CHAPTER l

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the study

In this era people are needed to communicate not only their mother tongue but also in other languages in the world in order to cover and around the world easier. English is one of the international languages in the world. People from all over the world communicate with each other in English. Thus, required to speak fluently so that the message wants conveyed can get the point or message and they have to cover the good English in their life. The language related to the process of transferring the meaning from source Language to the Target Language, therefore many Books that have been translated in to Indonesian language spread everywhere, whether in book shop or in book market.

The translator translates not only the scientific and literary books prove that translation in Indonesia is growing more and more, translate deals with process of rendering the message and finding the accuracy and equivalent message of source language (SL) in to target language(TL) by enriching vocabulary, a translator hopes can produces a good translation because translation is not easy to work, There are many requirements that must be fulfilled by a translation in order to make translation good and understandable. A translator have to hasof these: (1) Complete knowledge of the source language (SL), (2) Complete knowledge of the target language (TL) (3) an intimate acquaintance with the subject matter (4), Complete knowledge with the translation theory (Nida:145).

Molina and Albir (2002:509-511) state that, there are eighteen translation technique, they are Adaption, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive creation Established Equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic amplification, Generalization, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation , Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, (Linguistic, Paralinguistic), Transposition, Variation. In this study the researcher focuses on the borrowing translation technique, the borrowing translation means a word taken directly from another language. It is used to create a stylistic effect. According to Molina and Albir (2002:520), borrowing is divided in two kinds. They are pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. When doing the preliminary observation the researcher used instrument test with asked them to translate a text especially in recount text.

Based on the Preliminary research, there are 25 students as the population on this Research then the researcher has scoped the population becoming the sample as many 20 students on the data formulated as following:

Num.	Initial Name	KKM	Total Score
1.	DA	75	50
2.	SA	75	50
3.	DS	75	40
4	MS	75	60
5.	E	75	20
6.	APS	75	50
7.	AH	75	20
8.	DPL	75	70
9.	PF	75	40
10.	AWN	75	60
11.	ASZ	75	50
12.	AS	75	60
13.	D	75	50
14.	NM	75	30
15.	KN	75	40
16.	RTS	75	40
17.	FM	75	40
18.	DGB	75	40

19.	SA	75	0
20.	HPLH	75	0

Total Score: 810

Total data: 20

Mean: 810/20 = 40, 5

From the analysis of the student's text their skill in translating is not approp riate or lack and it is because the student didn't care grammatically. In showing the data, the researcher provides data below in supporting the argument of the problem. Based on the data above there is only one student who get score 70 following 3 students who get score 60 and 5 students who get score 50 and students getting score 40, beside there are also minimum scores from students below 40. Student get score 20. After all, the rest of two students get score zero, according to the student's score the total score is 810 with the sample 20 students. The main score is 810 sum up in to 40,5. With the mean of 40,5. It indicates the problem from the student that the student cannot achieve the mean score above The score from students result students varieties in mastering knowing all of problem,words still having lack of competency based on the borrowing translation technique in addition, it also show the students lack of skill in translation.

In this study the researcher deals that borrowing technique as his topic because when did the observation in SMK SWASTA JAMBI MEDAN, the researcher was founded that the students were difficult to understand how to translate the phase, clause, words and the sentences in the text especially in recount text in another hand they were difficult to translate, a commons response

of students, and they didn't not have a good vocabulary, they felt difficultness tran

slation while write down Indonesia to English, that's why the researcher were interested

to analyze the English translation especially in borrowing technique, and the researcher

wants to know the phase of comprehending in vocabulary, the phase of

quantity, or variation of vocabulary in borrowing Technique. Based on the backgro

und of the study above the Researcher would conduct the study entitled: "An Anal

ysis of borrowing technique in English Translation among The Eleventh Grade of

Students SMK SWASTA JAMBI Medan".

1.2 The Problem of study

The problem of the study is formulated as followings:

1.What types of borrowing translation technique used by the students of

SMK SWASTA JAMBI Medan In recount text?

2. What is dominant type of borrowing translation technique used by the

student of SMK Jambi Medan in Recount text?

1.3 The Scope of the Study

Based on the theories from Molina and Albir (2002:509-511).There   are

eighteen translation techniques as follows: Adaption, Amplification, Borrowing,

Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Established equivalent,

Generalization, Linguistic amplification, Linguistic compression, Literal

translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution (Linguistic

Paralinguistic), Transposition, Variation.

This study is focused on Borrowing Technique and Dominant types of tran

slation borrowing. The researcher will conduct the observation of the study

eleventh grade student to get the data by using the text. Gerrot and Wignel (1994:

192 -218) defines some types of text, They are: (a) Spoof/Recount, (b) Report, (c) Analytical Exposition, (d) News item, (e) Anecdote, (f) Narrative, (g) Procedure, (h) Description, (i) Hortatory Exposition (j) Explanation, (k) Discussion (l) Review. Based on the types of the genres, the writer chooses recount text.

1.4 The Objective of the study

Based on the problem of the study the objectives are:

      1.To Identify the types of borrowing translation technique in Recount text

      2.To find the Dominant types of borrowing translation technique in

      Recount text.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The Significance of the study is expected to be useful for two types:

1. Theoretically

    The Result of the study is expected to can be useful to enlarge the study in English translation especially in Borrowing Technique Translation.

2. Practically

    For the Students: to affect them able to understand how to translate a text and able to know the dominant types of borrowing technique in English Translation and for The Teacher the Result of the study to give the contribution For English teacher to develop and affect their teaching model in English Subject and for other researchers can be used as additional reference to conduct a research In English teaching learning process.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The Basic Concept of the study should be made clear from the start. in order to consider important to understand the ideas. The clarification of the concept will prevent possible miss understanding between the writer and the reader. In other words, the following is considered to be important to discuss the clarifying the concept used or being discussed so that the readers will get the point clearly.

2.2. Translation

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

There are many Definition of translation from translation experts in translati on, there are some theories developed time by time such as Nida and Taber (1969). According to them, translation is an activity of transferring the message or ideas from source text into the target text. Besides transferring messages, translation also mix up with in changing form. It is supported by Larson (1984) and Munday (2000). Changing form is the proces of adjusting grammatical pattern from source language into target language.

In general translation was changing a text from one language or essentially a transfer of content, message and meaning of source language to target language precisely natural and flexible in the transfer of the message requires a process that will determine the translation products.

Cartford defines translations is a replacement of source text which equivalent on target. " the replacement of textual material one language (Source Language) from other relevant perception about definition of translation, Ernst and Gust stated that the translation is intended to restate in one language what someone else said or wrote in another language. In other definition, Munday state that translation as chan ging of an original written text in a different verbal language.

Based on the definitions from the experts of translation above, it can be con clude that translation connects between two or more language (Multi language) which emphasize on equivalent. Here is the complexity task of translatios. It is difficult to find out the equivalence from source text to target text. The researcher must seek the equivalence of function in term of meaning when both languages are interchangeable. Brislin (1976) Newmark (1988), Larson (1984), Nida and Taber (1969) State that Translation is to transfer the message from source in to receptor language. Basically the definition of translation is problem of transferring on message or meaning not on structure of language.

Munday Jeremy (2004:5) Translation is the communication of the meaning of source language text by means of target language text. Besides that, Translation is a process changing a text in source language. The form of language is called so urce language and which is changed is called target language. Translation is compl eted process. However, a translator who   is   concerned   with   transferring   the meaning will find that the receptor language has a way in which the desired meaning can be expressed even though it may be very different from the source language form.

According to Bell (1991:13) the word translation has three distinguishable meaning. (a).translating the process (to translate the activity rather than the tangible object). (b) a translation: the work of the process of translating (i.e) the translated text), (c). Translation: the abstract concepts which encompasses both the process of translating and the work of the process.

Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that translation is a process of transferring the meaningand message from the source language in to the equivalent message in the target language. And also translation is a form of transfer of meaning from one language to another. In addition, all the statement above about translation have the same ideas in the sense that translation is a process of replacing of transferring messages, thought, ideas, meaning, or information from source language to the target language. The main point of the translation is that the translator may not change the meaning of the message of the original.

2.2.2. Definition of Translation Technique

Molina and Albir (2002:507) propose a definition of technique which is based on two premises: 1) the need to distinguish between method, strategy and technique; 2)Need for an analysis and functional concepts of translation technique. Albir in Molina in Albir(2002:507) states the translation method, strategies and technique are essentially different categories.

Translation technique procedures have five characteristics: 1) they affect the result of the translation, 2) they are classified by comparison with the original, 3) they affect micro units of text, 4) they are by nature discursive and contextual. 5) they are by nature discursive and contextual, 6) they are

functional. Obviously, translation technique is not the only categories available to analyze a translated text. Coherence, cohesion, thematic progression and contextual dimension also intervene in the analysis in study of translation technique has a wide scope exactly in this explanation. Part technique that using for analyzing the text.

2.2.3 The Kinds of Translation

There are many kinds of translation according to many experts. Larson (1948:15) stated that translation classified in two main types, namely from based translation and meaning based translation. From based translation attempts to follow the form of the source (SL) and it is known as literal translation, while meaning based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language, the kinds of translation as follows:

1. Literal translation

In general literal translation is completely has some purposes, such as to produce the linguistic study of that language. These literal study may be very useful for purpose related to the study of the source language, they are of little helps   the speakers or target language who are interested in the meaning of the source language text but a literal translation does not communicate the meaning of the source text. A literal translation does not communicate the meaning of the source text but a literal translation does not communicate the meaning of the source text.

For example: your computer is broken (komputer mu rusak) this literal translation makes little sense in English. The appropriate translation would be your

computer is broken (komputer mu rusak) if the languages are related.The literal translation can often be understood. Since the general grammatical form may be similar.

2. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation used the natural forms of the receptor language. Both in the grammatical construction (syntactic order) in the choice lexical items or semantic. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sound like it was written originally in target language.

Example: that's easy (literal)

Just a piece of cake (idiomatic)

The studies of many translations show that in order to translate idiomaticallya transl ator will need to give attention towards the structure of the source and target language. And idiomatic translation reproduces the "message" of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

2.2.4. The Kinds of translation Technique

Molina and Albir(2002:509-511) sateted there are eighteen translation technique and it can be seen below:

1. Adaption

This technique is used to replace a source text (SL), cultural or social elements with one from target language to replace a source text (SL) ,cultural or social elements with one from target text (TL).Type of translation which involves of changes to be made so that the target text produced be in harmony the source language.

2. Amplification

The antonym of amplification is reduction, the example of translation by using application technique can be observed in the following, to introduce detail that is not formulated in the source language.It means to make the original information become explicit in the target language.

3. Borrowing

To take a word or expression straight from another language borrowing translation technique can be pure without any change.

4. Calque

Is a literal of foreign word or phrase and it can be lexical or structural. The example can be seen below, in other words a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal or word for word tranlsation.

5. Compensation

To introduce a source language element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the target language because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the source language.

6. Description

Translation technique is different with amplification which makes the impl icit meaning on source text become explicit on target text. In others word description technique can be conclude to description technique can can be conclude to replace a term or expression with a term or expression with a description of its form or and function.

7. Discursive Creation

to established a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of conte xtual In other words this technique is used to translate the title.

8. Established equivalent.

   this technique is recognized translation/ accapted standard translation (Newmark) of formal translation. In other side is to use term or expression recognized (by distionas or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language.

9. Generalization

   Is called neutralization technique generalization is called neutralization technique. In other word generalization technique is in opposition to particularization.

10. Linguistic Amplification

    To add linguistic this is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. In other side linguistic amplification is in opposition to linguistic compression.

11. Linguistic Compression

    to synthesize linguistic elements in the target text. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling. This technique is in opposition to linguistic amplification.

12. Literal Translation

    to translate a word or an expression word for word. It does not mean to translate one word for another.

13. Modulation

    to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source language. Modulation technique it can be lexical or structural.

14. Particularization

   to use a more precise or concrete term. this technique is in opposition to gener alization

15. Reduction

   To suppress a source text information item in the target text. This technique is in the opposite with amplification. In other words the Implication is occurred in this translation since the meaning already exist in the target text.

16. Substitution (Linguistic, Paralinguistic)

   to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gesture) or vice versa.

17. Transposition

   To change a grammatical Category of verb in source text become category of noun in the target text, verb in source text become adverb and so on. In other words this technique is same with the translation shift   based   on the theory of Catford. he classified translation shift become structure shift, class and unit shift and inter-system shift.

18. Variation

   To Change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (Intonation, gestures) that aff ect aspects of linguistics variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect. In other words introduce or   change   dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children.

2.2.5. The process of translation

The Process of translation can be defined as the activity of translation. The translation process usually is used by a translator as a guide in translating a text from the source language in to the target language. Many process which must be done, because translation is not only process of changing the form of word of sentence, but translation is the process of transferring the idea or information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Before a translator begins translating the text, the translator must understand about the process and procedure of tran slation because translation is also a way to find the equivalent in another.

Nida and taber (1974:33) introduce three stages in the process of translation. This process begins by analyzing SL into grammatical and sem antics structure of the TL, Transferring the meaning and at last by reconstru cting the grammatical and semantic structure in to the appropriate TL forms in order to create an equivalent.
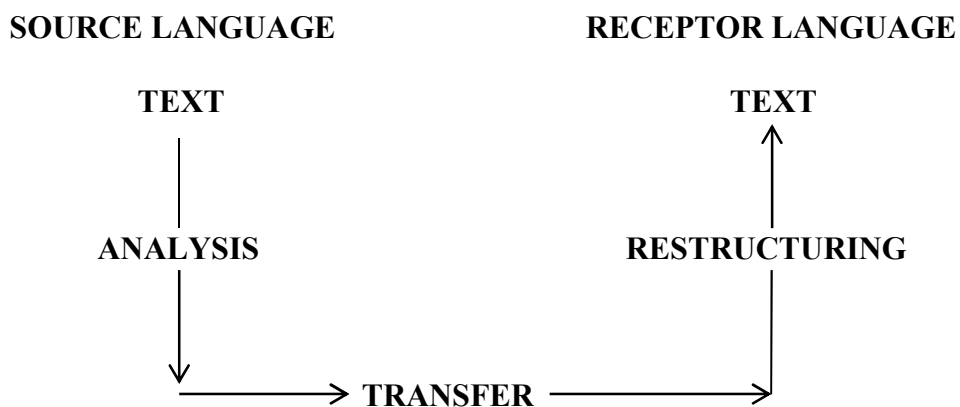
SOURCE LANGUAGE　　　　　　　　**RECEPTOR LANGUAGE**

TEXT　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**TEXT**

ANALYSIS　　　　　　　　　　　**RESTRUCTURING**

TRANSFER

Figure 2.2.5.a. Nida's Model of translation (Bassnett. 2005:25)

From Nida and Taber explanation it can be concluded that translation has process, a translator must have knowledge about the elements of two languages. Such as, grammatical and semantic structure, process of translation is done for finding the equivalence meaning from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Larson (1984:17), state that "when translating a text, the translator's is an idiomatic translation which make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text into naturalness from of the target Language" furthermore, She states that, Translation is concerned with a study of lexicon, gram matical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning". The discovered meaning is then re-expressed reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in Target Language (TL) and its cultural context. Larson (1984:4) simply presents the diagram of the translation process as follows:
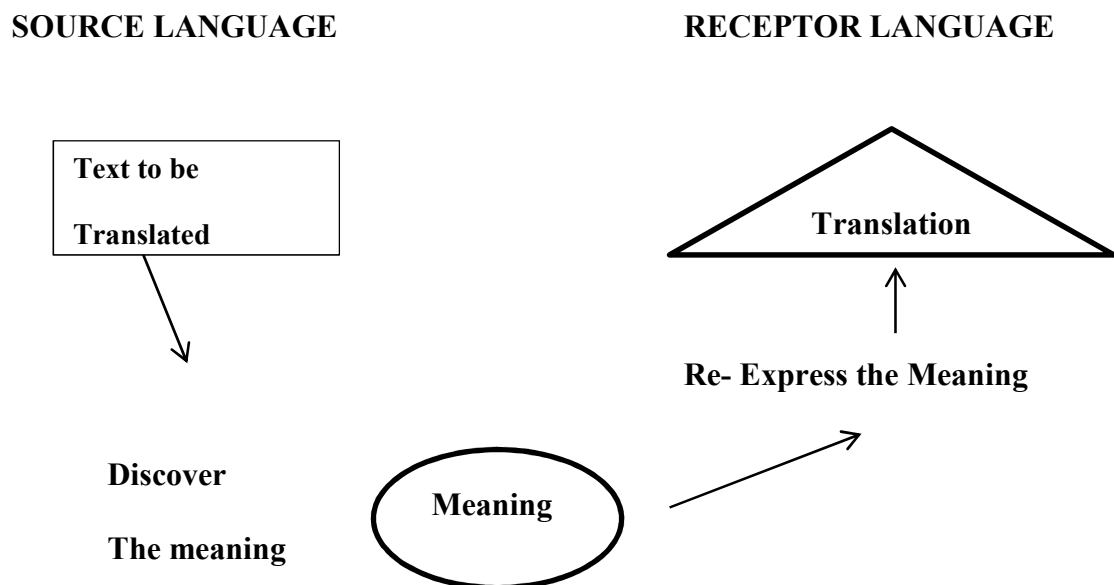
SOURCE LANGUAGE   **RECEPTOR LANGUAGE**

Figure 2.2.5.b Translation Process by Larson

Form the text to be translated and the translation results are shown by the different from between square and triangle. It means that in translating a text, Larson suggest that "The forms of the source language (SL) may be changed into appropriate forms of the receptor language in order to achieve the idiomatic translation".

In line with Larson, Newmark (1998:144) there are three basic translation Process as follows:

1. The interpretation and analysis of source language text.

2. The translation procedures, which maybe Direct, or based on Source Language (SL) and Target Language corresponding syntactic structures.

3. The reformulation of the text in relation to the writer's attention, the reader's expectation, the appropriate nom's of the target language (TL) and so forth.

In addition, Newmark (1988:19) also states that "in translating, translator should consider some aspect consider some aspects there are firstly begin with choosing a method of approach, secondly when one is translating, he translates with four levels to bear levels to bear consciously in mind "Those four levels presented as follows:
The source language text level: this level also known the level oflanguage, where the translator begins and which continually go back to.
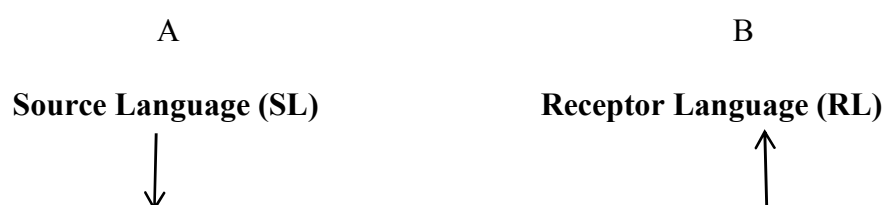
1. The referential level: this level objects and events, real or imaginary which translator progressively has visualize build up.

2. The cohesive levels: this level is more general in grammatical which traces to train of thoughts, the feeling tone (positive or negati ve) and the various.

3. The levels of naturalness: this level is only concerned only with reproduction in which a common language appropriate to the writer or speaker in a certain situation.

Nida and Taber (1982:33) distinguish translation process in to three stages:

1) **Analyzing**, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationship and, (b) the meaning of the words and combination of words.

2) **Transferring**, in which the analyzed the material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B.

3) **Restructuring**, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

The translation process can be seen in the following illustration:

A	B
Source Language (SL)	**Receptor Language (RL)**
↓	↑

Analyzing   **Restructuring**

↓   ↑

X —————— **Transferring** —————— Y

(Meaning in SL)   (Meaning in TL)
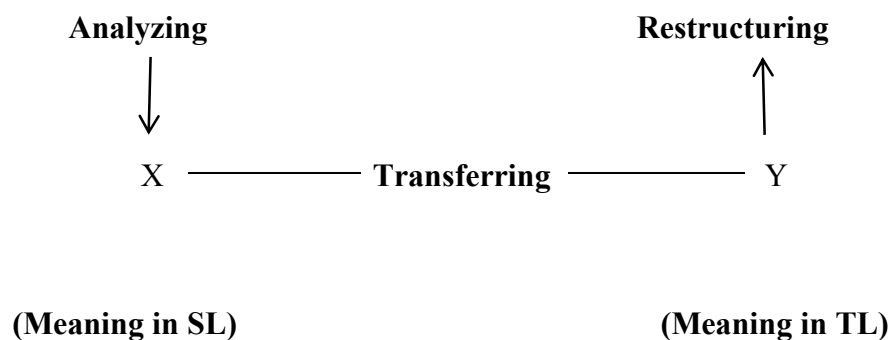
Figure 2.2.5.C Translation Process by Nida and Taber.

Bell (1991:20) also provides a similar concept of translation process. He describes the translation process as the transformation of a source language text in to a target language text by means of process which takes place within memory:

1. The analysis one language specific text (the source language text, the SLT) in to universal (non-language specific), semantic representation

2. The synthesis of that semantics representation into a second language-specific text (the target language text, TLT)

The translation process can be seen in the figure below.

Memory

| Source Language text | → | Analysis |

↓
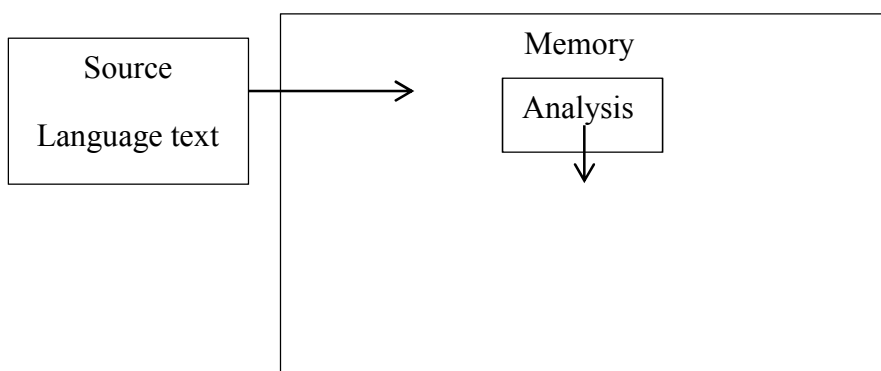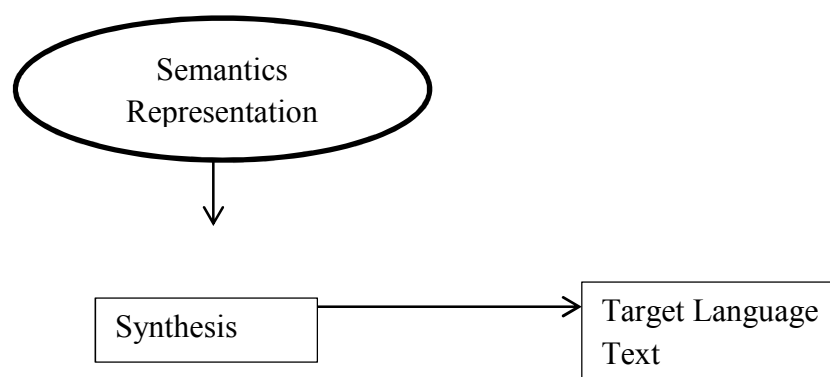
Figure 2.2.5.d. Translation process by Bell

The Concepts of translation processes above show that three are some phases that should be considered carefully by translator in producing translation. This also implies that translation is not an easy process. The translator should be thoughtful to the step of analysis in order to find the equivalent meaning of an expression before he/she transfers and re-expresses the meaning of the expression of the step of restructuring to get an accurate meaning.

2.3. The Definition of Borrowing Technique

Based on the theories from Molina and Albir (2002:509-511). There are eighteen translation techniques as follows:

Adaption, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive creation, Established Equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic, Compression, Literal translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction,Substitution (linguistic ,paralinguistic), Transposition, Variation.

Translation, as it means, involves two different languages to deal with. In order to deliver the accurate message, translator must or should have strategies or treatment in dealing with the task. Those strategies are in the form of translation

technique that is ways to solve problems in the process of translation. One of the many techniques to use is the borrowing technique. This technique refers to the keeping of original words, terms, phrase of the source language in the target language's version. Most of the time, these words (terms, phrases) cannot be translated into the target language due to specific concepts and ideas based on specific culture and custom. Thus, to keep the original message is to maintain these original words and explain their meanings by giving additional information provide the original ideas in target language In other words the Researcher focuses on Borrowing technique Based on the theories from Moina and Albir (2002:509-511).

There are many experts who have studied about borrowing. Hocket in Prasasty (2002:16), for Example, classified borrowing in to three: they are loans, pronunciation borrowing, and grammatical borrowing, According to Molina and Albir (2002:520), borrowing is divided in to kinds; pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. while Vinay and Dalbernet also stated that borrowing   the   simplest types of translation technique.

Borrowing technique is common translation technique. It basically means that the translator makes a conscious choice to use the same word in the target text as it is found in the source text. This is usually the case when there is no equivalent term on the target language.

For example:

ST: We have a very ill passenger on boards who needs emergency medical

care, therefore we have to diver tour flight to the International airport

TT: Karena adanya seorang penumpang yang sakit dan memerlukan peraw

atan darurat, kami harus mengalihkan penerbangan ini ke Bandar

Udara Internasional.

From the example above, it can be seen that the Researcher uses borrowing in order to find the equivalence of meaning between the text in source text and target text. The word *International* is absorbed in to Indonesian as *Intersional*. The Indonesian absorbs this word by changing the middle consonant *–t into s*

2.3.1. The Types of Borrowing TranslationTechnique

According to Molina and Albir (2002:520), Borrowing is divided in to two kinds. They are: Pure Borrowing and Naturalized Borrowing, the explanation can be seen below:

1). Pure Borrowing

Borrowing is taking the full absorption of the word from source language without any modification of the spelling and pronunciation.

For example:

ST: Note-notes, usages *tips*, and additional information.

TT: Catatan – *tips* pemakaian ,atau informasi tambahan

 The word "tips" in the source text was translated in to "tips" in the source text was translated in to "tips" in target language, totally same as the source text spelling system and sound. As we can the word *tips* means a small but useful piece of practical advice (Oxford, 2000). This technique used by the translator because the reader themselves have understood the meaning of the word in the target language.

2).Naturalized Borrowing Naturalized Borrowing is transferring the source text by adapting from a source Language (SL) word the phonetic and morphological norm of the target language (TL).

 For example:

SL: You can by additional *accessories* from your local Samsung retailer

TL: Anda dapat membeli *aksesoris* tambahan dari pengecer   Samsung   setempat. The word Accessories in the ST was translated in to the word aksesoris in the TL by modifying the spelling system. consequently the adjustment occur by changing double consonant *cc* and *ss* in to *ks* and *s* in the TL. This word is shared in Indonesian system and has been common and familiar to the readers and the kind of absorbing process.

2.4 Review of Previous Research

This study contains analysis of borrowing technique in English translation by recount text which is to analysis borrowing technique and dominant types of borrowing by the Student is the participant of this research. In translation analysis technique and dominant, the researcher used theory of translation technique based on some theories of borrowing technique is proposed by Vinay and Dalbernet in Venuti (2008:84), which is also supported by Groesjean (1982:14) and also the classification of Borrowing by Molina and Albir (2002).

The Researcher thought there are a lot of Variation translation technique based the theory above appear in the result of analysis, so researcher wants to know the borrowing and dominant types translation used by the participant.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

As a mention before the researcher study conducted technique based the research study conducted technique based Molina and Albir state that, there are eighteen translation technique such as: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Established, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Transposition, Variation. This research study will conducted all the types of translation technique based on the Molina and Albir theory

This Study will analyze the translation technique and dominant types of borrowing technique by recount text. Following the literal review and conceptual framework, the analysis carried in this study is constructed in the figure below:

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│      An analysis of Borrowing Technique in English Translation │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                              │
                              ▼
              ┌───────────────────────────────┐
              │          Translation          │
              └───────────────────────────────┘
                              │
                              ▼
              ┌───────────────────────────────┐
              │      Translation Technique     │
              └───────────────────────────────┘
                              │
              ┌───────────────────────────────┐
              │  1. Adaption                   │
              │  2.Amplification               │
              │  3.Borrowing                   │
              │  4.Calque                      │
              │  5.Compensation                │
              │  6.Description                 │
              │  7.DiscursiveCreation          │
              │  8.Established Equivalent      │
              │   9.Generalization             │
              │  10.Linguistic Amplification   │
              │  11.Linguistic Compression     │
              │  12. Literal Translation       │
              │  13.Modulation                 │
              │  14. Particularization,        │
              │  15.Reduction                  │
              │  16.Substitutution (Linguistic,│
              │  Paralinguistic)               │
              │  17.Transposition,             │
              │  18. Variation                 │
              └───────────────────────────────┘
```

┌─────────────────────┐   ┌─────────────────────┐
│   Source Text   │   │   Target Text   │
└─────────────────────┘   └─────────────────────┘

        ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
        │ Analyze the result of   │
        │ translators in translating   │
        └─────────────────────────────────┘
                        │
                        ▼
        ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
        │ Finding the translation   │
        │ technique and Dominant types   │
        │ By Recount Text   │
        └─────────────────────────────────┘

The figure 2.4.a. an analysis of borrowing technique in English Translation among the eleventh grade of Students SMK SWASTA JAMBI MEDAN. (Naseem Hamed Sitompul 2020)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design of the study conducts by using descriptive qualitative research. It means that the researcher only collected, classified and analyzed the data and then drew the conclusion according to analysis without making generalization. This study deal with how someone translate the text of the theory, focusing on how someone translate the text or story using translation technique and using the specific technique and dominant types.

Bodgan and Bike (1992), qualitative research is a direct source of data and the researcher as a key instrument, qualitative means to find out how theory work in different phenomenon whose data collected in a form word rather than number.

3.2 The Subject of the Study

The subject on the research was the students' borrowing translation technique. It found from the paper of the students. Then the writer classified the translation technique using the theory of Molina and Albir (2002:509-511), There are eighteen translation technique as follows: Adaption, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Established Equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Comprehension, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution

(Linguistic, Paralinguistic), Transposition, variation. And classifying the borrowing translation in to the types by using theory Molina and Albir (2002:520)

3.3 The Object of the Study

The Object of the students of SMK SWASTA Jambi Medan in academic year 2019/2020 consisting of two classes and each class consist 25 students, and the writer chooses one class from two classes as a sample randomly. One of class was tenth grade of Otomatisasi Tata Kelola Perkantoran - 2 (OTKP). And they consist of 5 boys and 25 girls.

3.4 Data and Source Data

The data was text which was for first problem and words for the second problem which was got from recount text result of translating especially from students' paper sheet, in this research that only focused on borrowing translation technique, it was consist of two kinds such as pure borrowing, naturalized borrowing, and dominantly borrowing technique was divided in to two types and as the focused in this research such as pure borrowing and naturalized borrow ing, in pure borrowing there were seven, in naturalized borrowing there were eight so the amount of the data was five teen. The researcher analyzed in chapter IV namely the result from students' paper sheet and the amounts of the data was 10 texts analyzed in chapter IV.

3.5 Technique of Collecting Data

To Collect the data, the researcher took the following ways:

1. The researcher asked the students to translate recount text

2. The researcher gave 30 minutes to translate recount text

3. And then the researcher collected paper sheet after time was over

4. The researcher checked the answer sheet of student whether was correct or not.

5. The researcher Chose from text, which one they refers to borrowing translation technique

6. The researcher differentiated pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing by modified borrowing word.

3.6 The Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting data, the researcher analyzed data to achieve the data intended objective. The researcher analyzed the data of the research with the following steps:

1. After the data collected, researcher analyzed the students' borrowing translation by seeing each sentence in the text.

2. The data analyzed inductively where it was firstly presented before analyzed.

3. Classifying the types of borrowing words based on pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing and modified borrowing translation.

4. Explaining the data based on the types and original form.

5. Analyzing the data inductively with the explanation.

6. Make the meaning of data inductively to present the data explanation.

3.7 Instrument of Collecting Data

The data was taken by doing observation. And the researcher asked the student to translate the text especially in recount text to get the data from students' paper in this research.

3.8 Validity (Triangulation)

The truthful of the data need to be checked to examine the validity of the data. In this research, the writer used the triangulation technique to observe the validity of the data. According to Susan Stainback in Sugiono (2007:3) Stainback in Sugiono 2007:330) triangulation the aim is not determine the truth about same social phenomenon, rather that the purpose of triangulation is to increase one's understanding of what ever being investigated. Norman Denzim in Hales identify triangulation in to four types, they are:

1. Data Triangulation

    Data triangulation relates to the use of variety data or informati on including time, space and person in a research. Data triangulation is the process rechecking and comparing information by writer which obtained in the different source,to get the data the researcher will compare observation data with and questioner data.

2. Time Triangulation

    Time triangulation relates to the use of time in getting more val id data. Researcher needs to do the observation more than once to make sure that the validity of data.

3. Theory Triangulation

Theory Triangulation relates to the use of two or more theory which is combining when examining situation and phenomenon, some theories support both of a way collecting and analyzing data need to be created more complete to give more comprehensive data.

4. Methodology Triangulation

Methodology Triangulation relates to the effort of checking the data or data result. The aim is to conduct situation and phenom enon by using some methods. Methodology Triangulation was similar with the mix of method approaches use in social science research, where the result from one method are used to enhance, argument, and clarify the results of others.

In this research, the researcher used data triangulation. The questioner was made based on the title, the researcher also compare the finding of data observation and data questioner, which was related to the use of a variety of data or information including time, space, and person in research.