

## **BORROWING KEEP AND ITS TRANSLATION FOUND IN THE TEXT OF “PUPUTAN BADUNG”**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research aims to describe the equivalence of meaning from the borrowing words of the text. The data is form of narrative text both in Indonesia and English edition about The Story of *Puputan Badung* especially about *The Story of Pregnant Woman*. The analysis applied the theory of translation procedure that proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000). The process of collecting the data is started by reading the entire data source in order to understand the text. The method of collecting the data, the data source is read to find out the types of borrowing technique found in the “*Story of Pregnant Woman*”. Based on the result of the analysis, it can be seen that, there are two types of borrowing techniques applied in the story, namely pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Those are 4 data were translated in pure borrowing techniques and 1 data that were translated in naturalized borrowing. Also, from the result of the analysis it showed that the dominant type is represented by pure borrowing.

**Keywords:** Borrowing techniques; Translation procedure

### **I. Introduction**

Language means a system of sounds and words used by human beings to express ideas and feelings. Further, as stated by Bell (1991: 6), translation is the replacement of a representation of an equivalent text in a second language. Because of the differences in the ways scholars define translation, the translator needs to choose the strategy of translation that is suitable, they agree on the basic principle before doing a translation. It is to know whether the message is understandable or not. In order to control the transfer of the meaning from the SL into the TL, initially the translator has to know the meaning of the following things: words, words formation, and word order forming various units from the smallest unit to the whole text. Revealing differences of word will open the opportunity to study many problems in translation, because they are certainly differences of terms between SL and TL. That needs to be solved. For instance, English words that express cultural concepts can present problems in finding their translation in Indonesian.

According to Gadamer in Kaelan (2002), language is not only a tool for communication, but language is also something that can reveal fundamental of existence of a thing. It means that language has power to reveal mystery or meaning inside a text. According to Sumaryono (1993), Hermeneutics needs understanding that can understand correlation between symbol and fact. It means that, every symbol has correlation with the fact in the world. Habermas states that language is a fundamental aspect in hermeneutics. The analysis through symbols and those symbols are fact. In hermeneutics study involve several three different class of expressions; linguistics, actions, and experiences. The claim of Schleiermacher as the father of hermeneutics seems to be justified by the fact that his work marks the beginning of hermeneutics as a general field of inquiry, separate from the specific disciplines, (examples law or theology).

Translation consists of transferring meaning of the first language to the form of second language by way of semantic structure (Larson, 1984:3). Translation must be in to two languages, the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) and the act of reproducing the meaning of the statement, message, utterance and the style of SL text and TL text. Further, as stated by Bell (1991: 6), translation is the replacement of a representation of an equivalent text in a second language. Text can be equivalent in different language and different degrees (fully or partially), in term of different level of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, semantics, grammar, lexis, etc.) and at different ranks (word for word, phrase for phrase, sentence for sentence).

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2001:84) divides translation process into two terms. There are direct translation and oblique translation. It contains seven procedures of translation which classify the new variety of language. These procedures in order to control the translator work. In the listing which follows, the first three procedures are direct translation and the others are oblique translation such as borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. From the seven procedures above, this paper only focus on borrowing procedure. Borrowing is the simplest to fall translation procedures. The term of borrowing means a word taken directly from another language. Borrowing is used by every translator in order to create stylistic effect. For instance, in order to introduce the flavor of the source language (SL) culture into a translation, foreign term may be used, e.g. “dollars”, and “party” from American English, Mexican Spanish food names “tequila” and “tortillas”, (Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti, 2001:85).

There are some review of related literatures that were discussed in this research. The first is the research that was written by Ulfah (2019). This study analyzed about the pure borrowing technique in Indonesian translation which were found in the novel “*Does My Head Look Big in This*”. The data of this study were collected by selecting the pure borrowing words found in all chapter of the novel “*Does My Head Look Big in This*”. The researcher found that there were 85

borrowing words used in this novel. The words consist of 4 words classes namely noun, verb, exclamation and adjective.

The second research is the study entitled “*Loan Words Used in the Students’ Translation of English into Indonesian*” by Anggita (2017). This research analyzed about the characteristics of loan words used by the students in translating text from English into Indonesian. This study aims at discovering the student’s ability in translating English description text into Indonesian on the level of word and sentence. In collecting the data of this research, the researcher examines the students with translation test. The collected data were analyzed by using the theory of translation that proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), and Catford (1965). The results of the analysis were presented in the form of tables and including their description. The translation procedures that were used in analyzing the data in this study according to Molina and Albir (2002) are pure loan words and naturalized loan words.

The third article study to be reviewed is the article written by Pahamzah (2020). This study analyzed about types of borrowing technique found in the novel “*Fangirl*” by Rainbow Rowell. The analysis of this study found that there are two borrowing techniques found in the novel “*Fangirl*”. Those two types are pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. The researcher explained each word as borrowing technique in the literature meaning. This research study has the relevance between borrowing technique and their analysis. This study was chosen as one of the reviews because it relates to the topic of borrowing keep and its translation. The theory of the translation procedure that was proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuty (2000) was used in this study in order to analyzing the data. The researcher analyzed the borrowing technique that used in translated the words. Moreover, this study gave a clear explanation about the procedures of translation. The difference was found between Pahamzah’s journal and this research study. The difference is about the theory that was used to solve the problem.

In doing the research, this paper has the purpose to provide a description of borrowing technique found in English and Indonesian. The analysis of borrowing technique that is done is to focus on presenting an explanation of the borrowing technique found in the story and the analysis of translation procedure. In order to answer the problem, the theory of translation procedure that is proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000) is used in order to categorize the types of borrowing technique and its translation. The theoretical foundations of this study are taken from the theory of translation procedure that is proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000). In terms of types, there are two types of loan words i.e. pure words and naturalized words. According to Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000), borrowing is to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), e.g., to use the English word lobby in a Spanish text, or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the target language (TL), e.g., gol, fútbol, in Spanish. The pure ones are similar to the original words in source language without any edition or omission. Meanwhile naturalized words are

those that have been adjusted to the grammatical system of the target language either in terms of sounds (pronunciation) and written form.

1. **Pure Borrowing**, pure borrowing is taking the full absorption of the word from source language without any modification of the spelling and/or pronunciation.
2. **Naturalized borrowing**, naturalized borrowing is transferring the source language by adapting the from a source language word to the phonetic and morphological norm of the target language.

## II. Methods

The method of collecting the data in this study was done by observation method and document analysis. The observation method was used to observe the entire data that contains types of borrowing in the source language (SL) and their translation in the target language (TL). The techniques of collecting the data are done by doing note taking, reading and doing the observation. The process in collecting the data, the data were read in order to understand the story of the text and observe the possibility of the data that can be taken from this story. Firstly, the entire story was read in order to get the types of borrowing. After that, it was continued to select the data based on the problems which were discussed in this study. The types of borrowing are then classified. Finally, it is important to analyze the types of borrowing technique occurred in the translation of the story “*Puputan Badung*” into “*Puputan Badung Tale*”.

In this study, descriptive qualitative method was used in analyzing the data. The data were then analyzed qualitatively and descriptively. This method aims at describing the data systematically and accurately. The data were then analyzed by doing several stages. After the data being collected, the data then put in the tables between source language (TL) and target language (TL). The next step is to identify and analyzed the data by applying the theory of translation procedure that is proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000).

The data analysis has placed along with the data collections. There were some steps in performing the research. Firstly, read the story repeatedly, next identified and listed the words or expressions which is belonged to pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing, then classified the words or expressions into pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. The last, drew some conclusion based on the result of the analysis

## III. Findings and Discussion

Borrowing techniques were analyzed by using table which were presented below. Then, the translation procedures from Indonesian into English were analyzed by using the theory of translation procedures which was proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000). There

were two types of borrowing techniques which were found in the story. Those are pure borrowing technique and naturalized borrowing technique.

Data 1

SL	TL
Juga pekandelan (tetangga) Puri yang terdiri dari sebuah <i>geria</i> . Rumah-rumah antara lain milik I Perit, I Pzurna Kajeng, I Dayuh, I Kepig dan lain-lain juga sepi.	Moreover, the immediate neighbors of the Puri, comprising a <i>Gria</i> and the house belonging to I Perit, I Purna Kajeng, I Dayuh, and I Kepig among others, were also deserted.

As we can see in data 1 the word *geria* in sentence “*Juga pekandelan (tetangga) Puri yang terdiri dari sebuah geria*” is translated into “*Moreover, the immediate neighbors of the Puri, comprising a Gria*”. This word is borrowing word for pure borrowing technique type when writer found the translation. This word is exists in Balinese dictionary, because there is no equivalence into other form. It is better to use directly this word for the translation.

Based on Balinese culture, *geria* is a place or a house for high class in Bali, for example for *Brahmana* family. Since the target readers are foreigners and domestics who do not know about Balinese culture, so the author should give the brief explanation about the meaning of the word “*geria*” and what is the difference between the houses. Culture is one of register that must be clear of understanding the meaning, so defending target language meaning by keep that word is completely succeeded.

Data 2

SL	TL
A.A.M. Ngurah Karta, kakak laki-lakinya yang tidak <i>puput</i> (gugur pada perang berlangsung)	Anak Agung M.Ngurah Karta, his elder brother who had not “ <i>puput</i> ”

It can be seen in data 2, the word *puput* in sentence “*A.A.M. Ngurah Karta, kakak laki-lakinya yang tidak puput (gugur pada perang berlangsung)*” is translated into “*Anak Agung M. Ngurah Karta, his elder brother who had not puput*”. This is kinds of pure borrowing technique that directly uses without any changes. *Puput* is used not only exist in Balinese dictionary, but also no matching word left that can change it and defends in meaning better than *puput* itself.

Since the word *puput* is in Balinese. “*puput*” (fallen in the battle when the war was in progress), the word “*puput*” we can define as “dead on the battlefield” but the author and the translator keep the original word “*puput*” because in Bali we have the class and the politeness of language to whom we refer the language. Because the elder brother or A.A.M. Ngurah Karta is prince so we must use the word “*puput*” cannot “*mati*” or dead. The translator uses pure

borrowing technique. Based on the literal meaning of the word “puput” it’s better to give brief explanation about the real meaning depend on the context of the sentence. Because we cannot give the real meaning of the word only by the word, it must be the whole content of the sentence, generally it is borrowing procedure and the text of translation becomes easier to understand with target language (TL) reader.

Data 3

SL	TL
Berkat Ida Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa/ Yang Maha Kuasa, keduanya tidak “puput” (maksudnya tidak tamat riwayatnya pada saat itu)	Thanks to the mercy of Sang Hyang Widhi / The All-Powerful, they had not “puput”

It can be seen in data 3 that the word “puput” in sentence "*Berkat Ida Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa/ Yang Maha Kuasa, keduanya tidak “puput” (maksudnya tidak tamat riwayatnya pada saat itu)* is translated into “*Thanks to the mercy of Sang Hyang Widhi / The All-Powerful, they had not “puput”*”. In this sentence the word puput is authentic taken from the source language. Pure borrowing is the technique that the translator used. Since the word *puput* is in Balinese. “*puput*” (meaning ended their lives at that time). Even the author or translator can change the word *puput* by passed away but they want to keep the original meaning of the text.

Based on the sentence we can see that how the actor in the story grateful that their children is not passed away. Because of the original meaning and the word culture, make the author or translator do not change or translate the word into TL. It is better to put in bracket the other meaning of the word “*puput*”, to decrease the miss understandable about the word *puput*, since this word always occurs in this novel. The translator uses pure borrowing technique to translate the word because in target language that word has equivalence.

Data 4

SL	TL
Keduanya pun sudah <i>puput</i> (maksudnya sudah selesai <i>metirta pengentas</i> )	Both had “ <i>puput</i> ”

It can be seen in data 4 that the word “*puput*” in the sentence “*Keduanya pun sudah puput (maksudnya sudah selesai metirta pengentas)* is translated into “*Both had “puput”*”. In this data, the word puput in Bali has so many meaning depend on the activity. The translator used naturalized borrowing technique in order to translate the word. Naturalized borrowing is transferring the source language by adapting the from a source language word to the phonetic and morphological norm of the target language.

Since the word *puput* is in Balinese. “*puput*” (meaning undergo *metirta pangentas*). The word *puput* in this case it does not mean by dead as the data 2 and data 3. Based on the sentence the author put in the bracket the other word of “*metirta pangentas*”. This word refers to the activity that has finished. In the SL the author should give the brief explanation about “*metirta pangentas*”. We can put in the end of the page of the novel by adding some glossaries refer to the cultural word. “*metirta pangentas*” can be defined as get the holy water for the funeral ceremony which believed can cut our memories to the dead.

Data 5

SL	TL
Ratusan keluarga Pemecutan, <i>brahmana-brahmana</i> ,.....	Hundreds of members of the Pemecutan family, <i>brahmana</i> priest,.....

It can be seen in data 5 that the word “*brahmana-brahmana*” in the sentence “*Ratusan keluarga Pemecutan, brahmana-brahmana*” is translated into “*Hundreds of members of the Pemecutan family, brahmana priest*”. In this data the translator use naturalized borrowing technique in order to keep the equivalence of meaning.

In Bali, *Brahmana* is the holy priest, but the translator translate it into *brahmana* priest, because the translator blend the word from the original word with the common word, so the target readers easier to understand the meaning. Meanwhile, it would be better to explain briefly about *brahmana* itself first. The target readers will get the real feeling and the story after understand and know the real history and the plot.

**IV. Conclusion**

This research analyzes borrowing keep and its translation found in “*Puputan Badung Tale*” especially “*The Story of Pregnant Woman*”. The research study found in the analysis that two type of borrowing technique was found in the story entitled “*Puputan Badung Tale*”. It was pure borrowing technique and naturalized borrowing technique. First it can be seen that the types of borrowing technique in data source are called pure borrowing technique. Secondly, the types of borrowing technique that is found in the data source are called naturalized borrowing technique. In relation to the problem of this research, it is shown that the dominant type of borrowing technique applied in the story is pure borrowing technique. There is pure borrowing technique which is more dominant than naturalized borrowing with 4 data found in the story which is it can be seen in data 1, 2, 3, and data 4 found in the story. Thus, the conclusions of this research finds out that borrowing technique can be used by the translator, because borrowing technique is the simple technique that can help the translator to translate the text especially in translating the story.

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