

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

The Translation is the process of transferring the meaning of the source language by using words in accordance with the rules of the target language (Simatupang, 2000), the closest equivalent is appropriate with aspects of meaning and style of language (Nida & Taber, 1982) into the target language.

Meanwhile, Brislin (1976) on the transfer of ideas and thoughts from one language to another both in written form or oral, has orthography and standardization or not in the form of language cue (for hearing impaired). So did Newmark (2001). In line with opinions previously, according to him, the translation was a work translated by changing the message from one form of language (writing) into another language with the same message.

Based on the above translation resolutions the conclusion can be drawn translation is the transfer of source language messages into the target language with use the usual equivalent and in accordance with applicable rules in the target language.

In principle, translation is the process of diverting the message (meaning) of language source into the target language using lexicon or vocabulary. The lexicon or vocabulary (Halliday & Yallop, 2007) is not primary in translation to switch the source language message into the target language. Elements of meaning and form (Nida & Taber, 1982) this is the main problem in translation. Election the appropriate lexical determines the delivery of the language source message. Misuse of (lexical) vocabulary means an error in delivering language messages talks. That means, message communication does not work into the target language and have an

impact on miscommunication. These constraints arise due to differences in terms of language systems, culture, and concepts between the source language and target language. Indonesian and English are two languages that have these differences and bring up difficulty matching both the form (lexicon) and meaning. And finally, translation resulting in implications for language errors.

Molina and Albir (2002:520), borrowing is divided into two kinds; pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. While Vinay and Darbelnet also stated that borrowing is divided into two types of direct translation. The source text (ST) is taken straight to the target text (TT) and they also stated that borrowing is the simplest type of translation strategy. Borrowing has two characteristics: (1) pure borrowing and (2) naturalized borrowing. When an expression or a word is taken over purely into TT (without any changes), it is called pure borrowing. While in naturalized borrowing, the TT expressions can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the TT.

Pure borrowing means an expression or a word is taken over purely into Target Language (TL) (without any changes, for example, to use the English word programs in Bahasa Indonesia the word still becomes program (p. 1). While in Naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the target language (TL), for example, to use the English word accessories in Indonesian becomes aksesoris, to use the English word shock in Indonesian becomes shok, to use the English word index in Indonesian becomes indeks

In fact, translation consists of transferring the meaning of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure (Larson,1984:3). The act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the message, statement, utterance, and style of the SL text into TL text.

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

1.2 The Problems of the Study

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

1. What are the causes of the error in borrowing in the Indonesia translation?
2. What types of error on borrowing in the Indonesia translation?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

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

1. To find out the types of error on borrowing in the Indonesia translation
2. To find out the causes of the error in borrowing in the Indonesia translation

1.4 The Scope of the Study

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

1.5 The Significances of the Study

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

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

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The theory of translation by Molina and Albir (2002). According to them, technique means strategy used to solve the problem in translating based on the purpose of translation itself. This theory was used to find out the answer to all the problems in the present study. Some other theories were also used as supporting theories.

2.2 Translation

2.2.1 Definitions of Translation

The notion of translation encompasses wide senses since the experts in this field define translation according to their points of view and theoretical backgrounds. One may define translation as transferring meaning between SL and TL while others may define translation as transferring form between SL and TL. The Translation is defined by Newmark (1988: 5) as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that author intended the text." Meanwhile, Larson (1984: 3) defines translation as the activity which consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the target language and its cultural context.

A translation study is the new academic discipline related to the study of the theory and phenomena of translation. Wiratno (2003:33) says that translation is a process of transferring a message from SL into TL. SL or Source Language is an original language that is translated, while TL or Target Language is a final language that is used to express the result of translation. He states the previous statement in his book: “Penerjemahan ialah proses pengalihan pesandar bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa sasaran. Bahasa sumber adalah bahasa asal yang diterjemahkan, sedangkan bahasa sasaran adalah bahasa target yang digunakan untuk mengungkapkan hasil terjemahan.” Meanwhile, Larson (1984: 3) defines translation as the activity which consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the target language and its cultural context.

Brislin (1976:1) translation is a general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, whether the language is in written or oral form, whether the language has established orthographies or not; or oral form, whether one or both language is based on signs, as with signs of the deaf. Meanwhile, according to Newmark (1991: 27) define translation as transferring the meaning of a stretch or a unit of language, the whole or a part, from one language to another. There are many definitions of translating according to experts. However, it can be defined as substituting a text in a source language (SL) with that in a target one (TL) which the result is similar. A good translation product will have the target readers understand do. To do this, a translator needs to master both languages (TL and SL) and understands the techniques of translating text.

Catford (1965:20) translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) and Nida (1969:12) states that translation consists of reproducing in the target language the natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and second in terms of style.

2.2.2Types of Translation

There are many ways for experts in expressing and classifying types of translation. One of the experts is Roman Jakobson. Jakobson in Jeremy Munday (2001:3) in his article on linguistic aspects of translation.

1) Intralingual translation

Intralingual translation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language. This type of translation only involves one language. A text or an expression is rewritten in different words within a language. In other words, it deals with refreshing or simplifying a text or an expression, e.g.a word tranquil is translated into quiet which those words have the same meaning in one language.

2) Interlingual translation

theinterlingual translation is a translation, or translation proper is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other languages. It can be a written text which is translated into a different medium and is not expressed in the form of languages, such as music, film, or painting. Besides, sign language is included inter semantic translation since the language is transferred into signals to communicate with people who cannot hear

3) Inter semiotic translation

The last typology composed by Jakobson, intersemiotic translation is the translation of the verbal sign. It could be written translation rendered into music, film, and painting

2.2.3 Approaches to classifying translation techniques

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) defined seven basic procedures operating on three levels of styles: lexis, morphology, and syntax and message. The procedures then were classified as literal or oblique. The literal translation procedures are:

- 1) Borrowing: A word taken directly from another language.

For example:

SL: My brother likes to download news from internet

TL: Saudaralaki-lakisayasukamendownloadberitadari internet

- 2) Calque; a foreign word or phrase translated and incorporated into another language.

For example:

SL: Do not forget to write his pen name

TL: Janganlupamenulisnamapena dia.

- 3) Literal translation: word for word translation. For Example:

SL: where are you?.

TL: Dimanakamu?

- 4) Transposition. It is a change of sequence of parts of speech with another

without changing the meaning of the message. Those that could be happened by a change of sequence can also be followed by the change of word class, i. e., a verb for the noun, noun for a preposition. It changes the grammatical category. It could happen because of different grammatical structures in a different language. For example:

SL: He has a luxury house

TL: Diamempunyai rumah mewah.

- 5) Modulation: a shift in point of view. Whereas transposition is a shift between grammatical categories, modulation is a shift in cognitive categories

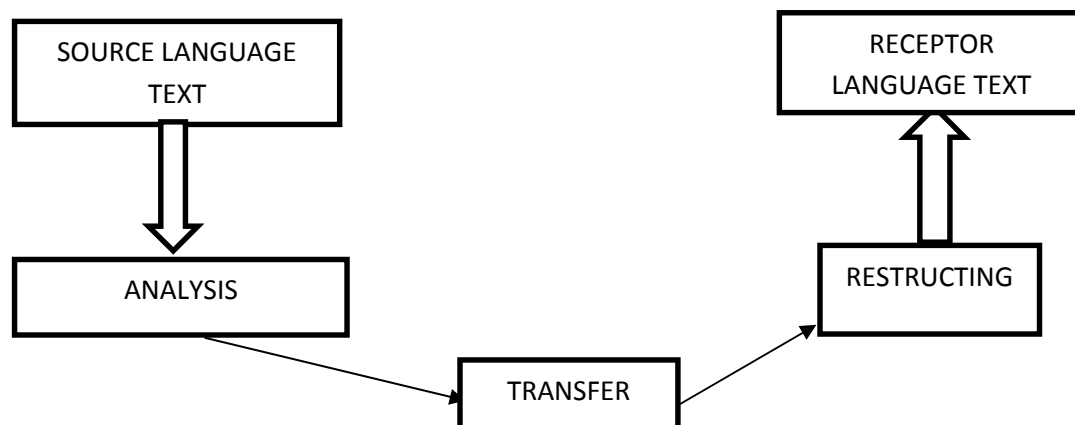
- 6) Equivalence: this accounts for the same situation using a completely different phrase, for example; the translation of proverbs or idiomatic expressions like,

- 7) Adaption: a shift in the cultural environment, for example; to express the message using a different situation like cycling for the French, cricket for the English and baseball for the American

2.2.4 Process of Translation

Nida offers some steps which can be used by the translator: 1) analysis, 2) transferring ,3) restructuring.

The scheme of those processes of translation is as shown below:



- 1) Analysis

Analysis of the SL text is the first step for the translator in the process of translation. The translator should have knowledge and master in the linguistic socio-cultural aspect of both languages. It is very crucial to analyze the content of the whole text. The process analyzing in terms of linguistics means that a translator should master in terms of structure, language style, semantic idiom, etc, which is used in the SL text.

The second aspect is the socio-cultural. It is crucial because the translation process does not only translate the language but also transfer the culture of the SL text. Mastering in these terms can help the translator understand the message of the content and make the translator work correctly.

2) Transfer

In this step the translator began to translate the SL into the TL. The content of the message is transferred from text A (source the language) into language B (the receptor language text). The translator must create the right equivalence for the word, phrase, clause and sentences of the SL into the TL.

3) Restructuring

In this step, the translator makes some corrections and makes complete translation that realizes in the final message that is fully acceptable in the receptor language.

2.2.5 Strategies of Translating Non- Equivalent Word

According to Baker (1992:21), non-equivalence at word level means that the target language has no direct equivalent for a word which occurs in the source text. There are some common problems of non-equivalence according to Baker:

1) The problem of culture specific concepts

The source-language word may express a concept that is totally unknown in the target language culture. The concept may be abstract or concrete; it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or even a type of food. For example, the word privacy is a very 'English' concept, which is rarely understood by people from other cultures.

2) The source concept is not lexicalized in the target language

This problem occurs when the source language expresses a word which is easily understood by people from other cultures but it is not lexicalized. For example, the word 'savory' has no equivalent in many languages, although it expresses a concept that is easy to understand.

3) The source language word is semantically complex.

This problem happens when the source language word is semantically complex. Word does not have to be morphologically complex or to be semantically complex. A single word that consists of a single morpheme can be more complex than a whole sentence.

4) The source and target language make a different distinction in meaning

The target language may make more or fewer different distinctions in meaning than the source language. For example, Indonesian makes a distinction between going out in the rain without the knowledge that it is raining (*kehujanan*) and going out in the rain with the knowledge that it is raining

(*hujan-hujan*), therefore, every language has its own distinction in defining in word.

5) The target language lacks

6) a specific term (hyponym)

Usually, languages tend to have general words (superordinate), but lack the specific ones (hyponyms), since each language makes only those distinctions in meaning which seem

relevant to its particular environment. The example, for this problem is English has many hyponyms under 'article' for which it is difficult to find precise equivalents in other languages, 'features, survey, report, critique, commentary, review', and many more. Another example from the Indonesian word is 'membawa'. The word 'membawa' has some specific term, which does not have direct equivalent in English, they are 'menjinjing, menyunggi, and manggul'.

7) The use loan words in the source text

One word is loaded into a particular language, we cannot control its development or its additional meaning. For example, 'dilettante' is a loan word in English, Russian, and Japanese; but Arabic has no equivalent loan word

2.3 Direct and Oblique Translation

2.3.1 Definition Of Direct Translation and Oblique Translation

The direct translation are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti 2000:84) states that in the translation it is possible to transpose the source language message element by element into the target language, based on either parallel categories parallel concepts.

Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:84), there are three strategies of direct translation; they are borrowing, calque, and literal translation.

2.3.2 Borrowing

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

TL, or when maintaining a word from the SL for stylistic effect, in which the translator uses the foreign term to flavor to the target text (TL).

Pure borrowing : (SL) :programs, headset, handsfree

(TL) : programs, headset, handsfree

Naturalized borrowing : (SL) : accessories, connectivity, index

(TL) :aksesoris, konektifitas, indeks

2.3.3 Calque

Calque is an expression from the source text (SL) is transferred literally into the target language (TL). Calques either follow the syntax of the TL while translating each word literally or ignore the syntax of the TL and maintain the syntax of the SL, renderin the calque in an awkward syntactical structure in the TT.

Source Text : superman, the prime minister

Target Text :manusia super, perdanamentri

2.3.4 Literal Translation

the third translation method is only to be used under certain circumstances according to Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:84). The idea of translating the word of a word in a way that does not alter the meaning is to consider the acceptable use of literal translation by the two scholars. Literal translation, put simply, expands the scope of a calque but in a much more acceptable way

Source Text: I gave a speech at the university last month

Target Language: sayamemberipidato di universitasitubulan yang lalu

direct translation, Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:84) oblique translation are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering the meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistic elements of the target language.

Vinay and Darbelnet(2000:84) that there are four strategies of oblique translation, they are transposition, modulation, equivalence, the adaption.

2.3.5 Transposition

Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:84)referred to transposition as changing word class without changing meaning. This refers to when translators (often without thinking) change the word type, such as from nouns to verbs. Vinay and Darbelnet(in Venuti 2000:84)considered transpositions to be either obligatory or optional, and referred to the ST as the base expressions and the TT as the transposed expression.

Source Text : you're quite a stranger

Target Text : kami rasanyabelumpernahketemuanda.

2.3.6 Modulation

Modulation refers to rendering the TT from a different point of view to that the ST. Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti 2000:84)consider this procedure to be necessary when the results of the former procedures would produce an awkward-sounding translation, despite it are being grammatically, syntactically, and lexically correct.Modulation is a way for the translator to find a degree of naturalness in their TT without sacrificing any meaning or accuracy originating from the ST.

2.3.7 Equivalence

The idea of equivalence can be simultaneously simple and complex in translation studies, Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:84) explain equivalence as something almost inherently cultural, using the example of someone expressing pain.

Source Text: it rains cats and dogs

Target Text: hujannyabagaiditumpahkandarilangit

2.3.8 Adaption

The most complex of Vinay and Darbelnet(2000:84)translation procedures is the final one, adaption is similar to equivalence in the way that the translator seeks to render the SL into the TL whilst ensuring it is just as relevant and meaningful as the original was.

The central problem of translation practice is finding translation equivalence for a text in a given context. Target equivalence has to be sought not simply in terms of the ‘sameness of meaning’, but in terms of the greatest possible overlap of situational range. The translation equivalence must be expressed naturally. Therefore, the reader can enjoy it.

Meanwhile, Venuti(2005:5) describes the translation theory as a set of changing relationships between the translator’s actions and the concepts of equivalence and function. Equivalence is such a variable notion in that the translated text is connected to the receiving language and culture.

From the statement above, it is clear that translation covers the meaning, equivalence, a form of language, and cultural context. Consequently, a translator needs to have good knowledge and understanding about certain aspects related to the two languages and also mastering the materials that he/she will translate. In conclusion, translation is the process of transferring meaning from

the source language (SL) to the target text (TT) in order to present the original sense and feeling and also the naturalness of the expression.

2.4 Borrowing in Translation

2.4.1 Nations of Borrowing in Translation

Srikandi Cut Novita(2009) Borrowing is a common translation strategy. It basically means that the translator make a conscious choice to use the same word in the target text as it is found in the source text. This usually the case when there is no equivalent term in the target language. This technique also allows the translator to put a text clearly within a particular cultural context through the register of the vocabulary it uses. Both form and meaning in loanwords is borrowed, with whatever degree of adaption to the phonology of the borrowing languages.

Hugen in Sari (2009:27) argued that there are some possibilities that may occur in this strategy: (1) borrowing with no change in form and meaning (pure loanwords). For example: email became email, internet became internet, (2) borrowing with changes in form but without changes the meaning (mixed loanwords),. For example: in English account became in Indonesianakun, in English compensationin Indonesiankompensasi, and (3) borrowing when part of the terms is native and another is borrowed, but the meaning is fully borrowed (loan blends). For example: internet provider became penyediaayanan internet.

Durkin Philips (2014) borrowed words may sometimes have different semantic significations from those of the original language. For instance, the word ‘flirter’ which refers in French to a sexual foreplay, is used in English to mean behaving towards someone as though one were in love with but without serious intentions. Borrowing in translation is not always

justified by lexical gaps in the TL. It can also be used a way to preserve the semiotic and cultural aspects of the original word in translation.

Campbell (1998:63) a loanword is a call item, a word which has been 'borrowed' from another language, a word which originally was not part of the vocabulary of the recipient language but was adopted from other language and made part of the borrowing language vocabulary.

Numerous Bahasa Indonesia words are borrows from other languages: for instance the word tractor, control, kans, vans, in English those words are tractor, control, chance revenge. Bahasa Indonesia actually has a lot of its own words, sometimes they borrow English or other languages to minimize the letter and it usually used in the newspaper.

2.4.2 Types Of Borrowing in Translation

As stated before, the borrowing is the easiest strategy in translation. Borrowing has so many types, Vinay and Darbelnet(2000:84) borrowing is included into seven strategies; calque, borrowing, literal translation, transposition, modulation, Equivalence, and adaption. and yet Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti 2000:84), borrowing divides in two parts; naturalized and pure.

Meanwhile Hockett, C. F. (1958), borrowing known as loanword. Loanword itself has four kinds, they are;(1) loanword, the speakers may adopt the item or idea and the source language word for each. The borrowed form is loanword. These forms now have a function in the usual grammatical process, with nouns taking plural and possessive form of the language and with verbs and adjectives receiving native morphemes as well,(2) loanshift, another process that occurs when adapting native words to the new meanings. A good example from the early Christian era in England is Easter, which had earlier been used for a pagan dawn goddess

festival.(3) loan translation, or calque occurs when the native language uses an item-for-item native version of the original,(4) loan-blend is a form in which one element is a loanword and there is a native element

2.5 Borrowing Strategy in Translation

2.5.1 Notions of Borrowing Strategy in Translation

Borrowing strategy is the most useful for the translator to translate a word from the source language into the target language when they want to maintain the expression because sometimes the expression from the source language and target language are different. There are kinds of borrowing strategy. 27 According to Vinay and Darbelnet(2000:84),there are two types of borrowing strategy, pure and naturalized borrowing. While Molina &Albir (2002:520) stated borrowing is a strategy of translation in which a word or expression is taken straight from another language. Further, Molina &Albir(2002:520) also have classified borrowing into three types, they are; (1) Pure Borrowing, and (2) Naturalized Borrowing, (3) Cultural Borrowing Culturalborrowing is the borrowing when the words of a 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 (Molina &Albir, 2002:521).

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2.6 The Relevant of the Study

To support this study the researcher has taken some relevant studies to this research which are focused on borrowing in the translation Indonesian. therefore we need to do the literature review in order to know how the other researcher analyze the topic .Some researchers had conducted researcher that focused on borrowing in the translation.as follows: anerror analysis of students' translation from Indonesian to English in transforming plural nouns at tenth grade of second semester of SMK SMTI Bandar Lampung in 2017/2018 academic year. The purpose of this study is to find out “types of errors the students making in transforming plural nouns based on surface strategy taxonomyTo and find out proportions (frequency and percentage) of the four error types of surface strategy taxonomy that will be found of transforming plural noun in translation.. The second researcher is about the analysis of the English- Indonesian translation method in a novel ‘ a study in scarlet Sherlock Holmes’ by sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The purpose of this study is To know the translation method used by the translator in translating the novel a study in scarlet Sherlock Holmes by Arthur Conan Doyle.and the last research is an analysis of Indonesian translation of English figurative languages in Disney fairy-. The purpose of this study

is meant to address three objectives to achieve. The first is to figure out different kinds of figurative languages in four selected Disney's fairy-tale films. Since the central issue of the study is the examination of figurative language translation in audiovisual context, the types of figurative language need to be clarified. Secondly, the present study aims at unraveling translation techniques that are employed in four Disney's fairy-tale films. The techniques disclose how the figurative language translation is done by the translator in transferring meaning from SL into TL. Above and beyond, how their choice influences the final translation of the four Disney fairy-tale films. The last objective, ultimately, is to find out the effects of translation techniques used by the translator on the quality of translation. There are three parameters in assessing the quality namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability the assessment is obtained from three raters as well as three respondents.

On the explanation above, the writer finds the similarities and the difference between this research with the three previous studies. As for the similarities of this study with the first previous research is that both of this research discuss and want to see types of error that the student makes when they do translation from Indonesian to English. The difference is that in this study, the writer wanted to know what types of error on borrowing in the Indonesian translation and to know the causes of error on borrowing in the Indonesian translation, while in the previous research, the writer wanted to know what types of errors that the student make in transforming plural nouns based on surface strategy taxonomy. For the second previous research equation with this study is that the two authors in both of this study focus on translation Indonesian English, the difference is that in this study, the author uses textbook of student in the fourth semester while in the previous study, the writer used novel of Sherlock Holmes by Arthur Conan Doyle. In the last research, the similarity with this research is that they both focus on

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

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The analysis of borrowing Indonesian translation this research applies Vinay and Darbelnet's (in Venuti 2000:84) that dividing borrowing into two categories 'pure borrowing' and 'naturalized borrowing'. When expression or a word is taken over purely into TL (without any changes), it is called pure borrowing. While in naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the TL.

Based on the statement about borrowing categories this research tries to analyze the categories applied in pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Since there are two categories stated, the categories are :

Naturalized borrowing

No	Bahasasumber	Bahasasasaran
1.	Nutrition	Nutrisi
2.	Psychology	Psikologi

3.	Consulting	Konsultasi
4.	Automative	Otomatif

Pure borrowing

No	Bahasasumber	Bahasasasaran
1.	Humor	Humor
2.	Blog	Blog
3.	Vip	Vip
4.	Hotel	Hotel

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research used the descriptive qualitative method. There were several types of qualitative research. One of them is the content analysis which used documents (empirical materials) as the source of data. According to Surakhmad (1994: 139), it mainly analyzes and classifies the data. However, this method does not only stop in collecting the data only, but also analyzing and interpreting the data. This method focuses on the content of the document and then the researcher determines the specific criteria on which the data are classified. The last thing to do is to score and analyze the data based on a certain scale. The purpose of this method is to

have detailed comprehension and analysis of the case, particularly about borrowing techniques as one of the translation strategies.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

The data taken from the result of the student's translation in translation subject. It consisted of the original and the English translation version. This result of translation contains three paragraphs in the target language (TL), the unit of analysis of this research was the sentences and part of it in the source text and the one in the target text of the student's result of translation. Indonesian was used as the source text and the English version as the target text.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

In this study, the researcher took a role as the designer, data collector, analyst, data interpreter and result reporter of the research as explained by Mulyana (2001: 108) who says that the characteristic of qualitative research is that researcher uses human being or the researcher herself as the main instrument of the researcher. In short, the researcher is the key to the whole analysis produce. In this study the researcher used Oxford dictionary, Webster dictionary, Kamus Lengkap Inggris – Indonesia/ Indonesia – Inggris, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, EYD, Kamus Istilah Komputer dan Teknologi Informasi table, related documents, and computer as the research instrument

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

Sugiyono (2015:225) said that there are four methods of collecting data: 1). Observation, 2)Documentation. This writer used the technique of collecting data with documentation. From the theory above, the writer used the technique of collecting data as

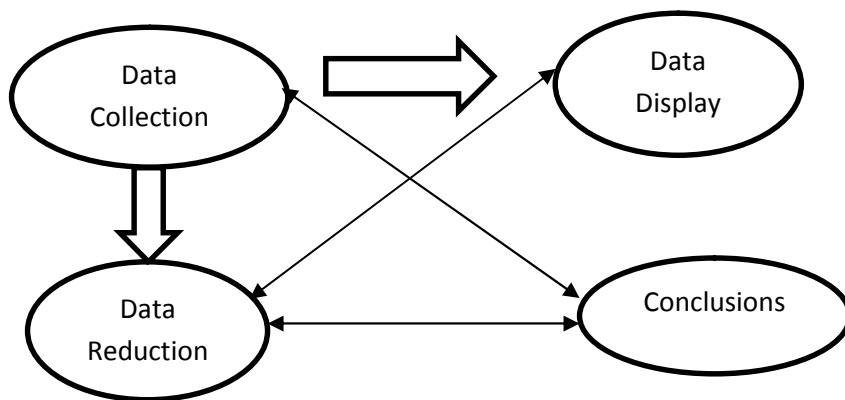
1. The writer gave text to the student
2. The writer asked students to translate text into Indonesian
3. The writer gave 90 minutes to the students for translate Indonesian.
4. The writer identified the text Collecting the students' text through WhatsApp group

3.5 Procedure of Data Collection

The data collection procedures used in this research was documentation. As stated by Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 145), that document is used broadly refers to any first-person narrative produced by an individual that describes his or her own actions, experience, and beliefs. Documentation meant in this research is the result of the translation done by the students from the Indonesian text as a source language into English as a target language. In qualitative research, the instrument is the researcher herself. She is the One who should know well and have broad knowledge on the topic of the research which is being discussed. In this case, the researcher knew well about the procedures of translation proposed by Molina and Albir since their theory was used as the tool for analyzing the data. Bogdan and Biklen (1982:145) defined qualitative data analysis as "working with data, organizing it, breaking it into manageable units, synthesizing it, searching for patterns, discovering what is important and what is to be learned, and deciding what you will tell others

3.6 Procedure of Analyzing Data

To identify this research, the qualitative method used. This method was identified in qualitative research. The data analyzed the researchers collected data in the field of the research. In analyzing data the researcher used Miles and Huberman model to analyze the data. The data analysis used the theory of Miles and Huberman (1984:83) concept. The figure is able to see below;



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

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