

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

Lina Dwi Setyoningrum, R, Albert Tallapessy, Riskia Setiarini.  
 English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University  
 Jln. Kalimantan 37, Jember 68121  
 E-mail: [albert@unej.ac.id](mailto:albert@unej.ac.id)

**Abstract**

This article deals with the analysis of types of borrowing, consistencies and inconsistencies within a text. The text analyzed in this thesis is in the form of medical record book. The script is entitled “International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem” for the objects. The writer intends to find out what kinds of borrowing (loan word, loan blend and loan shift) and consistencies or inconsistencies in the writing of borrowing. The data applied in this writing is qualitative data which means the data is written text. Data collection in this thesis is documentary study. Hockett theory is used in this research. In this research, there are 210 Indonesian borrowing words from 112 English words 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, 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 88.6% concerning with combining foreign and native elements. In this way, it indicates that **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 find consistencies word (178 words) with the percentage of 84.7%. I find inconsistencies word (32 words) with the percentage of 15.3%.

*Key words: Borrowing, loan word, loan shift, loan blend, consistencies, inconsistencies.*

**Abstrak**

Artikel ini difokuskan pada analisis tipe- tipe borrowing, dan konsisten atau ketidakkonsistenan dalam proses penulisannya. Data yang digunakan dalam penulisan ini adalah data kualitatif dalam bentuk buku rekam medis dengan judul “International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem”. Pengumpulan data dalam tesis ini adalah studi dokumen. Artikel ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif yang menjelaskan tipe- tipe kata pinjaman (*loan word, loan blend and loan shift*) dan konsisten dan ketidakkonsistenan (berdasarkan KBBI dan Chaer) dalam teknik penulisannya. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori Hockett yang menjelaskan tentang jenis borrowing. Dalam hal ini ada 210 kata yang dipinjam dari 112 kata Bahasa Inggris yang dianalisis dan ada dua pertanyaan dalam skripsi ini. Pertanyaan pertama, apa tipe-tipe kata pinjaman yang ada dalam buku rekam medis. Dari analisis tersebut ada dua jenis kata pinjaman yang ditemukan dalam buku yakni, *loan blend* sebanyak 186 kata artinya 88.6% dari data yang ada dan 24 kata untuk *loan word* artinya 11.4% dan tidak ditemukan tipe *loan shift*. Dalam hal ini, kata yang menunjukkan konsisten dan ketidakkonsistenan dalam penulisannya ditemukan 178 kata konsisten. Yang artinya 84.7% dari data keseluruhan menunjukkan bahwa penulisannya sesuai dengan kaidah KBBI dan Chaer. Ada 32 kata yang menunjukkan ketidakkonsistenan. Dengan kata lain, ada 15.3% dari keseluruhan data yang ada penulisannya tidak sesuai dengan kaidah KBBI dan Chaer.

*Kata kunci: kata pinjaman (loan word, loan shift, loan blend), konsisten, ketidakkonsistenan*

**Introduction**

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, ‘birokrasi’ from ‘bureaucracy’ 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 article the borrowings focuses on translation studies.

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). *Related health Problems (ICD- 10)*, 2004)

**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)

From the examples above, the word 'medic' is borrowed into bahasa Indonesia 'medik'. The next word is 'Diagnostic' that is borrowed in different spelling. On page 2, 'Diagnostic' is translated into 'Diagnosa' and in page 94 it is translated into 'Diagnostic' without changing spelling the Source Language. According to Chaer (2006:70), in the borrowing rules of bahasa Indonesia suffixes *-ic* should be changed into *-ik*, so the word 'Diagnostic' is translated into 'Diagnostik'. The last word is 'Bronchitis' that is translated into 'bronkhitis' on page 106. According to The Comprehensive Indonesian Dictionary (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) the word 'Bronchitis' should be rendered into 'Bronkitis'.

Based on the explanation above, there are inconsistencies in the point of view of Chaer and KBBI in the Indonesian borrowings, for example: 'Diagnostic' is translated into different spellings, 'Diagnosa' and 'Diagnostic'. It shows inconsistencies in process of borrowing. Inconsistency happens when the word that is not written appropriately based on KBBI or Chaer. Whereas, consistency happens when the word is translated into bahasa Indonesia based on KBBI and Chaer. Therefore, this concerns with those as shown in the borrowings taken from a book "International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD- 10)" to investigate the inconsistencies and consistency appearing.

## Research Methods

The type of research conducted is a qualitative 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 in the borrowings appearing in the book of 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 and the data are qualitative

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. The data are taken from a book, *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related health Problems (ICD- 10)*, in the form of words.

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. The words are taken from a medical record book entitled *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD- 10)* translated into bahasa Indonesia. Then, the book is analyzed and discussed in terms 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". I take the data derived from some of words in each part for about 195 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), but only some chapters are selected to be analyzed that are chapter 2, 4 and 6.

After collecting borrowings in the selected chapters, data processing is conducted. This research is done primarily by collecting data from book. Here, the selected borrowing words are gathered. The TL words are classified to the same SL words. 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.

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). The data analysis is done by using these following steps:

1. Determining types of borrowings: Loanword, loan shift, and loan blend,
  - Loan word** (the spelling and pronunciation from the original word are borrowed)
  - Loan Shift** (The foreign concepts are represented by native form)
  - Loan blend** (The combination of foreign and native word)
2. Matching the data based on Chaer's book and KBBI
3. Showing consistencies or inconsistencies the spelling occurring in the borrowings.

## Result

The result of the study shows that types of borrowing word which are found in the 210 selected words including Loan word 24 words with the percentage of 11.4%, loan shift 0 words with the percentage of 0%, loan blend 186 words occur in 88.6%. In this case, loan blend is the most dominant type. There is no loan shift that is found in the

selected words. I find consistency 178 words with the percentage of 84.7% and inconsistencies as much as 32 words with the percentage of 15.3%.

## Discussion

### The Analysis of Loan Word

This part will discuss about the analysis of loan word.

#### 1. Abnormal

This word is a loan word as the word *abnormal* into *abnormal* spelling, pronunciation and meaning is borrowed. The spelling and meaning of the TL is the same as it is of the SL but the pronunciation is different. It is also used frequently in bahasa Indonesia.

- a) SL: Abnormal /æb'no:ml/: different, especially in a way that is not desirable, from what is normal ordinary or expected (Hornby, 1995:2)
- b) TL: Abnormal /ʌbnorma:l/: menyimpang dari yang lazim atau umum (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:2)  
English: Abnormal /ʌbnorma:l/: Deviating from the usual or common (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:2).

#### 2. Vital

This word is a loan word. All the part of word is borrowed without changing spelling and meaning but pronunciation is different. The spelling and meaning of the TL is the same as it is of the SL. It is also used frequently in bahasa Indonesia.

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

#### 3. Tumor

This type of word is a Loan word. English word *tumor* and Indonesian borrowing *tumor* have similarities in terms the spelling, and meaning but the pronunciation is different. It is also used frequently in bahasa Indonesia. The borrower adopts the idea, spelling from the original word.

- 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 karna ketidak normalan kondisi (penyakit seperti pada penyakit radang) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:969).

Note: meaning in bahasa Indonesia actually is as it is in English.

#### 4. Organ

Based on the type of borrowing this word is a loan word, because the word *Organ* is written in the SL word. All the part of word is borrowed without changing the spelling and meaning but the pronunciation is different. It is also used frequently in bahasa Indonesia.

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

Note: meaning in bahasa Indonesia actually is as it is in English.

#### 5. Hepatitis

Based on type of borrowing this word is a loan word, because the word *Hepatitis* is translated in the SL word. The borrower adopts the idea, spelling and meaning from the original word but the pronunciation is different. It is also used frequently in bahasa Indonesia.

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

### The Analysis of Loan blend

This part will discuss about the analysis of loan blend.

#### 1. Analysis

This word is a loan blend because the word *analysis* is written into the word *analisa* by combining foreign and native elements. 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 dsb. (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:32)  
English: Analisa (analisis): investigation of an event to find out what the causes (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:32)

In bahasa Indonesia the word *analysis* can be translated into *analisa* or *analisis*, they have same meaning. The translator is consistent in translating this word.

#### 2. Diagnosis

This word is a loan blend because the word *diagnosis* is written into *diagnosa* by combining native and foreign elements. It is written 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 /,daieɪ'nəʊsis/: the act of discovering or indentifying the exact cause of an illness or a problem. (Hornby, 2000:346)
- b) TL: Diagnosa /diʌgnosʌ/: Penentuan suatu penyakit dengan menilik atau memeriksa gejala gejalanya (Pusat bahasa, 1991:203)  
English: Determination of a disease with symptoms consider or examines symptoms (Pusat bahasa, 1991:203).

#### 3. Epidemic

This word is a loan blend. 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, misal penyakit yg tidak secara tetap di daerah itu) (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:234).

English: Epidemic; infectious disease outbreak quickly wide area and cause many casualties (Pusat Bahasa, 1991:234).

#### 4. Clinic

Based on type of borrowing this word is a loan blend, because the word *clinic* is written into *klinik* by combining foreign and native elements. *c* before *a, u, o* and *consonant* should be changed into *k*. It is written 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).

#### 5. Consultation

This word is a loan blend, because the word *Consultation* is written into *konsultasi* by combining native and foreign elements. It shows consistencies. It is written 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).  
English:Konsultasi /kɒnsultasi/: exchange of thoughts to get advice or suggestions as much as you (Pusat Bahasa, 1991: 457).

#### The Analysis of Inconsistencies in the Translating of Borrowing.

##### 1. Diagnostic (Page: 2,94,114)

This word is a loan blend because the word *diagnostic* is written into two ways *diagnosa* (page 2 and 94) and *diagnostik* (page 114) by combining foreign and native elements. The translator shows inconsistencies in translating 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 translated from the word *diagnostic*.

- a) SL: Diagnostic /,daɪəg'nɒstɪk/: connected with identifying something, especially an illness (Hornby, 2000:346).
- b) Diagnosa /di'agnɒsɑ/: Penentuan suatu penyakit dengan menilik atau memeriksa gejala gejalanya(Pusat Bahasa, 1991: 203).
- c) Diagnostik /di'agnɒtɪk/: Ilmu untuk menentukan jenis penyakit berdasarkan gejala gejala yang ada (Pusat Bahasa, 1991: 203).

#### The Analysis of Consistencies in Translating Borrowing

##### 1. Consultation

The word *Consultation* is written into *Konsultasi*. This word is loan blend. This word has combination between

native and foreign languages. They have different spellings and pronunciations. The translator shows consistencies in translating 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).

- a) SL: Consultation /,kɒnsəl'teɪʃn/: the action or process of consulting (Hornby, 1991: 248)
- b) 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. The translator shows consistencies in translating 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).

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

#### Conclusion

In conclusion, it is found that there are 210 Indonesian borrowing words from 112 English origin words. The details are shown as follows:

The types of borrowing are applied in the guidelines comprise; **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; **Loan Blend** 186 words with the percentage of 88.6% concerning with combining foreign and native elements; **Loan Shift** type is not found in the guideline. There is no process of adapting native words to the new meanings in this health record book.

This finding also reveals that there are consistencies and inconsistencies in types of borrowing that appear in the guideline. 178 words are consistent according to KBBI or Chaer borrowing rules, this number is as much as 84.7% of the percentage of the data. 32 words are found inconsistent, meaning that there are not written as they should be according to KBBI or Chaer.

The result of analysis shows that the process of translating loan word follows the rule based on KBBI and Chaer. Then, the process of translating loan blend shows that consistencies and inconsistencies appear in the process of it.

Although, only 15.3% inconsistencies are found, the consistency should not happen.

#### Acknowledgments

My sincere thanks to Dr. Hairus Salikin, M. Ed, the Dean of Faculty of Letters, Jember University and Dra. Supiastutik the head of English Department for their permission to write this journal, all of the lecturers of English Department who have given me the valuable knowledge during my academic years, and all the staffs of Faculty of Letters, and the Librarians of Faculty of Letters and of the Central Library Jember University, who have given their good service to me.

### References

- Auerbach, C. F & Silverstein, L.B. 2003. *Qualitative Data*. New York: New York University Press.
- Blaxter et. al. 2006. *How to Research*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. New York: Open University Press
- Chaer, A. 2006. *Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Hornby A.S. 1995. *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Hornby A.S. 2000. *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press
- McMilan, James H. 1992. *Educational Research: Fundamentals for the Costumer*. New York: Harper Collins
- Munday, J.2001. *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories & Applications*. London: Routledge.
- Sneddon. J. 2003. *The Indonesian Language: Its History and Role*. Australia: University of New South Wales Press Ltd.

