Borrowing Techniques in The Translation of *Study in Scarlet* in Indonesian Language

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Abstract

This research was intended to describe the borrowing techniques in the translation. The study focused on borrowing technique in adjusting the absorption of foreign elements into Indonesian language. The data in this analysis were cited and grouped based on the borrowing techniques proposed by Molina & Albir (2000:84). In this analysis, the borrowing technique used to translate the lexical items of source language into the target language included two borrowing techniques, namely: (1) full absorption of words without any modification, (2) the implementation of naturalized borrowing technique indicating a modification of spelling. The data source of this study is a bilingual text book which taken from one of the bestselling novels written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, entitled 'Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet' published by Ward Lock & Co, London, in 1887. The translator of this novel is Sendra B. Tanuwidjaja entitled 'Sherlock Holmes: Penelusuran Benang Merah. It was found that the translator applied the borrowing techniques. It implicated that the translator intentionally used naturalized borrowing when translating the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) even though Indonesian fulfills the word.

1.Introduction

Borrowing is a 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. There are many researchers who have studied about borrowing. Hocket in Prasasty (2002: 16), for examples, classified borrowing into three; they are loans, pronunciation borrowing, and grammatical borrowing. Trudgill (1974: 94) quoted in Grosjean (1982) defines borrowing as a process whereby bilingual speakers introduce words from one language into another language, and these words eventually become accepted as integral part of the second language. *Entrepreneur* was originally a French word, but now is integral part of the English, and is known and used by all speakers of English whether or not they are bilingual French. English speaker follows the rules of English instead of those in French. While (Vinay and Darbelnet, 2001) also stated that borrowing is divided into two and defined as a type of direct translation. The SL is taken straight to the TL and they also stated that borrowing is the simplest type of translation strategies.

According to Molina and Albir (2002: 520), borrowing has two characteristics: (1) pure borrowing, and (2) naturalized borrowing. When an expression or a word is taken over purely into SL (without any change), it is called pure borrowing. While in naturalized borrowing, the TL expression can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the TL. We can see the example of the words which were taken in the novel of Sherlock Holmes.

Pure borrowing	=	*(SL)*	→	*total, penny, shilling*
		(TL)	→	*total, penny, shilling*
Naturalized borrowing	=	*(SL)*	→	*regiment, promotion, artery*
		(TL)	→	*resimen, promosi, arteri*

In regard to borrowing technique in the translation of *a Study in Scarlet with Reference to Penelusuran Benang Merah* there are some problems that needs answered specifically (1) what types of borrowing technique used in the translation (2) What borrowing translation techniques were applied to translate the novel?

It was expected that the result of the present study would be significant theoretically and practically. Theoretically (1) This study will give contribution to the translation studies. It discusses about translation technique, particularly the borrowing translation technique in novel. (2) This study will give contribution to the borrowing translation concept between two different languages, particular English and Indonesian.

2.Method

1) There are three kinds of research based on the research location, i.e. library research, laboratory and field research (Bungin, 2005: 40-41). In this study, the library research method was applied to collect some theories and information. This study applied qualitative research approach. The qualitative research approach study; the data were taken from bilingual textbook particularly a novel. The qualitative method was implemented and the analysis was explained through descriptive sentences. The data source of this study was a bilingual text; the data were taken from one of the bestselling novels written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, *entitled 'Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet'* published by Ward Lock & Co, London, in 1887. The translator of this novel is Sendra Tanuwidjaja entitled *'Sherlock Holmes: Penelusuran Benang Merah* published by Shira Media. The collected data were closely observed in SL and TL. The data were listed based on the borrowing translation terms. Therefore, the data were directly taken from the data source. The following formula is: The systematic techniques in conducting the analysis are as follows:

   1) Reading the novel repeatedly (SL & TL novel)

   2) Identifying the pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing

   3) Classifying the words into pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing

   4) Analyzing borrowing techniques in the translation and elaborate more about the factor leading a borrowing in the translation

   5) Emphasizing the analysis based on the form, naturalizing, meaning, word category of each lexical items, it is categorized as borrowing words in the translation, and the factors determining borrowing in the translation.

   6) Drawing some conclusions based on the result of analysis.

3.Discussion

Types of Borrowing in the Translation of *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* with Reference to *Sherlock Holmes: Penelusuran Benang Merah.*

This study concerns with the analysis of English words that more express the direct translation method through the borrowing procedure. The analysis is based on some theories by some linguists. The theory of borrowing procedure by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2008:84), which is also supported by some linguist in Groesjean (1982 :14) and also the classification of borrowing by Molina and Albir (2002). At least, the analysis is done based on the standard integration of absorbing word elements in Indonesian system that supports the existence of word borrowing in a translation. As stated in the concept, this study focused on two types: pure and naturalized borrowing.

a) Pure Borrowing

The table below shows pure borrowing found in the data.

No	Pure	
	SL	TL
1	Mr	Mr
2	fatal	fatal
3	shilling	shilling
4	hotel	hotel
5	opium	opium
6	belladonna	belladonna
7	Baker Street	Baker Street
8	guaiacum	guaiacum
9	Copernicus	Copernicus
10	bar	bar
11	mood	mood
12	data	data
13	bulldog	bulldog

| 14 | pound | pound |
| 15 | penny | penny |

Table 1. Pure Borrowing

In this case, the words are purely borrowed from the SL into TL. It is called a direct translation method, which seems untranslatable into TL. However, concepts are always available in TL as well. When there are unknown concepts, but has been well unknown by the TL readers and has been acceptable in the TL culture translation is made by possible.

1) SL = Chapter 1 *Mr.* Sherlock Holmes (p. 5)

   TL = Bab 1 *Mr.* Sherlock Holmes (p. 2)

The SL word *Mr.* means *a title used before the family name or full name of a man who has no other title, or when talking to man who holds a particular official position* (Cambridge, 1995) which should be translated into *Tuan* (Echols, 2003) in the TL text which seem unfamiliar if the translator translated the word with Indonesian concept because of different culture and mindset. *Tuan* is used as *service the master* that's why the translator used the pure borrowing. *Mr.* is a lexical unit in translation. It's common noun.

2) SL = I was removed from my brigade and attached to the Berkshires, with whom I served at the *fatal* battle of Maiwand (p. 5)

   TL = Aku dipindahkan ke resimen Berkshires dan berjuang bersama mereka dalam pertempuran yang *fatal* di Maiwand (p.2)

Fatal is *very serious and having an important bad effect in the future* (Cambridge, 1995) should be translated *mematikan / todak bisa diperbaiki lagi* (Hasan, 2007) into TL. In the TL text which seem the similar concept in BI. In this case, as a loan word, the translator uses the specific word *fatal* without spelling system and sound adjustment. The translation is acceptable in the TL, the word *fatal* itself is common nowadays in the TL culture, it has been well known in the TL, and at least this word has become TL vocabulary. So, it is not necessary to transfer it into *mematikan / tidak bisa diperbaiki lagi*.

3) SL = I had neither kith nor kin in England, and was therefore as free as air—or as free as an income of eleven *shillings* and six *pence* a day will permit man to be (p. 5)

TL   = Aku tidak memiliki kerabat di Inggris, jadi hidupku sebebas udara—
atau   lebih tepatnya, sebebas orang yang berpenghasilan sebelas *shilling*
enam   penny sehari (p. 2)

Shilling means *a unit of money used in Britain until 1971, equal to twelve old pence* (Cambridge, 1995) in fact, *shilling* isn't used anymore by English people nowadays. The writer didn't find the word in KBBI. It indicates the translator realized that BI doesn't have the term. It occurs because of need factor. A suitable word from another language is the *need* to find a term for an unfamiliar thing, animal, or cultural device. The most obvious and maybe also the most profound one is the introduction of new concepts for which there are no suitable words in the TL.

4) SL   = Choosing the latter alternative, I began by making up my mind to
leave   the *hotel*, and to take up my quarters in some less pretentious and less
            expensive domicile (p. 2)

TL   = yang terakhir, aku membulatkan tekad untuk meninggalkan *hotel*
dan   mencari tempat lain yang tidak semewah dan semahal *hotel* tersebut
(p. 3)

Hotel means *a building where you pay to have a room to sleep in, and where you can sometimes eat meals* (Cambridge, 1994) should be translated *bangunan berkamar banyak yang disewakan sebagai tempat untuk menginap dan tempat makan orang yang sedang dalam perjalanan* (Hasan, 2007) in the TL text which seem to refer to similar concept in BI. Here, the translator used the borrowing word *hotel* as loan word, in order to take the function, as *room for living*.

5) SL   = Well up in *belladonna*, *opium,* and poisons generally (p. 9)

TL   = Sangat memahami *belladonna*, *opium*, dan racun-racun secara umum
(p.10)

Belladonna, *Opium* are terms used in Botany. *Belladonna* or *deadly nightshade*, is a perennial herbaceous plant in the nightshade family Solanaceae, which includes tomatoes, potatoes, and eggplant (aubergine) while opium is a drug made from the seeds of a poppy (= red flower) that is *used to control pain or to help people sleep* (Cambridge, 1997). The translator used those words as educational needs or due to the advancement of science and

technology. In fact, SL also adopt those word from Latin. Latin is a source language for new words in English.

6) SL = We met next day as he had arranged, and inspected the rooms at No. 221b, *Baker Street*, of which he had spoken at our meeting.

TL = Bersama-sama kami pergi ke *Baker Street* No. 22IB dan memeriksa apartemen yang dibicarakannya kemarin.

Baker Street is *a street in the Marylebone district of the City of Westminster in London. It is named after builder William Baker, who laid out the street in the 18th century* (Wikipedia). When translated into BI becomes *Jalan Roti*. The translator decided to use the word as borrowing because she realized that the street is most famous for its connection to the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes, who lived at a fictional 221B Baker Street address on the north of the street.

b) Naturalized Borrowing

A word can be naturalized borrowing when it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the TL. The analysis bellow is the borrowing with spelling and pronunciation adjustment.

No	Naturalized	
	SL	**TL**
1	suffix /ion/ of the sound /si/ deduction, information, promotion, intuition, observation, imitation, expression, indication	suffix –si deduksi, informasi, promosi, intuisi, observasi, imitasi, ekspresi, indikasi
2	double consonant assistant, professor, corridor, expression, boot	single consonant asisten, profesor, koridor, ekspresi, bot
3	consonant /y/of the sound /i/	vowel /i/

	Anatomy, Botany, Geology, theory, mystery	anatomi, botani, geologi, teori, misteri
4	consonant /c/ of the sound /k/ doctor, music, topic, article, fact	consonant /k/ dokter, music, topik, artikel, fakta
5	consonant /g/ of the sound /s/ regiment, sergeant	consonant /s/ resimen, sersan
	omitting the vowel /e/ and /o/ sole	sol
6	vowel /e/ porter	vowel /i/ porter
8	consonant /x/ of the sound /ks/ paradox	consonant /ks/ paradox
9	consonant /v/ of the sound /f/ detective	consonant /f/ detektif
10	consonant /y/ of the sound /i/ type	vowel /i/ tipe
12	vowel /e/ of the sound /a/ pipe	vowel /a/ pipa
13	consonant /ck/ of the sound /k/ trick,	consonant /k/ trik
14	consonant /ct/ of the sound /k/ respect	consonant /k/ respek
15	vowel /a/ of the sound /e/ plaster	vowel /e/ plester
16	vowel /eu/ of the sound /i/ amateur	vowel /i/ amatir

Table 2. The table below shows naturalized borrowing words found in the data

1) SL = The reasoning was close and intense, but the *deductions* appeared to me to be far-fetched and exaggerated (p. 10)

   TL = Argumen-argumennya cukup kuat, tapi *deduksi-deduksinya* terlalu berlebihan dan ngawur (p. 11)

Deduction means *the process of reaching a decision or answer by thinking about the known facts* (Cambridge, 1997). The word *deduction* in the SL text is translated into the word *deduksi* in the TL text. The word is acceptable in BI. In this case, the translator translated the word by changing suffix *–tion* turns *–si*. This is also a style of borrowing by modifying the spelling which changes the consonant c into the pronunciation k. In the TL word above, the procedure applied is borrowing which commonly used in terms absorbing of word elements, in which has been known by the TL readers. It also happens with the other words such as *information, promotion, intuition, observation, imitation, expression, indication.*

2) SL = "We simply detailed the circumstances, and said that we should be glad of any *information* which could help us" (p. 20)

   TL = "Kami menceritakan situasinya, dan mengatakan bahwa kami akan senang seandainya mereka memiliki *informasi* yang dapat membantu kami." (p. 20)

Next, the words *assistant* in the SL text is translated into the word *asisten* in the TL text. In this case, the translator translated the word by only modifying the spelling system. Consequently, the adjustment occurs by changing double consonant *ss* into *s* in the TL *asisten* and change an ending element *–ant* into *–en.* This word is shared in BI culture and has been familiar to the readers as the kind of absorbing process; the procedure applied is naturalized borrowing.

3) SL = Having completed my studies there, I was duly attached to the Fifth Northumberland Fusiliers as *Assistant* Surgeon (p. 5)

   TL = Setelah menyelesaikan pendidikanku, aku dimasukkan dalam resimen Northumberland Fusiliers Kelima sebagai *asisten* ahli bedah (p. 2)

The next word is *anatomy* in the SL translated into *anatomi* in the TL. It means *the scientific study of the body and how its parts are arranged*. In this case, the consonant of /y/ turns into /i/ in BI. The translator translated the word by modifying the spelling system. In this borrowing procedure, adjustment occurs through absorption process into BI. The translator used this procedure to translate that word.

4) SL   = "*Doctor* Watson, Mr. Sherlock Holmes," said Stamford, introducing us (p. 6)

    TL   = "*Dokter* Watson, Mr. Sherlock Holmes," Stamford memperkenalkan kami berdua (p. 5)

The word *doctor* in the SL text is translated into the word *dokter* in the TL text. The meaning of these two words is similar. In the SL word doctor means *a person with a medical degree whose job is to treat people who are ill or hurt* (Cambridge, 1997) while in the TL, that word *lulusan pendidikan kedokteran yang ahli dalam hal penyakit dan pengobatannya* (Hasan, 2007). In this case, the translator translated the word by just modifying the spelling system, and the adjustment occur by changing consonant /c/ in the middle should be changed into /k/ in the TL (PUEBIYD, 1993:27). As can be seen that process of absorbingin BI takes place; the procedures applied is borrowing.

5. SL   = *The regiment* was stationed in India at the time, and before I could join it, the second Afghan war had broken out (p. 5)

    TL   = *Resimen* tersebut ditugaskan di India pada waktu itu, namun sebelum   aku sempat bergabung dengan mereka, perang Afghanistan kedua   meletus (p. 2)

The word *regiment* means *a large group of soldiers* in the SL. It's translated into *pasukan tentara.* The word is equivalent in to the TL. The consonant /g/ in the middle becomes /s/ in BI. It also happens with the other words such as *sergeant*.

4.Conclusion

Based on the finding in the analysis, some conclusions can be withdrawn as follows: (1) The lexical terms used in the TL consist of the loan words which are generally assimilated with TL, and some are new to the TL speakers. There is intentional and no intentional modification in the process of translation. It is to say that the type of borrowing is more

oriented towards two types: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. (2) As the equivalents, the translator mostly applied the procedures of borrowing in the translating the SL word into the TL. (a) Applying the intentional modification of spelling and/or pronunciation with reference to the standard integration of absorption elements. This kind of translation is a naturalized borrowing. Here, the affixation is absorbed into TL (such as: changing the vowels, consonant, or suffix) which show the shared concept (that acceptable to the TL culture). (b) Applying borrowing without intentionally modification. This kind of translation is pure borrowing. In this case, the translation takes over fully borrowed word from the SL.

5.Acknowledgment

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