

Loan Words Used in the Students' Translation of English into Indonesian

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Abstract: *The research deals with English LoanWords in English text. As the problems of this research allow "What characteristics of loan words are used by the students in translating text from English to Indonesian?, and Which characteristics of loan words is the most dominant found in the students' translation?" The scope of the research is limited to study the English LoanWords in English DescriptionText of the students at FKIP Nommensen University Pematangsiantar. This research are expected to be useful for the English Translation Lecturer an English Vocabulary Lecturer who taught Translation Subject and Vocabulary Subject to increase their knowledge about English Loan Words which are borrowed from English, beside that it also useful to the readers who want to get some information about English LoanWords especially in Descriptive Text. To solve this problem above, the writer intends to use the theories of Molina and Albir (2002:520), Catford (1965:20). The data were collected and analyzed based on the 2 characteristics of LoanWords according to Molina & Albir (2002), which are Pure LoanWords and Naturalized Loan Words. And the result percentage of the problem: Pure Loan Words is 73,33%, and Naturalized Loan Words is 26,67%. Loan words from English have enriched Bahasa Indonesian vocabularies, not only in spoken but also in written language.*

Keywords: *English, Indonesian, loan words, translation*

I. INTRODUCTION

In communication, language is a media of communication tools and parts of the culture. It can be influenced by the social phenomenon. People also express their idea, feeling, and purposes to someone by using language. In other words, language is used as a system of communication and interaction in society. There are many languages used by different people in the world. Each language has it's own vocabularies and these vocabularies are enriched by loan foreign words. As a media of communication, the society uses language to communicate to each other. In using language, most of countries have their own language that may differ from another such as Indonesian and England society uses English in their communcation. The mixture between a language and the others will create a new problem such as loan words.

According to Yule(1996:145), "loan words is the adaption by one language of linguistic elements from another language". Loan involves both cases of direct loanword, and the adaptation of a word into the phonetic phonological and grammatical system of the other language. The fact is that borrowing also refers to loan word. Both borrowing and loan word have the basic meaning that is the word or phrase that has been taken from other language. A

phenomenon that can be captured through the language changes is the process of borrowing. The effect of these phenomena caused many variations in using Bahasa Indonesia in Indonesian daily life. In its development, Bahasa Indonesia absorbs the influence from many languages all over the world. The form of words, phrases and clauses in regional language like Javanese, Sundanese, Maduranese, Batakese, etc as well as those in foreign languages like Dutch, English, Arabic, Portuguese, Chinese, etc are playing important role in influencing the form of Bahasa Indonesia nowadays.

Indonesian language increases the stock of its vocabulary by borrowing from English language. It also changes dynamically time to time in every country in the world Bahasa Indonesia as one of languages in the world also develops from time to time and influenced by the human thought and the result of cultural contact. Bahasa Indonesia not only absorbs the meaning from the language of neighbor country, but also absorbs the aspect of the form. English as a foreign language, which is recognized as an international language, takes an important role in influencing many countries' language by contributing its words into the vocabularies and of course Indonesia is one of those countries. Some of loan words or borrowing words are not listed yet in the dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia, but they are now popular in Indonesia society.

The writer notices this phenomenon in the use of either daily written or spoken language in her surrounding, in which the writer can find many types of borrowed words. In addition, English borrowing words becomes the society's belief that English is a prestigious recognized language internationality that can not be separated from the social values of the language community concerned. Therefore, if Indonesian have a positive attitude toward English language, they are more likely to borrow their language in order to display their social status. The existences of foreign language such as loan words or borrowing word in Indonesia language particularly English, shows that language borrowing has taken place. That is to say that the meaning of English word is so distinctive that is difficult to find the precise equivalent in their native language. For example words such as: mutasi, reformasi, organisasi, komisi, asosiasi, and many others, are simply adopted by adjusting their phonology and mixed into Bahasa Indonesia due to the subtle and distinctive meanings.

Haugen stated in Jendra (2010:88) that "classifying the borrowing word in three types, they are: loan word, loan blend and loan shift". According to Jendra(2010:83), "borrowing words is divided into three kinds, there are: borrowing words which borrowed from a different language uncommonly used in speech community, borrowed by bilinguals from a language also spoken widely in the community, and borrowed by different dialect of the same language". In this research, the writer focuses in types of borrowing namely loan words. "The borrowing of the vocabulary from foreign language is dominantly from English as one of the international language which has a high influence on the other language in the world". People can find the words or terms that are borrowed from English into Bahasa Indonesia, not only in spoken language but also in written language particularly.

The writer interested in the topic: The Loan Words Used In The Students' Translation of English Text Into Indonesian. The students are taken from Translation Class at Nommensen University as source of data. The text of literary work needs sensitive consideration toward forms and content of the work. The writer notices that many borrowed words or loan words are frequently found and sometimes it makes the readers confused and even a misinterpretation may

happen. And to understanding the borrowing words from English to Indonesian the writer give some of examples (Indonesian-English Dictionary)

1. Internet : internet
2. Laptop : laptop
3. Gas : gas
4. Brush : brus
5. Handphone : handphone
6. Lamp : lampu
7. Music : musik
8. Television : televisi
9. Radio : radio
10. Keyboard : keyboard
11. Cabel : kabel
12. Jacket : jaket
13. Special : spesial
14. Flashdisk : flashdisk
15. Bottle : botol
16. Plastick : plastik
17. Glass : gelas
18. Notebook : notebook
19. Headset : headset
20. Handbody : handbody

To make the readers understand and know the originally words of the loan words from English to Indonesian and its application, especially in Indonesian text, this research tries to investigate about English loan words in Descriptive text. Based of the explanation above, the writer wants to find out the difficulties of some student's understanding in translating text from English to Indonesian and to know the student's vocabularies in English and Indonesian and the other hands.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 The Theory of Translation

The theories of translation find themselves today seriously out of step with the mainstream of intellectual endeavor in the human sciences and in particular in the study of human communication; to our mutual impoverishment. However, in analyzing a text, there is a simple orientation that we can use. In this case, we use the theory of Larson (1998:3) "The Process of Translation". He suggests about the semantic process of translation which tends to achieve a constant message for the TL readers. Further, translation involves the transfer of form and meaning of the SL to the TL. A translator will often find that there is no exact equivalent between the languages. There could be an overlap of meaning but there is seldom a complete match between languages. Because of this, it often happens that the translator translates one word of the SL into several words in the TL to express the same meaning. Sometimes he

opposite will also be true. Several words in the SL may be translated in a single. Even, the original words of SL take into the TL when the translator cannot find the appropriate words into RL in order to express the stylistic expression as supported by some other scholars (as Venuti and Leech). That is why this case is a challenge for a translator in facing the different language and culture between both (SL and TL). Hence, 'borrowing' can not be avoided in the process of translation analysis. As a strategy, it is as the one that should be used in doing a translation, especially for technical terms or untranslatable expressions.

Finally, Bell (1991: 5) defined "translation as the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences". In Oxford Dictionary, translation is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language (sixth edition, 2000). It is known that out of all definitions above only one takes cultural aspects into account, the one by Nida and Taber. This definition is actually a specific one, rooted from the practice of the Bible translation. By nature, it is understood that the translation should be done to every language. As the content addresses all walks of life and culture plays an important role in human life. Therefore, culture should be considered.

The theory of translation is concerned with a certain type of relation between languages and is consequently a branch of comparative linguistics. From the point of view of translation theory the distinction between synchronic and diachronic comparison is irrelevant. Translation equivalences may be set up, and translations performed, between any pair of languages or dialect – related – or unrelated and with any kind of spatial, temporal, social or other relationship between them. Relation between languages can generally be regarded as two directional, though not always symmetrical. Translation as a process, is always uni-directional: it is always performed in a given direction. This definition is intentionally wide – not vague, though it may appear so at first sight. Two lexical items in it call for comment. These are "textual material" (where "text" might have been expected) and 'equivalent'. The use of the term 'textual material' underlines the fact that in normal conditions it is not the entirety of a SL text which is translated, that is replaced by TL equivalents. At one or more levels of languages there may be simple replacement, by non equivalent TL material: for example, if we translate the English text.

The term 'equivalent' is clearly a key term, and as such is discussed at length below. The central problem of translation practice is that of finding TL translation equivalents. A central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature of translation equivalence it will be useful to define some broad types or categories of translation in terms of the extent, levels, and ranks of translation. It should be noted that, though phonological or graphonological translation is possible, there can be no analogous contextual translation that is translation restricted to the grammatical or lexical levels. In other words there is no way in which we can replace SL contextual units by equivalent TL contextual units without simultaneously replacing SL grammatical/lexical units by equivalent TL grammatical/lexical units, since it is only by virtue of their encapsulation, in formal linguistic units that contextual units exist.

The other theories are proposed by Newmark (1988:81), he novices that: (1) the procedure that needs to follow and the effect; (2) the possibilities to pass more than one procedure in translating one sentence, clause, phrase or word. (3) At least it, of course, needs evaluation of the result as a final work.

2.2 The Understanding of Borrowing

The concept of Borrowing in this study is more focussed on the views of translation, as stated by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000). According to Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000), a translator can apply any procedures such as borrowing, calque, literal, modulation, transposition, equivalence, adaptation. However, this study is just focussed on borrowing procedures as in the following description. Borrowing is one of seven procedures described by Vinay and Darbelnet.

Borrowing is defined as a type of direct translation in that elements of ST are replaced by “parallel” RL elements. They describe such a procedure as the simplest type of translation, since it merely involves the transfer of an SL words into TT without being modified in any way, wishes to create a particular stylistic effect, or to

introduce some local colour into TT. Vinay and Darbelnet cite Russian *verst* or *pod* and Spanish *tequila* or *tortillas* as words which might give a translation a Russian or Mexican flavour when introduced as borrowings (Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2008:85)).

In short, borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods. It is occasionally used in order to create a stylistic affect. It means that it is used in order to introduce the flavour of the SL culture into a translation that may be use foreign term. Borrowing the meaning parts of a source word and directly translating them to the RL, instead of using a native term from the RL. The meaning parts of the source word are directly translated to equivalent meaning parts of the RL. Sometimes the borrowing is partial, with part of a term borrowed and part of it native in form. In this regard, it has also been supported by some other scholars as declared in Grosjean (1982) , as follows. The term borrowing used here to the lexical material from other languages that have been adapted morphologically and syntactically as well as phonologically to the recipient language. Borrowing occurs in a bilingual society. In fact, the process that leads to language borrowing complex and still poorly understood. At one point, a word is part of one language but not of another. However, at the other point, the same word is used by monolingual speakers of two languages. The point that has happened to words as most linguists agree that at the first time a word is borrowed by one or more bilinguals. This is at the level we may call borrowing. The phonological and morphological status of the word is vague, the word is often used in parallel with the equivalent monolingual word and not all bilinguals use the borrowing in their everyday speech. It is a process by which one language or dialect take and incorporate some linguistic elements from another. A language may borrow a word directly or indirectly. When one language borrows an item which is natively from the borrowed language, it is called direct borrowing. Trudgill (1974: 94) quoted in Grosjean (1982) defines borrowing as a process where by bilingual speakers introduces words from one language into another language, and these loan words eventually become accepted as an integral part of the second language. *Entrepreneur* was originally a French word, but now is an integral part of the English, and is known and used by all speakers of English whether or not they are bilingual French. English speakers follow the rules of English instead of those in French. *Weinreich cited in Grosjean (1982:335) proposed three reasons why languages borrow from one another. First, there are internal linguistic factors such as word frequency and homonymy. Words that used less frequently, according to Weinrich, are less stable and more subject to replacement. Also, a language may borrow a word to replace one of pair of homonyms, so as to resolve the clash that result from words pronounced alike with different meanings. A second reason is that languages have a constant need for synonyms in*

domains such as emotions, food, and communication. The third reason is when the old word loses their 'power', borrowings are gladly accepted. Furthermore, Haugen quoted in Grosjean (1982:313-317) divides borrowing into three, they are: Loanword, Loan blend, and Loan shift.

a) Loanword is the form of borrowing in which all part is borrowed adapted morphologically and phonologically to the base language. For instance: pizza, hamburger, spaghetti in English.

b) Loan blend is the form of borrowing in which one part of a word is borrowed and the other belongs to the original. For instance, the German spoken in Australia, e.g. gumbaum (gum tree) is a blend of English 'gum' and Greek 'Baum' (tree).

c) Loan shift consist of either taking a word in the base language or extending its meaning to correspond to that a word in the other languages along with a pattern provided by the other languages and thus creating a new meaning. An instance for the former which is also called (semantic) extension is Portuguese-English bilinguals in the United states have taken the Portuguese word 'humuroso' (meaning 'capricious') and have extended its meaning to cover that of English word 'humorous'. In general, one borrows when she/he cannot find an appropriate word expression or when the language being used does not have the item or appropriate translation for those words. Bilingual tends to borrow from one language because they cannot find appropriate word to express their ideas in one language.

2.3 The Factor of Borrowing

According Haugen quoted in Grosjean (1982), the occurrence of borrowing actually depends on some factors, which can be divided into two categories, namely structural factors and non-structural factors. Next, each of those factors will be explained briefly as follows.

2.3.1 Structural Factors

The first factor of borrowing is structural factors. This factor is divided into structural congruence, degree of boundless or independence of linguistic item, word frequency, word obsolesce, and insufficiency of semantic differentiation.

a) Structural congruence

The similarity of structure between languages that come into contacts is one of the factors encouraging borrowing. The similarity between Indonesian language and Malaysian language is one example. Actually, it happens because both of them are derived from the same root, Malay. So, they may easily borrow each other because of their similarities.

b) Degree of boundless or independence of linguistics item

A scale of adaptability has been proposed based on this degree. Thus, borrowing from the closed classes (prepositions, conjunctions, articles) would only be possible in situation of intensive linguistics interchange. While borrowing from open classes (nouns, verbs, and adjectives) would require only minimum of bilingual's speakers in the transmissions process.

c) Word frequency

The frequency of occurrence of words determines the likelihood of their being replaced by borrowings. As a matter of fact, people think certain words belong to their own language, for instance, the words tea, coffee, tobacco, sugar, cocoa, chocolate, and tomato. Those words have spread all over the world in recent time, along with the objects to which the words refer.

d) Word obsolescence

Words become obsolete at greater rate than others and thus create an 'onomastic' low pressure area, where a constant flow of new items is required as replacements, thus encouraging borrowing. For example the euphemism words are single out reflective words as being particularly prone to rapid obsolescence.

e) Insufficiency of Semantic Differentiation

Another factor which frequently leads to borrowing has rooted in bilingualism bilinguals by their familiarity with another language may come to feel that certain semantic fields in their own language are insufficiency differentiated consequently, resort to borrowing to fill the gaps.

2.3.2 Non-Structural Factors

The other factor of borrowing is non-structural factor, which are also called socio-cultural factors. These socio-cultural factors include the relative statuses or prestige of the two languages and inadequacy of vocabulary.

a) The relative statuses or prestige of the two languages

The prestige factors for the source language enable speaker of language to borrow words and expressions. One speaker borrows words and expressions from a dominant language for prestige, for recognition of sorts. In all cases, it is lower language, which borrows predominantly from the upper one.

b) Inadequacy of vocabularies

The existence of adequate vocabulary reduces the necessity for borrowing. However, it does not prevent it as shown by the presence of unnecessary borrowings of everyday designations for things which have excellent names in the language spoken.

Moreover, the need to designate new things, inventions, discoveries, and concepts is universal cause of lexical innovation; the attempt to create new words for new objects, things, etc. So, the term cannot be supplied by the receptor's language can be easily borrowed from other source languages that have provided such terms. In other word, it is very practical to borrow words that are already being used particularly because of the inadequacy of vocabularies in the certain languages

It has been long taken for granted that translation deals only with language. Cultural perspective, however, has never been brought into discussion. This can be seen in most of the following definitions. The first definition is presented by Catford (1965: 20). He states that "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language: SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language: TL)". In this definition, the most important thing is equivalent textual material. Yet, it is still vague in terms of the type of equivalence. Culture is not taken into account.

Next Nida and Taber (1969: 9) explain the process of translating as follows: "translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". Transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or

oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.

Borrowing is the simplest and void style method of translating to overcome some metalinguistic problems. Borrowing is ought as a resort when equivalent in Target Language seems difficult or inappropriate for better translation. For example, if a translator is to translate the word 'basant' into English which definitely has no one word or exact equivalent in English, as a resort and inevitably, he has to borrow the word 'basant' for communication of its cultural and conventional meaning. Sometimes a word is borrowed in a way that preserves its original form and meaning. Other times words are adapted to the borrowing language's phonology and morphology. And another possibility is loan translation- or the creation of a calque- where a word or phrase is translated word-for-word; for example, loan word is calque of lehnübersetzung. According to Thomas & Kaufman(1992) said that "lexical borrowing is one of the first phenomenon in language contact" when two or more languages or varieties interact. This can involve immigrant, traders, conquerors, and music. The degree and nature of borrowing reflect the contact between languages and cultures.

Lexical items are typically "borrowed" by an individual or group, and may thereafter enter common usage. Factors that encourage dissemination include the mass media and current events. For instance, the loanword *teror*(terrorism) in Japanese boomed to prominence following the intense and extended media coverage of the 9/11 attack (Daulton,2008). However, most borrowed words face obscurity, and eventual extinction. Often borrowings are dealt with differently (from native vocabulary) phonologically and morphologically this is known as lexical stratification. In English, Latin and Germanic morphemes pattern differently (Chomsky&Halle, 1968) and in German, English borrowings take different plural suffixes.

"Lexical borrowing is very common, arguably natural and unavoidable. For instance, it even occurs in sign language"(Battison, 1978). The causes and factors that encourage lexical borrowing are multiple and interwoven. Lexical gaps, particularly involving emerging technology, often induce lexical borrowing. For instance, the word *computer* – describing an object invented in an English – speaking country- is known as *computer* in Dutch and German, *computador* in Spanish, *Kompyuuta* in Japanese, *Komputer* in Indonesian, and *Malay* and *Kompyuta* in Swahili. Of course, the borrowing society's attitudes towards foreignisms greatly affect lexical borrowing. If a people associate the culture and technology of a foreign country with power, chic, and other attractive characteristics, it is more likely that words will be borrowed from that prestige language.

2.4 The Characteristics of Borrowing

As stated by Molina & Albir (2002:520), "borrowing is a technique of translation to take word or expression straight from another language. Further, Molina & Albir have classified borrowing more detail into two characteristics: (1) pure borrowing, and (2) naturalized borrowing. When an expression or a word is taken over purely into RL(without any change), it is called Pure Borrowing, for examples:

1. Lobby in English, Lobby in Indonesian
2. Harddisk in English. Hardisk in Indonesian
3. Camera in English, Kamera in Indonesian

4. Local in English, Lokal in Indonesian
5. Artist in English, Artis in Indonesian

While in naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the RL, for examples:

1. Goal in English, Gol in Indonesian
2. Footbal in English, Futbol in Indonesian
3. Shooting in English, Syuting in Indonesian
4. Furniture in English, Furnitur in Indonesian
5. Mysterious in English, Misterius in Indonesian

2.5 The Borrowing of Proper Name

First of all, in a translation process, we have to consider the method that will be used. In this case, besides the seven procedures of translation as stated by Vinay and Darbelnet, borrowing is the most one that is very close related to this research as a direct translation method. In practice, when the process is based on parallel categories, in which we can speak of structurally parallelism, a direct translation may be possible to transpose the SL message element by element into the RL. However, in the RL, the translators have to try to notice gaps, which is in RL must be filled by corresponding elements so that the overall impression is the same for the two messages. As a simplest of all the translation methods, this borrowing procedures means that one language borrows an expression form from another language. So far, it is actually very close related to a challenging problem to translation process and product of equivalence. Because generally technically borrowing will be used when the translator does not find any appropriate equivalent words in the RL or its literal translation does not fit in meaning, so the original of SL words are borrowed. That is why this method is adopted as the cases of untranslatable words.

As a direct translation method like what mentioned above, it has a connection with render or even transfer as the original SL by inserting or absorbing the SL words or phrase form into the RL's, such as the rendering of proper names in translation. Proper names play an important role in a literary work. They point to the setting, social status and of other part of speech can go along with their nominal function carry out the function of characterizing a person or a place.

2.6 The Standard Integration of Absorption Elements in Indonesian

In the great speed movement, BI absorbs a various elements from other languages, as regional languages, even foreign languages, such as Dutch, Greek, French, and English. Based on the standard integration as stated in PUEBIYD by P3B team (1994: 38-50), the absorption elements in BI, can be classified into two parts:

- (1) The foreign elements that are not fully absorbed into BI, such as: reshuffle, shuttle cock, bon appetite, Halloween, valentine, etc. These elements are used in BI context which still apply the foreign utterance.
- (2) The foreign elements which apply the utterance and spelling as based on the norm of BI. In this case, it is concerned with the simplest changing, by just adjusting the spelling and pronunciation of the foreign words into BI that still easily compares with the origin language (SL). Hence, it is possible to absorb or borrow foreign words into Indonesian in

accordance with Pedoman Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Disempurnakan, or in shot EYD (The Improved General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System). In this case, adjective with affix -ic, -ical, become -is, and c in front of consonant become k, so it is acceptable when sceptical is translated into skeptis; acting becomes acting; and microphone becomes mikrofon. Although these are borrowing words which are not completely absorbed into Indonesian spelling and pronunciation, there are many terms absorbed are acceptable as far as they are obeying Indonesian rules of EYD. For example: SL RL Artistic artistik Camera Kamera Furniture Furnitur Shooting Syuting Counter Konter Local Lokal mysterious misterius.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is to discover the student's ability in translating English DescriptionText into Indonesian on to the level of word and sentence. This research is Descriptive Qualitative Research. A Descriptive Qualitative Research is what kinds or varieties does the phenomenon appear in, what aspects does it have (Elliot: 2000). The writer needs to report faithfully the realities and to rely on voices and interpretations of informants (Creswell 1994: 6). This research is descriptive qualitative because the characteristic of the problems examined in this study is the reality of the students' ability in translating English description text into Indonesian at FKIP Nommensen University Pematangsiantar.

The subject of this research is the students of Translation Class atFKIP Nommensen University Pematangsiantar. There is one class with 30 students.

The object of this research is the LoanWords of descriptivetext of the students Translation Class at FKIP Nommensen University Pematangsiantar.

3.1 The Instrument of the Research

Instrument of the research is which can help the writer in collecting the data used is written test by giving example of description text to translating from English to Indonesian.

3.2 The Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data of this research, the writer examine the students with translation test. The procedures of collecting data are:

1. Preparing the descriptive text as an instrument to get the data.
2. Asking the students to translate the description text.

3.3 The Technique of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the writer uses some techniques, namely:

1. Bold and Italic the student's Loan Words
2. Classifying the students' translation based on characteristics of Loan Words.
3. Describing the characteristics of LoanWords.
4. Counting each characteristics of Loan Words (Naturalized Loan Words and Pure Loan Words

5. Tabulate the student's answer sheet based on each characteristics of Loan Words (Naturalized Loan Words and Pure Loan Words)
6. Concluding the result of students' shift.
7. Formulating the research finding use the rule $x = \frac{f}{n}$ to get the dominant features.
x = percentage of each type linguistics features
f = frequency of each features
n = total items of linguistics features.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS, FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data Analysis

The researcher analyses students' writing work and considers those as representative to all students' writing in twenty data since there are some data that are similar to other data. The analysis is categorized in two parts of categorize of English loan words. They are pure English loan words and naturalized English loan words in the text. The source language is English and the target language is Indonesian.

Data (1)

Saya mempunyai teman baik dan dia cantik, keren, dan ¹trendi. Dia selalu ingin menjadi seorang pembawa trendi/gaya di masa kini. Dia selalu memperhatikan penampilannya. Baru-baru ini, dia membeli sebuah sepatu bergaya dari ²blowfish shoes products. Sepatu ini sangat cocok dengannya. Sepatu ³blowfish miliknya itu sangat indah. Ketika dia berjalan memakai sepatu itu, semua temannya tertuju padanya untuk melihat dan mengagumi warna dan jenis sepatu yang bagus itu menjadikannya seperti seorang gadis yang pintar di masa kini. Dia telah siap dengan penampilannya yang sempurna. Dia sangat nampak keren dengan sepatu itu. Dia mengatakan bahwa ⁴produk itu juga terdapat untuk semua jenis kelamin. Sepatu Blowfish laki-laki juga sama ⁵elegannya dengan miliknya. Produk tersebut menyediakan pilihan untuk sepatu ⁶baletina, sepatu ⁷kasual, sepatu ⁸buts, sepatu tinggi, dan juga sepatu ⁸atletik. ⁹Desainnya juga sangat keren. Produk tersebut ¹⁰bermerek ¹¹internasional dan pantas menjadi sepatu trend terbaik.

4.1.1 Data Analysis (1)

In which sentence there is a characteristics of loan words. For the analyzing in sentence 1, there is a Pure loan words from English to Indonesian. The word ¹“trendi” is derived from English word “trendy”. In sentence 4, there are Pure and Naturalized loan words from English to Indonesian. The words are ²“blowfish” and ³“produk” is derived from English

word “blowfish” and “products”. In sentence 11, there are Pure and Naturalized loan words from English to Indonesian. The words are ⁴“ballet/balletina”, ⁵“kasual”, ⁶“but” and ⁷“atletik” is derived from English word “ballet”, “casual”, “boots” and “athletic”. In sentence 12, there is a naturalized loan words from English to Indonesian. The word “desain” is derived from English word ⁸“design”. In sentence 13, there is a Pure loan word from English to Indonesian. The word ⁹“internasional” is derived from English word “international”.

After analyzed the data 1 until data 20, the writer make a table about the characteristics of English borrowing words:

No	English Loan Words	Characteristics	Data
1.	Trendy = Trendi	Pure	Data1, 3,4,7,9,10,13, 15,16,19,20
2	Blowfish Shoes Products	Pure	Data 2,4, 7,10. 13,16,20
3	Blowfish = Blowfish	Pure	Data 1,2,3,5,7,8,9,11,13, 14,15,17,19
4	Product = Produk	Naturalized	Data 1 until 20
5	Elegant = Elegan	Pure	Data1,4,7,10,13,16,20
6	Ballet= Balet	Pure	Data 1 until 20
7	Casual = Kasual	Pure	Data 1,3,7,9,13,15,19
8	Boots = But	Naturalized	Data1,2,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,17, 18
9	Athletic = Atletik	Pure	Data1,4,10,13,16,20
10	Design = Desain	Naturalized	Data 13,4,7,9,10,13,15,16,19,20
11	International= Internasional	Pure	Data 1 until 20
12	Accessories = Aksesoris	Pure	Data 2,5,6,8,11,12,14,17,18
13	Athletic = Olahraga	Pure	Data4,8,14
14	Mark = Merek	Naturalized	Data 5,6,7,11,12,13,17,18
15	Trendy = Bergaya	Pure	Data 11,17

4.2 Research Findings

After analyzing the data, the writer gets some findings, they are:

1. 15 English loan words that found in a description text as the data use the characteristics of English loan words that are collected from the students’ writing text, they are eleven pure loan words and four naturalized loan words from English into Indonesian text. There was eleven pure of loan words found in students’ writing and 4 naturalized of loan words:

Characteristics of loan words	Example	Explanation
Pure	Trendi	Trendi → /trendi/ Trendy /'trendi/
Pure	Atraktif	Atraktif → /atraktif/ Attractive /ə'træktiv/
Pure	Blowfis	Blowfis → /blofis/ Blowfish /bloʃfis/
Naturalized	Produk	Produk → /produk/ Product /'prɒdʌkt/
Pure	Elegan	Elegan → /elegant/ Elegant /'elɪɡənt/
Pure	Kasual	Kasual → /kasual/ Casual /'kæʃuəl/
Pure	Phsykal	Pisikal → /pisikal/ Phsykal /'fizikl/
Pure	Stylis	Stylis → /stylis/ Stylist /'staɪlɪst/
Naturalized	But	But → /but/ Boot /bu:t/
Pure	Atletik	Atletik → /atletik/ Athletic /æθ'letɪk/
Naturalized	Desain	Desain → /desain/ Design /dɪ'zaɪn/
Pure	Trade	Trade → / trade / Trade /treɪd/
Naturalized	Merek	Merek → /merek/ Mark /mɑ:k/
Pure	Internasional	Internasional → /internasional/ International /ɪntə'næʃnəl/

2. The most dominant type of the loan words procedures in the translation is pure loan words. It based on the Formula:

$$\text{Percentage of pure loan words} = \frac{11}{15} \times 100\% = 73.33\%$$

$$\text{Percentage of naturalized loan words} = \frac{4}{15} \times 100\% = 26.67\%$$

So, the most dominant type of the loan words procedures in the translation of pure loan words.

4.3 Discussion

After finding the research further the writer goes to the discussion of research findings. It is talked about the data would be being discussed after analyzing the characteristics of borrowing words from the students in translating and writing in class room. There are 15 data use characteristics of borrowing words which are collected from the students translating. Those are used the second of characteristics of loan words, namely: pure loan words and naturalized loan words. The Percentage of Pure Loan Words 73.33 % while the Percentage Naturalized Loan Words 26.67%. So, the most dominant type of the loan words procedures in the translation of pure loan words.

As also stated by Molina & Albir (2002:520), "loan words is a technique of translation to take word or expression straight from another language. Further, Molina & Albir have classified borrowing more detail into two characteristics : (1) pure loan words, and (2) naturalized loan words. When an expression or a word is taken over purely into RL (without any change), it is called Pure loan words. While in naturalized loan words, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the RL.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the finding in the analysis, some conclusions can be with draws as follow.

1. Loan words from English have enriched Bahasa Indonesia vocabularies, not only in spoken but also in written language. This fact is proved by the using of those words in Indonesian text
2. The lexical terms used in the RL consist of the loan words are generally assimilated with RL, and some are new to the RL speakers. Specifically, there is intentional and to say that the type of loan word is more oriented toward two types: pure loan words and naturalized loan words.
3. As the equivalents, the translator mostly applies the procedures of loan words in the translating the SL word into the RL.
 - a. Applying the intentional modification of spelling and/or pronunciation with reference to PUEBIYD (1994). This kind of translation is a naturalized borrowing. Here, the affixation is absorbed into RL (such as: changing the vowels, consonant, or suffix) which show the shared concept (that acceptable to the RL culture).
 - b. Applying loan words without intentionally modification. This kind of translation is pure loan words. In this case, the translation takes over fully borrowed word from the SL.

5.2 Suggestions

English Lecturer in Translation and vocabulary need to know the Pure Loan Words and Naturalized Loan Words because there are some problems of consistency in loan words terms into English without referring of the RL culture. Therefore, it is better for the translator to Kaidah Bahasa Indonesia (EYD rules) as the reference for adopting loan words procedures.

Besides, the fact that not all the words are new and some are actually clearly translatable into the RL. The other suggestion is that it is better for the translator to try first by finding out equivalent the RL before determining to adopt loan words or absorbing strategy. Although the translation result is simpler, practice, stylistic, it sounds unnatural. In order to promote the usage of Indonesian language in the scientific field, it is better an adopted this strategy rather than full loan words, especially when words are translatable, such as: private which will be easily absorbed into private or translatable into its equivalent.

At least, in doing translation, a translator should understand the proper use of words so that he/she will be able to produce good work of translation. The other important thing that should be understood by the translator is that the Indonesian translator should provide him/herself with the knowledge pedoman Pengindonesiaan Nama dan Kata Asing (guideline for the Indonesianization of foreign terms) in order to produce good translation into Indonesian. Moreover, the translator should understand the cultural background between the SL and the RL, hence their translation can be accepted in the RL.

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