

Borrowing in the Novel “The Good Earth” and It’s Translation Into “Bumi Yang Subur”

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The translation is done by transferring form of the first language to the form of the second language using of semantic structure. It must be transferred and held constant and the form may change. But translation activities do not only deal with transferring language from one language to another language, but also deal with the most important thing, such as; message and meaning from source language to target language. This study analyzed about types of borrowing are found in the translation of *The Good Earth* into *Bumi yang Subur*. The library research method and field research method used in this study. The description of the method can be seen in the following explanations. This study used library research. In this type of research, the location is very flexible. The research was done every where as long as the place supports the main facility needed such as books and computer. Types of borrowing found in the data source are pure borrowing, naturalized borrowing and cultural borrowing.

Keywords: translation, borrowing, linguistics

1. Introduction

Larson (1984; 3) stated that translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. The translation is done by transferring form of the first language to the form of the second language using of semantic structure. It must be transferred and held constant and the form may change. But translation activities do not only deal with transferring language from one language to another language, but also deal with the most important thing, such as; message and meaning from source language to target language. Each language has vocabulary and variation of words based on society experience and the development of the culture where that language grows and develops and sometimes the speakers may have to refer to some unfamiliar object or 2 concept for which they have no word in their own language. Borrowing method is needed to deal with it in order to interpret or express the right expression from source language into target language.

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

1. What types of borrowing are found in the translation of *The Good Earth* into *Bumi yang Subur*?
2. How is the borrowing technique applied in the translation of *The Good earth* into *Bumi yang Subur*?
3. Why do the techniques of borrowing used to translate from english into indonesian in the novel "The Good earth" and It's Translation into "Bumi yang Subur"?

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The method has a very important role in a scientific writing since it will affect the validity of the result of the research itself. The method gives an idea about how to conduct the research for this writing that covers the determination of data source, data collection, and data analysis. The library research method and field research method used in this study. The description of the method can be seen in the following explanations. This study used library research. In this type of research, the location is very flexible. The research was done every

where as long as the place supports the main facility needed such as books and computer. The data source that was used in this study is the novel “The Good earth” written by Pearl S. Buck. It was published by Pearl S. Buck, September 2008 in English. The story is about Wang Lung’s family who was very poor. The House of Hwang, a family of wealthy landowners, lives in the nearby town, where Wang Lung's future wife, O-Lan, lives as a slave. Lung and his family move into town and rent the old House of Hwang. Wang Lung, wants peace, but there are always disputes, especially between his first and second sons, and particularly their wives. A novel is the instrument used in this study as a sample of data. Computer, paper and pen are the other instruments in collecting data. Library research is the method used in this study. The data collection of information used in the study was done in the library. The data is collected from the novel which is done in door. The analysis of the data is done in door. The data then was analyzed qualitatively. The data was read and collected by note taking. The process of collecting the data will be started by reading of the novel to check the possible examples of borrowing types. Then, the words categorized as borrowing types words will be collected from the novel to be used as the samples in this study. It is also important to classify the data. Then, the data will be classified using the theory from Larson. This classification is based on the theory of borrowing types words that could be used in this reseach.

The data will be analyzed qualitatively. Then the collected data will be analyzed qualitatively. The data will be analyzed qualitatively by applying descriptive technique. The strategies in collecting data used by the translator in the novel will be analyzed descriptively. The theory of Larson will be used as the analysis. The problems of the study will be analyzed using the theory proposed of Larson and Molina and Albir about the types of borrowing words. From the problems formulated above, the aims of this study are to identify the types of borrowing in the translation *The Good Earth* into *Bumi yang Subur*, to describe the process of borrowing applied to the word elements of the source language (English) into the target language (Indonesian) in the translation *The Good Earth* into *Bumi yang Subur*, to describes the techniques of borrowing used to translate from english into indonesian in the novel “The Good earth” and It’s Translation into “Bumi yang Subur”.

3. DISCUSSION

Types of Borrowing

There are three types of borrowing from Molina & Albir and Larson, they are:

- Pure borrowing
- Naturalized borrowing
- Cultural borrowing

Types of Borrowing

Pure Borrowing	Naturalized Borrowing	Cultural Borrowing
Super (p.24) → <i>Super</i> (p.24)	Cartoon(p. 16) → <i>Kartun</i> (p. 16)	Church (p. 118) → <i>Gereja</i> (p. 118)
Normal (p. 216) → <i>Normal</i> (p.215)	Concentration (p.92) → <i>Konsentrasi</i> (p. 92)	Evil (p.35) → <i>Jahat</i> (p.35)
Robot (p.146) → <i>Robot</i> (p.145)	Journal (p. 1) → <i>Jurnal</i> (p.1)	Christmas (p. 114) → <i>Natal</i> (p.114)

Techniques of Borrowing:

1. without modification of spelling and/or pronunciation
2. with modification of spelling and/or pronunciation
3. By term adjustment

Types of Borrowing

a. Pure borrowing

Pure borrowing is taking the full absorption of the word from source language without any modification of the spelling and/or pronunciation. For example:

SL : Today, I probably would have gone up to Rowley's on my own anyway, because my brother Rodrick and his **band** were practising down in the basement. (Kenny, 2007:29)

TL : Hari ini aku mungkin akan pergi ke rumah Rowley atas keinginan sendiri

karena kakakku, Rodrick, bersama **band** nya sedang berlatih di ruang bawah tanah, (Halim, (2009:29)

The word *band* in the source language text was translated into *band* in target language, totally the same as the SL spelling system and sound. As we can see the word *band* means a group of musicians who play popular music (Oxford, 2000). It was absorbed into TL as *band* meaning orkes (KBBI, 2008). This technique was used by the translator because the readers themselves have understood the meaning of the word in the target language and the word *band* more suitable than the word *orkes*.

Naturalized borrowing

Naturalized borrowing is transferring the source language by adapting from a source language (SL) word to the phonetic and morphological norm of the target language (TL).

Example 1:

SL : If there's one thing most boys in my school are into, it's **professional** wrestling. (Kenney, 2007:77)

TL : Kalau ada satu hal yang digemari sebagian besar anak laki laki di sekolahku, hal itu adalah gulat **profesional**. (Halim, 2009: 77)

The word *professional* in the SL text was translated into the word *professional* in the TL text by modifying the spelling system. Consequently, the adjustment occurs by changing double consonant *ss* into *s* in the TL. This word is shared in Indonesian system and has been familiar to the readers as the kind of absorbing process

Cultural borrowing

Cultural borrowing is the borrowing when the words of source language are translated using the words in target language indicating things or event, which is not exactly the same but occurs in the target language because of lexical equivalent in the target language.

SL : We cheerleaders are tired of riding to games in the same bus as the **nerds** in the band. (Kenney, 2007:44)

TL : Kami para pemandu sorak sudah capek naik bis yang sama dengan anggota

kelompok music yang **norak** ke tempat pertandingan. (halim, 2009:44)

The word *nerd* in the source language becomes *norak* in the target language. The word *nerd* means a person who is boring, stupid, and not fashionable (Oxford, 2000) and it is not known in Indoneasia. The culture substituted the word using the word *norak* which means *sangat berlebih-lebihan; kurang serasi (tt dandanan dsb); kampungan* because both words have the same meaning, so it can be understood by the readers.

4. CONCLUSION

Each language has vocabulary and variation of words based on society experience and the development of the culture where that language grows and develops and sometimes the speakers may have to refer to some unfamiliar object or 2 concept for which they have no word in their own language. Borrowing method is needed to deal with it in order to interpret or express the right expression from source language into target language. This study used library research. In this type of research, the location is very flexible. The research was done every where as long as the place supports the main facility needed such as books and computer. Types of borrowing found in the data source are pure borrowing, naturalized borrowing and cultural borrowing.

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