DOMESTICATION OR FOREIGNIZATION: THE TRANSLATION ORIENTATION OF BLENDER PARTS TERMS IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN USER MANUAL

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the translation orientation of blender part terms, whether it leans toward a domestication strategy, foreignization, or a combination of both. This research is a descriptive qualitative study using a translation text analysis approach. The data were obtained from bilingual (English–Indonesian) user manuals of Philips blenders, model types HR2010 and HR2223, which contain lists and descriptions of blender components. The data collection technique involved documentation by transcribing source language terms (English) and their equivalents in the target language (Indonesian). The terms were then classified based on the translation strategy used. The data analysis techniques included data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing, referring to Venuti's theories of domestication and foreignization. The results show three translation orientation patterns: domestication (replacement of foreign terms, phrase structure adapted to the target language, simplification of information), foreignization (retaining widely recognized foreign terms), and a combination of both (retaining foreign terms while structuring phrases according to the target language). In conclusion, the translation of blender terminology is adaptive, prioritizing readability for local users without compromising the accuracy of technical terms, and the combined approach proves effective in the context of technical translation for household appliance instructions.

Keywords: Translation Orientation; Blender Part Terms; Domestication; Foreignization

Abstrak

Penelitian ini merupakan studi deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan analisis teks terjemahan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis orientasi penerjemahan istilah bagian-bagian blender, apakah condong pada strategi domestikasi, foreignisasi, atau gabungan keduanya. Data penelitian diperoleh dari buku manual blender dwibahasa (Inggris–Indonesia) merek Philips tipe HR2010 dan HR2223, yang memuat daftar dan deskripsi bagian-bagian blender. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui dokumentasi dengan menyalin istilah bahasa sumber (Inggris) dan padanannya dalam bahasa sasaran (Indonesia). Selanjutnya, istilah diklasifikasikan berdasarkan strategi penerjemahan. Teknik analisis data meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan, dengan mengacu pada teori domestikasi dan foreignisasi dari Venuti. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya tiga pola orientasi penerjemahan: domestikasi

(penggantian istilah asing, penyusunan frasa sesuai bahasa target, penyederhanaan informasi), foreignisasi (mempertahankan istilah asing yang dikenal luas), serta gabungan keduanya (mempertahankan istilah asing dengan struktur frasa mengikuti bahasa target). Kesimpulannya, penerjemahan istilah blender bersifat adaptif, mengutamakan keterbacaan pengguna lokal tanpa mengabaikan keakuratan istilah teknis, dan pendekatan gabungan terbukti efektif dalam konteks penerjemahan instruksi teknis peralatan rumah tangga.

Kata kunci: Orientasi Penerjemahan; Istilah Bagian Blender; Domestikasi; Foreignisasi

INTRODUCTION

The translation of instructions and manuals for household appliances is a crucial aspect of introducing products to consumers in different countries. Clear and accurate instructions help users understand how to operate, maintain, and ensure the safety of the appliances (Končar, 2020). Poor translation can lead to user confusion, which could reduce customer satisfaction and even cause damage to the product. Therefore, translation must pay attention not only to technical accuracy but also to cultural and linguistic appropriateness for the target language (Verzella, 2017). Fransiska and Arifin (2021) added that translation should appropriately cover meaning, value and message from the source language into the target language. Household appliance manuals often contain technical terms that need to be translated correctly to preserve their original meaning (Austermuhl, 2014). In the context of globalization, international products such as blenders, washing machines, or microwaves are marketed to different countries with diverse cultural backgrounds. Effective translation ensures that the instructions are not only understood correctly but also easy to follow for local consumers.

According to Venuti (1995), domestication and foreignization are two main orientations in translation. Domestication focuses on adapting the text to better align with the target culture and language, making it feel natural for local readers. This strategy reduces foreign elements, allowing readers to feel more familiar with the text. On the other hand, foreignization maintains foreign elements from the source language, even though they may feel unfamiliar or difficult to understand for the target readers. The goal of foreignization is to highlight cultural differences and introduce the distinctiveness of the source language. In technical translation, both strategies are applied based on context. Domestication is used for terms that are easily understood in the target language, such as "blender blade" being translated as "pisau blender." Meanwhile, foreignization is applied to technical terms that do not have an exact equivalent in the target language, such as "USB," which is kept in its original form. The choice between domestication or foreignization depends on the contextual needs and the intended audience, ensuring the translation remains accurate, comprehensible, and culturally appropriate for the users.

Research on the translation of user manuals has been conducted by several researchers. Hasfikin & Nisa (2024) examined the translation of commercial flight safety instructions from Indonesian to Arabic. Mustafa et al. (2021) identified the translation techniques applied in the bilingual English-Indonesian user manual for the Samsung GT-19500. Salwa & Geubrina (2021) explored the translation methods used in the user manual for the Samsung SM-B310E. Phanata et al. (2022) analyzed the application of literal translation in the Sclerometer User Manual

from Mandarin to Indonesian. Mukminin (2025) studied the translation techniques used for garment steamer parts terms in a bilingual English-Indonesian manual. Research on translation orientation has also been explored by several researchers (Allababneh, 2021; Anis et al., 2022; Hunadah et al., 2023; Mukminin, 2024; Mukminin et al., 2023; Putra & Nababan, 2019; Mukminin et al., 2024).

This study aims to identify and analyze the translation orientation of the terms used for parts of a blender in user manuals, translating from English to Indonesian. While there have been studies on the translation of user manuals for other products, few have specifically examined the translation orientation of blender part terms. This research fills that gap by focusing on commonly used household products. The novelty of this study lies in the identification of more detailed translation patterns for blenders and the comparison of domestication and foreignization techniques within the context of household products. This research also introduces the application of translation orientation theory in a deeper technical context. This study contributes to the field of technical translation, particularly concerning household appliances, by enriching the translation literature that connects domestication and foreignization theories with real-world practices in product manuals.

METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive study employing a translation text analysis approach. The purpose of this approach is to identify and analyze the orientation of the translation of blender part terms, whether it leans toward a domestication strategy, foreignization, or a combination of both. A qualitative descriptive method was chosen because the main focus lies in an in-depth description of the forms of translation and the strategies used by the translator in the context of household products. The data examined consists of source language terms (English) and their target language equivalents (Indonesian) found in blender manuals or guides. Through this approach, the researcher seeks to describe how translation is carried out and how the chosen orientation strategy affects readability and local user acceptance. The analysis focuses not only on word forms but also on phrase structure, term selection, and the context of use within sentences. Furthermore, this approach enables the systematic mapping of each translation strategy pattern within a technical context.

The data in this study were obtained from bilingual blender manuals (English–Indonesian) for Philips models HR2010 and HR2223, which contain a list and description of the blender's parts. The data sources were selected purposively based on the completeness and relevance of terms in both languages. Data collection was carried out using documentation methods, by extracting terms in the source language (SL) and target language (TL) found in the documents. The terms were then classified and categorized based on the translation strategies used. The primary data consisted of paired terms from the list of blender parts, while the secondary data consisted of translation theories on domestication and foreignization. In the initial stage, the data were analyzed textually to identify the form, structure, and meaning of each term. Subsequently, each term was evaluated to determine whether it reflected characteristics of domestication, foreignization, or a combination of both. The note-taking technique was carried out

systematically in an analysis table to facilitate classification of the results.

Data analysis was conducted in three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. In the data reduction stage, the terms found in the source and target texts were selected based on relevance and completeness. In the data presentation stage, the terms were classified into three categories of translation strategies: domestication, foreignization, and a combination of both. The researcher referred to the theories of domestication and foreignization developed by Venuti (1995). The analysis was carried out by comparing the form and structure of terms in the source and target languages, and interpreting them qualitatively. Conclusions were drawn based on the frequency and trend patterns of the most dominant strategies. Data validity was ensured through theory triangulation and rechecking of translated data to maintain consistency in classification. With this approach, the research findings are expected to objectively and thoroughly reflect the orientation patterns of translation.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Domestication Orientation Pattern

Replacement of Foreign Terms with Local Equivalents

The replacement of foreign terms with local equivalents is a translation strategy that shifts words or phrases from the source language into terms already familiar in the target language. The goal is to make the text easier to understand for local readers. This strategy is part of a domestication approach, where meaning is prioritized over the original form. The following is an example of data on this strategy in the translation of terms in the Blender interface.

Table 1: Data example on the replacement of foreign terms with local equivalents

No	ST	TT
1	chopper	*perajang*
2	mill	*penggiling*

The term *chopper* comes from English and means a tool for cutting or chopping. In Indonesian, the word *perajang* (1) is more familiar and directly explains the function of the tool. This is a form of domestication, as it uses a local term that is already familiar to the community. The word *mill* usually refers to a grinding or crushing tool. *Penggiling* (2) is an appropriate Indonesian equivalent, as it clearly describes the function of the tool. This is also a domestication strategy, in which foreign technical terms are replaced with commonly used words in the target language.

The Phrase Structure Follows The Target Language

The strategy of following the target language's phrase structure involves adjusting the word order of a sentence to align with the grammatical norms of the target language. The objective is to ensure the text feels natural and is easily comprehended by local readers. In this approach, the sentence or phrase structure of the source language is altered to match the typical structure of the target language, while preserving the original meaning. The following are examples of data on this strategy in the translation of terms in the Blender interface.

Table 2: Data Example on the Phrase Structure Follows The Target Language

No	ST	TT
3	fruit filter	*saringan buah*
4	measuring cup	*gelas ukur*

5	mill sealing ring	*gelang penyegel penggiling*
6	mill beaker	*gelas penggiling*
7	sealing ring	*gelang penyegel*
8	mill jar	*gelas penggiling*
9	chopper bowl	*mangkuk perajang*
10	chopper lid	*tutup perajang*

The translation of *"Fruit Filter"* into *"Saringan buah"* (3) demonstrates the application of phrase structure strategy that aligns with the target language, which is Indonesian. In English, the typical structure is modifier + noun, so *fruit* modifies *filter*. However, in Indonesian, the common structure is noun + modifier, so the order is reversed to become *saringan buah*. This arrangement not only preserves the meaning but also makes the phrase more natural, easier to understand, and in accordance with Indonesian grammar rules. This strategy falls under the domestication approach, as it adapts the source language form to a pattern that is familiar to local readers.

The translation of *"Measuring cup"* into *"Gelas ukur"* (4) demonstrates the application of phrase structure that follows the target language's pattern in Indonesian. In English, the phrase structure is modifier + noun, where *measuring* (pengukur) modifies *cup* (gelas). However, in Indonesian, the typical structure is noun + modifier, so the word order is reversed to *gelas* (object) and *ukur* (function). This arrangement makes the phrase more natural and in line with Indonesian language habits, where the main noun comes first, followed by its functional description. This approach is a form of domestication, as it adjusts the source language's sentence pattern to the target language's rules, making it easier to understand.

The translation of *"Mill sealing ring"* into *"Gelang penyegel penggiling"* (5) demonstrates the application of phrase structure that follows the target language's pattern in Indonesian. In English, the typical structure is modifier + noun, where *sealing* (penyegel) modifies *ring* (gelang), and *mill* (penggiling) serves as an additional modifier. In Indonesian, the more natural structure is *gelang* (main object) + *penyegel* (function) + *penggiling* (context or tool). This arrangement adheres to Indonesian grammar rules, where the main noun is placed first, followed by its functional and contextual explanation. This is a form of domestication, as the translation is adapted to be more easily understood by local readers without losing its technical meaning. Simplification and reordering allow readers to quickly understand that the sealing ring is used for a grinding tool, making the phrase more familiar.

The translation of *"Mill beaker"* into *"Gelas penggiling"* (6) demonstrates the application of phrase structure that follows the target language's pattern in Indonesian. In English, *mill* (penggiling) functions as a modifier for *beaker* (gelas), whereas in Indonesian, the more common structure is the main object followed by its function. Therefore, the phrase is translated as *gelas* (main object) and *penggiling* (function or tool used). This arrangement follows Indonesian grammar rules, where terms are more familiar and easier to understand when arranged in the pattern of object + function. This is a form of domestication, as it simplifies foreign technical terms and adapts them to a structure that feels more natural for Indonesian readers, without changing the original meaning.

The translation of *"Sealing ring"* into *"Gelang penyegel"* (7) applies the phrase structure that follows the target language's pattern in Indonesian. In English, the phrase

follows the modifier + noun pattern, where *sealing* (penyegel) modifies *ring* (gelang). In Indonesian, the more common structure is noun + modifier, where *gelang* (main object) is placed first, followed by *penyegel* (function). This arrangement aligns with the Indonesian language pattern, making it easier for local readers to understand. This is a form of domestication, where foreign terms are adjusted to Indonesian grammar rules without losing their original meaning. As a result, the term *gelang penyegel* is easier for Indonesian readers to recognize and understand, especially in the context of technical or instructional tools.

The translation of *"Mill jar"* into *"Gelas penggiling"* (8) demonstrates the application of phrase structure that follows the target language's pattern in Indonesian. In English, the phrase structure is modifier + noun, where *mill* (penggiling) modifies *jar* (gelas). However, in Indonesian, the common structure is noun + modifier, so the word order is reversed to *gelas* (main object) and *penggiling* (function). This arrangement follows Indonesian grammar rules, where the main noun is placed first, followed by the functional explanation. This is a form of domestication, as the sentence structure is adjusted to match Indonesian language habits, making it easier for readers to understand the tool without altering its technical meaning. This approach ensures that the term is easily understood by Indonesian readers, especially in the context of tool usage or instructions.

The translation of *"Chopper bowl"* into *"Mangkuk perajang"* (9) demonstrates the application of phrase structure that follows the target language's pattern in Indonesian. In English, *chopper* (perajang) functions as a modifier for *bowl* (mangkuk), following the modifier + noun pattern. However, in Indonesian, the more common structure is noun + modifier, so the phrase is translated as *mangkuk* (main object) and *perajang* (function). This arrangement aligns with Indonesian grammar rules, making it more natural and easier for local readers to understand. This is a form of domestication, as the adjustment makes the term more familiar and immediately comprehensible, without altering its original meaning. The phrase *mangkuk perajang* is more readily accepted in everyday and instructional contexts, ensuring that readers understand it as a container used for the chopping process.

The translation of *"Chopper lid"* into *"Tutup perajang"* (10) applies the phrase structure that follows the target language's pattern in Indonesian. In English, this phrase uses the modifier + noun pattern, where *chopper* (perajang) modifies *lid* (tutup). However, in Indonesian, the more natural structure is noun + modifier, so it is translated as *tutup* (main object) and *perajang* (function). This arrangement follows the common Indonesian grammar, where the main noun is placed first, followed by its explanation. This is a form of domestication, as the adjustment of the phrase makes it feel more natural and easier for local readers to understand without altering the original meaning. In this way, the term *tutup perajang* is more easily understood in the context of a chopper tool and aligns with Indonesian language habits.

Information Simplification

Information simplification is a translation strategy that summarizes or reduces the complexity of terms or phrases from the source language to make them easier for the target language readers to understand. This approach is often used to adjust to the readers' level of knowledge or cultural context without removing the core meaning. For example, lengthy technical phrases can be shortened

into more general or familiar terms. This strategy helps clarify the message and speeds up comprehension, especially in instructional or technical texts. Simplification falls under the category of domestication, as it adapts the content to fit the needs and habits of local readers. The following is an example of data on this strategy in the translation of terms in the Blender interface.

Table 3: Data Example on Information Simplification

No	ST	TT
11	Small covering lid	*tutup kecil*

The translation of *"Small covering lid"* into *"Tutup kecil"* (11) is an example of information simplification. In the source language, the phrase contains three elements of meaning: *small*, *covering*, and *lid*. However, in the Indonesian translation, only two words are used: *tutup kecil*. The word *covering* is not explicitly translated because it is considered already represented by the word *tutup*. This strategy is used to make the term more concise, natural, and easily understood by local readers. Technical information that is not crucial for general comprehension is simplified without altering the core meaning. This is a form of domestication, as it adjusts the complexity of the term to suit the needs of the target audience. Such simplification is especially effective in instructional texts like household appliance manuals, where readers are more focused on practical function than technical language details.

Foreignization Orientation Pattern

Retaining Foreign Terms

Retaining foreign terms is a translation strategy in which words from the source language are left unchanged or untranslated in the target language. The foreign terms are preserved in their original form to maintain authenticity, technical clarity, or because an appropriate equivalent does not yet exist in the target language. This strategy is commonly used for technical terms, trademarks, or concepts that are already widely recognized in their original form. This approach represents a form of foreignization, as it maintains the tone and structure of the source language, making readers aware that the text originates from a different culture or linguistic system. The following is an example of data on this strategy in the translation of terms in the Blender interface.

Table 4: Data Example on Retaining Foreign Terms

No	ST	TT
12	spatula	*spatula*
13	filter	*filter*

The translation of *"Spatula"* as *"Spatula"* (12) is an example of the strategy of retaining a foreign term in its original form without any alteration in shape or meaning. This term is not translated because it is already widely recognized in the context of the Indonesian language, particularly in the domain of kitchens and cooking utensils. The lack of a commonly used or more familiar local equivalent makes this word worth preserving. This strategy is a form of foreignization, as it maintains the original form of the source language and brings a foreign nuance into the target text. This is done to preserve the clarity of the term, avoid ambiguity, and because the term has already been absorbed into everyday vocabulary. By retaining the term *spatula*, readers do not lose technical understanding, and the translation remains efficient and contextually appropriate. This approach is commonly used for universal

words or those with no close equivalent in the target language.

The translation of *"Filter"* as *"Filter"* (13) is an example of the strategy of retaining a foreign term without altering its form or translating it. This term is kept in its original form because it is already commonly used and understood in Indonesian, especially in contexts such as technology, household appliances, and communication. Using the word *filter* is considered more practical and clearer than translating it to *saringan*, which could create ambiguity depending on the context. This strategy falls under foreignization, as it preserves elements of the source language to maintain technical accuracy and accommodate global understanding. Additionally, the term is widely used in everyday conversation, social media, and digital devices, making it feel natural to Indonesian readers. Therefore, retaining the word *filter* ensures communication clarity and contextual relevance, particularly when the term has already been absorbed and widely recognized by the public.

Domestication + Foreignization Orientation Pattern

Retaining Foreign Terms + The Phrase Structure Follows The Target Language

The strategy of retaining foreign terms + following target language phrase structure is a combined translation method in which foreign terms are preserved because they are already familiar or lack an exact equivalent, but are arranged according to Indonesian grammatical rules. This approach maintains the accuracy of the term while ensuring good readability for local readers. The following is an example of data on these strategy in the translation of terms in the Blender interface.

Table 5: Data Example on Retaining Foreign Terms + The Phrase Structure Follows The Target Language

No	ST	TT
14	motor unit	*unit motor*
15	control knob with pulse setting and speed settings	*kenop kontrol dengan setelan pulse dan setelan kecepatan*
16	blender blade unit	*unit pisau blender*
17	plastic blender jar	*tabung blender plastik*
18	hinged lid of plastic blender jar	*tutup berengsel untuk tabung blender plastik*
19	coupling unit	*unit sambungan*
20	blender jar	*tabung blender*

The translation of *"Motor unit"* as *"Unit motor"* (14) is an example of a combined strategy that retains the foreign term while following the target language's phrase structure. The term *motor* is preserved because it is commonly used in Indonesian, especially in technical and electronic equipment contexts, and lacks a more widely accepted local equivalent. This reflects a form of foreignization, as *motor* originates from a foreign language but is still recognized in the target language. Meanwhile, the phrase structure is arranged as *unit* (main noun) followed by *motor* (modifier), aligning with the typical Indonesian pattern of noun + descriptor. This demonstrates an element of domestication, as the structure is adapted for easier comprehension by local readers. This combined strategy preserves the technical meaning of the term while ensuring the sentence remains natural and communicative

for Indonesian users, especially in manuals or product descriptions.

The translation of *"Control knob with pulse setting and speed settings"* as *"Kenop kontrol dengan setelan pulse dan setelan kecepatan"* (15) demonstrates a combined strategy of retaining foreign terms and following the target language's phrase structure. The term *pulse* is preserved in its original form because there is no exact technical equivalent in Indonesian and it is widely recognized in the context of blender settings, this reflects foreignization. Meanwhile, the phrase is structured according to Indonesian norms: *kenop kontrol* (main noun + function) and *setelan pulse/setelan kecepatan* (noun + modifier), showing domestication in sentence structure. The use of the word *dengan* also aligns with typical Indonesian conjunction style. This strategy balances the accuracy of technical terms with readability in the local context. With this combination, the terminology remains technical and authentic while being easily understood by Indonesian users reading household appliance manuals.

The translation of *"Blender blade unit"* as *"Unit pisau blender"* (16) is an example of a combined strategy of retaining foreign terms and following the target language's phrase structure. The term *blender* is preserved in its original form because it is widely recognized in Indonesian, especially in the context of household appliances, demonstrating foreignization. However, the phrase structure is modified to follow the more natural Indonesian pattern, with *unit* (main noun) followed by *pisau blender* (modifier). This reflects domestication, as the word arrangement is adapted to Indonesian grammar, which prioritizes the noun + modifier structure. The combination of these two strategies allows Indonesian readers to clearly understand the technical term while

maintaining the term that has already been adopted from a foreign language.

The translation of *"Plastic blender jar"* as *"Tabung blender plastik"* (17) is an example of a combined strategy of retaining foreign terms and following the target language's phrase structure. The term *blender* is retained because it is widely recognized in Indonesian as a household appliance name, reflecting foreignization. Meanwhile, the phrase structure is adjusted to follow the Indonesian pattern, where *tabung* (main noun) comes first, followed by *blender plastik* (modifier), in accordance with the common Indonesian convention of placing the modifier after the noun. This is a form of domestication, as the structure is adjusted to be more easily understood by Indonesian readers. The combination of these two strategies ensures the term remains technically accurate and easily comprehended in its usage context, such as in blender usage instructions.

The translation of *"Hinged lid of plastic blender jar"* as *"Tutup berengsel untuk tabung blender plastik"* (18) combines the strategies of retaining foreign terms and following the target language's phrase structure. The term *blender* is retained in its original form because it has become a widely recognized term in Indonesian for household appliances, reflecting foreignization. Meanwhile, the phrase structure is adjusted to follow the Indonesian pattern, with the placement of *tutup berengsel* (main noun + description) and *tabung blender plastik* (modifier + noun), in accordance with Indonesian grammar, which more frequently places the description after the noun. This represents domestication, as the sentence structure is tailored to make it more natural and easier to understand for Indonesian readers.

The translation of *"Coupling unit"* as *"Unit sambungan"* (19) demonstrates the application

of a combined strategy of retaining foreign terms and following the target language's phrase structure. The word *unit* is considered foreignization because it is commonly used in technical contexts and retained in Indonesian, even though a local equivalent such as *satuan* exists in the language. Meanwhile, *coupling* is translated as *sambungan*, which is a form of domestication, as it is adapted to the Indonesian understanding of a connection or link between two parts of a device. The phrase structure follows the Indonesian pattern, with *unit* (main noun) followed by *sambungan* (modifier). This combination of strategies ensures that the term remains technical and accurate, while being easily understood by Indonesian readers, maintaining a balance between the authenticity of the foreign term and the appropriateness of the sentence structure in the target language.

The translation of *"Blender jar"* as *"Tabung blender"* (20) combines the strategy of retaining foreign terms and following the phrase structure of the target language. The term *blender* is retained because it is widely recognized in Indonesian as a common household appliance, reflecting foreignization. However, the word *jar* is translated as *tabung* to align with the Indonesian reader's understanding, as *tabung* is more familiar when referring to cylindrical-shaped objects in the context of household appliances. The phrase structure is adjusted to follow the Indonesian pattern, where *tabung* (the main noun) is placed first, followed by *blender* (the modifier). This reflects domestication, as *tabung* is easier to understand in the context of household appliances.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that the translation of blender component terms

follows three main orientation patterns: domestication, foreignization, and a combination of both. The domestication pattern is evident through the replacement of foreign terms with local equivalents, phrase structuring that follows the Indonesian language system, and the simplification of information to make it easier for local users to understand. The foreignization pattern appears through the retention of widely recognized foreign terms, especially technical terms that lack precise equivalents in Indonesian. Meanwhile, the combined pattern of domestication and foreignization is seen in the use of retained foreign terms arranged according to the target language's phrase structure. This pattern creates a balance between technical term accuracy and local readability. Overall, the translation of blender-related terms demonstrates an adaptive tendency that prioritizes user comprehension without compromising the technical meaning of the source language. This combinative approach proves to be an effective solution in translating technical instructions for household appliances.

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