

**AN ANALYSIS ON BORROWING IN THE INDONESIAN
TRANSLATION AMONG THE SIXTH SEMESTER
STUDENTS AT THE ENGLISH EDUCATION
PROGRAM OF UIN RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG**

A Thesis

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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
1445 H / 2024 M**

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A Thesis

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1
Degree**

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive-qualitative research aims at describing borrowing related to the translation then showing the percentage of borrowing in English-Indonesian translation. The data of this research are the students' translation product in translating from English to Indonesian.

The research is qualitative research. The method of the research is case study. The data are collected by using interview and documentation. The research was conducted toward ten of the sixth semester students of English Educational Study Program of UIN Raden Intan. This research, then, was analyzed by using a data analyzing technique developed by Miles and Huberman.

The result of the research has identification the kinds of borrowing, they are naturalized and pure borrowing. By the research borrowing technique that there are still many students who do not know the technique of translating using borrowing procedures. Then identification of the causes borrowing of students is low knowledge in translating ability. Because they have lack of vocabulary and they do not understanding the messages in translated form.

Keywords: Translation, English Education, Borrowing Technique.

DECLARATION

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A thesis entitled: "An Analysis on Borrowing in the Indonesian Translation Among the Sixth Semester Students at the English Education Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung" by Antarina Bramudia, Students' Number: 1811040296, Study Program: English Education, has been successfully defended as thesis defence of the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung. The thesis defence was held on: Wednesday, January 03rd 2024.

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MOTTO

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَخْفَىٰ عَلَيْهِ شَيْءٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَلَا فِي السَّمَاءِ ۝

“Nothing in the earth or in the heavens is hidden from Allah”. (The Quran Al-Imran 3:5)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to everyone who cares and loves me. The researcher would like to dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved parents, Mr. M. Ibrahim and Mrs. Ibrahim who always pray for me, give me motivation, support my study, and give me advice wisely.
2. My beloved brother Thaher Rifa'i, S.P. Also, my beloved sister Hanifah Laila Ramadhani who always give me support and motivation for my success.
3. My beloved lecturers and almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung

CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher's name is Antarina Bramudia was born in Gunung Sugih, Central Lampung, on August 04, 2000. She is the first child of 3 children. She was raised by her lovely parents, Mr. M. Ibrahim and Mrs. Ibrahim

She accomplished her formal education in kindergarten at TK Nusantara in 2005. She continued her study in Elementary School in MIN Sukarame Bandar Lampung in 2006-2012, then after graduated from elementary school she and her family living aboard to Gunung Sugih Lampung Tengah then she continued her study to Junior High School in SMPN 1 Gunung Sugih 2013-2015 and Senior High School in SMAN 1 Gunung Sugih 2016-2018. After graduating from high school, she was enrolled to be S1 student of English Education Program in UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Wanting to be an active student in collage, she signed up to be part of the organization department of campus namely the English Students Association (ESA), but after the covid-19 came she was out of that organization. She's playing basketball, that is one of her hobby from she in junior high school, her team namely Gunsu Basketball Club.

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Praise is only to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, the Lord of the Universe, so that the writer the completion of this final project. May peace be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, his family and his companions.

This an undergraduate thesis entitles “An Analysis on Borrowing in the Indonesian Translation Among the Sixth Semester Students at the English Education Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung”. The research was conducted toward ten students of English Educational Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

This thesis is presented to English Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung. The primary aim of writing this thesis is to fulfill a part of student’s task in partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain an S-1 degree. However, this thesis would not have been completed without the aid, support, guidance, help, advice, and encouragement of countless people.

Therefore, the researcher would like to express the deepest sense of gratitude to:

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3. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum. the first Advisor, who has patiently guided and directed the researcher for the completion of this thesis well.
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5. The researcher’s friends who always support the researcher. The researcher need to say huge thanks to every student as well as student’s friends outside C class that can’t be mention the name one by one.

Last but not least, nothing is perfect neither this thesis, the writer does apologizes for all mistakes she has made in writing items. All comments and criticizes are really welcomed to lighten up the quality of this paper. Hopefully, this paper can be a meaningful benefit for the writer especially, for our campus and readers generally in improving language learning.

Bandar Lampung, November 2023

The Researcher,

Antarina Bramudia

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

In order to comprehend the title of this thesis proposal and to avoid misunderstanding, the researcher explains some terms which are related to the title of the proposal. The title of this proposal is **AN ANALYSIS ON BORROWING IN THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION AMONG THE SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS AT THE ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OF UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**. The descriptions of the meaning of several terms contained in this proposal as follows:

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is the idea of taking the word where the source language (SL) maintaining the word and make less changing and just change spoken rules it in the target language (TL). It is considered as the simplest of the translation strategies and tends to be employed in two situations: either when discussing a new technical process for which no term exists within the TL, or when maintaining a word from the SL for stylistic effect, in which the translator uses the foreign term to flavor to the target text (TL).

2. Translation

The notion of translation encompasses wide senses since the experts in this field define translation according to their points of view and theoretical backgrounds. One may define translation as transferring meaning between SL and TL while others may define translation as transferring form between SL and TL.

3. English Education

It is a biannual journal concerning English Language Teaching, English Literature, English Linguistics, Current Issues on English Language Teaching and Trends in

Language Teaching. It is published by English Education Department, N Building, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung.

B. Background of the problem

“The Original is Unfaithful to The Translation.”
(Jorge Luis Borges).

Where the sentence has a meaning, with these seven words, Borges distrups the very core of traditional Anglo-American translation studies: in a context where translations are generally regarded as secondary to their source text (ST) - temporally, textually, and in status - Borges affirms that a translation can assume an independent existence. A further implication of Borges's (seemingly illogical) declaration is that, in some ways, the translation may be truer to the fundamental "spirit" of the original than the original itself. This essay shall thus take Borges's words as a starting point to investigate the possibility of the translation becoming an "original" against which the ST can be measured for "faithfulness", with the ultimate aim of recognising the originality in translation.

Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents into another language. Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language in to the target language.¹ The language to be translated is called the source language (SL), whereas the language to be translated into or arrived at is called the target language (TL). The translator needs to have good knowledge of both the source and the target language, in addition to a high linguistic sensitivity as the writer's should transmit the

¹ Foster, M. (1958) Translation from/in Farsi and English. Retrieved April, 2007, from <http://www.parasa.ts.com/index.htm>.

writer's intention, original thoughts and opinions in the translated version as precisely and faithfully as possible.

In English, translation is so extremely crucial in many fields. Because the result of translation must be clear especially in source language meaning itself. In order to make the clear meaning of translating, it is expected that the meaning of target language can be understandable. To put it more simply, in target language, readability is the most essential part in translation because it makes the reader easier to understand the content of the text. Conversely, when the translation result is not readable, it will make the readers difficult to figure out the content of the text correctly.

Whereas, many learners are still doing many errors to understand English well. Learners also often use the knowledge of their first language usually translate the text using the rule of Indonesian language. When the rule is the same, the Indonesian rule will support the translation correctly, but the rule is widely different from the English. Consequently, it can make various interpretations because of them is understanding. Therefore, to have good mastery in translation either English to Indonesian or Indonesia to English in translation; learners must learn English not only grammatically, but also culturally. So that, learners must understand about sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, semantic, etc. It is done in transferring equivalent meaning from source language to target language changing the purpose of message sent.

In the translation process, translators often find difficulties or problems. According to Ghazala A problem of translation, "is any difficulty we (translators) come across in translating, that invites us to stop translating in order to check, recheck, reconsider or rewrite it, or use a dictionary, or reference of some kinds to overcome it and make sense of it".² He added that problems of translation are grammatical problems, lexical

² Ghazala, Hasan. 2008. *Translation as Problems and Solutions: a Textbook for University Students and Trainee Translators* (Special Edition). Syria: Dar ElIlm Lilmalayin.

problems, stylistic problems, and phonological problems. In other words, the language components such as grammar, words, style, and sounds can cause problems of translation. It is especially when the components of a source language are different from the components of the target language.

Due to the differences in language systems and characteristics between languages, it seems impossible to produce a translation that perfectly matches the formal elements like language components as well as the meaning of the source language. Instead, the linguistic system's incommensurability can cause translation shifts, which "result from attempts to deal with systemic differences."³ In addition, "so many theories of translation at the time also included a systematization of such translation shifts".

In translation there are, some specific problems to be found. The problems often appear for the procedures of translation are probably not clearly accomplished. What every translator wants in translating a text is to get the equivalency between source text and target text. Due to the importance of correspondence in translation activity, shifting the word structure and word meaning (semantic) from source text to target text are often needed as the basic techniques in solving translation problem. Sameness word between source language and target language can make learners create habit consciously or unconsciously, especially in procedure translating is called borrowing. Borrowing in translation will occur when the learners are difficult to translate the word. The consequences, they are looking for synonym word in source language.

The term or translation has three meaning; the science generally; product text which has been translated and; process (the action translation production), usually we call it translating. Translation is identical with communicate the message or idea, that is written in original text. Basically, translation is a change of

³ Cyrus, L. 2009. *Old Concepts, New Ideas: Approaches to Translation Shifts*. MonTI. Monografías de Traducción e Interpretación, 1, 87-106.

form. When we talk about the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs, which are spoken and written. It consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. In fact, translation consists of transferring the meaning of the first language to the form of second language by way of semantic structure.

Translation process is divided into two terms. There are direct translation and oblique translation. It contains seven procedures of translation which classify the new variety of language. Procedure in translation consists of seven procedures. They are: borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. From the seven procedures, the writer only focus on borrowing procedure. Borrowing is the simplest of all translation procedures. The term of borrowing means a word taken directly from another language. Borrowing is used by every translator in order to create stylistic effect. For instance, in order to introduce the flavour of the source language culture into a translation, foreign term may be used, e.g. “dollar”, and “party” from American English, Mexican Spanish food names “tequila” and “tortillas”.

This phenomenon also found in Indonesian language. Our language has also been doing the same thing. It has borrowed many words from foreign languages. The borrowing means a word taken directly from another language. It is used to create a stylistic effect. There are many of researchers who classified borrowing procedures. Borrowing is divided in the two kinds. They are pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Some linguists refer to pure borrowing as loan word. Pure borrowing means the expression or word taken over purely into the TL without any change. For instance, the word *formula* in English is translated into *formula* in Bahasa. Naturalized borrowing in the translation is made to fit the spelling rules in the Target Language. Instead of the word *competent* in English it is equivalent to the word *kompeten* in Bahasa.

The strong reason for borrowing words is that sometimes people get difficulty in understanding the messages in the translated form. Besides, sometimes people will easily receive the information if it is written in the original form than in translated form. Moreover, sometimes the loan word does not have the translated form or cannot be translated. The common reason for borrowing words is prestige.

There are many of researchers who classified borrowing procedures. Regarding to all explanation above, the writer tries to conduct a pre-survey on July 10, 2023 at the sixth semester students of UIN Raden Intan Lampung as the task of English-Indonesian translation class. Pre-survey is text who given for students to get the data and support the research. The writer asked to the students in form a paper and there was an instruction to translate the text into Indonesian and analyze the result. It is shown that the results are unsatisfactory yet. It described that the borrowing phenomena of students required in 10 students at the sixth semester, especially in pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.

There is a few borrowing found in data pre-survey :

The student code	Source Text	Borrowing found	Correction
/Std#1/	Special	*istimewa/khusus	Spesial (naturalized borrowing)
/Std#2/	Era	*masa/zaman	Era (pure borrowing)
/Std#3/	Restaurant	*rumah makan	Restoran (naturalized borrowing)
/Std#4/	Diameter	*garis tengah	Diameter (pure borrowing)

In teaching-learning English as a foreign language, the students have to be able to understand borrowing in the Indonesian translation. If they do not understand and do not know what is called borrowing in the Indonesian translation from the

source language into the target language, they will get difficulties in learning how to use borrowing in the Indonesian translation a foreign language especially English. In this case, translation is needed to understand what people express and say in their languages, write in their letters, and communicate with their friends

To sum up, based on the importance of translation and the borrowing found in the students translating english into Indonesian text, the writer would like to reveal the frequency of borrowing which occurs in this kind of translation.

The Translation is known as the process of translating words or text from one language into another. It can be sure that translation is very important, especially to people who do not understand it and they find some difficulties in understanding the message. In writing this thesis, the writer interested in a research topic **AN ANALYSIS ON BORROWING IN THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION AMONG THE SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS AT THE ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OF UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG.**

C. Focus and Sub-Focus of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, this research focuses on An Analysis Students' Borrowing in the Indonesian translation among the sixth semester students at the English Education Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Meanwhile, sub-focus in this research is the borrowing of Indonesian translation.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulates the research problem as follows:

1. What are the types of borrowing in the Indonesian translation?
2. How can translation shifts occur in the Indonesian translation?

E. Objective of the Research

Here are the objectives of the study related to the formulation of the problems above:

1. To find out the types of borrowing in the Indonesian translation
2. To find out translation shifts occurred in the Indonesian translation

F. Significance of the Research

Theoretically: this study to be useful for learning the borrowing concept between two different languages, particularly English and Indonesian and this analysis also to be useful I translation, especially in understanding the effectiveness of the borrowing procedure.

Particularly: this analysis to be useful for those who are interested in analyzing the 'borrowing' procedure in the translation.

G. Relevant Researches

To support this study the researcher has taken some relevant studies to this research which are focused on borrowing in the translation Indonesian. Therefore we need to do the literature review in order to know how the other researcher analyze the topic .Some researchers had conducted researcher that focused on borrowing in the translation as follows: an error analysis of students' translation from Indonesian to English in transforming plural nouns at tenth grade of second semester of SMK SMTI Bandar Lampung in 2017/2018 academic year.

The purpose of this study is to find out "types of errors the students making in transforming plural nouns based on surface strategy taxonomy To and find out proportions (frequency and percentage) of the four error types of surface strategy taxonomy that will be found of transforming plural noun in translation. The second researcher is about the analysis of the English- Indonesian translation method in a novel 'a study in scarlet Sherlock

Holmes' by sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The purpose of this study is to know the translation method used by the translator in translating the novel a study in scarlet Sherlock Holmes by Arthur Conan Doyle. And the last research is an analysis of Indonesian translation of English figurative languages in Disney fairy-tale. The purpose of this study is meant to address three objectives to achieve.

The first is to figure out different kinds of figurative languages in four selected disney's fairy-tale films. Since the central issue of the study is the examination of figurative language translation in audiovisual context, the types of figurative language need to be clarified. Secondly, the present study aims at unraveling translation techniques that are employed in four Disney's fairy-tale films. The techniques disclose how the figurative language translation Is done by the translator in transferring meaning from SL into TL. Above and beyond, how their choice influences the final translation of the four Disney fairy-tale films. The last objective, ultimately, is to find out the effects of translation techniques used by the translator on the quality of translation.

There are three parameters in assessing the quality namely accuracy, acceptable, and readability the assessment is obtained from three raters as well as three respondents. on the explanation above, the writer find the similarities and the difference between this research with the three previous studies. As for the similarities of this study with the first previous research is that both of this research discuss and want to see types of error that the student making when they do translation from Indonesian to English. The difference is that in this study, the writer wanted to know what types of error on borrowing in the Indonesia translation and to know the causes of error on borrowing in the Indonesia translation, while in the previous research, the writer wanted to know what types of errors that the student make in transforming plural nouns based on surface strategy taxonomy. For the second previous research equation with this study is that the two authors in both of this study focus on translation

Indonesian English , the difference is that in this study, the author uses textbook of student in the fourth semester while in the previous study, the writer used novel of Sherlock Holmes by Arthur Conan Doble. In the last research, the similarity with this research is that they both focus on analysis of translation from Indonesian to English .

The difference is that in this study, the writer wanted to know what types of error on borrowing in the Indonesia translation, while in the third previous study, the writer wanted to know the analysis of Indonesian translation of English figurative language in Disney fairy-tale.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This research used the descriptive qualitative method. There were several types of qualitative research. One of them is the content analysis which used documents (empirical materials) as the source of data. According to Surakhmad, it mainly analyzes and classifies the data.⁴ However, this method does not only stop in collecting the data only, but also analyzing and interpreting the data. This method focuses on the content of the document and then the researcher determines the specific criteria on which the data are classified. The last thing to do is to score and analyze the data based on a certain scale. The purpose of this method is to have detailed comprehension and analysis of the case, particularly about borrowing techniques as one of the translation strategies.

2. Research Subject

a. The Instrument of Collecting Data

In this study, the researcher took a role as the designer, data collector, analyst, data interpreter and

⁴Surakhmad. Winarso, Pengantar Penelitian Ilmiah, Bandung: Tarsito, 1994, p 139.

result reporter of the research as explained by Mulyana who says that the characteristic of qualitative research is that researcher uses human being or the researcher herself as the main instrument of the researcher.⁵ In short, the researcher is the key to the whole analysis produce. In this study the researcher used Oxford dictionary, Kamus Lengkap Inggris –Indonesia/ Indonesia – Inggris, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, EYD, Kamus Istilah Komputer dan Teknologi Informasi table, related documents, and computer as the research instrument.

b. Technique of Collecting Data

The instruments that are used in conducting research as follows :

1. Interview

Interview is a dialogue among people or group intended. Interviews can be structured (standardized) and unstructured (non-standardized). The structured interview is designed to collect the same data from each respondent, while the instructed interview used to identify broader issues. In this latter case, each respondent may contribute a different perspective, depending on his or her position regarding the phenomena under study. Based on the explanation above, the researcher conducts structured interview that uses prepared questions about translation and the problem of translation that often are faced by students. The characteristics of structured interview, the researcher was give same question for students who would be analyzed based on translation problems, where there are 9 questions, which was answered by students in a written paper. And this interview can be answered problems formulation of this study. The

⁵Mulyana.D, Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Paradigma Baru Umum Komunikasi dan Ilmu Sosial Lainnya, Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosda karya, 2001, p 108.

following are details of the problem formulation that was answered in the interview :

Question	Problem Formulation	Explanation
5. what do you do firstly in translating text? 6. how translation procedure do you know? 7. what kind of translation technique that you know?	What are the types of borrowing in the Indonesian translation?	To find out the types of borrowing in the Indonesia translation.
8. Did you know about borrowing procedure? Explain. 9. Did translate by using borrowing procedure it make is easier or no? Explain.	How can translation shifts occur in the Indonesian translation?	To find out translation shifts occurred in the Indonesia translation.

2. Documentation

Bogdan stated that, in most tradition of qualitative research, the phrase personal document is used broadly to refer to any first person narrative produced by an individual who described his or her own actions, experience and belief. It means that the researcher conducts the research using document such as task of Indonesian translation for students. In this research, the reseacher requires subject the sixth semester, because these students have got material and experience studies in translation 1 and translation 2. The researcher give them text to translate, then, the researcher will analyze the result of translation based on their knowledge of translation.

3. Observation

The research took fields note on the behavior and activities of individuals at the research site. The qualitative observer may also engage in roles varying from a non-participant to a complete participant. In

this case the researcher directly organized observation I the field research; the researcher was taken the data of the students' translation from the English Teacher to be analyzed where the teacher also teaches in those class holding translation courses.

c. Procedure of Data Collection

The data collection procedures used in this research was documentation. As stated by Bogdan and Biklen, that document is used broadly refers to any first-person narrative produced by an individual that describes his or her own actions, experience, and beliefs.⁶ Documentation meant in this research is the result of the translation done by the students from the Indonesian text as a source language into English as a target language. In qualitative research, the instrument is the researcher herself. She is the One who should know well and have broad knowledge on the topic of the research which is being discussed. In this case, the researcher knew well about the procedures of translation proposed by Molina and Albir since their theory was used as the tool for analyzing the data. Bogdan and Biklen defined qualitative data analysis as "working with data, organizing it, breaking it into manageable units, synthesizing it, searching for patterns, discovering what is important and what is to be learned, and deciding what you will tell others. There were some stages which have to be complete by the researcher in this research.

1) Preliminary Research

Based on the research conducted in January 2010 by Cut Novita Srikandi from Universitas Sumatra Utara entitled "Borrowing in the translation of d. h. Lawrence's *lady chatterley's lover* into Indonesian." It explains that the type of borrowing is

⁶Bogdan, Robert C, Biklen, Knop Sari, *Qualitative Research for Education; an Introduction on Theory and Methods*, London: Boston,1982, p 145.

more oriented toward two types: *pure borrowing* and *naturalized borrowing*.

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).

This kind of translation is *pure borrowing*. In this case, the translation takes over fully borrowed word from the SL. The most dominant type of the borrowing procedures in the translation of D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* is *naturalized borrowing*.

It based on the Bungin's Formula: So, the most dominant type of the borrowing procedures in the translation of D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* is *naturalized borrowing*.⁷

Based on the research conducted in January 2011 by Johnny Prasetyo from Institut Seni Indonesia Surakarta entitled "The Analysis of Transposition and Modulation in Culture Theory Book Translated into *Teori Budaya Book*", the result described the phenomena of transposition and modulation in the level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. It draws that *Teori Budaya* book is defined as a high-qualified product because of the translation quality. The quality is shown from the percentages of the level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The level of accuracy is more than 80, the level of acceptability is more than 70%, and the level of readability is more than 90%. Considering the research above, it shows that the techniques of transposition and modulation significantly influence the quality of translation.

⁷Cut Novita Srikandi, "Borrowing in the translation of d. h. Lawrence's *lady chatterley's lover* into Indonesian", *padatahun* 2010, h. 73.

Hence, the writer proposes a research in term of modulation to analyze the application of one of the procedures of translation in translating English into Indonesian text to figure out the students' translation quality.⁸

As a consequence, the writer proposes a research in term of borrowing to analyze the frequency of borrowing which occurs in translating English into Indonesian text of students English Educational Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

2) Conduct the research:

a) Collecting data

She collects the data using interview and documentation. The researcher will be conducted toward ten of the sixth semester students of English educational study program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Where the students were given two sheets of paper, first paper is containing an English text to be translated into Indonesian, and on the next sheet there were several questions where the questions consisted of 9 questions related to translation and borrowing.

b) Interviewing the subjects

She asks the subjects about some particular information based on the result of the analysis. This is expect that the subjects can give clear explanation about the data. Thus, the researcher can clearly explain the result of the data.

c) Analyzing the data

After all documentation, questionnaire, and the result of interview have been collected, she

⁸Johnny Prasetyo, "The Analysis of Transposition and Modulation in Culture Theory Book Translated into *TeoriBudaya* Book", padajanuari 2011.

analyze the data based on the theoretical framework in chapter II.

- d) Combining the result of interview with the data collection.

After observation, test and the interview result are combine. Here, she also relate the theory in chapter II. The subjects' explanation through interview was to support the findings that will be explain in the discussion section.

- e) Concluding the result of the research

After all the data, the result of the analysis and the theory are combine, she make the conclusion of the research based on the whole sections of this study that have been discussed.

d. Participant

The participant of this research is the sixth semester students at the english education program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

3. Data Analysis

To identify this research, the qualitative method used. This method was identified in qualitative research. The data analyzed the researchers collected data in the field of the research. In analyzing data the researcher used Miles and Huberman model to analyze the data. The data analysis used the theory of Miles and Huberman concept.⁹ The figure is able to see below;

⁹Miles M. B. & Huberman A. M., *Qualitative data analysis: A sourcebook of new methods*, Beverly Hills, CA: Sage, 1984, p 83.

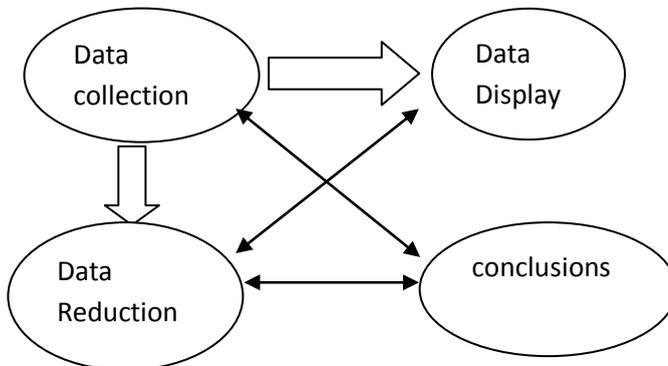


Figure 1. 1 Analyzing Data

In this research, the writer applied in analyzing data such as:

1. The writer read the text.
2. The writer identified and listed the words or expressions which belong to pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.
3. The writer classified the words or expressions into pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.
4. The writer drew some conclusions based on the result of the analysis.

4. Source of Data

The researcher got two type of data source which primary and secondary. The primary data is obtained from the observation, documentation, and interview. Meanwhile the secondary data is obtained from the existed resources such as book, relevant research, library research etc.

I. Systematics of the Discussion

Systematics of the discussion is important to helps reader to know about the content of the study. It can give step by step how the study is arranged and written in logical order. As follows:

1. Chapter I : Introduction

In this chapter explains about the title affirmation, background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the research, problem formulation, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant research, research method, identification of the problem, scope of the research.

2. Chapter II : Literature Review

This chapter consists of the previous studies which related to the research. Furthermore, the researchers also provide supporting theories in order to strengthen the theory of the research.

3. Chapter III : Description of Research Object

Presents the research method there are includes type and characteristic, data resource, analysis data technique, approach, history of UIN Raden Intan Lampung, and history of English Education Study Program.

4. Chapter IV : Result of the Research

Present the finding and discussion there are includes data description and discussion. This chapter will describe the data that has been collecting in conducting the research and discuss the result of the research.

5. Chapter V : Conclusion and Recommendation

This chapter present the finding conclusion and recommendation that will be containing the conclusion of the research and the recommendation for the teacher, students, further researchers, or the institution that related to the research.

J. Scope of the Research

In order to get an exact and good result, this thesis only in order to on the borrowing procedure in the Indonesian translation. The analysis covers the type of borrowing procedures in order to get the result of the analysis related to the procedure.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

A. The Definition of Linguistics

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, and its focus is the systematic investigation of the properties of particular languages as well as the characteristics of language in general. It encompasses not only the study of sound, grammar and meaning, but also the history of language families, how languages are acquired by children and adults, and how language use is processed in the mind and how it is connected to race and gender.

Several linguistic definitions have been put forward by linguists. According to Webster in Muhassin, linguistics is defined as the study of human speech which includes the unity, essence, structure and change of language. Meanwhile, another linguist, Wardhaugh, argued that linguistics is the scientific study or study of language. In short, from these two definitions of linguistics, it can be concluded that linguistics is the scientific study of language.

The results reveal that the speeches made use of material, relational, mental, behavioral, verbal, and existential processes of transitivity, as well as potentiality/ability, obligation, usuality, inclination, and probability of modality. Depending on the contexts of speech, the use of transitivity and modality indicates certain interpretations of meaning.¹⁰

With close connections to the humanities, social sciences and the natural sciences, linguistics complements a diverse range of other disciplines such as anthropology, philosophy, psychology, sociology, biology, computer science, health sciences, education and literature. The subfield of Applied

¹⁰Muhassin, Mohammad. 2023. Transitivity and Modality Analysis of Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus's Speeches on Handling COVID-19. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies* 13(6), 1581-1590. (Muhassin, Transitivity and Modality Analysis of Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus's Speeches on Handling COVID-19., 2023)

Linguistics emphasizes the use of linguistic concepts in the classroom to help students improve their ability to communicate in their native language or a second language.

Important subfields of linguistics include:

1. Phonetics - the study of how speech sounds are produced and perceived
2. Phonology - the study of sound patterns and changes
3. Morphology - the study of word structure
4. Syntax - the study of sentence structure
5. Semantics - the study of linguistic meaning
6. Pragmatics - the study of how language is used in context
7. Historical Linguistics - the study of language change
8. Sociolinguistics - the study of the relation between language and society
9. Computational Linguistics - the study of how computers can process human language
10. Psycholinguistics - the study of how humans acquire and use language

B. The Concept of Borrowing

1. Definition of Borrowing

Borrowing is a 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 in the target language. This technique also allows the translator to put a text clearly within a particular cultural context through the register of the vocabulary it uses. Certain terms allow people belonging to communities of similar interests to transcend linguistic boundaries. Despite using different linguistic systems, they share the same reality and the same code to decipher it. Depending on where this code was created, some words will have a lot more prestige than others in a certain context.

Numerous English words are “borrowed” into other languages; for instance software in the field of technology and funk in culture. English also borrows a lot of words from other languages. For example: abbatoire, café, passé and résumé from French; hamburger and kindergarten from German; bandana, musk and sugar from Sanskrit. Borrowed words are often printed in italics when they are considered to be “foreign”, especially in academic work. Borrowed words can sometimes have different semantic significations from those of the original language. A good example is the Moroccan word ‘tammara’, which is borrowed from Spanish, means in Moroccan Arabic ‘a difficult situation’, whereas in Spanish it conveys the meaning of a ‘type of a palm tree’. The same thing can be said about the word ‘flirter’, which refers in French to a sexual foreplay, while in English the term means behaving towards someone as though one were in love with but without serious intentions. Borrowing in translation is not always justified by lexical gap in the target language, but it can mainly be used as a way to preserve the local colour of the word, or be used out of fear from losing some of the semiotic aspects and cultural aspects of the word if it is translated. Regarding borrowing, we should also add that a certain term is taken from a language, but in a natural way, which means that it will respect the rules of grammar and pronunciation of the target language. An example of Borrowing is the verb ‘mailer’, which is used in Canadian-French spoken language; here, the French suffix-er is added to the English verb ‘mail’ to conform to the French rules of verb-formation.

In conclusion, borrowing is one of the most used translation techniques. It is used mainly out of necessity, due to the fact that a certain word does not exist in the target language. We use a lot of borrowed words in the spoken language every day, without even knowing they come from another language. Most of the borrowed words come from English and they are usually technical terms.

2. Types of Borrowing

Basically, the definition of borrowing is the same as what is stated by Vinay and Dalbarnet as a pioneer in the work of *translation Technical Procedures in the Compared Stylistics*. It was the first classification in translation techniques that had defined seven basic procedures operating on three levels of style: lexis, *distribution* (morphology and syntax) and message.

Borrowing is a technique of translation which takes word or expression straight from another language. Further, Molina and Albir classify borrowing more detail into two characteristics, they are:

a. *Pure Borrowing*

Pure borrowing is a technique in the translation to take a word directly from the SL into the TL without any adjustment. The words are taken purely, it occurs in noun category in the SL which is translated into the TL. When an expression or a word is taken over purely into target language (without any change), it is called pure borrowing the example is the English word of *zigzag, media, internet, era, toilet* translated into Indonesian *zigzag, media, internet, era, toilet* too.

b. *Naturalized Borrowing*

While in naturalized borrowing, techniques used by the translator to equalize the meaning of the target language towards the source language by borrowing the source language's term, then the spelling and the pronunciation is adjusted with the target language such as the words *plastik, informasi, aktris, aktor, and bos* which comes from English of *plastic, information, actor, actress, and boss*. It can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the Target Language, the example is the English word *goal, special, computer, system, electronic* in Indonesian *gol, spesial, komputer, sistem, elektronik*.¹¹

¹¹Molina, L and Albir, A. H., *Translation Technique Revisited: A Dynamic and Functional Approach*. Spain: UniversitatAutonoma da Barcelona, 2002, h. 520.

C. The Concept of Translation

1. The Definition of Translation

Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents in to another language. Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language in to the target language (Foster, 1958). The language to be translated is called the source language (SL), whereas the language to be translated into or arrived at is called the target language (TL). The translator needs to have good knowledge of both the source and the target language, in addition to a high linguistic sensitivity as he should transmit the writer's intention, original thoughts and opinions in the translated version as precisely and faithfully as possible.

Furthermore, Newmark claims that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the the author intended the text.¹² The definition only focuses on transferring of thoughts and ideas without considering the form of target language. It commonly appropriates with the grammatical aspect of target language. In line, English and Indonesian language have different structure in constructing the phrase or sentence.

Moreover, Nababan states that a translator will never be able to 'change' Source Text into Target Text because both language structures might be different each other.¹³ He believes that to replace ST with another text is senseless. Translating a text will be meaningless if the translator does

¹²Peter Newmark, *a Textbook of Translation*, (Prentice Hall International, 1988), p.5.

¹³M. Rudolf Nababan, *TeoriMenerjemahBahasaInggris*, (PustakaPelajar Offset.Yogyakarta, 2003), p.19.

not have sense of language as the way of understanding both Source Language and Target Language.

Based on the several definitions above, it can be inferred that translation is the attempt to change the equivalent source language text into target language and transferring the meaning based on the author' mind appropriate with the receptor language audience for whom the translation is intended.

2. The Process of Translation

The translation process is steps of technical devices used to transfer the meaning from one language into another language to target language message equivalently.¹⁴ The process is conducted more than once. The way is used to recheck the accurately translation.

The process of translating is shown in the following diagram:

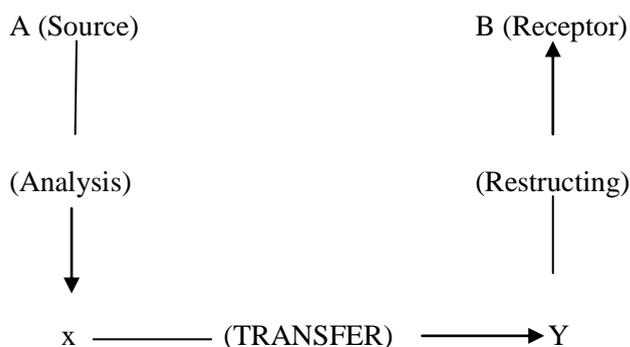


Figure 2. 1 Process of Translation by Nida and Taber

Diagram above is adopted from *The Theory and Practice of Translation* book.¹⁵ Nida and Taber divide the procedure of translation process in three steps:¹⁶

¹⁴*Ibid*, p. 27.

¹⁵Nida, Taber, (*The Theory and Practice of Translation, The United Bible Societies, Netherlands, 1969*), p.33.

¹⁶Langgeng Budianto and Aan E. Fardhani, *Op. Cit*, p.30.

- a. Understanding the meaning/message of source language text, through analyzing it words, phrases and sentence structures or grammar used on the sentences;
- b. Transferring the analyzed messages in source language into the target language messages by finding out the equivalent meanings of the text.
- c. Restructuring the equivalent meanings of source language to receptor target with accept forms/sentence pattern. The messages in receptor language should be the same with the messages in source language.

D. Translation Shifts

The term "Translation Shifts" was proposed by Catford. He stated that translation shifts are "departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL".¹⁷ What is meant by a formal correspondence here is "any TL category which may be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the economy of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL".¹⁸ For instance, English and French have five ranks of grammatical units (sentence, clause, group, word, and morpheme). It means that there is a formal correspondence between the orders of grammatical units in both languages. Another example, English has a word class called "preposition," and in the Indonesian language, it is called "preposisi." It means that there is a formal correspondence between "preposition" word class in the English and Indonesian language. The formal correspondence concept is useful in translation. Catford stated that "it is an essential basis for the discussion of problems which are important to translation theory and necessary for its application." Translation shifts are divided into two major types;

¹⁷ Catford, J.C. 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press. Page 73.

¹⁸ Catford, J.C. 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press. Page 32.

level shifts and structure shifts. Level shifts occur when “a SL item at one linguistic level has the equivalent in the TL at a different level. For instance, grammar as an item of a source language (SL) is translated into lexis as its equivalence in the target text, which is at a different level from the SL item. Meanwhile, category shifts involve changes in language structures (structure shifts), changes in rank (unit shifts), changes in word class (class shifts), and changes in terms (intra-system shifts).

It is possible, although very rare, that the translation is equivalent at the level of words or even morphemes. For example:

Source text (Tsu): Budi will go to school tomorrow.

Target text (TT): Budi akan pergi ke sekolah besok.

Every word in the source language has an equivalent that corresponds formally to the same word in the target language.

Regarding explanation above, it means that, a translator has to know the meaning of source language by analyzing sentence, then transfer meaning in source language into target language. Finally a translator restructures the meaning of source language to receptor target with sentences pattern correctly, because the result in source language should be the same with message in receptor language.

1. Methods of Translation

There are some methods of translation as stated by Newmark as the following.

- a) Word-for-word Translation: The source language word-order is maintained and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally.
- b) Literal Translation: The Source Language grammatical construction are change to their nearest Target Language equivalents but the lexical are still translated singly, out of context.

- c) Faithful Translation: This method attempts to reproduce the accurate and precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language.
- d) Semantic Translation: which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the Source Language text.
- e) Adaptation: This method is the freest translation. It is used for playing comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually maintained; the source language culture is converted to the target language culture and the text rewritten.
- f) Free Translation: Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingual translation'.
- g) Idiomatic Translation: Idiomatic translation the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these don't exist in the original.
- h) Communicative Translation: communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content.¹⁹

Based on the description above about the methods of translation, it can be inferred that semantics and communicative translation fulfill the purpose of translation. Actually, a semantics translation is written at the author's linguistics level, a communicative at the readerships. Otherwise, idiomatic are concerned with communicating the meaning of the source text using the natural grammatical and lexical items of the receptor language. Thus, many methods can be applied appropriately the cultural and grammatical context both source text and target text.

¹⁹LanggengBudianto, AanE.Fardhani, *A Practical Guide for Translation Skill*, (UIN MALIKI PRESS, Malang, 2010), p.26.

2. Procedures of Translation

Procedure in translation consists of seven procedures. They are: borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation.

a. Borrowing

The process of ‘borrowing’ is one of the ways in which a language renews its lexicon. As is frequently pointed out in linguistics, this term is inaccurate, because the ‘borrowing’ of a word is permanent if the term proves its worth in the borrowing language. Sometimes the borrowing may prove ephemeral. It makes sense to assume that bilinguals, or those who have a good knowledge of a language other than their mother tongue, are responsible for bringing borrowed words into their native language.

b. Calques

Calques or semantic translation are common in the English-French direction as a means of expanding the lexicon of the latter language, rather than as a translation procedure as such. The concept is translated word-for-word while the translation conforms to the syntax of the borrowing language. For instance, the concepts underlying French words like *col-bleu* and *gratte-ciel* have been borrowed from English (‘blue-collar’ and ‘skyscraper’) and adapted to conform to French word-structure. These examples illustrate borrowing at one remove. The translator may choose to calque a French term like *Conseil d’Etat*, *Conseil constitutionnel*, *Palais Bourbon*, etc. by giving the renderings ‘Council of State’, ‘Constitutional Council’, ‘Boubon Palace’, and again a gloss will be needed at the first occurrence. One advantage is again compactness; a further advantage is that the calque will be transparently recognizable as such if the SL phenomenon referred to is culture-specific, as are the examples given above.

c. Literal Translation

Literal translations concern the syntax rather than the lexicon. Vinay and Darbelnet suggest that they are usually impossible, and indeed the existence of so many textbooks that attempt to systematize translation procedures makes this seem very likely. We can even suggest that the discussion of translation difficulties starts when the decision has been made in any given instance that literal translation is ruled out.

d. Linguistic Transposition

Linguistic transposition concerns the grammar, and involves replacing the Source Text word or structure with a Target Language word or structure from a different category. We have discussed transposition on numerous occasions so far without referring to it directly as such, apart from brief mention in the previous chapter.

e. Modulation

This procedure is also common, and concerns principally the semantic level, although syntax is also affected. It involves a change in the view point from Source Language to Target Language.

f. Equivalent, or Pragmatic Translation

This procedure, also common, is a type of modulation that concerns idioms and set phrases, and more generally the 'pragmatic' use of language. The linguistic sub-discipline of pragmatics is concerned with the use of language in context; we explain what this means in the following paragraph. Most of the examples discussed in the preceding sections are independent of context; so for example, we will translate certain syntactic constructions from French by using phrasal verb, irrespective of what precedes and follows. These examples concern the grammar pure and simple. Purely grammatical also are the cases where the *linguistic* context in which a word is used can affect its meaning; for example, where the sense of

accuser varies according to the following noun: *accuser reception* ‘to acknowledge receipt’ against *accuser son age* ‘to show one’s age’, and so forth.

g. Adaptation, or Cultural Transposition

Adaptation is the least literal, or most free, type of translation. Here the focus is on phenomena or practices that are absent in the target culture, rather than operations on linguistic units, although these are of course inevitably concerned.²⁰

E. The Implication to The Teaching of Borrowing in Translation

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. The result of translation must be clear especially in source language meaning itself. So that, the result of translation must be clearly. The reader can get correct information from source language.

The implication borrowing procedure in translation teaching is to give knowledge for teacher and student to know word in English that borrow in Indonesian language. But, sometimes, the student are difficult and confuse in translating process, they are still using their first language knowledge to translate chiques, literal translation, linguistic transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.²¹

The one of procedure is borrowing. The process of ‘borrowing’ is one of the ways in which a language renews its lexicon. As is frequently pointed out in linguistics, this term is inaccurate, because the ‘borrowing’ of a word is permanent if the term proves its worth in the borrower language. Sometimes the borrowing may prove ephemeral. It make sense to assume that bilinguals, or those who have a good knowledge of a language other than their mother tongue, are responsible for bringing

²⁰Nigel Armstrong, *translation, linguistics, culture, (USA, great Britain by Cromweel press ltd, 2005)*, h. 143.

²¹Nigel Armstrong, *translation, linguistics, culture, (USA, great Britain by Cromweel press ltd, 2005)*, h. 143.

borrowed words into their native language. So, when students have known borrowing words, they will make accurate sentence in the written or spoken.

Borrowing is a technique of translation which takes word or expression straight from another language. Further, Molina & Albir classify borrowing more detail into two characteristics, they are: pure and naturalize borrowing. So, when students have known borrowing words, they will make accurate sentence in the written or spoken. The problem in translation are the students are difficult to translate and to know difference of using words in sentence. Because, in English every words has different meaning although it is same word. So, the students must use dictionary to translate, before looking for the correct meaning word.

Here, the teacher have to check ability of grammar student's and know competence of using words of dictionary. The teacher may give daily question for students with the aims to know borrowing words whom the students are used. If the students understand differences between using of word in English and Indonesia, an error borrowing will solve in the translation class.

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