

**AN ANALYSIS OF BORROWING TECHNIQUE IN ENGLISH
TRANSLATION AMONG THE ELEVENTH GRADE
STUDENTS OF SMK BINA MEDIA MEDAN**

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ABSTRACT

The writer was founded that the students were difficult to understand how to translate the phrase, clause, words and the sentences in the text especially in recount text in another hand they were difficult to translate, a common response of students, and they didn't have a good vocabulary the felt difficultness translation while write down Indonesia to English that's why the researcher were interested to analyze the English translation especially in borrowing technique. This was descriptive qualitative research which only collect, classify and analyze the data. Then drew the conclusion according to analysis without making generalization. This study deal with focusing on how someone translate the text of the theory, using translation technique and using the specific technique and dominant types. The dominant types of borrowing translation technique based on the analyzed of the researcher that the dominant types of borrowing translation technique found in recount text, there are 24 data in the text which is dominantly Naturalized Borrowing (75%) and Pure Borrowing (25%). Based on the finding and explanation in the analysis, some discussion can be withdrawn as follows. This study tried to analyze the borrowing translation technique used by the student in translating a text, there are only two types of borrowing translation technique such as pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing founded in text especially recount text which is using by students of SMK Bina Media Medan. Based on the finding in the analysis, the lexical term used in the target language consist of borrowing word which are generally assimilated with target language, and some are new to the target speakers. There is intentional and no intentional modification in the process of translation. It is to say that the type of borrowing is more oriented towards two types such as: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. In this study the students used the dominant of naturalized borrowing when they were translating a phrase, sentences from source language to the target language.

Keywords: Analysis , borrowing technique, English translation

I. INTRODUCTION

There is a lot of information or knowledge obtained from various countries, but we know that these countries use a language that is different from Indonesian.. Therefore the translation process is wrong one factor supporting students in developing broader knowledge. English is one of the international languages in the world. People from all over the world communicate with each other in English. Thus, it is required to speak fluently so that the message wants conveyed can get

the point or message and they have to cover the good English in their life. The language related to the process of transferring the meaning from source Language to the Target Language, therefore many Books that have been translated in to Indonesian language spread everywhere, whether inbook shop or in book market.

Ivir (1987) translation is one way of bringing two cultures into contact with each other. Since cultures differ, and to the extent that they differ, this contact will necessarily involve in intergration of element of one culture into another. The failure of the cultures to match may due to different extralinguistic realities with the source having in the target cultures lacing a particular material object, social institution, or pattern of behavior, or it may be due to different lexical mappings of the otherwise shared extralinguistic reality (given the fact that each language as a symbolic organization not only refers to experience largely acquired without its help, but actually defines experience for its speakers).

The procedures that is available to the translator in his search for something that will match the expression for the unmatched element of the source culture and thus achieve cultural transfer include borrowing, literal translation defenition, substitution, lexical, creation addition, and omision. Linguistically the choice of the procedure will depend on the nature on the contrantive relationship between the source and the target language, on the textual properties of the source and the target and on the traditional tradition in the target culture. Borrowing looks like a very appropriate and effective procedure for dealing with source- culture and for that reason no lexical label in the target language. The borrowed expression fills the lexical gab and asures cultural transference, provided that the necessary cultural information has been transmitted, previously or simultaneously, in some other way for instance, by means a defenition, by visual represantation, through direct experience, etc. Since this usually not the case, borrowing is either evoided or combined with some other prosedure, such as defenition or substitution, or is suplemeted with the translator's comments and explanations in the form of footnotes.

It is stated that they are 18 translation techniques. There are: Adaption, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation Established Equivalent, Generalization Linguistic Amplification, Generalization, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Linguistic, Paralinguistic, and Transposition, and Variation. There are two types in this technique, namely those the first is a pure loan or also called Pure Borrowing, namely borrowing which does not change anything from the source language and the second is Naturalized Borrowing is a borrowing technique that is adjusted to the spelling of the target language.

Example 1 of Pure Borrowing;

Bahasa Sumber: "... and be like me, your fashion hero"

Bahasa Sasaran: "...dan bisa jadi seperti aku, pahlawan fashion mu"

The word "*fashion*" was still translated with the same formation as the source language is because the target language has no meaning for the word "*fashion*" for this reason, the borrowing technique is carried out for translate it.

Examples 2 of Naturalized Borrowing;

Bahasa sumber: "And uprising have been known to lead to revolution" Bahasa sasaran : " Dan pemberontakan biasanya mengarah padarevolusi"

The word "*revolution*" was a word borrowed from the source language because the target language has no equivalent words for it or a translation the lexical is in the form of a description, so that in the process of translating the word naturalized or adjusted to the spelling of the target language.

It basically means that the translator made a conscious choice to use the same word in the target text as it is found in the source text. Borrowing technique is common translation technique. It basically means that the translator makes a conscious choice to use the same word in the target text as it is found in the source text. This is usually the case when there is no equivalent term on the target language.

For example:

Source language: We have a very ill passenger on boards who needs emergency medical care, therefore we have to driver tour flight to the *internasional* airport

Target language: *karena adanya seorang penumpang yang sakit dan memerlukan perawatan darurat, kami harus mengalihkan penerbangan ini keBandar Udara Internasional.*

From the example above, it could be seen that the writer used borrowing in order to find the equivalence of meaning between the text in source text and target text. The word *International* is absorbed in to Indonesian as *Internasional*. The Indonesian absorbs this word by changing the middle consonant *-t into s*.

Research with the same topic is done by Ayun (2013) entitled "Translation Techniques of the Complex Sentences in Bilingual Textbook BIOLOGY 1 for Senior High School Year X Published by Yudhistira (A Descriptive Qualitative Study)". The objective of her the study is to discuss the translation techniques use in bilingual textbook and how the meanings of complex sentence toward the readers. From the data result, literal translation occurs in a great number with the 8 frequency 109 times (42.25 %). The second is borrowing with the frequency 94 times (36.43 %), the third is adaptation with the frequency 22 times (8.53 %), the fourth is reduction with the frequency 10 times (3.87 %), the fifth is particularization with the frequency 9 times (3.49 %), the sixth is amplification with the frequency 8 times (3.10 %), the seventh is generalization with the frequency 3 times (1.16 %), the next is transposition with the frequency 2 times (0.78 %), and the smallest number is description with the frequency 1 times (0.39 %). The whole sentences can be understood by the readers easily because there are no deviated meaning.

From the example above, it could be seen that the writer used borrowing in order to find the equivalence of meaning between the text in source text and target text. The writer was founded that the students were difficult to understand how to translate the phrase, clause, words and the sentences in the text especially in recount text in another hand they were difficult to translate, a commos response of students, and they didn't have a good vocabulary the felt difficultness translation while write down indonesia to English that's why the researcher were interested to analyze the English translation especially in borrowing Tehnique. Based on the background of the study above te writer would conduct the study entitled: An Analysis of Borrowing Technique in English Translation among the Eleventh Grade Students of SMK Bina Media Medan".

Defenition of Translation

Pinhuck in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:13) states that translation as a process of finding a TL to be equivalent toward the SL utterance. The equivalence in translation is the closest TL with the SL which is used by the translator in the translation. The equivalence in translation can be reached by mastering the language skills. In finding the equivalence, translator also need to study some linguistics theories related to the translation study before they do the translation work. Translation is not an easy thing to do, as it can be difficult to establish its equivalence, such as in English change into Indonesian or vice versa since there are some different system and structure between those languages. The system and structure in SL and TL may become the obstacles if the translator face difficulties to discover the equivalence of both languages.

Definition of translation from translation experts in translation, there are some theories developed time by time such as Nida and Taber (1969). According to them, translation is an activity of transferring the message or ideas from source text into the target. Besides transferring messages, translation also mix up with in changing form it is supported by Munday (2000). Changing form is the process of adjusting grammatical pattern from source language into target language.

In general translation was changing a text from one language or essentially a transfer of content, message of source to target language precisely natural and flexible in the transfer of the message requires a process that will determine the translation products. Catford (1965) defines translation is a replacement of source text which equivalent on target. The replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language).

Based on the definition from the experts of translations above it can be concluded that translation connects between two or more languages (Multi language) which emphasize on equivalent. Here is the complexity task of translations. It is difficult to find out the equivalence from source text to target text. The writer must seek the equivalence of function in terms of meaning when both languages are interchangeable. Basically the definition is a problem of transferring on message or meaning not on structure of language.

Munday (2004:5) states that translation is the communication of the meaning of source language text by means of target language text. Besides that, translation is a process changing a text in source language. The form of language is called source language which is changed is called target language. Translation completed process. However, translator who is concerned with transferring the meaning find that the receptor language has a way in which the desired meaning can be expressed even though it may be very different from the source language form.

According to Bell (1991:13) the word translation has three distinguishable meanings. (a) translating the process (to translate the activity rather than tangible object) (b) a translation the work of the process of translating the translated text, (c) translation the abstract concepts which encompasses both the process of translating and work of the process.

Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that translation is a process of transferring the meaning and message from the source language into the equivalent message in the target language. And also translation is a form of transfer of meaning from one language to another. In addition, all the statements

above about translation have the same ideas in the sense that translation is a process of replacing or transferring messages, thought, ideas, meaning, or information from source language to the target language. The main point of the translation is that the translator may not change the meaning of the message of the original.

Molina and Albir (2002:507) propose a definition of technique which is based on two premises : 1) the need to distinguish between method, strategy and technique. 2) need for and analysis and functional concepts of translation technique. Molina and Albir (2002:507) states the translation method strategies and technique are essentially different categories.

Translation technique procedures have five characteristics: 1) they affect the result of the translation, 2) they are classified by comparison with the original, 3) they affect micro units of text, 4) they are by nature discursive and contextual, 5) they are by nature discursive and contextual, 6) they are functional. Obviously, translation technique is not only categories available to analyze a translated text.

Coherence, cohesion, thematic progression and contextual dimension also intervene in the analysis in study of translation technique has a wide scope exactly in this explanation. Part technique that using for analyzing the text.

Molina and Albir (2002:509-511) state there are eighteen translation technique and it can be seen below:

1. Adaption

This technique is use to replace a source text (SL), cultural or social elements with one from terget language to replace a source text (TL) cultural or social elements with one of from target text (TL). Type of translation which involves of changes to be made so that the target text produced be in harmony the source language.

2. Amplication

The antonym of amplicationsis reductio,the example of translation byusing application technique can be observed in the following, to introduce detail thatis not formulated in the source language. It means to make the original information become explicit in the target language.

3. Borrowing

To take a word or expression straight from another language borrowing translation technique can be pure without any change.

4. Calque

It is a literal of foreign word or phrase and it can be lexical or structure. The example can be seen below, in other words a word phare borrowed from another language by literal or word for word translation.

5. Compensation

To introduce a source language element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the target language because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the source language.

6. Description

Translation technique is different with amplification which make the implicit meaning on source text become on target text. In other word description technique can be conclude to replace a term or expression witha term or expression witha description of its form ar and function.

7. Discursive Creation

To established a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of

contextual in other words is technique is used to translate the title

8. Established Equivalent

This technique is recognized translation accepted standart translation (Newmark) of formal translation. In other side is to use term or expression recognized (by distionas or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language.

9. Generalization

It is called neutralization technique generalization is called neutralization technique. In other word generalization technique is in opposition to particularization.

10. Linguistic Amplification

To add linguisticthis is often used in consercutive interpreting and dubbing. In other side linguistic amplification is in opposition to linguistic compression to linguistic compression.

11. Lisguistic Compression

To synthesize linguistic elements in the target text. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling. This is in technique is inopposition to linguistic amplification.

12. Literal Translation

To translate a word or an expression word for word. It does not mean to translate one word for another.

13. Modulation

To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source language. Modulation technique it can be lexical or strutural.

14. Particularization

To use a more precise or concrete term. This technique is in opposition to generaization.

15. Reduction

To supress a source text information item in the target text. This technique is in the opposite with aplification. In other words the implication isocured in this translation since the meaning already exist in the targettext.

16. Substitution (Linguistic, Paralinguistic)

To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gesture) or vise versa

17. Transposition

To change a grammatical category of verb in source text become category of noun in the target text, verb in source text become adverb and so on. In other words this technique is same with the translation shift based on the theory of Catford. He classified translation shift become structure shift class and unit shift and inter-system shift.

18. Variation

To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation,gestures) that affact aspects of linguistics variation : changes of textual tone, style, socialdialect, geographical dialect. In other words introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children.

Larson (1984:15) states that translation classified in two main types, namely from based translation and meaning based translation. Form based translation attempts to follow the form of the source (SL) and it is known as literal translation

makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL. Text in the natural forms of the receptor language, the kind of translation as follows:

1. Literal translation

In general literal translation is completely has some purposes, such as to produce the linguistic study of that language. These literal study may be very useful for purpose related to the study of the source language, they are of little helps the speakers or target language who are interested in the meaning of the source language text but a literal translation does not communicate the meaning of the source text. A literal translation does not communicate the meaning of the source text but a literal translation does not communicate the meaning of the text.

For example: your computer is broken (komputer mu rusak) this literal translation makes little sense in English. The appropriate would be your computer is broken (komputer mu rusak) if the languages are related. The literal translation can often be understood. Since the general grammatical form may be similar.

2. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic Translation used the natural forms of the receptor language. Both in the grammatical construction (syntactic order) in the choice lexical items or semantic. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in target language. Example: that's easy (literal)

Just a piece of cake (idiomatic)

The studies of many translations show that in order to translate idiomatically translator will need to give attention towards the structure of the source and target language. Idiomatic translation reproduces the "message" of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

The process of translation can be defined as the activity of translation. Translation process usually is used by a translator as a guide in translating a text from the source language into the target language. Many process which must be done, because translation is not only process of changing the form of word of sentence, but translation is the process of transferring the idea or information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Before a translator begins translating the text, the translator must understand about the process and procedure of translation because translation is also a way to find the equivalent in another.

Nida and Taber (1974:33) introduce three stages in the process of translation. This process begins by analyzing SL into grammatical and semantic structure of the TL. Transferring the meaning and at last by reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate TL forms in order to create an equivalent.

From Nida and Taber explanation it can be concluded that translation has process, a translator must have knowledge about the elements of two languages. Such as, grammatical and semantic structure, process of translation is done for finding the equivalence meaning from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Larson (1984:17), state that "when translating a text, the translator's is an idiomatic translation which make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text into naturalness from of the target language furthermore. She states that, Translation is concerned with a study of lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, which is

analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed/reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in Target Language (TL) and its cultural context.

In line with Larson, Newmark (1998:144) there are three basic translation process as follows:

1. The interpretation and analysis of source language text.
2. The translations procedures, which maybe direct, or based on source language (SL) and target language corresponding syntactic structures.
3. The reformulation of the text in relation to the writer's attention the reader's expectation, the appropriateness of the target language (TL) and so forth.

In addition, Newmark (1988:19) also states that in translating, translator should consider some aspect there are firstly begin with choosing a method of approach, secondly when one is translating, he translates with four levels presented as follows:

1. The source language text level: This level also known the level of language, where he translator begins the translators begins and which continually go back to.
2. The referential level: This level objects and events, real or imaginary which translator progressively has visualize build up.
3. The cohesive levels: This level is more general in grammatical which traces to train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various.
4. The levels of naturalness: This level is only concerned only with reproduction in which a common language appropriate to the writer or speaker in a certain situation.

Nida and Taber (1982:33) distinguish translation process in to three stages:

1. Analyzing, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationship and, (b) the meaning of the words and combination of words.
2. Transferring, in which the analyzed the material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B.
3. Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

Borrowing Technique

Based on the theories from Molina and Albir (2002:509). There are eighteen translation techniques are follow: Adaption, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation Established Equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Generalization, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, (Linguistic, Paralinguistic), Transposition, and Variation.

Translation, as it means, involves two different languages to deal with. In order to deliver the accurate message, translator must or should have strategies or treatment in dealing with the task. Those strategies are in the form of strategies of translation technique that is ways to solve problems in the process of translation. One of the many technique to use is the borrowing technique. This technique refers to the keeping of original words, terms, phrase of the source language in the target language's version. Most of the time these words (terms phrases) cannot be translated into the target language due to specific concepts and ideas based on

specific culture and customs. Thus, to keep the original message is to maintain these original words and explain their meanings by giving additional information provide the original ideas in target language in others word s the researcher focuses on borrowing technique based on the theories from Molina and Albir (2002:509-511)

There are many experts who have studied about borrowing. Hocket in Prasasty (2002:16), for example, classified borrowing in to tree they are loans, pronunciation borrowing, and grammatical borrowing, according to Molina and Albir (2002:520), borrowing is devided into to kinds pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. While Vinay and Darbelnet (1996) also stated that borrowing technique is focused on the translation itself. It has been adapted morphologically and syntactically as well as phonologically to the recipient language. Borrowing tehnique occurs in a bilingual. This is called borrowing in the lexical level.

Pure borrowing is a technique in the translation to take a word directly from the translation to take a word directly from the SL i nto the TL without any adjustment. The words are taken words are taken purely, it occurs in noun category in the SL which is translated into the Tl. Borrowing is taking the full absorption of the word from source language without any modification of the spelling and pronouncitation.

For example:

ST: Note-notes, usages *tips*, and additional information. TT: *Catatan – tips pemakaian ,atau informasi tambahan*

The word “*tips*” in the source text was translated in to “*tips*” in the source text was translated in to “*tips*” in target language, totally same as the source text spelling system and sound. As we can the word *tips* means a small but useful piece of practical advice (Oxford, 2000). This technique used by the translator because the reader themselves have understood the meaning of the word in the target language.

Normalization or naturalization strategy, is employed to bridge cultural gaps and and achieve intelligibility in line with the hermeneutic approach which focuses on interprelation and grants the translator the right to manipulate the text so as to make it natural, comprehensibel and readable, an approach in which the original text undergoes adaption so as to be recreated to comply with the target linguistic and cultural cnventions and to fulfill the function or purpose of translation.

Naturalized borrowing is transferring the source text by adapting from a source language (SL) word the phonetic and morphological norm of the target language (TL).

Cultural translation obviously implies the notion of cuture, which needs here to be defined, in order to understand well the term cultural translation. Culture offers two different meanings: the first one defines culture as a civilized society in a developed country, whereas the second one considers culture as a whole set of behaviors and ways of life that a people shares. As previously explained, culture gets an inportand role and meaning in translation. A traslator is able to translate a text by solving the issue of a culture’s development. In this case, Newmark is convinced that translation is culturally valued, that is to say translation improves culture’s development within the entire worl. As civilization lead to a creation of evident ways of communication, such alphabet, dectionaries and to tremendous development of language and literatures, the process raised new question in cultural

translation.

According to some translation researcher such as Basnett (1991) cultural is also linked to hell will of power and to the way people pretend to this power. In this sense, translation deals with making system of ideologies comprehensible for the readers. 8 Translation of culture is therefore linked to ethics and explains a new way of thinking through translated texts.

The cultural implications for translation may take several forms ranging from lexical content and syntax to ideologies and ways of life in a given culture. The translator also has to decide on the importance given to certain cultural aspects and to what extent it is necessary or desirable to translate them into the TL. The aims of the ST will also have implications for translation as well as the intended readership for both the ST and the target text (TT).

The nation of culture is essential to considering the implications for translation and, despite the differences in opinion as to whether language is part of culture or not, the two notions appear to be inseparable. Discussing the problems of correspondence in translation, Nida confers equal importance to both linguistic and cultural differences between the SL and the TL and concludes that "differences between cultures may cause more severe complications for the translator than do differences in language structure". It is further explained that parallels in culture often provide a common understanding despite significant formal shifts in the translation. The cultural implications for translation are thus of significant importance as well as lexical concerns.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This was descriptive qualitative research which only collect, classify and analyze the data. Then drew the conclusion according to analysis without making generalization. This study deal with focusing on how someone translate the text of the theory, using translation technique and using the specific techique and dominant types.

Bodgan and Bike (1992), qualitative research is a direct source of data and the researcher as a key instrument, qualitative means to find out how theory work in different phenomenon whose data collected in a form word rather than number. The subject of students of SMK Bina Media Perintis Medan in academic year 2020/2021. The reason why the writer chose school as the location of the research because based on the intership program that was done by the writer, there was found that many of students have problems in translating some Englishsentences into Bahasa, and the second reason is because the kind of the research has never been done in this school. This research will be conducted for two days on May 2021.

Sugiyono (2013:119) state that population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by the researcher to be studied and then the conclusion is replaced. The population of this research was tenth grade students of SMK Bina Media Perintis Medan. The were two classes which consist of 30 students in each classes. The writer took students from two classes as many as 30 students randomly each classes at the study. The reason why the writer chose this class is this class has many problems in arranging translation English sentences intoBahasa. The total number of the sample of the study is 30 students consist of 10 male and 20 female.

The data was text which was for first problem and words for the second

problem which is got from recount text result of translating especially from student's paper sheet, in this research that only focused on borrowing translation technique, it was consist of two kinds such as pure borrowing, naturalized borrowing, and dominantly borrowing technique was devided in to two types as the focused in this research such as pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing, in pure borrowing there were seven, in naturalized borrowing there were eight. The researcher analyzed in chapter IV namely the result from student's paper sheet and the amounts of the data was 10 text analyzed in chapter IV.

Data Analysis

This data was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method, the source data of this study was text about exactly in recount text that translated to Inggris language. The data of the research was text which is founded from student's answer sheet about translation of recount text. There is four text that must be translated by the students, in this study, the researcher just asked them to translate a text from Indonesia to English

After the data had been collected, the types of borrowing technique was used by the students in SMK Bina Media Medan and classified based on the type of borrowing technique. There are two types of borrowing technique used by the students of SMK Bina Media Medan in translating a text namely: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.

Table 1. The Eleventh Students Of Smk Bina Media Medan

NO	NAME
1	Dahlia Tarihoran
2	Thessa Maria Sirait
3	Cornelius Sinaga
4	Putri Gabriella septiani Tarigan
5	Parlin Simbolon
6	Micael Sihotang
7	Tesalonika ginting
8	Arnesto M Rohakki
9	Pius Daniel Aritonang
10	Brema Perwiranta Aritonang
11	Kevin Joshua Alexander Sibuea
12	Firman Nikolas Siahaan
13	Juan Sebastian Sirait
14	Michael Dianata Sitompul
15	Widya Natalia
16	Novlia angel Sembiring
17	Rinaldi Manihuruk
18	Agnes Ginting
19	Andre Hasugian
20	Ambrosius
21	Elsy Nadia
22	Jhosephin Ginting
23	Nico Efranta

24	Delima
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Borrowing translation technique is a word taken directly from another language, Moliona and Albir (2002: 520) stated that borrowing translation divided in to two types such as: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Pure Borrowing means the expression or word taken over purely into the target language without any change.

Data 1

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
I have Booked the <i>hotel</i> in the place of Minnesota	<i>Saya telah memesan hotel di Minnesota</i>

Analysis 1

The word *hotel* is the source language has the same form as the word *hotel* in the target language, based on the meaning, the word *hotel* in the source language is equivalent to the word *hotel* in the target language.

The Source Language *hotel* means an establishment accommodation, meals and others services for travellers and tourist (Oxford Dictionary of English), in this case as a borrowing word the translator uses the specific word *hotel* without spelling system and sounds adjustment, the translator have known the meaning of *hotel* before, and the word *hotel* classified in to the Pure Borrowing

Data 2.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
It is a city having good <i>background</i>	<i>Ini adalah sebuah kota mempunyai Background yang bagus</i>

Analysis 2

The word *background* means part of the scene behind the main things, conditions or design that forms a setting for the main figures or objects (Oxford dictionary of English), In this case, as a borrowing word the translator uses the specific word without spelling system and sound adjustment. Acceptable in the target language, the word *background* itself is common nowadays in the target culture, it has been well known in the target language, so it is not necessary to transfer in to dasar/ latar belakang and the word *background* classified in to Pure Borrowing.

Data 3

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Make the schedule to back on <i>internet</i> , it is the difficult thing to do.	<i>Membuat jadwal kembali ke internet, ini adalah hal yang sulit untuk dilakukan.</i>

Analysis 3

The word *internet* means a global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities (Oxford English of Dictionary). In this case the translator already did a correct things because the readers already know the meaning *Internet*. So this word classified in to Pure Borrowing.

Data 4

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
People will start their <i>modern</i> life in modern city	<i>Orang-orang akan memulai hidup modern mereka di kota yang modern.</i>

Analysis 4

From the data above we can see the word *modern* did not change at all nor the source language and the target language, The word *modern* means relating to the present or recent times as opposed to the remote past (Oxford English of Dictionary), in this case the reason why the translator maintained the word *modern* is because the readers already familiar with that word. So this word classified in to Pure Borrowing.

Data 5

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
They went to the <i>British</i> embassy to get visas to enter <i>Britain</i>	<i>Mereka pergi ke kedutaan Inggris untuk mendapat visa untuk memasuki Negara Inggris</i>

Analysis 5

The word *visa* means and endorsement on a passport indicating that the holder is allowed to enter, leave or stay for a specific period of time in a country (Oxford dictionary of English), in this case the word *visa* has the same meaning, the translator not changing the spelling system because the translator have already known the meaning of *visa* and equivalent to the word *visa* in target language and this word classified in to Pure Borrowing.

Data 6

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
There was a <i>film</i> for their entertainment	<i>Ada sebuah film untuk hiburan mereka</i>

Analysis 6

The word *film* a thin flexible strip of plastic or other material coated with light-sensitive emulsion for exposure in a camera, used to produce photographs or motion picture (Oxford Dictionary of English), in this case the word *film* in source language has the same meaning to target language and the same spelling system so this word classified in to Pure Borrowing.

Naturalized borrowing is the translation is made to fit the spelling rules in the target language without changing the whole meaning.

Data 1

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Attract the <i>tourist</i> in having documentary picture to see the <i>local</i> brand of nature	<i>Menarik perhatian turis untuk mendokumentasikan gambar lokal brand dari alam</i>

Analysis 1

The word *tourist* mean a person who is travelling or visiting a place

(Oxford dictionary of English), there is no changing in the meaning except consonant and vocal combining *tu* in source text and *tu* in target text and the word *tourist* classified in to Naturalized Borrowing.

The word *local* in source language means relating or restricted to a particular area or one's neighbourhood (Oxford Dictionary of English), in this case the translator the word by just modifying the spelling system and the adjustment occur by changing consonant *c* in the middle of the word in source language to *k* in target text and classified in to naturalized borrowing.

Data 2

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Most people feel the nature to forget the <i>business</i> of their own	<i>Banyak orang menikmati alam untuk melupakan bisnis mereka sendiri.</i>

Analysis 2

The word *business* means a person's regular occupation, profession, or trade. (Oxford Dictionary of English). The meaning of these two word are same, the translator translate the word by just modifying spelling system and adjusting the final element of source language *ss* (*double*) while in target language the final element is *s* (*single*) and this word classified in to Naturalized Borrowing.

Data 3

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Seems fun to see the <i>traditional</i> nature of the <i>local</i> people	<i>Kelihatanya sangat senang untuk melihat alam tradisional masyarakat local</i>

Analysis 3

The word *traditional* means that existing in or as part of tradition (Oxford dictionary of English). In this case, the translator just change middle of the word or transformation *diti* to *disi* from the source language to the target language, so this word classified in to naturalized borrowing.

The word *Local* means relating or restricted to a particular area or one's neighbourhood (Oxford dictionary of English) in this case the translator changes from the source language the word *local* to the *lokal* in the middle of word just changes *c* to *k*, so this word classified to the Naturalized Borrowing.

Data 4

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
The <i>access</i> of the road gives the opportunity to see the <i>collection</i> of well – nature <i>architecture</i>	<i>Akses jalan memberi keberuntungan untuk melihat koleksi arsitektur alam</i>

Analysis 4

The word *access* means opportunity to approach or enter a place (Oxford dictionary of English) ,in this case the translator translated the word by just modifying the spelling system, and the adjustment occur by changing consonant from source language *cc* and in the end double *ss* to target language *c* and in the end *s* (*single*) so this word classified in to Naturalized Borrowing.

The word *collection* means the action or process of collecting someone (Oxford dictionary of English), in the source language the word *collection* are translated in to target language *koleksi* from the equivalence the concept between from SL to TL in those are known in the target language and at the beginning of the word *c* changes to *k*. so this word classified in to Naturalized Borrowing.

The word *architecture* means the art or practice of designing and constructing (Oxford English of Dictionary), It is acceptable in translation because the concept is shared and well known by the target language as can be seen that the meaning of the two words is similar, so this word classified in to Naturalized Borrowing.

Data 5

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
People need to do the <i>adaptation</i> from nature	<i>Orang-orang perlu untuk melakukan adaptasi dari alam</i>

Analysis 5

The word *adaptation* the action or process of adapting or being adapted (Oxford English of Dictionary).the translator translates the word *adaption* to *adaptasi* and translated the word by only modifying the spelling system, the adjustment occurs by changing ending element from (*t ion* in to *siso* this word classified in to Naturalized Borrowing.

Data 6

	Target Language (TL)
It is the <i>photograph</i> which reveal thenature by experience	<i>Ini adalah fotografi yang memperlihatkan alam oleh pengalaman</i>

Analysis 6

The word *Photograph* a picture made using a camera, in which an image is focused on the light sensitive material (Oxford English of Dictionary), in this case the translator just modifying the spelling system and changing at the beginning element *p in to f* and ending element *ph in to fi*, so this word classified in to Naturalized Borrowing.

Data 7

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
We used travel <i>agent</i> to manage our holiday	<i>Kami Menggunakan agen perjalanan untuk mengurus liburan kami.</i>

Analysi 7

The word *agent* means a person who acts on behalf of another person or group (Oxford English of Dictionary), in this case the translator translates just changing the spelling system from source language *agent* and in target language missed *t* and this word classified in to Naturalized Borrowing.

Data 8

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (SL)
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The travel agent had booked <i>ticket</i> for us	Agen perjalanan telah memesan tiket untuk kami
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Analisis 8

The word *Ticket* means a piece of cards that gives the holder a certain right, especially to enter a place, travel by public transport, or participate in an event (Oxford English of Dictionary), in this case the translator translates source language *ticket* to *tiket* just missing *t* in the middle of word because the translator have known the meaning of the word *ticket*. So this word classified in to Naturalized Borrowing.

Data 9

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
This includes travel and <i>accommodation</i>	<i>Ini termasuk perjalanan dan akomodasi</i>

Analysis 9

The word *accommodation* means that a room, group of rooms, or building in which someone may live or stay (Oxford English of Dictionary), In this case the translator translates in to the word by only modifying the spelling system, the adjustment occurs by changing double the consonant *cc* in to element *k* and in ending of the element *ion* and this word classified in to the word Naturalized Borrowing

Data 10

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Such as <i>chocolate</i> wafers, potato chips.	<i>Seperti sebuah Coklat wafer, kentang goreng.</i>

Analysis 10

The word *chocolate* means a food in the form of a paste or solid block made from roasted and ground cacao seeds, typically sweetened and eaten as confectionery (Oxford English Of Dictionary). in this case the translator translates in replaced the source language in the target language by giving adjustment to the target language namely *chocolate* this is style of borrowing by modifying the spelling with changes the consonant element *Ch* to *Co* in target language, so this word classified to Naturalized Borrowing.

Data 11

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Garuda Indonesia had very complete <i>facilities</i> to company passenger during the journey	<i>Garuda Indonesia mempunyai fasilitas lengkap untuk menemani penumpang selama perjalanan.</i>

Analysis 11

The word *facilities* means a place, amenity, or piece of equipment provided for a particular purpose (Oxford English of Dictionary), in this case the translator takes the sounds and modifies the spelling system, the translator replace the source language to the target language by giving adjustment to the target language facility.

Translator just changes element of the word *lity* to the target language *litas*.this word classified to Naturalized Borrowing.

Data 12

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Such as movies palyer, <i>music</i> player, newspaper magazine. Etc.	<i>Seperti pemutaran pilem. Pemutaran Music, Koran, dan Majalah.</i>

Analysis 12

The word *Music* means vocal or Instrumental sounds (or both) combined in such a way as to produce beauty of form, harmony, and expression of emoticon (Oxford English of Dictionary) , In source language the word music translates in to musik in the target language, the transalator just changing of element of the word *c* to because the translator have known the meaning of the word music and this word classified in to Naturalized Borrowing.

Data 13

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
They check the <i>document</i> carefully	<i>Mereka memeriksa dokumen denganhati-hati.</i>

Analysis 13

The word *document* means a piece of written, printed, or electronic matter that provides information or evidence or that serves as an official record (Oxford English Of Dictionary), in this case the meaning of these two words is similar. The translator translates the word just changing the consonant *c* to *k* and missing consonant *t* and the word document classified into Naturalized Borrowing.

Data 14

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
After that the travel agent brought us to Petnoras Tower and took some <i>photos</i> there.	<i>Setalah itu agen perjalanan membawa kami ke Tugu Petronas and mengambil beberapa foto disana.</i>

Analysis 14

The word *photos* means informal a photo finish (Oxford English Of Dictionary), in this case the translator translates the photos to foto just changing the spelling system of consonant *ph* because the translator have known the meaning of the word and this word classified into naturalized borrowing word.

Tabel 4.4 List Borrowing Techique

NO	PURE	NATURALIZED
1	Hotel (hotel)	Tourist (turis)
2	Background (background)	Local brand (lokal brand)
3	Internet (internet)	Business (bisnis)
4	Modern (modern)	Traditional (tradisional)
5	Visa (visa)	Local (masyarakat)

6	Film (film)	Access
7		Collection (koleksi)
8		Architetur (arsitektur)
9		Adaption (adaptasi)
10		Photograph (fotografi)
11		Agent (agen)
12		Ticket (tiket)
13		Accommodation (akomodasi)
14		Chocolate wafers (coklat wafer)
15		Facilities (fasilitas)
16		Music (musik)
17		Documents (dokumen)
18		Photos (foto)

After analyzed the data from the students' borrowing translation by using recount text, the researcher calculate the data by using formula.

No	Category	Number of borro wing translation	Frequency
1.	Pure	6	25 %
2.	Naturalized	18	75%
3.	Total	24	100%

After doing the analyzing, the writer found types of borrowing translation technique Molina and Albir (2002: 520) stated that there are two types of borrowing translation technique, the first is Pure borrowing is the expression or word taken over purely in to the target language without any change and the spelling remains the same between source language and target text and the second is Naturalized borrowing in the translation is made to fit the spelling rules in the target language and naturalized word will be naturalized when the word that taken from source language has the same sound spelling with the target language and the meaning will not change.

The dominant types of borrowing translation technique based on the analyzed of the researcher that the dominant types of borrowing translation technique found in recount text, there are 24 data in the text which is dominantly Naturalized Borrowing (75%) and Pure Borrowing (25%).

Based on the finding and explanation in the analysis, some discussion can be withdrawn as follows. This study tried to analyze the borrowing translation technique used by the student in translating a text, there are only two types of borrowing translation technique such as pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing founded in text especially recount text which is using by students of SMK Bina Media Medan.

Based on the finding in the analysis, the lexical term used in the target language consist of borrowing word which are generally assimilated with target language, and some are new to the target speakers. There is intentional and no intentional modification in the process of translation. It is to say that the type of borrowing is more oriented towards two types such as: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. In this study the students used the dominant of aturalized borrowing when they were translating a phrase, sentences from source language to the target language.

Applying the international modification of spelling or pronunciation, this kind of translation is a naturalized borrowing. Here the affixation is absorbed in to target language such as changing the vowels, consonant, or suffix which shows the share concepts, applying borrowing without intentionally modification. This kind of translation is pure borrowing.

In this case, the translation takes over fully borrowed word from the source language in to target language. The words form both languages that categorized in pure borrowing are equivalent or same. However, the word categories of source language and target language in pure borrowing even in naturalized borrowing are not always equivalent. The form in the TL are keeping the form and changing the form.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study

1. there are to find out the types of borrowing translation technique, after analyzing data, the researcher conclude that there are two types of borrowing translation technique using by the students of SMK Bina Media Medan such as pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing, pure borrowing is taken directly from source text and changing nothing in to the target language, naturalized borrowing which taken source text in to target text without changing nothing into the target language.
2. there are 24 data of borrowing translation technique and the most dominant is naturalized which is founded from the student's translating and the researcher found the most dominant is naturalized borrowing translation (75 %) while pure borrowing translation is (25%)

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