



**AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN BORROWINGS ON ENGLISH -
ORIGIN MEDICAL TERMS**

THESIS

Presented to the English Department Faculty of Letters Jember University
as One of the Requirements to Obtain the Award of SarjanaSastra Degree
in English Studies

Written by

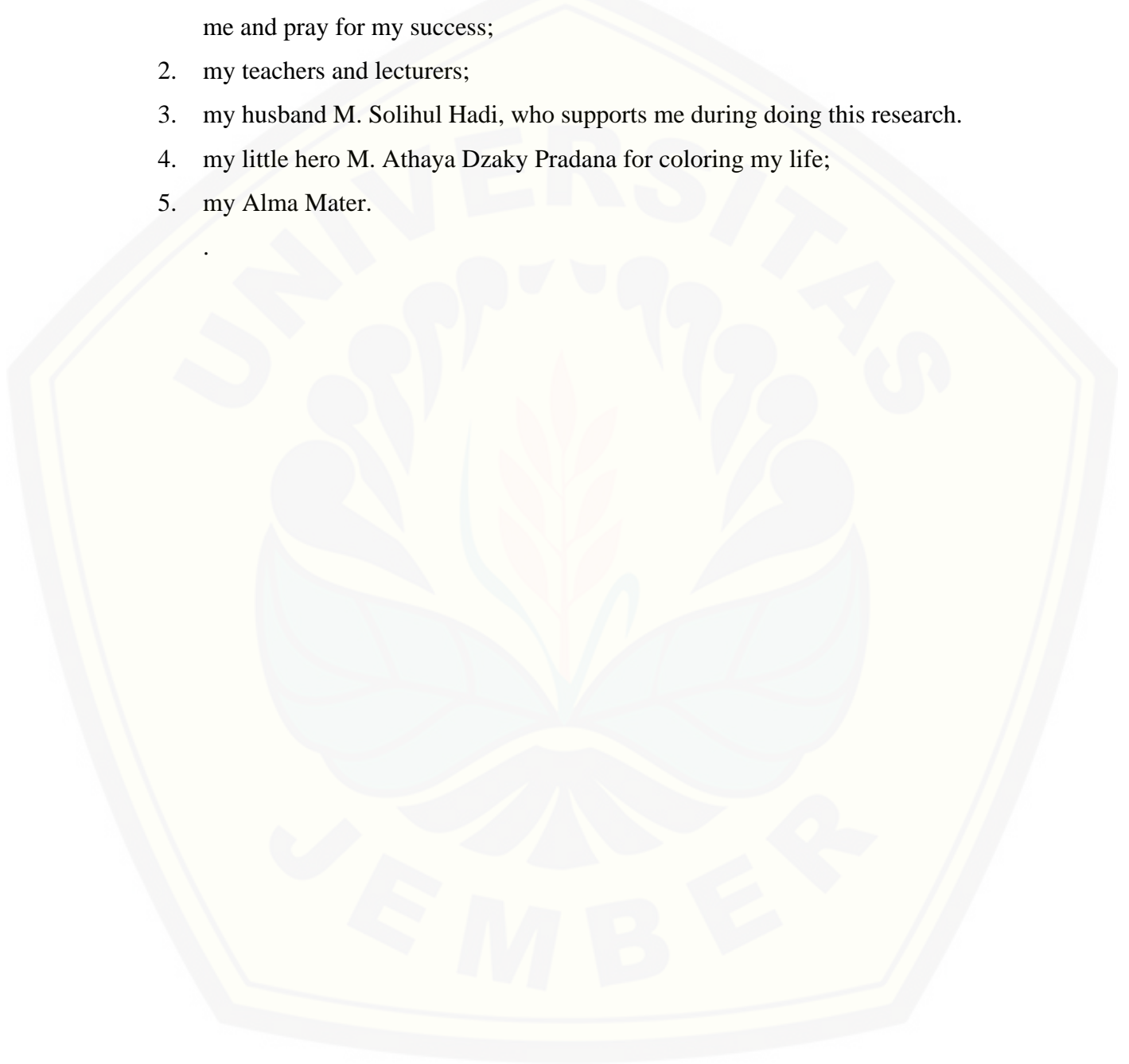
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2015

DEDICATION

With sincerity and love, I proudly dedicate this thesis to:

1. my beloved parents Subadi Rosid and Damsiyah Nur Heni who always love me and pray for my success;
2. my teachers and lecturers;
3. my husband M. Solihul Hadi, who supports me during doing this research.
4. my little hero M. Athaya Dzaky Pradana for coloring my life;
5. my Alma Mater.



MOTTO

A person who never made a mistake never tried anything new

- Albert Einstein -



DECLARATION

I hereby state that the thesis entitled **“AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN BORROWINGS ON ENGLISH - ORIGIN MEDICAL TERMS”** is an original piece of writing. I declare that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have not already been submitted for any other degree or any publication. I certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, 12th October 2015

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My best praise is due to Allah SWT the Almighty, who always gives me His blessings and mercies so that I can finish writing the thesis.

I would like to gratefully thank several people in connection with writing and finishing the research. They are:

1. Dr. Hairus Salikin, M.Ed, the Dean of Faculty of Letters, Jember University, who has allowed me to conduct my research;
2. Dra.Supiasutik, M.Pd, the Head of English Department who encourages and supports me to be a tough student;
3. Drs. Albert Tallapessy M.A, Ph.D my first advisor, and Riskia Setiarini, S.S., M. Hum, my second advisor who have spent a lot of time correcting and improving the thesis. I am so grateful for their patience, time, advice, and guidance;
4. The lecturers of Faculty of Letters, who have taught me much precious knowledge during my study at Faculty of Letters;
5. All of English Department staffs who help me in completing all requirements;
6. My friend mb Iis, Mifta, Rety, Hanik, Indrayani, Amik thanks for your support and all of my friends in English Department for sharing the knowledge and friendship, especially the academic year 2008;

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SUMMARY

An Analysis of Indonesian Borrowings on English Origin Medical Terms Lina Dwi Setyoningrum. R, 080110191019, English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

This thesis deals with analysis the types of borrowing, consistencies and inconsistencies in terms of borrowings following KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) and borrowing rules by Chaer within a text. The text analyzed in this thesis is in the form of medical record book. The book entitled “*International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem*” is the object. The writer intends to find out what kinds of borrowing (loan word, loan blend and loan shift) and whether the borrowings are consistent or inconsistent in the writing of borrowing according to KBBI or Chaer. The data applied in this writing is qualitative data in the form of borrowings word. Data collection in this thesis is documentary study. Hockett’s theory is used in this research.

In this research, there are 210 Indonesian borrowing words from 112 English origin words have been analyzed and there are two research questions in this thesis. The first question is about the types of borrowing that are applied in the guidelines. From the analysis of types of borrowing, there are two kinds of borrowing that are found in the health medical guidelines, **Loan Word** (24 words) with the percentage of 11.4% focusing on adopting the idea or item and the SL or foreign words for each. Then, **Loan Blend** (186 words) with the percentage of 88.6% concerning with combining foreign and native elements. From the analysis types of borrowing based on Hockett’s theory, **Loan Shift** type is not found in the guideline. There is no process of adapting native words to the new meanings. The second question deals with consistencies and inconsistencies in types of borrowing found that appear in the guideline. The writer found consistencies in the borrowings as much as 178 words or equal to the percentage of 84.7%. I find inconsistencies as much as 32 words or equal to the percentage of 15.3%. The result of analysis shows that the loan words follow the rule based on KBBI and Chaer. In other words, the borrowing shows consistency. Meanwhile, borrowings

of loan blend undergo 154 out of 178 words consistent while 32 words inconsistent based on KBBI and Chaer.

Keywords: Borrowings, loan word, loan shift, loan blend.



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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some aspects underpinning the topic of the research. They include the background of study, the problem to discuss, the research question, the scope of the study, the goals of the study, the significance of study, and the organization of study.

1.1 The Background of the Study

Indonesian borrowing words derived from English origin are great in numbers. Such words are found in politics, economics, technology, law, science, sport etc. These are for example, 'aliansi' from 'alliance' in politics, 'bakteri' from 'bacteria' in science, 'satelit' from 'satellite' in technology, 'inflasi' from 'inflation' in economics. '*turnamen*' from '*tournament*' in sports.

Vinay and Dalbernet in Munday (2001:56) defined borrowing as a type of direct translation which is the SL (Source Language) word transferred directly to the TL (Target Language). In other words, borrowing is defined as the borrowed words which still have similarities to the SL word in TL language. In this research the borrowing focused on translation studies. Vinay and Dalbernet in Munday (2001:56) identified the two general translation strategies. They are direct translation and oblique translation, which are the two strategies comprise seven procedures. The procedures are borrowing, calque, literal, modulation, transposition, equivalence and adaptation.

In this case, there are some reasons why borrowings are applied. The reasons are: many borrowing from English are superfluous from the point of view communicative efficiency. Some borrowings are felt to fulfill a need for a particular concept that is new to the society (Sneddon, 2003:186). In other words, the borrowings are more efficient. It is presented to fulfill particular concept that is new in society. The following examples are the application of borrowings derived from English in Indonesian medical terms taken from International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related health Problems (ICD- 10).

Table 1.1 The example of the data (Taken from *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related health Problems (ICD- 10), 2004*)

No	SL	TL
1	Medic	Medik
2.	Diagnostic	Diagnosa (P.2)
		Diagnostic (P.94)
3	Bronchitis	Bronkhitis (P.106)
		Bronkitis (KBBI)

From the examples above, the word ‘*medic*’ is written into ‘*medik*’. This process shows borrowing process. The next word is ‘*Diagnostic*’ that is borrowed in different spelling. In page 2, ‘*Diagnostic*’ is written into ‘*Diagnosa*’ and in page 94 it is written into ‘*Diagnostic*’ without changing spelling the Source Language. According to Chaer (2006:70), the absorption suffixes *-ic* is changed into *-ik*, so the word ‘*Diagnostic*’ is borrowed into ‘*Diagnostik*’. The last word is ‘*Bronchitis*’ that is borrowed into ‘*bronkhitis*’ in page 106. According to The Comprehensive Indonesian Dictionary (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) the word ‘*Bronchitis*’ is written into ‘*Bronkitis*’.

The International Statistical Classification of Disease and Related Health Problems (*ICD-10*) is a book that was published by World Health Organization in 2004. This book was translated into Indonesian by dr. Santoso entitled “Klasifikasi Statistik International tentang Penyakit dan Masalah Kesehatan (ICD-10)”. It is translated into Indonesian to help medical staffs especially those of RSUD Dr.Soetomo- Surabaya to get references. This book contains guidelines to the diseases identification for example: recording and coding the diseases. It also contains new material on practical aspects of the classification use. This manual provides a basic description of ICD, together with practical instruction for mortality and morbidity coders, and guidelines for the presentation and interpretation of data (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 2004:01).

Based on the explanation above, there are inconsistencies in the point of view of Chaer and KBBI in the borrowings, for example: *'Diagnostic'* is written into different spellings *'Diagnosa'* and *'Diagnostic'*. It shows inconsistencies in process of borrowing. Inconsistent borrowings are the word that is written inappropriate with KBBI or Chaer. Whereas, consistent borrowings are the word that are translated in bahasa Indonesia based on KBBI and Chaer. Therefore, I am interested in analyzing the borrowings taken from a book "*International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related health Problems (ICD- 10)*" to investigate the inconsistencies.

1.2 The Problems to Discusses

This research takes English as source language (SL) and Indonesian as target language (TL). I try to discover the consistencies or inconsistencies occurring in the translation of borrowings in the TL.

1.3 Research Question

Based on the research background above, the research problems are formulated as follows:

1. What types of borrowings are applied in the guidelines?
2. Do the borrowings suit to Indonesian borrowings based on The Standard spelling system by Chaer's and The Comprehensive Indonesian Dictionary (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia)?

1.4 The Goals of the Study

In line with the problems to discuss, this study also has some goals that must be achieved and also used to answer the problem of this thesis. They are:

1. Discovering types of borrowings applied in the guidelines
2. Providing the consistencies or inconsistencies found in English borrowings based on The Standard Spelling System by Chaer's and The Comprehensive Indonesian Dictionary (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia).

1.5 The Scope of the Study

This thesis deals with analyzing the subject matter which concerns with analysis of borrowing words in medical terms.

1.6 The Significance of the Study

The research expects that this research will be beneficial for the students and other researchers. The researcher hopes by reading this study, the reader will broaden the knowledge about borrowing. Finally, the researcher hopes that it can also be used by other researchers who have the same interest in borrowing field.

1.7 The Organization of the Study

This thesis covers five chapters. Chapter one is introduction. It deals with the background of study, the problems of study, the goals of study, the significance of study, and the last is the organization of study.

Chapter two is theoretical review. It concerns with literature review and theoretical framework. Literature review explains some related researchers in the previous time, while the theoretical review provides the description of the underlying supporting theories used in the study.

Research methodology in chapter three consists of strategy of research, type of data, data collection and data analysis. Chapter four is discussion. It contains the analysis of data. Chapter five is conclusion. It composes the conclusions of the discussion in the previous chapters.

CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter presents the related researches and some theories related to the research problems. The subchapters comprise the previous research, the definition of Borrowings, type of borrowings, process of borrowing based on Chaer and borrowings based on the Standard Indonesian Spelling System.

2.1 The Previous Researches

The first research is conducted by Goh (2011), from University Sains Malaysia. This study discusses Chinese loan words in the Malay language that exhibit trade elements. The data are taken from the fourth edition of Kamus Dewan (Malay Language Monolingual Dictionary, 2005). Having analyzed the selected data, he finds; many Chinese loan words are borrowed into Malay. The Chinese loan words also enrich collection of Malay trade terms. The dominant borrowing method is transliteration. Hokkien or Amoy (2004) pronunciation is used as the basis for the formation of these loan words. The result of this research is the Chinese loan words that are borrowed into the Malay language are numerous and have resulted in enriched collection of Malay trade terms

The next, this is a thesis. It was conducted by Wicaksono in (014. This study focuses on political terminology. In this study, he explains the kinds of phonemic change in the pure and naturalized political loanwords. The Kridalaksana's phonemic change and Crowley's rephonemicization theories are used in this resarch. The theories are used to analyze and to describe the change types of phonemic in the pure and naturalized political loan words. The data is taken from the Translation of Islam and Politics by John L Eposito. The result shows 5 types of phonemic changes in the pure naturalized political loan words: deletion of phoneme, addition of phoneme, change of vowel, change of simple consonant and deletion of stress.

Then another research is conducted by Izzah in 2014. She concerns in analyzing translation especially in borrowing procedures. In this study, she uses theory by Haugen. The theory classifies borrowing into three types. They are: Loan word, Loan Blend and Loan Shift. She uses descriptive method to analyze

the data, and eighty borrowings as the data. The finding shows the loan shift is the most dominant in this research. She also finds inappropriateness of EYD with 39 cases and changes of meaning with 7 cases.

The first previous research done by Goh (2011) and the second research, conducted by Wicaksono (2014), both of the researches give contribution to the investigation of borrowings and give more information about borrowings, especially in how to analyze borrowings. Similarly, the last unpublished research conducted by Izzah (2014) helps me to analyze the data. This research uses different theories with the third research. She uses Haugen in Hoffer theory as a framework in analyzing the types of borrowing. However, there is a research that is likely similar. The similarity between Izzah's and this research is the goals of the study that is to know the translation result through describing the borrowing procedures used by the translator and to investigate inappropriateness of EYD (Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan) in it. Moreover, the object that is going to be analyzed is different. This research analyzes borrowing words or phrases on medical terms.

2.2 Borrowing

Borrowing is defined as the borrowed words which still have similarities to the SL words in the TL. According to Fawcett (1997:81), Borrowing is the source language form is taken into the target language, usually because the latter has a gap in its lexicon, although the technique can be used for other reason. Yule (2001:65) states that borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages and borrowing is one of the most common sources of new word in English language.

We can summarize that borrowing is taking or using the word from other language to contribute new concept in nation language.

2.3 Types of Borrowing

Trask (1999:70) states, “There are many ways of obtaining new words, the simplest is the process we call borrowing that is copying the words used in other languages”.

According to Hockett in Hoffer (2005:53-54), borrowing can be divided into three groups:

1. Loanword is the form of borrowing in which the speaker adopts the idea or item and the SL word for each.

For Example:

SL (English)	TL (Indonesian)
Stroke	Stroke
Diabetes	Diabetes

(Example are taken from, Sneddon, 2003:181-182)

In this type, it can be concluded the borrowing takes the original form of word without changing the spelling and meaning but the pronunciation is different. It is also used frequently in Indonesian language.

2. Loan Shift is the process adapting native words to the new meanings.

For Example:

SL (German)	TL (English)
Gleich	Like

This process of borrowing shows a new word and extending the meaning.

3. Loan Blend is a form in which one element is a loanword and the other is a native element.

For Example:

SL	TL
Preosthad	Priesthood
SL (English)	TL (Indonesian)
Lipstick	Lipstik

(Example are taken from, Sneddon, 2003:181-182)

In this case, it shows the combination of linguistics item between Source Language and Target Language.

The theory of types of borrowing is used to classify borrowing words. It usefully answers the first research question. I analyze the types of English borrowing words which are found in the medical record book based on Hockett's theory.

Table 2.1 The Characteristics of Borrowings

Loan Word	The borrower adopts the spelling and pronunciation from the original word.
Loan Shift	The foreign concepts are represented by native form
Loan Blend	The combination of foreign and native word

To sum up, I list the similarities and differences among Loanword, Loan sift and Loan blend.

Table 2.2 The Similarities and Differences among Loanword, Loan shift and Loan blend

Types of borrowings	The Characteristics of Borrowings			
	Spelling	Pronunciation	Concept	Combination of foreign and native words
Loan word	Borrowed	Conditional	Borrowed	
Loan Shift			Borrowed	
Loan Blend	Borrowed	Conditional		Borrowed

2.4 Process of Borrowings Based on Chaer

The Absorption words are the words that are taken from another language, such as foreign language or regional languages. Chaer (2006:62) divides the absorption word into three parts:

1. The foreign words are fully absorbed in Indonesian language. The words commonly are spelled in Indonesian.

For example:

SL (English)	TL (Indonesian)
Cubic	Kubik
Crystal	Kristal

- The foreign words that are used in Indonesian language context without changing the spelling and pronunciation.

For Example

SL (English)	TL (Indonesian)
Shuttle Cock	Shuttle Cock
Check in	Check in

- The foreign words used by the need of terminology, spelling and pronunciation are applied into Indonesian form. In this case the changing of spelling is made as needed. The Indonesian form can be compared with source language.

SL (English)	TL (Indonesian)
Accu	Aki
Commission	Komisi

Table 2.3 The Characteristics of Process Borrowings Based on Chaer

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The words are fully absorbed into Indonesian.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The borrowings are used in Indonesian language context without changing the spelling and pronunciation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The borrowing is used to terminology term, spelling and pronunciation use Indonesian form

2.5 English Borrowings in Bahasa Indonesia

The rule of English absorption into bahasa Indonesia is classified into two group: English Borrowings Based on the Standard Indonesian Spelling System

and The Rule of Adaptation in the Suffixes of English Borrowings Words (Chaer, 2006: 62-68).

2.6.1 English Borrowings Based on the Standard Indonesian Spelling System.

Chaer (2006:62-68) divides the rule of English borrowings into Indonesian based on *the Standard Indonesian Spelling System* into:

1. Letter (ae) remains /ae/, if it is pronounced as /e/. In this case, the writer assumes that (ae) remains without changing the pronunciation.

Aerodynamics Aerodinamika

2. Letter (ae) is changed into /e/, if it is pronounced as /e/. In this case, the writer assumes (ae) changing the pronunciation into /e/)

Haemoglobin Hemoglobin

3. Letter (ai) remains as it is /ai/.

Trailer Trailer

4. Letter (au) remains as it is.

Audiogram audiogram

5. Letter (c) that comes before vowels /a/,/u/,/o/, or consonants is changed into single (k).

Acculturation Akulturasi

6. Letter (c) that comes before /e/,/i/, and consonant /y/ is changed into letter (s).

Construction Konstruksi

7. Letter (cc) that comes before vowels /o/, /u/, or consonant is changed into (k).

Accommodation Akomodasi

8. Letter (cc) that comes before vowels / e/ and /i/ is changed into (ks).

Vaccine Vaksin

9. Letter (ch) and (cch) that comes before vowels /a/, /o/, or consonant is changed into single (k).

Chromosome Kromosom

10. Letter (ch), when its pronunciation is /s/, /sy/, is changed into (s).
Machine Mesin
11. Letter (ch), when its pronunciation is /c/, is changed into (c).
Check Cek
12. Letter (e) and (ee) are changed into /e/.
System Sistem
13. Letter (ea) remains as it is /ea/.
Idealist Idealis
14. (ei) remains the same as it is in the SL.
Einsteinium Einsteinium.
15. (eo) remains the same as it is in the SL.
Geometry Geometri
16. (eu) remains the same as it is in the SL.
Neutron Neutron
17. Letter (f) remains the same as it is in the SL.
Factor Faktor
18. Letter (gh) is changed into (g).
Sorghum Sorgum
19. Letter (i) does not change when it appears at the beginning of a word
before a vowel.
Ion Ion
20. (ie) does not change, when its pronunciation is not /i/.
Patient Pasien
21. (ng) does not change.
Contingent Kontingen
22. (oo) is changed into letter /u/.
Cartoon Kartun
23. Double vowels (oo) do not change.
Zoology Zoologi
24. (ou) is changed into /au/, if the pronunciation is (au).
Bout Baut

25. (ou) is changed into /u/ if the pronunciation is (u).

Coupon Kupon

26. (ph) is changed into letter (f).

Photo Foto

27. (q) is changed into letter (k).

Frequency Frekuensi

28. (rh) is changed into letter (r).

Rhythm Ritme

29. (sc) that comes before vowels /a/, /o/, /u/, or consonant is changed into

(sk). Scandium Skandium

30. (sc) that comes before /e/, /i/, and /y/ is changed into (s).

Scenography Senografi.

31. (sch) that comes before vowels is changed into (sk).

Schema Skema

32. Letter (t) is changed into letter (s) when it appears before vowel /i/ and its pronunciation is (s).

Ratio Rasio

33. (th) is changed into (t).

Orthography Ortografi

34. Letter (u) remains the same as it is in the SL.

Structure Struktur

35. (ua) remains the same as it is in the SL.

Aquarium Aquarium

36. (ue) remains the same as it is in the SL.

Duet Duet

37. (ui) remains the same as it is in the SL.

Equinox Ekuinoks

38. (uo) remains the same as it is in the SL.

Quota Kuota

39. Double (uu) is changed into (u).

Vacuum Vakum

40. Letter (v) remains the same as it is in the SL.

Television Televisi

41. Letter (x) remains the same as it is in the SL when it appears at the beginning of a word.

Xenon Xenon

42. Letter (x) in another position is changed into (ks).

Taxi Taksi.

43. (xc) that comes before vowels /e/, /i/ is changed into (ks).

Exception Eksepsi

44. (xc) that comes before vowels /a/, /o/, /u/ or consonant is changed into (ksk).

Exclusive Eksklusif

45. (y) is changed into /i/ when its pronunciation is (i).

Psychology Psikologi

46. (y) does not change when its pronunciation is (y).

Yen Yen

47. (z) remains the same as it is in the SL

Zodiac Zodiak

48. Double consonants are changed into single consonant.

Accu Aki.

2.6.2 The Rule of Adaptation in the Suffixes of English Borrowings Words

Chaer (2006:68-71) explains the rule of adjustment suffixes as bellow:

1. -age is changed into -ase.

Presentage Presentase

2. -air, -ary are changed into -er.

Primary Primer

3. -ant is changed into -an.

Informant Informan

4. -archie, archy, are changed into -arki.

Monarchy Monarki

5. -(a) tie, (a)tion are changed into -asi and -si.

Publication	Publikasi
-------------	-----------

6. -al does not change.

Structural	Struktural
------------	------------

7. -ein does not change.

Protein	Protein
---------	---------

8. -eur, -or are changed into -ur.

Inspector	Inspektur
-----------	-----------

9. -or does not change.

Dictator	Diktator
----------	----------

10. -ive is changed into -if .

Descriptive	Deskriptif
-------------	------------

11. -ica, -ic, -ics are changed into -ik or -ika.

Logic	Logika
-------	--------

Phonetics	Fonetik.
-----------	----------

12. -ile is changed into -il.

Mobile	Mobil
--------	-------

13. -ic is changed into -ik.

Electronic	Elektronik
------------	------------

14. -ical is changed into -is.

Practical	Praktis
-----------	---------

15. -ism is changed into -isme.

Communism	Komunisme
-----------	-----------

16. -ist is changed into -is.

Egoist	Egois
--------	-------

17. -logy is changed into -logi.

Analogy	Analogi
---------	---------

18. -logue is changed into -log.

Dialogue	Dialog
----------	--------

19. -ty are changed into -tas.

Quality	Kualitas
---------	----------

20. -ure is changed into -ur.

Structure

Struktur.

In doing this research, I use the rules of spelling system based on Chaer and the Comprehensive Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) that is used to analyze the consistencies or inconsistencies found in Indonesian borrowings. The reason is because there must be compatibility in the adaptation of English language toward Indonesian language.

2.6 International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is the set of symbols and modifiers designed, principally on the basis of articulatory consideration to provide a consistent and universally understood system for transcribing the speech sound of any language: devised by International Phonetic Association.

<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/international%2Bphonetic%2BAlphabet&ei:9.v695sz&Lc:id-ID&S=1>

Table 2.4: The Symbols of IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) (Hornby,1995)

Symbols	Words	Spelling	Symbols	Words	Spelling	Symbols	Words	Spelling
I	Sit	/sɪt/	p	pen	/pen/	eɪ	say	/seɪ/
e	ten	/ten/	b	bad	/bæd/	aɪ	five	/faɪv/
æ	cat	/cæt/	t	tea	/ti:/	ɔɪ	boy	/bɔɪ/
ɒ	got	/gɒt/	d	did	/dɪd/	əʊ	Go	/gəʊ/
ʌ	cup	/cʌp/	k	cat	/cæt/	aʊ	now	/naʊ/
ʊ	put	/pʊt/	g	got	/gɒt/	ɪə	near	/nɪə(r)/
i:	see	/si:/	tʃ	chain	/tʃeɪn/	eə	hair	/heə(r)/
u:	too	/tu:/	dʒ	jam	/dʒæm/	ʊə	pure	/pjʊə(r)/
ɑ:	father	/ˈfɑ:ðə(r)	f	fall	/fɔ:l/			
ɔ:	saw	/sɔ:/	v	van	/væn/			
ɜ:	bird	/bɜ:d/	θ	thin	/θɪn/			

ə	about	/ə'baot/	ð	this	/ðis/
i	happy	/'hæpi/	s	soe	/səʊ/
u	actual	/'æktʃuəl	z	zoo	/zu:/
			ʃ	shoe	/ʃu:/
			ʒ	vision	/'viʒn/
			h	hat	/hæt/
			m	man	/mæn/
			n	no	/nəʊ/
			ŋ	sing	/siŋ/
			l	leg	/leg/
			r	red	/red/
			j	yes	/jes/
			w	wet	/wet/

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the method of research which is used to discuss the topic of this thesis. The chapter contains type of research, type of data, data collection, data analysis and diagram analysis. Each sub chapter will be discussed as below.

3.1 The Type of Research

Auerbach and Silverstein (2003:3) defines “Qualitative research is a research that involves analyzing and interpreting texts and interviews in order to discover meaningful patterns descriptive of a particular phenomenon. This study uses qualitative research to find and describe the types of borrowings and the consistencies or inconsistencies the process of borrowing appeared in the book medical record. The data are analyzed descriptively using Hockett’s borrowing theory. Therefore, this research is categorized as a qualitative research as it is done by analyzing and interpreting text.

3.2 The Type of Data

McMilan (1992:9) points that qualitative data are based on research that focuses on understanding and meaning through verbal narratives and observation rather than through numbers. In this thesis, the data are taken from a book, *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related health Problems (ICD- 10)*. This study is non numeric research. Qualitative data are used in this research. The data are in the form of word.

3.3 Data Collection

The technique of data collection used in this thesis is documentary. Blaxter et al., (2006:154) say “document is using written materials as a basis for the research”. In other words, collecting data by documents is reading, studying, and

analyzing the data clearly. The data are taken from the translated a medical record book entitled *Klasifikasi Statistik International tentang Penyakit dan Masalah Kesehatan (ICD- 10)* from the English version entitled *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD- 10)*. This book was translated into bahasa Indonesia by Santoso on 1998. Then, the book is analyzed and discussed in words of borrowing.

Furthermore, sampling is used to collect the data. Stratified sampling uses to collect the data. Denscombe (2007:14) defines “stratified sampling is as one in which every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected in relation to their proportion within the total population”. The total population data are 210 words. The book investigated contains six chapters that consist of chapter 1 (Introduction), Chapter 2 (purpose and applicability), Chapter 3 (How to use the ICD), Chapter 4 (Rules and guidelines for mortality and morbidity), Chapter 5 (Statistical presentation), and Chapter 6 (History of the development of the ICD). To shorten the research, i choose only 3 chapters (2, 4 and 6) of the book as population of the data because in the selected chapters many borrowings are found. The steps to collect the data as follows;

1. Reading chapters 2, 4 and 6 of the book several times
2. Giving sign for the words is indicated as borrowings.

3.4 Data Processing

In this, data processing is done after collecting the data. This research is done primarily by collecting data from book. The data processing are:

1. Retyping the words is indicated as loan words, loan shifts and loan blends.
2. Entering the word into table
3. Coding the data which is the loan word, loan shift and loan blend.

In this method, I select the borrowing word especially medical word terms which are needed and can support the analysis to answer the problem of the discussion.

3.5 Data Analysis

This research uses descriptive method to analyze the data. Descriptive method can be considered as the procedures to solve problems of research by using current facts and explaining (McMillan, 1992:12). This thesis does not only describe the types of borrowings based on Hockett to select the data, but also discover consistencies or inconsistencies in the process of translating based on Chaer and Comprehensive Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI).

I analyze the data analysis by using these following steps:

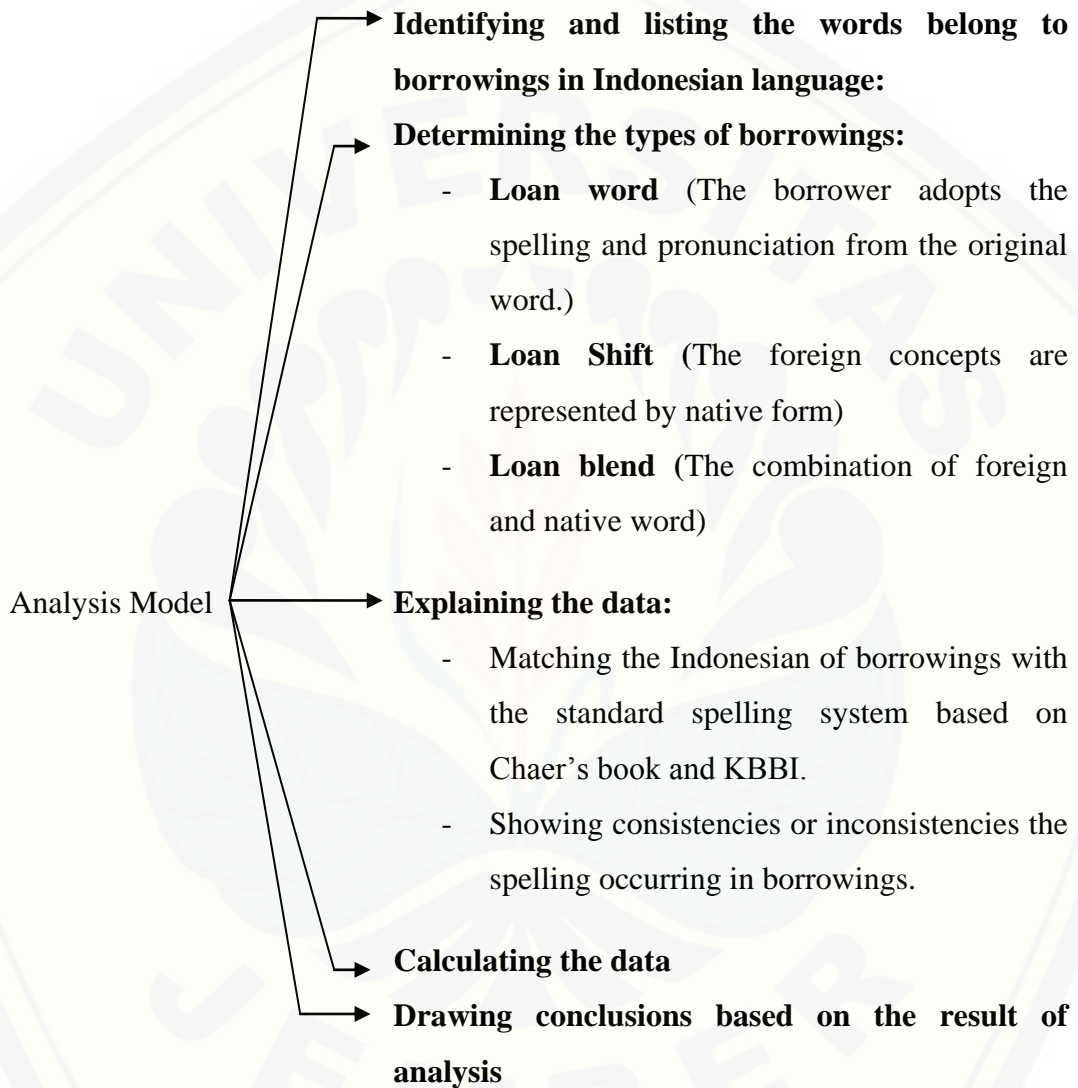
1. Determining types of borrowings: Loanword, loan shift, and loan blend

No	SL	Page	TL	Target Language According to KBBI	Loan word	Loan Shift	Loan Blend	Inconsistencies	Consistencies
1. 2.	Analysis	2	Analisa	Analisa / analisis					√
		2	Analisa						
		5	Analisa						
		9	Analisa						
3.	Diagnostic	2	Diagnosa	Diagnostik			√	√	
		94	Diagnosa						
		114	Diagnostik						
4.	Diagnosis	2	Diagnosa	Diagnosa			√	√	

2. Matching the data based on Chaer's book and KBBI
3. Showing consistencies or inconsistencies of the spelling occurring in the borrowings
4. Calculating the data
5. Drawing conclusions based on the result of analysis.

3.6 Analysis Model

The following is the diagram. To make easy the description of the borrowing analysis, I draw a diagram as the following:



CHAPTER 4. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the result and the discussion of the data. This chapter shows and discusses the types of borrowings and the consistencies or inconsistencies of spelling occurring in borrowings. I use the theory of borrowing and some dictionaries as well to complete my explanation related with borrowings.

4.1 The Result of Types of Borrowings and the Consistencies or Inconsistencies Spelling Occurring in Borrowings

In this research, there are two research questions should be answered. They are the types of borrowings and the consistencies or inconsistencies of spelling occurring in borrowings. After analyzing the data, the results show that there are two types of borrowings applied in the guidelines. 24 words out of 210 words are loan word and 186 from 210 words are loan blend. The next question deals with the consistencies or inconsistencies of spelling occurring in borrowings. I found 178 consistent words and 32 inconsistent words. The percentages of the types of borrowings and the consistencies or inconsistencies of spelling occurring in borrowings are presented in the following table;

Table 4.1 The Percentages of the Types of Borrowing Word

No	Types of Borrowings	Total	Percentages
1.	Loan word	24	11.4%
2.	Loan Blend	186	88.6%
3.	Loan Shift	0	0%
TOTAL		210	100%

The table shows the occurrences of borrowing process which appear in the 210 selected words. The types of borrowing word which are found in the table comprise Loan word (24 words) with the percentage of 11.4%, loan shift (0 words) with the percentage of 0%, loan blend (186 words) 88.6%. In this case,

loan blend is the most dominant type. There is no loan shift that is found in the selected words.

Table 4.2 The Percentages of the consistencies or inconsistencies of spelling occurring in borrowings

No	Kinds of Data	Total	Percentages
1.	Consistencies	178	84.7%
2.	Inconsistencies	32	15.3%
TOTAL		210	100%

The table shows the occurrences of consistencies and inconsistencies appearing in the 210 selected words. I find consistencies which are written as in KBBI and Chaer (178 words) with the percentage of 84.7% and inconsistencies or data which are written in different ways and written inappropriately based on KBBI or the Standard Indonesian Spelling System based on Chaer is as much as 32 words out of with 15.3%.

4.2 The Discussion of Indonesian Borrowings on English Origin Medical Terms

4.2.1 Loan Word

This part will discuss about the words that are indentified as loan word. The word is borrowed as the original English word without changing the spelling and meaning but the pronunciation is different.

1. Abnormal

This word is a loan word because the word is borrowed as original word. The word “*abnormal*” is taken from word “*abnormal*” in English. Original word “*abnormal*” and Indonesian borrowing “*abnormal*” have similarity in meaning and spelling but the pronunciation is different between $\text{æb}^{\prime}\text{nɔ:ml}$ in English and ʌbnɔ:ml in bahasa Indonesia.

- a. SL: Abnormal / $\text{æb}^{\prime}\text{nɔ:ml}$ /: different, especially in a way that is not desirable, from what is normal ordinary or expected (Hornby, 1995:2).

- b. TL: Abnormal /Abnorma:l/: menyimpang dari yang lazim atau umum (Pusat Bahasa,1991:2).

2. Vital

This word is a loan word, the form of word borrows the idea or item from the original word for each. Original word “*vital*” and Indonesian borrowing word “*vital*” are different in pronunciation but the meaning and spelling have similarity. The differences are the pronunciation of vaitl in English and vitl in bahasa Indonesia.

- a. SL: Vital /'vaitl/: essential to the existence, success, or operation of something (Hornby, 1995:1331).
- b. TL: Vital /vitl/: sangat penting untuk kehidupan (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:1004).

3. Tumor

This word is a loan word type because the word is borrowed as original word. The word “*tumor*” is taken from word “*tumor*” in English. Original word “*tumor*” and Indonesian borrowing “*tumor*” have similarity in meaning and spelling but the pronunciation is different.

- a. SL: Tumor /'tju:mə(r)/: an abnormal mass of a new tissue growing in or on part of the body (Hornby, 1995:1283)
- b. TL: Tumor /tu:mor/: pembengkakan jaringan tubuh karena ketidak normalan kondisi (penyakit seperti pada penyakit radang) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:969).

4. Organ

This word is a loan word type because the word is borrowed as original word. The word “*organ*” is taken from word “*organ*” in English. Original word “*organ*” and Indonesian borrowing “*organ*” have similarity in meaning and spelling but the pronunciation is different.

- a. SL: Organ /'ɔ:gən/: a part of an animal or a plant that has a particular purpose (Hornby, 1995:817).
- b. TL: Organ /prgān/: Alat yg mempunyai tugas tertentu (pada tubuh manusia,binatang, tumbuhan) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:692).

5. Leukemia

This word is a loan word, the form of word borrows the idea or item from the original word for each. Original word “*leukemia*” and Indonesian borrowing word “*leukemia*” are different in pronunciation but the meaning and spelling have similarity.

- a. SL: Leukemia /lu:’ki:miə/: a serious disease that cause the production of too many white cells in the blood (Hornby, 1995:677).
- b. TL: Leukemia /léokimia/: penyakit akut atau menahun karena adanya satu tipe leukosit tidak matang yang berkembang biak secara ganas didalam tulang atau sum sum tulang atau kelenjar limfa, yang kemudian menyebar kebagian bagian tubuh lainnya (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:521).

6. Fatal

This word is a loan word, the form of word borrows the idea or item from the original word for each. Original word “*fatal*” and Indonesian borrowing word “*fatal*” are different in pronunciation but the meaning and spelling have similarity.

- a. SL: Fatal /’feɪtl/: causing or ending in death (Hornby, 1995:423).
- b. TL: Fatal /fʌtʌl/: tidak dapat diubah atau diperbaiki lagi (Pusat Bahasa, 1991: 240).

7. Hepatitis

This word is a loan word, the form of word borrows the idea or item from the original word for each. Original word “*hepatitis*” and Indonesian borrowing word “*hepatitis*” are different in pronunciation but the meaning and spelling have similarity.

- a. SL: Hepatitis /,hepə’taitis/: a serious diseases of the liver (Hornby, 1995:557).
- b. TL: Hepatitis /hepa:titis/: radang hati (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:304).

8. Anemia

Based on type of borrowing this word is a loan word, the form of word borrows the idea or item from the original word for each. Original word “*anemia*”

and Indonesian borrowing word “*anemia*” are different in pronunciation but the meaning and spelling have similarity.

- a. SL: Anemia /əˈniːmiə/: a condition of the blood caused by a lack of red cells. (Hornby, 1995:37)
- b. Anemia /anemia:/: kekurangan kadar hemoglobin di dalam darah, kekurangan butir butir darah merah (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:35).

9. Diabetes

Based on type of borrowing this word is a loan word, the form of word borrows the idea or item from the original word for each. Original word “*diabetes*” and Indonesian borrowing word “*diabetes*” are different in pronunciation but the meaning and spelling have similarity.

- a. SL: Diabetes /,daɪəˈbiːtiːz/: a medical condition, caused by a lack of insulin, in which makes the patient produce a lot of urine and feel very thirsty (Hornby, 2000:346).
- b. TL: Diabetes /diabetes:/: Penyakit kencing manis (Pusat Bahasa, 1991: 203).

10. Influenza

Based on type of borrowing this word is a loan word, the word is borrowed as original word. The word “*influenza*” is taken from word “*influenza*” in English. Original word “*influenza*” and Indonesian borrowing “*influenza*” have similarity in meaning and spelling but the pronunciation is different.

- a. SL: Influenza /,ɪnfluˈenzə/: Flu (Hornby, 1995: 611)
- b. TL: Influenza /influenza:/: Radang selaput lender pada rongga hidung (yg menyebabkan demam) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991: 331).

11. Abdomen

Based on type of borrowing this word is a loan word, the word is borrowed as original word. The word “*abdomen*” is taken from word “*abdomen*” in English. Original word “*abdomen*” and Indonesian borrowing “*abdomen*” have similarity in meaning and spelling but the pronunciation is different.

- a. SL: Abdomen /ˈæbdəmən/: the part of the body below the chest containing the stomach, bowel, etc (Hornby, 1995:2).

- b. TL: Abdomen /ʌbdomen/: Bagian tubuh manusia dan binatang bertulang belakang. Bagian diantara sekat rongga badan dan pinggul (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:2).

12. Hernia

Based on type of borrowing this word is a loan word, the word is borrowed as original word. The word “*hernia*” is taken from word “*hernia*” in English. Original word “*hernia*” and Indonesian borrowing “*hernia*” have similarity in meaning and spelling but the pronunciation is different.

- a. SL: Hernia /hɜ:niə/: a swelling caused by a part of the bowel being pushed tough a weak point of the wall of the abdomen (Hornby, 1995: 558).
- b. TL: Hernia /hernia:/: menonjolnya suatu alat tubuh atau jaringan ke permukaan tubuh atau kerongga lain melalui lobang atau saluran abnormal (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:305)

13. Insulin

Based on type of borrowing this word is a loan word, because the word *Insulin* is borrowed as the original word. The word “*insulin*” is taken from word “*insulin*” in English. Original word “*insulin*” and Indonesian borrowing “*insulin*” have similarity in meaning and spelling but the pronunciation is different.

- a. SL: Insulin /ɪnsjəlin/: a chemical substance produced in the body that controls the amount of sugar absorbed by the blood (Hornby, 1995:660)
- b. TL: Insulin/ɪnsulin/: hormon yang dibentuk di pankreas yang mengendalikan kadar gula dalam darah (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:382)

14. Meningitis

Based on type of borrowing this word is a loan word, because the word *Meningitis* is borrowed as the original word. The word “*meningitis*” is taken from word “*meningitis*” in English. Original word “*meningitis*” and Indonesian borrowing “*meningitis*” have similarity in meaning and spelling but the pronunciation is different. It is also used frequently in bahasa Indonesia.

- a. SL: Meningitis /,menin'dʒaɪtɪs/: a serious disease in which the tissue in closing the brain and spinal cord become infected and swollen (Hornby, 1995:731).
- b. TL: Meningitis/meniɲitis/: peradangan pada selaput otak dan sumsum tulang belakang (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:574).

15. Stroke

Based on type of borrowing this word is a loan word, because the word *Stroke* is borrowed as the original word. The word “*stroke*” is taken from word “*stroke*” in English. Original word “*stroke*” and Indonesian borrowing “*stroke*” have similarity in meaning and spelling but the pronunciation is different.

- a. SL: Stroke /strəʊk/: a sudden change in the blood supply to a part of the brain, which can cause a loss of ability to move particular parts of the body (Hornby, 1995:1185).
- b. TL: Stroke /strɔk: Serangan otak, biasanya disertai dg kelumpuhan (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:860).

4.2.2 Loan blend

Most of the words in the book indicate as loan blend. Loan blend is the word that is borrowed by combining foreign and native form.

1. Analysis

This word is a loan blend because the word *analysis* is borrowed into the word *analisa* by combining foreign and native elements. They have different spelling and pronunciation. According to Chaer (2006: 68) –y if it pronounces –i should be changed –i.

- a. SL: Analysis /ə'næləsis/: The study of something by examining its part and their relationship (Hornby, 1995:38)
- b. TL: Analisa (analisis): penyelidikan suatu peristiwa (karangan, perbuatan dsb) untuk mengetahui apa sebab- sebabnya, bagaimana duduk perkaranya dan sebagainya (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:32).

In bahasa Indonesia the word *analysis* can be translated into *analisa* or *analisis*, they have same meaning.

1. Diagnosis

This word is a loan blend because the word *diagnosis* is borrowed into *diagnosa* by combining native and foreign elements. The word *diagnosis* and *diagnosa* have different spelling and pronunciation. It is translated following the rule based on KBBI and Chaer. According to Pusat Bahasa (1991:203) the word *diagnosis* has same meaning with *diagnosa*.

- a. SL: Diagnosis /,daieg'nəʊsis/: the act of discovering or indentifying the exact cause of an illness or a problem (Hornby, 2000:346).
- b. TL: Diagnosa /diagnosΛ/: Penentuan suatu penyakit dengan menilik atau memeriksa gejala gejalanya (Pusat bahasa, 1991:203).

2. Epidemic

This word is a loan blend. It is translated following the rule based on KBBI and Chaer. According to KBBI (1991:234) the word *epidemic* is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia *epidemi*.

- a. SL: Epidemic /,epi'demik/: the rapid spread of a disease among many people in the same place (Hornby, 1995:387).
- b. TL: Epidemi Wabah (penyakit menular yang berjangkit dengan cepat didaerah yang luas dan menimbulkan banyak korban, missal penyakit yang tidak secara tetap di daerah itu) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:234).

3. Clinic

Based on type of borrowing this word is a loan blend, because the word *clinic* is borrowed into *klinik* by combining foreign and native elements. Indonesian borrowings replace the word –c into –k. According to Chaer (2006: 65) *C* before *a, u, o* and *consonant* should be changed into *k*. They have different spelling. The word is translated following the rule based on KBBI and Chaer.

- a. SL: Clinic /'klinik/: special place or time at which specialized medical treatment or advice is given to visiting patients (Hornby, 1995:209).
- b. TL: Klinik /klinik/: Balai pengobatan khusus (tempat mengobati orang sakit) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991: 446).

4. Consultation

This word is a loan blend, because the word *Consultation* is borrowed into *konsultasi* by combining native and foreign elements. It is translated following the rule based on KBBI and Chaer. *c* before *a, u, o* and *consonant* should be changed into *k*.

- a. SL: Consultation /,kɒnsəl'teɪʃn/: The action or process of consulting (Hornby, 1995:248).
- b. TL: Konsultasi /kɒnsultasi/: Pertukaran pikiran untuk mendapatkan kesimpulan (nasihat, saran dan sebagainya) yang sebaik baiknya (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:457).

5. Facilitate

It is a loan blend type because the word *Facilitate* is borrowed into *Fasilitas* by combining native and foreign elements. It is translated following the rule based on KBBI and Chaer. According to Chaer (2006: 63) *c* before *e, i,* and *y* should be changed into *s*.

- a. SL: Facilitate /fə'sɪlɪteɪt/: to make something, especially an action or a process, easy or easier (Hornby, 1995:414).
- b. TL: Fasilitas /fasilitas/: Segala yang memudahkan (untuk bertempat tinggal, berpergian dan sebagainya) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:240).

6. Specialist

This word is a loan blend as categorized. In the word *specialist* is borrowed into *spesialis* by combining native and foreign elements. He shows consistencies in translating this word. It is borrowed following the rule based on KBBI and Chaer. According to Chaer (2006:70), the suffix *-ist* is replaced into *-is*. *Specialist* becomes *Spesialis*.

- a. SL: Specialist /'speʃəlɪst/: A person who is an expert in a particular branch of work or study, especially of medicine (Hornby, 1995:1141).
- b. TL: Spesialis /spésialis/: Orang yang Ahli dalam suatu ilmu (terutama tentang kedokteran) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:856).

7. Pathology

This word is a loan blend, because the word *pathology* is borrowed into *patologi* by combining foreign and native elements. It is borrowed following the rule based on KBBI and Chaer. He shows consistencies in translating this word.

- a. SL: Pathology /pə'θɒlədʒi/: The scientific study of diseases (Hornby, 1995:849).
 - b. TL: Patologi /patɒlədʒi/: Ilmu tentang penyakit (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:654).
8. Morphology

This word is a loan blend, because the word *pathology* is borrowed into *patologi* by combining native and foreign languages. It is borrowed following the rule based on KBBI and Chaer. *-ph* should be changed into *-f* (Chaer, 2006:66).

- a. SL: Morphology /mɔ:'fɒlədʒi/: The form and structure of animals and plants, studied as a science (Hornby, 2000:827).
 - b. TL: Morfologi /mɔrfɒlədʒi/: Ilmu pengetahuan tentang bentuk luar dan susunan makhluk hidup (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:592).
9. Dermatology

Based on type of borrowing this word is a loan blend, because the word *Dermatology* is borrowed as the SL word. In bahasa Indonesia the word *Dermatology* is written into *Dermatologi* modifying spelling system (changing the letter *-y* into *-i*). It is borrowed following the rule based on KBBI and Chaer. According to Chaer (2006:68) *-y* if it pronounces *-i* should be changed *-i*.

- a. SL: Dermatology /,dɜ:mə'tɒlədʒi/: the scientific study of skin disease (Hornby, 2000:339)
- b. TL: Dermatologi /dermatɒlədʒi/: Ilmu penyakit kulit dan pengobatannya (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:200).

4.2.3 The Analysis of Inconsistencies in the process of Borrowings.

In this part, the researcher will describe the words that show inconsistency based on KBBI (1991) or Chaer (2006). 32 words show inconsistency in the process of writing.

1. Diagnostic (see appendix datum number 2)

This word is a loan blend because the word *diagnostic* by combining foreign and native elements. It is written into two ways *diagnosa* and *diagnostik*. It shows inconsistencies in writing this word. There is a change in the spelling in the word *Diagnostic* between English language and bahasa Indonesia. According to Chaer (2006: 70) the suffix *-ic* should be changed into *-ik*. Based on KBBI (1991: 203) *diagnostik* is borrowed from the word *diagnostic*.

- a. Diagnostic /,daɪəg'nɒstɪk/: connected with identifying something, especially an illness (Hornby, 2000:346).
 - b. Diagnosa /dɪ'agnɒsə/: Penentuan suatu penyakit dengan menilik atau memeriksa gejala gejalanya (Pusat Bahasa, 1991: 203).
 - c. Diagnostik /dɪ'agnɒtɪk/: Ilmu untuk menentukan jenis penyakit berdasarkan gejala gejala yang ada (Pusat Bahasa, 1991: 203).
2. Diagnosis (see appendix datum number 3)

This word is loan blend because the word *diagnosis* is written by combining of foreign and native elements spelling system. It is written into two ways *diagnose* and *diagnosis*. It shows inconsistencies in writing this word. There is changing the spelling in the word *Diagnosis* between English language and bahasa Indonesia. According to Pusat Bahasa (1991:203) the word *diagnosa* is borrowed from the word *Diagnosis*.

- a. Diagnosis /,daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/: the act of discovering or indentifying the exact cause of an illness or a problem. (Hornby, 2000:346)
 - b. Diagnosa /dɪ'agnɒsə/: Penentuan suatu penyakit dengan menilik atau memeriksa gejala gejalanya (Pusat bahasa, 1991:203)
3. Clinical (see appendix datum number 5)

In this case, the word clinical is written in two ways: klinik and klinis both of them have different meanings. It shows inconsistencies. There is changing the spelling in the word *Clinical* between English language and bahasa Indonesia. According to Chaer (2006:63) consonant *c* before vowel *a*, *u*, *o* is changed into *k*, *Clinical* becomes *Klinis* and suffixes *-ical* is changed into *-is* (2006: 70). Based on KBBI (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:446) *Clinical* is borrowed into *Klinis*.

- a. Clinical /'klinikl/: (attrib) of or for the direct examination and treatment of patients and their illness (Hornby, 1995:209).
- b. Klinik /klinik/: Balai pengobatan khusus (tempat mengobati orang sakit) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:446)
- c. Klinis /klinis/: Bersangkutan atau berdasarkan pengamatan klinik (Pusat Bahasa, 1991: 446).

This word is loan blend type. The word *Clinical* is written by combining of foreign and native elements that have different spelling and pronunciation. However, the word *Clinical* is borrowed in bahasa Indonesia *klinis* by modifying spelling system (changing consonant *c* into *k* and *-cal* into *-is*).

4. Cancer (see appendix datum number 14)

This word is written into two ways. They are *Kanker* and *Cancer*. Loan blend is the type of the word. It is written by combining foreign and native elements that have different spelling and pronunciation. It shows inconsistencies. There is a change in the spelling in the word *Cancer* between English language and bahasa Indonesia. According to Chaer (2006: 63), letter *C* that comes before vowels *a/u/o* and consonant is changed into *k*. Based on KBBI (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:386) the word *kanker* is from the word *cancer*.

- a. Cancer /'kænsə(r)/: abnormal growth of cells in the body which often causes death (Hornby, 1995:162)
 - b. Kanker /kʌŋker/: Penyakit yang disebabkan oleh ketidakaturan perjalanan hormon sehingga mengakibatkan tumbuhnya daging pada jaringan tubuh yang normal (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:386).
5. Morphological (see appendix datum number 15)

This word is a loan blend, because the word *morphological* is written into *morfological* by combining native and foreign elements (changing the letter *-ph* into *f* and without changing suffix *-ical*). There is no meaning in bahasa Indonesia. This word is written into two ways: *morfological* and *morfologi*. It shows inconsistencies. According to Chaer (2006:70) suffixes *-ical* is changed into *-is*.

- a. Morphology /mɔ:ˈfɒlədʒi/: the form and structure of animals and plants, studied as science (Hornby, 2000:827).

6. Neurology (Data number 23)

This word is loan blend as a type. The translator translates this word by combining foreign and native elements. This word is written into two ways. They are *Neurology* and *Neurologi*. It shows inconsistencies. According to Chaer (2006: 70), the suffix of *-logie* or *-logy* is changed into *-logi*. According to KBBI (1991:613) *Neurologi* has the same meaning with *Neurology*.

- a. Neurology /njɔeˈrɒlədʒi/: the scientific study of nerves and their diseases (Hornby, 1991: 780)
 - b. Neurologi /néurɒlɔgi/: Ilmu tentang urat saraf, terutama tentang penyakit urat saraf (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:613).
7. Syndrome (see appendix datum number 36)

Based on type of borrowings this word is a loan blend, because the word *Syndrome* is written into *Sindrom* by combining foreign and native elements.

- a. Syndrome /ˈsindrəʊm/: a set of symptoms which together indicates a particular refer to sex, the body or race. (Hornby, 1991: 1214)
- b. Sindrom/sindrɒm/: Himpunan gejala atau tanda tanda suatu penyakit (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:843)

This word is written into two ways. They are *Syndrome* and *Sindrom*. It shows inconsistencies. According to Chaer (2006: 68) *y* is changed into *i*. According to KBBI *Sindrom* is borrowed from *Syndrome*.

8. Abortion (see appendix datum number 40)

In this word, the word *Abortion* is written into two ways *Abortus* and *Aborsi*. Both of words have different meaning. It shows inconsistencies. According to Chaer (2006: 69) suffixes *-ion* is changed into *-si*. In addition, According to KBBI (1991:2) the word *Abortion* is absorbed in Indonesia *Abortus*. It is a loan blend type because it is written by combining foreign and native elements.

- a. Abortion /əˈbɔ:ʃn/: the act of causing a pregnancy to end early, in order to prevent the baby from developing and being born alive. (Hornby, 1991: 3)

- b. Abortus /ʌbɔrtus/: terpencarnya embrio yang tidak mungkin lagi hidup (keguguran) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:2).
- c. Aborsi /ʌbɔrsi/: Pengguguran (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:2).
- 9. Fractures (see appendix datum number 43)

In this word, the word *Fractures* is written into two ways *Fraktur* and *Fractures*. It shows inconsistencies. According to Chaer (2006:71) *-uur* or *-ure* is changed into *-ur*. In addition, According to KBBI (1991:244) the word *Fractures* is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia *fraktur*. It is a loan blend type because the word is written by combining of foreign and native elements.

- a. Fractures /'fræktʃə(r)/: an instance of breaking something, especially a bone (Hornby, 1991: 468)
- b. Fraktur /frʌktur/: keretakan atau keadaan patah (tentang tulang dan sebagainya) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:244)
- 10. Bronchitis (see appendix datum number 47)

This word is a loan blend, because the word *Bronchitis* is written into *Bronkhitis* by combining foreign and native elements.

- a. Bronchitis /brɒŋ'kæɪtɪs/: an illness that affects the bronchial tubes leading to the lungs (Hornby, 1991: 142)
- b. Bronkhitis /brɒŋkɪtɪs/: Radang cabang tenggorokan (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:128)

This word is written into three ways *Bronchitis*, *Bronkhitis* and *Bronkitis*. It shows inconsistencies in. Santoso (1998:32) *bronchitis* is written remain as it is in KBBI, Santoso (1998:106) is written based on KBBI, but in the same page the spelling is not following system in either KBBI or Chaer. According to KBBI *bronchitis* is borrowed into *Bronkitis*. *Ch* and *CCh* before a, o and consonant is changed into *k* (Chaer, 2006:64).

- 11. Chronic (see appendix datum number 48)

In this word, the word *Chronic* is written into three ways *Chronic*, *Kronik* and *Kronis*. It shows inconsistencies. *Ch* and *CCh* before a, o and consonant is changed into *k* (Chaer, 2006:64). In addition, the word *Chronic* is absorbed in

bahasa Indonesia *kronik*. It is a loan blend type because this word is written by combining foreign and native elements.

- a. Chronic /'krɒnik/: lasting for a long time; happening continually (Hornby, 1991: 197)
- b. Kronik /krɒnik/: Catatan peristiwa menurut urutan waktu kejadiannya, susunan waktu (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:466)
- c. Kronis /krɒnis/: Terus menerus berlangsung, tahan dalam waktu yang lama (tentang keadaan) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:466).

12. Hypertension (see appendix datum number 52)

In this word, the word *Hypertension* is written into two ways *Hipertensi* and *Hypertensi*. It shows inconsistencies. According to Chaer (2006: 68) *y* is changed into *-i* when its pronunciation is *-i*. In addition, the word *Hypertension* is absorbed in Indonesia *Hipertensi*. It is a loan blend type because this word is written by combining foreign and native elements.

- a. Hypertension /,haɪpə'tenʃn/: abnormally high blood pressure. (Hornby, 1991: 586)
- b. Hipertensi /hipertensi/ Tekanan darah atau denyut jantung yang lebih tinggi dari normal karena penyempitan pembuluh darah atau gangguan lainnya (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:309).

13. Acute (see appendix datum number 52)

In this word, the word *Acute* is written into two ways *Akut* and *Acute*. It shows inconsistencies. *-c* before *a, u, o* and consonant is changed into *k* (Chaer, 2006:63). In addition, the word *Acute* is absorbed in Indonesia *Akut*. It is a loan blend type because this word is written by combining foreign and native elements.

- a. Acute /ə'kju:t/: very great; severe (Hornby, 1991: 13)
- b. Akut /ʌkut/: Timbul secara mendadak dan cepat memburuk (tentang penyakit) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:18)

14. Tuberculosis (see appendix datum number 64)

In this word, the word *Tuberculosis* is written into two ways *Tuberculosis* and *Tuberkulosis*. It shows inconsistencies. In addition, the word *Tuberculosis* is absorbed in Indonesia *Tuberkulosis*. *-c* before *a, u, o* and consonant is changed

into *k* (Chaer, 2006:63). It is a loan blend type because this word is written by combining foreign and native elements.

- a. Tuberculosis /tju,bɜ:kju'ləʊsɪs/: a serious infectious diseases in which swelling appear on body tissue, especially the lungs. (Hornby, 1991: 1282)
- b. Tuberkulose /tuberkulɔse/: Penyakit paru paru yang dapat menular disebabkan oleh basil tbc (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:964).

15. Cataract (see appendix datum number 90)

In this word, the word *Cataract* is written into two ways *Katarak* and *Cataract*. It shows inconsistencies. *C* before *a*, *u*, *o* and consonant should be changed into *-k*. In addition, the word *Cataract* is absorbed in Indonesia *Katarak*. It is a loan blend type because this word is written by combining native and foreign elements (changing *-C* into *-K*). According to Chaer (2006: 63) *-c* before *a*, *u*, *o* and consonant is changed into *k*

- a. Cataract /'kætərækt/: a condition affecting part of the eye and causing gradual loss of sight (Hornby, 1991: 175)
- b. Katarak /kɑtɑrɑk/: Pengaburan lensa mata dan membran transparan sekitarnya yang menghalangi jalan masuk cahaya (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:1396).

16. Hypothermia (see appendix datum number 92)

In this word, the word *Hypothermia* is written into two ways *Hipotermia* and *Hypotermia*. It shows inconsistencies. In addition, the word *Hypothermia* is absorbed in Indonesia *Hipotermia*. According to Chaer (2006:67) *-th* should be changed into *-t*. It is a loan blend type because this word is written by modifying spelling system (changing *-y* into *-I* and deleting *-h*).

- a. Hypothermia /,haɪpə'θɜ:miə/: A dangerous condition in which the body has an abnormally low temperature (Hornby, 1991:586).
- b. Hipotermia /hipɔtermia/: Keadaan suhu tubuh yang turun hingga dibawah 35°C (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:310).

4.2.4 The Analysis of Consistencies in the Process of Borrowings

Here, we can see the words which are written the rule based on KBBI and Chaer. The words that show consistency will discuss as follows;

1. Consultation

The word *Consultation* is borrowed into *Konsultasi*. This word is a loan blend. This word has combination between native and foreign languages. They have different spellings and pronunciations. It shows consistencies in writing this word. The word consultation is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia as written in KBBI and Chaer. According to Chaer (2006:69) *-(a)tie, (a)tion* should be changed into *-asi, -si*. Consultation is changed into konsultasi (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:457).

- Consultation /,kɒnsəl'teɪʃn/: the action or process of consulting (Hornby, 1991:248).
- Konsultasi /kɒnsultasi/: Pertukaran pikiran untuk mendapatkan kesimpulan (nasihat, saran dan sebagainya) yang sebaik baiknya (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:457).

2. Dermatology

The word *Dermatologi* is taken from word *Dermatology*, they have different spellings and pronunciations. Loan blend is applied in this word. This word has combination between native and foreign languages. They have different spellings and pronunciations. It shows consistencies in writing this word. The word Dermatology is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia remain as it is in KBBI and Chaer. *-logie, logy*, is changed into *-logi* (Chaer, 2006:70). According to KBBI the word *Dermatologi* is borrowed from *Dermatology* (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:200).

- Dermatology /,dɜːmə'tɒlədʒi/: the scientific study of skin disease (Hornby, 2000:339)
- Dermatologi /dermatɒlɒgi/: Ilmu penyakit kulit dan pengobatannya (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:200).

3. Pediatrics

In this word, the word *Pediatrics* is borrowed from *Pediatrics*. This word is a loan blend as categorized. This word has combination between native and foreign languages. They have different spellings and pronunciations. It shows

consistencies in writing this word. The word *Pediatrics* is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia *Pediatri* (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:657).

- *Pediatrics* /pedi-at-rics/: The branch of medicine concerned with children and their disease (Hornby, 2000:912).
- *Pediatri* /pediatri/: Ilmu kedokteran yang berurusan dengan kesehatan anak (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:657).

4. Condition

In this word, the word *Condition* is changed into *Kondisi*. This word is a loan blend as categorized. This word has combination between native and foreign languages. They have different spellings and pronunciations. It shows inconsistencies in writing this word. The word *consultation* is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia remains as it is in KBBI and Chaer. According to Chaer (2006:63) Letter (*c*) that comes before vowels /a/,/u/,/o/, or consonants is changed into single (*k*). The word *Condition* is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia *Kondisi* (Pusat Bahasa, 1991: 454).

- *Condition* /kən'diʃn/: The present state of a thing (Hornby, 2000:239)
- *Kondisi* /kondisi/: Keadaan (Pusat Bahasa, 1991: 454).

5. Complication

In this word, the word *Complication* is borrowed into *komplikasi*. This word is a loan blend. This word has combination between native and foreign languages. They have different spellings and pronunciations. It shows inconsistencies in writing this word. The word *Complication* is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia remain as KBBI and Chaer. The word *Complication* is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia *Komplikasi* (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:453). According to Chaer (2006:63) Letter (*c*) that comes before vowels /a/,/u/,/o/, or consonants is changed into single (*k*).

- *Complication* /,kɒmpli'keɪʃn/: a thing that makes a situation more complex or difficult (Hornby, 2000:235)
- *Komplikasi* /kɒmplikasi/: Penyakit yang baru timbul kemudian sebagai ikutan pada penyakit yang sudah ada (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:453)

6. Malnutrition

In this word, the word *Malnutrition* is borrowed into *Malnutrisi*. This word as loan blend categorized. This word has combination between native and foreign languages. They have different spellings and pronunciations. It shows consistencies in writing this word. The word *Malnutrition* is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia is written as in KBBI and Chaer. *-(a)tie, -(a)tion* should be changed into *-asi, -si* (Chaer, 2006:69)

- *Malnutrition* /,mælnju:'trɪfn/: condition resulting from a lack of food for the right type of food (Hornby, 2000:711)
- *Malnutrisi* /mɔlnu:trisi/: Malagizi (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:551).

7. Anatomical

In this word, the word *Anatomical* is borrowed into *Anatomi*. This word is a loan blend. This word has combination between native and foreign languages. They have different spellings and pronunciations. It shows consistencies. The word *Anatomical* is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia is written as in KBBI and Chaer.

- *Anatomical* /,ænə'tɒmɪkl/: anatomical abnormalities (Hornby, 2000:38)
- *Anatomi* /ʌnɔtɒmi/: Ilmu mengenai struktur organ tubuh normal (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:21)

8. Therapy

This word is a loan blend. The word *Therapy* is changed into *Terapi*. This word has combination between native and foreign languages. They have different spellings and pronunciations. It shows consistencies in writing this word. The word *Therapy* borrowed into bahasa Indonesia is written as in KBBI and Chaer . –th is changed into t (Chaer, 2006:67). According to KBBI (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:935) the word *Therapy* is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia as *Terapi*.

- *Therapy* /'θerəpi/: Any treatment designed to improve a health problem or disability or to cure an illness (Hornby, 2000:1238)
- *Terapi* /terapi/: Usaha untuk memulihkan kesehatan orang yang sedang sakit, pengobatan penyakit (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:935).

9. Prostate

This word is a loan blend. The word *Prostate* is changed into *Prostate*. According to KBBI (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:703) the word *Prostate* is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia as *Prostat*. This word has combination between native and foreign languages. They have different spelling and pronunciation. It shows consistencies in writing this word.

- Prostate /'prɒsteɪt/: an organ in the body of male human beings and animal that release that fluid in which sperms float (Hornby, 2000:931)
- Prostat /prɒstɑt/: Kelenjar alat kemih kelamin laki laki letaknya melingkari bagian atas aliran kandung kemih dan berfungsi sebagai pengatur jalan antara air kencing dan air mani (pada laki laki tua kelenjar ini sering membesar sehingga menghambat pengeluaran air seni) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:703).

10. Gynecology

This word is a loan blend. The word *Gynecology* is changed into *Ginekologi*. This word has combination between native and foreign languages. They have different spellings and pronunciations. It shows consistencies in writing this word. The word *Gynecology* is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia remain as KBBI and Chaer. According to Chaer (2006: 65) Letter (i) does not change when it appears at the beginning of a word before a vowel. *Gynecology* is changed into *Ginekologi* (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:278).

- Gynecology /,ɡaɪnə'kɒlədʒi/: the scientific study and treatment of the disease and disorders of women, especially those affecting the reproductive system. (Hornby, 2000:532)
- Ginekologi /ginekɒlɔgi/: Ilmu kedokteran yang berkenaan dengan fungsi alat tubuh dan penyakit khusus pada wanita (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:278).

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

This chapter is written in order to draw a conclusion concerning with the result of the discussion in the previous chapter. Types of borrowing, consistencies and inconsistencies words have been analyzed and discussed in previous chapter.

Then, the process of translating loan blend shows that consistencies and inconsistencies appear in the process of it.

In this research, there are 210 Indonesian borrowing words from 112 English origin words have been analyzed and actually there are two research questions in this thesis.

The first question is about the types of borrowing that are applied in the guidelines. From the analysis of types of borrowing, there are two kinds of borrowing that are found in the health medical guidelines, such as **Loan Word** (24 words) with the percentage of 11.4% focusing on adopting the idea or item and the SL or foreign words for each. Then, **Loan Blend** (186 words) with the percentage of 88.4% concerning with combining foreign and native elements. From the analysis types of borrowing based on Hockett's theory, **Loan Shift** type is not found in the guideline. There is no process of adapting native words to the new meanings.

The second question deals with consistencies and inconsistencies in types of borrowing that appear in the guideline. I found 178 consistent words which is as much as 80% and inconsistent borrowings 32 words which is as much as 20%. The result of analysis shows 24 words of loan words follow the rule based on KBBI and Chaer. Meanwhile, borrowings of loan blend undergo 154 out of 186 words consistent while 32 words inconsistent based on KBBI and Chaer

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APPENDIX

The Table of The Result Analysis

No	SL	Page	TL	Target Language According to KBBI	Loan word	Loan Shift	Loan Blend	Inconsistencies	Consistencies
1	Analysis	2	Analisa	Analisa / analisis			√		√
		2	Analisa						
		5	Analisa						
		9	Analisa						
2	Diagnostic	2	Diagnosa	Diagnostik			√	√	
		94	Diagnosa						
		114	Diagnostik						
3	Diagnosis	2	Diagnosa	Diagnosa			√	√	
		2	Diagnosa						
		2	Diagnosa						
		7	Diagnosa						
		68	Diagnosis						
4	Epidemic	12	Epidemi	Epidemi			√		√
5	Clinical	2	Klinik	Klinis			√	√	
		7	Klinis						
6	Clinic	115	Klinik	Klinik			√		√
7	Abnormal	7	Abnormal	Abnormal	√				√
8	Population	2	Populasi	Populasi			√		√
9	Consultation	2	Konsultasi	Konsultasi			√		√
		9	Konsultasi						
		96	Konsultasi						
10	Vital	2	Vital	Vital	√				√

		9	Vital						
11	Facilitate	5	Fasilitas	Fasilitas			√		√
12	Tabulation	5	Tabulasi	Tabulasi			√		√
		5	Tabulasi						
		13	Tabulasi						
		30	Tabulasi						
13	Specialist	5	Spesialist	Spesialis			√		√
14	Cancer	5	Kanker	Kanker			√	√	
		5	Kanker						
		81	Kanker						
		81	Cancer						
15	Pathology	5	Patologi	Patologi			√		√
16	Topography	5	Topografi	Topografi			√		√
		5	Topografi						
		13	Topografi						
17	Morphology	5	Morfologi	Morfologi			√		√
		5	Morfologi						
		6	Morfologi						
		14	Morfologi						
18	Morphological	77	Morfological				√		√
		78	Morfologi						
19	Neoplasm	5	Neoplasma	Neoplasma			√		√
		5	Neoplasma						
		6	Neoplasma						
		36	Neoplasma						
		69	Neoplasma						
20	Tumor	5	Tumor	Tumor	√				√
		36	Tumor						
		64	Tumor						
		69	Tumor						

21	Histology	6	Histologi	Histologi			√		√
		72	Histologi						
22	Dermatology	6	Dermatology	Dermatologi			√		√
23	Neurology	6	Neurology	Neurologi			√	√	
		6	Neurologi						
		115	Neurologi						
24	Pediatrics	6	Pediatrics	Pediatri /Pediatric			√	√	
25	Simultaneous	7	Simultan	Simultan			√		√
26	Radiology	7	Radiologi	Radiologi			√		√
27	Therapy	7	Terapi	Terapi			√		√
		108	Terapi						
28	Laboratory	7	Laboratorium	Laboratorium			√		√
29	Organ	7	Organ	Organ	√				√
		13	Organ						
		68	Organ						
30	Technique	7	Tehnik	Tehnik/ teknik			√		√
31	Supplement	8	Suplemen	Suplemen			√		√
		103	Suplemen						
32	Conventional	8	Konvensional	Konvensional			√		√
33	Censuses	9	Sensus	Sensus			√		√
34	Surveys	9	Survei	Survei			√		√
35	Design	9	Design	Desain			√		√
36	Syndrome	10	Syndrome	Sindrom			√	√	
		87	Syndrome						
		114	Sindrom						
37	Condition	11	Kondisi	Kondisi			√		√
		27	Kondisi						
		29	Kondisi						
38	Etiology	11	Etiologi	Etiologi			√		√

		15	Etiologi						
39	Leukemia	14	Leukemia	Leukemia	√				√
		71	Leukemia						
40	Abortion	15	Abortus	Aborsi			√	√	
		87	Abortus						
		117	Abortus						
		117	Aborsi						
41	Complication	15	Komplikasi	Komplikasi			√		√
		36	Komplikasi						
		36	Komplikasi						
		102	Komplikasi						
42	Anatomical	15	Anatomi	Anatomi			√		√
		71	Anatomi						
		137	Anatomi						
43	Fractures	15	Fraktur	Fraktur			√	√	
		100	Fraktur						
		105	Fraktur						
		120	Fractures						
44	Fatal	29	Fatal	Fatal	√				√
45	Hepatitis	30	Hepatitis	Hepatitis	√				√
46	Prostate	32	Prostate	Prostat			√	√	
		76	Prostat						
47	Bronchitis	32	Bronchitis	Bronkhitis			√	√	
		106	Bronkhitis						
		106	Bronkitis						
48	Chronic	32	Chronic	Kronis			√	√	
		32	Kronik						
		67	Kronik						
		102	Kronis						
		106	Kronis						

49	Embolism	36	Embolism	Emboli			√		√
50	Malnutrition	36	Malnutrisi	Malnutrisi			√		√
		36	Malnutrisi						
		36	Malnutrisi						
51	Anemia	36	Anemia	Anemia	√				√
		88	Anemia						
		107	Anemia						
52	Hypertension	38	Hipertensi	Hipertensi			√	√	
		65	Hypertensi						
		99	Hypertensi						
		116	Hipertensi						
53	Effect	39	Efek	Efek			√		√
54	Acute	39	Akut	Akut			√	√	
		65	Acute						
		83	Akut						
		94	Akut						
		102	Akut						
55	Residue	40	Residu	Residu			√		√
56	Phase	40	Fase	Fase			√		√
57	Infection	36	Infeksi	Infeksi			√		√
		64	Infeksi						
		102	Infeksi						
58	Parasite	64	Parasit	Parasit			√		√
59	Immune	64	Imun	Imun			√		√
		81	Imun						
60	Chemotherapy	64	Kemoterapi	Kemoterapi			√		√
		81	Kemoterapi						
61	Radiation	64	Radiasi	Radiasi			√		√
62	Diabetes	64	Diabetes	Diabetes	√				√
		65	Diabetes						

63	Diabetic	88	Diabetes				√		√
64	Tuberculosis	57	Tuberculosis	Tuberkulose			√	√	
		97	Tuberkulosis						
65	Tuberculoses	97	Tuberkulosa	Tuberkulose			√		√
		115	Tuberkulosa						
66	Premature	64	Premature	Prematur			√	√	
		87	Prematur						
		107	Prematur						
67	Placenta	64	Plasenta	Plasenta			√		√
68	Influenza	65	Influenza	Influenza	√				√
69	Indication	65	Indikasi	Indikasi			√		√
70	Asthma	65	Asthma	Asma			√		√
71	Endocrine	65	Endokrin	Endokrin			√		√
		113	Endokrin						
72	Endocrinology	107	Endokrinologi	Endokrinologi			√		√
73	Operations	68	Operasi	Operasi			√		√
74	Lymphatic	68	Limfatik	Limfatik			√	√	
		79	Lymphatic						
75	Ovarian	69	Ovarium	Ovarium			√		√
76	Thyroid	72	Thyroid	Tiroid			√		√
77	Microscopic	72	Mikroskopis	Mikroskopis			√		√
78	Lymph	73	Lymphe	Limpa			√		√
79	Abdomen	77	Abdomen	Abdomen	√				√
80	Rheumatic	83	Rheumatic	Rematik			√	√	
		83	Reumatik						
81	Autopsy	86	Autopsi	Autopsi			√	√	
		87	Autopsi						
		87	Otopsi						
82	Induced	88	Induksi	Induksi			√		√

83	Patient	94	Pasien	Pasien			√		√
84	Carcinoma	94	Karsinoma	Karsinoma			√		√
		106	Karsinoma						
		111	Karsinoma						
85	Cell	94	Sel	Sel			√		√
86	Immunization	95	Imunisasi	Imunisasi			√		√
87	Observation	98	Observasi	Observasi			√		√
88	Glaucoma	99	Glaukoma	Glaukoma			√		√
89	Hernia	99	Hernia	Hernia	√				√
90	Cataract	99	Katarak	Katarak			√	√	
		106	Cataract						
		114	Katarak						
91	Insulin	99	Insulin	Insulin	√				√
92	Hypothermia	100	Hipotermia	Hipotermia			√	√	
		100	Hypotermia						
93	Allergic	100	Alergi	Alergi			√		√
94	Psychosis	103	Psikosis	Psikosis			√		√
95	Psychiatry	103	Psikiatri	Psikiatri			√		√
96	Gynecology	104	Ginekologi	Ginekologi			√		√
		117	Ginekologi						
97	Epilepsy	105	Epilepsi	Epilepsi			√		√
		115	Epilepsi						
98	Meningitis	106	Meningitis	Meningitis	√				√
99	Varicose	107	Varises	Varises			√		√
100	Urology	107	Urologi	Urologi			√		√
101	Dose	107	Dosis	Dosis			√		√
102	Abdominal	107	Abdomen	Abdomen			√		√
103	Caesar	108	Sesar	Sesar			√		√
104	Organism	111	Organisme	Organisme			√		√
105	Prostate	112	Prostat	Prostat			√		√

106	Biopsy	112	Biopsi	Biopsi			√		√
107	Metabolic	113	Metabolik	Metabolik			√		√
108	Stroke	116	Stroke	Stroke	√				√
109	Physical	116	Fisik	Fisik			√		√
110	Pathologist	72	Patologi	-			√		√
111	Specialty	5	Spesialisasi	Spesialisasi			√		√
		5	Spesialisasi						
112	Pathological	29	Patologis				√		√
		87	Patologis						