

## An Analysis of Borrowing in a Bilingual Economics Book for Grade X of Senior High School: A Study of Translation

(*Sebuah Analisis Peminjaman dalam Sebuah Buku Ekonomi Dua Bahasa untuk Kelas X Sekolah Menengah Atas: Sebuah Kajian Terjemahan*)

Nailul Izzah, Samudji, Riskia Setiarini  
English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University  
Jln. Kalimantan 37, Jember 68121  
E-mail: Samudjisam@ymail.com

### Abstrak

*Dalam makalah ini, kami menyajikan analisis peminjaman yang tampak dalam teks bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa sasaran. Istilah peminjaman dapat diartikan sebagai sebuah kata yang diambil secara langsung atau tidak langsung dari bahasa lain (Vinay dan Darbelnet di Venuti, 2008:85). Buku ekonomi dua bahasa untuk sekolah menengah atas digunakan sebagai objek kajian. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis-jenis peminjaman yang ditemukan dalam terjemahan bahasa Indonesia di buku ekonomi dua bahasa, untuk memaparkan proses peminjaman yang diterapkan dalam terjemahan bahasa Indonesia di buku ekonomi dua bahasa, untuk menemukan jenis peminjaman yang paling dominan ditemukan dalam terjemahan bahasa Indonesia di buku ekonomi dua bahasa, dan untuk mengetahui prosedur peminjaman dalam terjemahan bahasa Indonesia di buku ekonomi dua bahasa, apakah sesuai atau tidak dalam aturan bahasa Indonesia menurut EYD (ejaan yang disempurnakan). Analisis menggunakan metode deskriptif. Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga jenis peminjaman dalam klasifikasi bahasa (Haugen di Hoffer, 2002:5) yaitu loanword, loanblend dan loanshift. Dan jenis peminjaman yang dominan adalah loanshift. Perubahan makna terjadi dalam proses peminjaman, jenis perubahan makna yang ditemukan adalah perluasan dan penyempitan, tetapi penghalusan dan pengasaran tidak ditemukan dalam analisis. Kemudian ketidaksesuaian pada EYD terjadi didalam proses peminjaman.*

**Kata Kunci:** Peminjaman, loanblend, loanshift, loanword

### Abstract

In this paper, we present an analysis of borrowing that appear in Indonesian text as target language. The term of borrowing can be defined as a word taken directly or indirectly from another language (Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti, 2008:85). The bilingual economics book for senior high school is used as the object of the study. This study aims to discover the types of borrowing found in the Indonesian translation of the bilingual economics book, to describe the process of borrowing applied in the Indonesian translation of the bilingual economics book, to discover the most dominant types of the borrowing found in the Indonesian translation of the bilingual economics book, and to know the borrowing in the Indonesian translation of the bilingual economics book, whether it is appropriate or not in Indonesian rules of *EYD* (The Improved General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System). The analysis is using descriptive method. The result shows that there are three types of borrowing in linguistic classification (Haugen in Hoffer, 2002:5). They are loanword, loanblend and loanshift. And the most dominant type of borrowing is loanshift. Change of meaning found in the process of borrowing. They are extension and narrowing, however regeneration and degeneration are not found in the analysis. Then inappropriateness of *EYD* occurs in the process of borrowing.

**Keywords:** Borrowing, loan blend, loan shift, loanword

### Introduction

The term of borrowing means a word taken directly or indirectly from another language. Borrowing deals with creating a particular stylistic effect or introducing some local color into target language (Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti, 2008:85). The practice of borrowing is also known as "loanword", Methan and Hudson (1969:482) state that "loanwords are words which have been taken over by one language from another language and they represent only one

phenomenon in the wider context of language contact". On the other hand, loanword is a part of borrowing which is based on linguistic classification. As stated by Haugen in Hoffer (2002:5), there are three types of borrowing into a number of classes, they are (i) *loanword*, (ii) *loanlend* and (iii) *loanshift*. This classification is based on changing in spelling, pronunciation and meaning.

Loanword means all parts of word is borrowed from native word without changing pronunciation, spelling and meaning. Loanblend is the combination of foreign and native

word with or without changing pronunciation, spelling system and meaning. Loanshift is native form represents foreign concepts. It is also called semantic loan, the meaning of a word is imported but the form of meaning represents native word.

Many borrowing words derived from English are used in Bahasa Indonesia especially the term of economics. A bilingual economics book for Grade X of Senior High School which is written by Khoirul Anwar as the object of study. This book shows a translation from English text (SL) to Indonesian text (TL) which contains many borrowing words.

In order to analyze the collected data of borrowing, there are three questions comprising:

1. What types of borrowing are found in the Indonesian translation of the bilingual economics book?
2. How are the borrowing applied in the Indonesian translation of the bilingual economics book?
3. Which types of borrowing are the most dominant one found in the Indonesian translation of the bilingual economics book?
4. Is there any inappropriateness of the borrowing without obeying Indonesian rules of *EYD* (The Improved General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System)?

In line with those problems, the study is designed to achieve some goals, namely:

1. To discover the types of borrowing found in the Indonesian translation of the bilingual economics book
2. To describe the process of borrowing applied in the Indonesian translation of the bilingual economics book.
3. To discover the most dominant types of the borrowing found in the Indonesian translation of the bilingual economics book.
4. To know the borrowing in the Indonesian translation of the bilingual economics book, whether it is appropriate or not in Indonesian rules of *EYD*.

## Research Methodology

The study applies qualitative method. It is used to analyze qualitative data which are taken by documentary study. The data are collected by using stratified sampling method, the book as object has twelve chapters but only the even chapters (chapter 2,4,6,8, 10 and 12) are chosen to analyze. Entirely, there are 80 data found in the selected chapters. Then, descriptive method is applied as the technique of data analysis.

## Result

The result shows that there are three types of borrowing: loanword with the percentage of 13,75%, loanblend with the percentage of 8,75% and loanshift with the percentage of 77,5%. The most dominant type of borrowing is loanshift. In my finding, the borrowings undergo change of meaning. Among types of changes of meaning are narrowing with the percentage of 5% and extension with the percentage of 5%, while degeneration and regeneration do not exist. In this way, about 90% of the borrowings have no change of meaning. In addition, the

inappropriateness of *EYD* occurs with percentage of 45%, whereas 55% of the borrowings are considered appropriateness of *EYD*.

## Discussion

The study applies borrowing theory which depends on linguistic classification. As stated by Haugen in Hoffer (2002:5), there are three types of borrowing into a number of classes, they are (i) *loanword*, (ii) *loan blend* and (iii) *loan shift*. This classification is based on change in spelling, pronunciation and meaning.

1. The first analysis is loanwords. There are 11 words categorized as loanwords, they are '*supervisor*', '*set*', '*output*', '*transfer payment*', '*input*', '*investor*', '*income*', '*internet*', '*online*', '*debit*', and '*leasing*'. These words are loanword because the translator borrows all parts of word from native word without changing pronunciation, spelling and meaning. These words are absorbed in Bahasa Indonesia.
2. The second analysis is loanblend. There are 7 phrases categorized as loanblend, they are '*barang-barang Inferior*', '*permintaan inelastis*', '*pasar input*', '*kurva lorenz*', '*elastisitas busur*', '*pembeli marjinal*', and '*bank pusat*'. These phrases are loanblend because there is the process of the combination of foreign and native word with or without changing pronunciation, spelling system and meaning.
3. The third analysis is loanshift. There are 62 words categorized as loanshift, they are '*tradisional*', '*sosialis*', '*inflasi*', '*inisiatif*', '*monopoli*', '*efektif*', '*sektor*', '*internal*', '*teknologi*', '*supermarket*', '*analisis*', '*unit*', '*mark up*', '*indeks*', '*sales executive*', '*kriteria*', '*likuiditas*', '*alokasi*', '*industri*', '*bank*', '*stabilitas*', '*positif*', '*ekspektasi*', '*kredit*', '*mayoritas*', '*cek*', and '*kurikulum*'. During the process of loanshift, there are 39 words of inappropriateness of *EYD* occurred, they are '*komando*', '*efisien*', '*manajemen*', '*diskon*', '*periode*', '*stok*', '*estimasi*', '*antisipasi*', '*premi*', '*dividen*', '*investasi*', '*konsep*', '*pensiun*', '*skala*', '*eksport*', '*birokrasi*', '*komponen*', '*konsumtif*', '*deposito*', '*mesin*', '*prediksi*', '*kalkulasi*', '*metode*', '*otoritas*', '*fungsi*', '*televisi*', '*akseptasi*', '*telepon*', '*konstanta*', '*prinsip*', '*persentase*', '*importir*', '*spekulasi*', '*dokumen*', '*promosi*', and '*kas*'. These words are loanshift because native form represents foreign concepts.

The example of appropriateness of *EYD*, like the word **inflation** /in'fleɪʃn/ is translated into '*inflasi*' /in'flasi/ by modifying the spelling system (changing *-tion* into *-si*) with the changing pronunciation. This word is absorbed in Bahasa Indonesia. The changes of spelling also occur in other words such as: changing *y* into *i*, *-ive* into *-if*, *c* into *k*, *-ist* into *-is*, *x* into *eks*, *j* into *y* and *ll* into *l* (double consonant into single consonant).

The example of inappropriateness of *EYD*, like the word **speculator** /'spekjuleɪtə(r)/ is translated into the word '*spekulasi*' /'spekolasi/ by modifying the spelling system (changing consonant *c* into *k* and *-ator* into *-an*) with the changing pronunciation. This word is absorbed in Bahasa Indonesia but it does not obey the *EYD*

because there is no such change –*ator* into –*an*. The changes of spelling also occur in other words such as: changing –*unt* into –*n*, –*uck* into –*ok*, –*ate* into –*asi*, *o* into *u* and –*le* into *la*.

4. The fourth analysis is Change of meaning. changes of meaning occur in some words. Trask (2005:32) states that “like other aspects of language, the meaning of the words can change over time. Two common types of change of meaning are extension with 4 cases (5%) and narrowing with 4 cases (5%), while degeneration and regeneration do not exist. In this way, about 90% of the borrowings have no change of meaning.

The lexical meanings of the words which belong to extension are as follows:

The word **traditional** is translated into the word '*tradisional*'. The lexical meaning of '*traditional*' is according to or being tradition (Hornby, 1995:1267) and the lexical meaning of '*tradisional*' is *kuno, lama, lapuk, tua*, (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:1069). The widening word can be known by the example of *traditional*. The examples: ‘country people in their traditional customs’ and ‘it’s traditional in America to eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day’. The meaning of *traditional* relates to custom and food, while the meaning of *tradisional* in Bahasa Indonesia relates to anything which are ancient, old, moldy, and obsolete.

The phrase **inferior goods** is translated into '*barang-barang inferior*'. The lexical meaning of '*inferior goods*' is workmanship (Hornby, 1995:609) and the lexical meaning of '*barang-barang inferior*' is *jenis barang yang akan menurun dan sebaliknya akan meningkat jumlah yang di konsumsi bila pendapatannya menurun* (Sudarsono and Edilius, 1994:154). The meaning of inferior goods focuses on workmanship, while the meaning of '*barang-barang inferior*' in Bahasa Indonesia focuses on goods. Change of meaning occurs in this word. Kind of change of meaning is extension because the meaning of target language is widening from the special meaning.

The word **cash** is translated into '*kas*'. The lexical meaning of '*cash*' is money in coin or notes (Hornby, 1995:172) and the lexical meaning of '*kas*' is *tempat menyimpan uang* (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:449). The meaning of cash focuses on the form of money, while the meaning of *kas* in Bahasa Indonesia focuses on place where saves money. Change of meaning occurs in this word. Kind of change of meaning is extension because the meaning of target language is widening from the special meaning.

The word **stuck** is translated into the word *stok*. The lexical meaning of '*stuck*' is not able to move or be moved (Hornby, 1995:1187) and the lexical meaning of '*stok*' in Bahasa Indonesia is *persediaan barang keperluan untuk perbekalan* (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:964). Change of meaning occurs in this word. Kind of change of meaning is extension because the meaning of target language is widening from the special meaning.

The lexical meanings of the words which belong to narrowing are as follows:

The word **monopoly** is translated into '*monopoli*'. The lexical meaning of '*monopoly*' is right to supply or trade in particular goods or a particular service (Hornby, 1995:253) and the lexical meaning of '*monopoli*' is *penguasaan* (Pusat

Bahasa, 1991:664). The meaning of monopoly is focused on particular goods or a particular service which have wide meaning, while *monopoli* in Bahasa Indonesia is focused on the power. This process is narrowing because the meanings are from general meaning into the specific meaning.

The phrase **mark up** is translated into '*mark up*'. The lexical meanings of '*mark up*' are different between the cost of producing something and the price at which it is sold (Hornby, 1995:718) and *menaikkan, menambahkan* (price) (Echols and Shadily, 2003:373). The meaning of mark up is focused on the cost of producing something and the price, which have wide meaning, while *mark up* in Bahasa Indonesia is focused on the increase of price. This process is narrowing because the meanings are from general into the specific meaning.

The word **constant** is translated into '*konstanta*'. The lexical meaning of '*constant*' is a number or quantity that does not vary (Hornby, 1995:246) and the lexical meaning of '*konstanta*' is *lambang untuk menyatakan objek yang sama di keseluruhan oprasi matematika* (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:521). The meaning of constant is focused on a number or quantity which has wide meaning, while the meaning of *konstanta* in Bahasa Indonesia is focused on mathematic. This process is narrowing because the meanings are specific from general meaning.

The word **management** is translated into '*manajemen*'. The lexical meaning of '*management*' is the control and making of decision in a business or similar organization (Hornby, 1995:712) and the lexical meaning of '*manajemen*' is *proses penggunaan sumber daya secara efektif untuk mencapai sasaran* (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:623). The meaning of management is focused on similar organization with a business which has wide meaning, while *manajemen* in Bahasa Indonesia is focused on natural sources. This process is narrowing because the meanings are specific from general meaning.

## Conclusion and Suggestion

This thesis deals with borrowing. The application can be seen in the changes from SL to TL. Based on finding analysis in the even chapters (chapter 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12) of selected data in *The Economics* book written by Khoirul Anwar, some conclusions can be withdrawn as follow:

There are actually four research questions in this study. The first one concerns about the types of borrowing based on linguistic classification which are employed in *The Economics* book used by grade X of Senior high school. I find three types of borrowing described by Haugen’s theory. **Loanshift** with the percentage of 77,5% focuses on change of word. Then, **loanblend** with the percentage of 8,75% focuses on the combination between native and foreign word, and followed by **loanword** with the percentage of 13,75% focuses on unchanged word. The second question is about the process of borrowing procedure, it is described in the chapter 4. In the process of borrowing, I find two changes of meaning occur in some words. They are extension with the percentage of 5% which has widening meaning of TL and narrowing with the percentage of 5% which has specific meaning of TL. The third question deals

with the most dominant type of the borrowing procedures in the translation of *The Economics* book is **loanshift** with the percentage of 77,5%. The last question deals with the inappropriateness of *EYD* (*Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan*) in the borrowing result. From the selected data, I find inappropriateness in loanshift with the percentage of 45%.

From the result of my analysis, inappropriateness of *EYD* occurs automatically in the process of borrowing. "The absorption of technical terms without appropriateness of spelling and pronunciation done if the terms are extensively used in general vocabularies, those terms are not written in italics" (Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2009:67). In addition, it is better for the translator to produce good translation into Indonesian. The translator should not only focus on borrowing words but also sentences. During doing analysis, I find many grammatical errors in sentences of *The Economics* book.

In conclusion, after I get the answers of this thesis questions, I expect this thesis is useful for learning the borrowing particularly in economic terms. Additionally, this can also be used as reference for those who are interested in studying borrowing.

### Acknowledgements

Our sincere gratitude is hereby extended to the following people who never ceased in helping until this research is structured: Dr. Hairus Salikin, M.Ed., as the Dean of Faculty of Letters; Dra. Supiastutik, M.Pd., as the Head of English Department.

### References

- [1] Echols, J.M., & Shadily, H. 2003. *Kamus Inggris Indonesia: an English-Indonesian Dictionary*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- [2] Hoffer, L. 2002. *Language Borrowing and Language Diffusion: an Overview*. *Intercultural Communication Studies* XI: 4, 5-7
- [3] Hornby A.S. 1995. *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- [4] Meethan, A. R., & Hudson, R. A. 1969. *Encyclopedia of Linguistics, Information, and Control*. First Condition. Pengaman Press Ltd.
- [5] Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa. 1991. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia: Edisi Kedua*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- [6] Sudarsono & Edilius. 2001. *Kamus Ekonomi Uang dan Bank*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta
- [7] Trask R.L. 2005. *Language Change*. New York: Routledge.
- [8] Venuti, L. 2000. *The Translation Studies Reader*. London: Routledge.