

**BORROWINGS IN *THE FIVE PEOPLE YOU MEET IN HEAVEN* INTO
*MENITI BIANGLALA***

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Abstract

*Judul tulisan ini adalah kata-kata serapan bahasa Inggris yang digunakan dalam novel terjemahan karya Mitch Albom yang berjudul “The Five People You Meet in Heaven”. Mengingat adanya perbedaan budaya dan bahasa antara penulis novel dan pembaca, kata serapan umumnya digunakan ketika sang penerjemah tidak bisa menemukan kata atau istilah yang tepat dalam bahasa Indonesia. Oleh sebab itu, kata serapan menjadi topik utama dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui jenis kata serapan yang ditemukan dalam novel. Data diambil dari novel “The Five People You Meet in Heaven” dan terjemahannya yang berjudul “Meniti Bianglala”. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode observasi lalu dianalisis dengan penjelasan deskriptif. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori *types of borrowing* oleh Molina dan Albir (2002), Larson (1984) dan teori *borrowing procedure* oleh Vinay dan Darbelnet (2000).*

Kata kunci: terjemahan, kata serapan, jenis

1. Background

In translation, the translator does not only deal with transferring words from the source language into the target language. The translator should comprehend the culture of both source and target language to transferring the message or meaning. Therefore, a translator should also master the culture, social values and words structure of both source and target languages.

2. Problem of the Study

After observing Mitch Albom’s *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* and its translation in Indonesian *Meniti Bianglala*, the problems of this research are the types of borrowing and the procedures of borrowing.

3. Aims of the Study

Based on the problems, the aims of the study is to find out the types of borrowing and the procedures of borrowing in the novel.

4. Research Method

4.1 Data Source

The data source of this study was written by Mitch Albom entitled “*The Five People You Meet in Heaven*”. The novel published by Hyperion in 2003. Since this study was about translation research, the data is also taken from its translation in Indonesian. Mitch Albom’s *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* was translated into Indonesian by Andang H. Sutopo. The translation version was published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2005.

4.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

To collect the data, the method of doing library research was applied and technique of note taking is important to support the method. The first step was reading the whole story starting from the beginning until the end. After figured out what the story about, borrowing words that occurred in the SL and TL were underlined to mark them. The next step was listing the borrowing words found in SL and TL. After listing the borrowing words, they were classified based on their constituent.

4.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

This study belongs to descriptive qualitative research. Therefore the collected data were analyzed qualitatively and comparatively. The data was analyzed qualitatively means that the data was analyzed by applying descriptive technique. The collected data were analyzed comparatively, it means that the words in the source language and target language are compared to comprehend and to figure out which words belongs to which kind of borrowing types and procedure.

5. Types of Borrowing and Procedures of Borrowing in the Novel *The Five People You Meet in Heaven into Meniti Bianglala*

This study focused on three types: *Pure*, *Naturalized*, and *Cultural Borrowing*, as supported by the standard integration of absorption of word-element that legalized by Indonesian Government as stated in PUEBIYD.

5.1 Pure Borrowing

The examples of pure borrowing in the novels are as follow:

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|---|--|
| <p>1. SL: His work shirt had a patch
on the chest that read EDDIE
above the word
MAINTENANCE,...</p> <p>(Albom, 2003:3)</p> | <p>TL: Di baju seragam kerjanya ada
label di dadanya, bertuliskan EDDIE
di atas kata MAINTENANCE,...</p> <p>(Sutopo, 2005:9)</p> |
|---|--|

The word *maintenance* in the SL means *the act of keeping something in a good condition by checking or repairing it regularly* (Oxford, 1995:891) should be translated into *teknisi* in the TL text which seem the similar concept in BI. In this case, as a pure borrowing, the translator uses the specific word *maintenance* with spelling system. The translation is acceptable in the TL, the word *maintenance* itself is common nowadays in the TL culture, it has been well known in the TL.

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| <p>2. SL: Eddie was a block away,
on a stoop, eating a sandwich.</p> <p>(Albom, 2003:4)</p> | <p>TL: Eddie sedang berada satu
blok dari tempat itu, sedang
makan <i>sandwich</i>.</p> <p>(Sutopo, 2005:10)</p> |
|---|--|

The word *sandwich* in the SL text means two slices of bread, often spread with butter, with a layer of meat, cheese, etc (Oxford, 1995:1294) should be translated into *roti lapis* in the TL text which seem to refer to similar concept of BI. Here, the translator still using the borrowing word (*sandwich*) in the TL and didn't change it into Indonesian. The spelling and pronunciation of it word are absorbed in target language.

5.2 Naturalized Borrowing

Below is the borrowing with spelling and pronunciation adjustment in the novels:

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|---|--|
| <p>1. SL: They were dumped inside a bamboo barracks. (Albom, 2003:66)</p> | <p>TL: Mereka didorong masuk ke dalam barak bambu. (Sutopo, 2005:71)</p> |
| <p>2. SL: There is a cake and beer and milk and cigars and a toast to Eddie's success,.. (Albom, 2003:78)</p> | <p>TL: Ada kue dan bir, susu dan cerutu, dan mereka semua bersulang untuk kesuksesan Eddie,... (Sutopo, 2005:82)</p> |
| <p>3. SL: ..., those subhuman guards with their bad teeth and bony faces and the dead hornets in their soup. (Albom, 2003:81)</p> | <p>TL: ..., pengawal-pengawal tak berkeprimanusiaan itu, dengan gigi-gigi merka yang gingsul dan tulang-tulang wajah menonjol dan tawon mati di dalam sup. (Sutopo, 2005:85)</p> |

The word *bamboo* (no. 1) in the SL text is translated into the word *bambu* in the TL text and both of them have the same meaning that is *a tall tropical plant that is a member of the grass family and has hard hollow stems that are used for making furniture* (Oxford, 1995:100). In this case, the translator translated the word by taking the sound / bæm bu / from SL and modifying spelling system. Consequently, the adjustment occurs by changing the vowel combination *-oo* into *-u* in BI. Consequently, the adjustment occurs by changing the vowel combination *-oo* into *-u* in BI. This case is also happened in other words such as: *beer* becomes *bir*, and *soup* becomes *sup*. Those words also change the spelling of vowel combination without taking the sound.

5.3 Cultural Borrowing

Cultural borrowing in the novels showed as below:

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| 1. SL: He tugged on a nylon line
that dropped 80 feet to the
sea. (Albom, 2003:7) | TL: Ditariknya senar pancing
yang menjulur 25 meter ke dalam
laut. (Sutopo, 2005:13) |
|---|--|

The word of *feet* in SL text translated into *meter* in TL text. Both of them have the same meaning as length measurement, although the spelling and pronunciation are different. In Indonesia, as we know the unit for measuring length is not *feet*, the word *meter* is used so it can be understood by the reader.

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|---|---|
| 2. SL: ..., passing cigar shops and
sausage stands and the “flat
joins”, where suckers lost
their nickels and dimes.
(Albom, 2003:34) | TL:..., melewati toko-toko
cerutu, kios-kios sosis, dan
“permainan ketangkasan”
dimana orang-orang bodoh
kehilangan uang mereka.
(Sutopo, 2005:40) |
|---|---|

Nickels and dimes in SL becomes *uang* in TL. The meaning of *nickels* is *a coin of the US and Canada worth 5 cents* (Oxford, 1995:988) and *dimes* is *a coin of the US and Canada worth 10 cents* (Oxford, 1995:408). In this case, *nickels and dimes* translated into *uang* by changes the spelling and pronunciation, although the language is not same but there is the same function or meaning in each other.

6. Conclusions

From the analysis, we have seen the borrowings in the translation divided into three, those are (1) Pure Borrowing is an expression or a word is taken over purely into TL, (2) Naturalized Borrowing is transferred and consists of adapting a source language to the target language and (3) Cultural Borrowing, has the meaning source language cultural words is translated by using the word of target language for thing or event, which is not exactly the same but occurs in the target language.

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