and work for the reader. Overall, the translation approach found in this user guide balances being faithful to the original with sounding natural in Indonesian. The results support the idea that in technical texts, a good translation is not just about choosing the right words but also about fitting the style and expectations of the target readers, something that is important for both real-world translation work and academic translation theory.

When compared to previous studies (Kustanti & Agoes, 2017; Sabila et al., 2023; Indarti, 2021 and Negara & Nurbaiti, 2017), this research shares a common concern with translation quality and technique selection in technical texts. For example, some earlier studies also identified *modulation*, *transposition*, and *compensation* as relevant techniques in user manuals. These techniques were also found in this study, although in smaller numbers. This shows a similarity in how translators handle structural and cultural differences between English and Indonesian in formal or technical contexts.

However, this study contributes a more focused analysis by looking specifically at verbs and evaluating their acceptability. Previous studies often examined translation techniques in general or focused on terms and phrases without assessing how target readers perceive the results. By narrowing the focus to verbs and linking each technique to acceptability ratings, this study provides deeper insight into how translation decisions affect user understanding and experience.

The implications of these findings are important for both translators and translation evaluators. Translators of technical documents, especially user guides, should be more attentive to the selection of techniques that preserve instructional clarity. The dominance of *established equivalent* shows that in many cases, the best strategy is to use familiar, natural verbs rather than to over-modify or experiment with form. Furthermore, techniques like compression, modulation, and compensation, although used less frequently, are valuable when the direct equivalent is not available or sounds unnatural in the target language. In short, while this study confirms some of the strategies identified in earlier research, it adds a more detailed and user-centered perspective by focusing on verbs and their acceptability. This specific angle helps bridge the gap between translation practice and translation impact, especially in texts that users rely on for proper product usage.

Despite its valuable insights, this study is not without limitations. The small sample size of five respondents and the focus on a single product—the iPhone 13

Pro Max—limit the generalisability of the findings. However, these constraints do not diminish the relevance of the study's core contribution: highlighting the critical role of verb translation in shaping the clarity and acceptability of technical instructions. By focusing specifically on verbs—arguably the most action-oriented and instruction-bearing linguistic elements—this research underscores a direct link between translation technique and user comprehension. In practical terms, ensuring the acceptability of verb translations can significantly enhance the effectiveness of user guides, reduce user errors, and ultimately improve the overall user experience in multilingual product contexts.

CONCLUSION

This study examined the translation techniques applied to verbs in the iPhone 13 Pro Max user guide and evaluated their acceptability among Indonesian users. The findings reveal that *established equivalent* was the dominant technique, used in 74 cases, with most translations rated as highly acceptable. This suggests that the verbs were rendered in a way that aligns well with Indonesian linguistic norms, supporting clarity and usability—both essential in instructional texts where verbs convey direct user actions. While other techniques such as linguistic compression and modulation were also applied, their occurrence was limited.

By focusing specifically on verbs, an underexplored yet crucial element in technical manuals, this study contributes a more targeted perspective to translation research. However, due to the small number of respondents and the narrow product scope, the findings should be viewed as exploratory rather than generalizable. Future studies with larger and more diverse samples are needed to confirm these patterns across broader contexts.

Based on the findings, there are several suggestions that can be offered for different stakeholders. First, for Apple as the developer of the iPhone, it is important to maintain the use of effective translation techniques like *established equivalent*, especially when translating verbs in the user guide. Since verbs play a major role in giving clear instructions to users, Apple could also consider testing the translated manuals with Indonesian users to ensure that the instructions sound natural and are easy to follow.

For other technology companies, this research highlights the importance of paying close attention to how verbs are translated in instructional texts. Even though accuracy is important, the naturalness and clarity of the translation also matter. By using user-centered approaches, such as involving target users in the evaluation process, companies can improve user satisfaction and prevent misunderstandings in the use of their products.

For professional translators, this study is a reminder that the choice of translation technique, particularly for verbs, can directly influence the quality and acceptability of the translation. Translators should be sensitive to both linguistic accuracy and the practicality of the translation in real-life usage, especially in technical or instructional materials.

Lastly, for future researchers and educators in the field of translation, this study opens up opportunities to explore more specific linguistic elements, such as verbs, in different types of manuals or digital content. Translation courses can also benefit from using authentic materials like user guides, and integrating user feedback in translation assessments to bridge the gap between theory and practice.

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