
This research focused on finding out the English words borrowed into Indonesian in the subtitle translation of Scorpion TV series: Pilot from English into Indonesian. The researcher used qualitative method by reading and collecting the data of borrowing word from English and Indonesian subtitle of Scorpion TV series: Pilot. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by classifying the kinds of borrowing words based on Molina and Albir’s theory and the researcher also analyzed the adjustment process of borrowing words based on the standard integration of absorption elements in Indonesian and semantic changes of borrowing words that occur when they are borrowed into Indonesian based on Leonard Bloomfield’s theory. The researcher used Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI) and some dictionaries such as Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 8th edition, An English-Indonesian Dictionary by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily, and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia for supporting the analysis. Based on the analysis, the researcher found that there are 9 English words borrowed into Indonesian that should be adjusted to the grammatical system of the target language either in terms of sounds (pronunciation) and written form so that those words can be categorized into naturalized borrowing, and 5 English words categorized into pure borrowing or loanword without any change. Besides that, the researcher also found 3 words that should get the semantic widening, 9 words get the semantic narrowing, and 2 words have same meaning when they are borrowed into Indonesian. The researcher concludes that the borrowing procedure is not always accepted in translation. It is created when there is no equivalent term in the target language. So, as can as possible, the translator must look for the equivalent term of foreign word in translating the text before using the borrowing procedure.

Keywords: Borrowing, Naturalized Borrowing, Pure Borrowing, Translation.
APPROVAL SHEET

BORROWING WORD TRANSLATION IN INDONESIAN SUBTITLE OF
SCORPION TV SERIES: PILOT

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

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Jakarta, May 14th, 2018

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, May 14th, 2018

Restu Romdanah
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Jakarta, May 14th, 2018

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

Borrowing is the simplest of all translation procedures. The term of borrowing means a word taken directly from another language. Borrowing is used by every translator to create stylistic effect. Borrowing word is the result of language contact, from cultural development requiring new vocabulary and reshaping existing meanings. Borrowing word enable in communication, includes in translation. It is created when there is no equivalent term in the target language. This process also allows the translator to put a text clearly within a particular cultural context through the register of vocabulary. Certain terms allow people belonging to communities or similar interests to transcend linguistic boundaries. Despite using different linguistic system, they share the same reality and the same code to explain it.

Applying the borrowing word as one of the translation procedures is a dilemma to the translator. The translator needs to produce the equivalent translation from the source language into the target language, while there is not always the word of target language can represent the meaning of source language. So, the translator must borrow the word of source language in order to result the best translation. This condition causes the other problems, such as the losing of words in target language gradually because the people are thinking that the foreign language is more prestigious than their language. In other case, some
words that are borrowed from foreign language will get the semantic change based on time and place in the target language.

However, borrowing word can be tool in human’s language to enrich the vocabulary of language as well as to develop the human skill in foreign language. Furthermore, in writing subtitle, that transfers the oral language into the written language that is limited by time and space. So, the translator needs to make sure that a subtitle is coherence between the audiovisual message and the text of subtitle translation created. Applying of borrowing word in subtitle can help the translator to reduce the long pronouncing of target language because the pronouncing of borrowing word is usually more concise than the pronouncing of target language. For example, the word *diskon* is borrowing word from English word *discount* that means *potongan harga* in Indonesian.

In this research, the researcher tries to analyze the borrowing word translation in Indonesian subtitle of television series that is titled “Scorpion: Pilot”. Moreover, the researcher also tries to analyze how to apply borrowing word in Indonesian based on the standard integration of absorption elements in Indonesian as well as to analyze the semantic change when those words borrowed into Indonesian. The Indonesian subtitle of Scorpion TV series: Pilot is published by IndoXXI. It is an unofficial online film provider site in Indonesia. Although fairly new, this site occupies the 4 best download sites in Indonesia. This site is able to provide complete films of Korean, Indian, West series, and anime. All of those genres are completed with English and Indonesian subtitle. IndoXXI provides four seasons of Scorpion TV series that have been translated into
Indonesian. So that the subtitle translation applied by translator is not different for each episode or season.

Therefore, the researcher tries to analyze the adjustment process and the semantic change in borrowing word when it is absorbed into Indonesian system. Besides that, the researcher expects this study can be a contribution in the development of translation and enrich the knowledge of borrowing word in translation. The researcher also hopes this research can help movie translator understand how to apply the borrowing word in translation in order to give best translation to the target viewer so that the subtitle translation can help the target viewer to enrich the skill in English without forgetting the Indonesian as official language of Indonesia.

B. The Focus of Study

Based on the research background above, this study will focus on the borrowing words translation from the source language (English) into the target language (Indonesian) in the subtitle of Scorpion TV series: *Pilot*.

C. The Research Question

According to the focus of study, there is a question will be discussed, how are borrowing words applied in Indonesian?

D. The Objective of Study

Dealing with the analysis of borrowing words translation in Indonesian subtitle of Scorpion TV Series: *Pilot*, the objective of this study is to discover the applying of borrowing words in Indonesian.
E. The Significance of Study

Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to give a contribution for academic studies, especially in the borrowing word concept between different languages, knowing the English borrowing words and its adjustment process based on the standard integration of absorption elements in Indonesian as well as analyzing the semantic changes of borrowing words based on the target language in order to get the effect of translation.

Practically, this research can help the other to examine the problem of translation of borrowing words in various fields and better analyzing in borrowing translation. The researcher also hopes the readers can understand how the borrowing words are applied in Indonesian. Moreover, the researcher hopes that this study can be a review of related literature.

F. The Research Methodology

1. The Method of Research

The method of this study is qualitative method by describing borrowing words and related theories. In this research, the researcher analyzes the data in the subtitle for collecting the borrowing words. Then, the researcher analyzes its adjustment process based on the standard integration of absorption elements in Indonesian as well as the researcher also analyzes the semantic changes of borrowing words in the target language. Research findings are displayed with the result analysis.

2. The Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis is conducted into several steps:
a. Reading and understanding the theory of borrowing translation from Vinay and Darbelnet as well as the related theories.

b. Watching the movie and reading the subtitle of Scorpion TV series: *Pilot* in English and Indonesian version for comparing translation process.

c. Collecting the borrowing words contained in the subtitle of Scorpion TV series: *Pilot* based on Molina and Albir’s theory.

d. The data of borrowing words collected by the researcher are analyzed by applying the spelling adjustment and pronunciation modification based on the standard integration of absorption element in Indonesian based on the reference from *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia* (PUEBI). The researcher uses some dictionaries that support the existence of borrowing word in a translation and also gives the analysis about semantic changes of borrowing words in the target language based on Leonard Bloomfield’s theory.

3. **The Instrument of Study**

The instrument of this study is the researcher herself to obtain the qualitative data about borrowing words in the Indonesian subtitle of Scorpion TV series: *Pilot* by reading, collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data.

4. **The Unit of Analysis**

The unit analysis of this study is Scorpion TV series: *Pilot*. It is the first episode of American action drama television series based on a real life of computer expert, Walter O’Brien. This serial was produced by Justin Lin and
published by CBS Television Studios in 2014. The Indonesian subtitle of this serial was published by IndoXXI.
CHAPTER II
THE CONCEPT OF BORROWING WORD IN TRANSLATION & TRANSLATION IN SUBTITLE

A. Previous Research

There are previous researches related with borrowing word. The first research by Dr. Mohamed Abdulmajid Akidah (2013) that entitled “Phonological and Semantic Change in Language Borrowing: The Case of Arabic Words Borrowed into Kiswahili” (1). The main objective of this study is to examine the various phonological and semantic process involved in the process of borrowing words from Arabic into Kiswahili in the Kiswahili dictionary, Kamusi ya Karne ya 21(1). The researcher analyzed the data by applying the phonological changes of Arabic words borrowed into Kiswahili, the phonological adaptation in Arabic words borrowed into Kiswahili, and the semantic changes in Arabic words borrowed into Kiswahili.

This research illustrated that indeed Arabic words go through phonological process such as vowel and consonant epenthesis, consonant deletion, consonant and vowel substitution, vowel shortening, vowel lowering, and vowel strengthening. These processes are referred to as adaptation (12). The discussion concluded that there is a high frequency of words of Arabic origin in Kiswahili, which are a product of borrowing. In addition, the borrowing process often leads to phonological adaptation of Arabic words as they get absorbed into Kiswahili lexicon, and it is sometimes accompanied by semantic changes such as broadening, narrowing, pejoration, and amelioration (12).
The researcher of this study stated that there are many studies have been conducted to establish the relationship between the two languages, so the researcher suggested the next researchers must provide a comprehensive analysis of the phonological and semantic changes that take place in the two languages as a result of borrowing (2).

The second research by Olusanya Ezekiel Komolafe (2014) entitled “Borrowing Devices in Yorùbá Terminography” (49). This research focused on the categories of borrowing and the application of borrowing devices in some literatures on Yorùbá terminology. The data of this research were collected from some main Yorùbá terminology works and language users the current work gives a systematic and detailed description of the borrowing devices as applied in Yorùbá terminography. The researcher classified the borrowing types based on Cabrê’s theory such as neoclassical borrowing, true borrowing, and not considered borrowing. This research also classified borrowing in Yorùbá into trans-lingual, intra-lingual and trans-disciplinary borrowing.

The result of this research is that in the existing literatures on Yorùbá terminography, not all the devices of borrowing are adequately accounted for in spite of the fact that these devices are exploited (49). In addition, the borrowing devices recognized are not systematically and uniformly classified. For instance, Bamgbose (1984) recognizes dialect borrowing and loanwords while Awobuluyi (1994) discusses loan translation in addition to dialect and external borrowing. Owolabi (2004, 2006) describes only loanwords. Olubode-Sawe (2010) discusses intra-lingual borrowing, borrowing, loan translation and loan blend (49).
The researcher of this study concluded that devices of borrowing are not restricted to a target language using the lexical resources of another language or that of its dialect to express new concepts (54). Among other things, the researcher suggested that the component of meaning of a source language term can be borrowed, a source language lexical item can be combined with the recipient language lexical item to express a new concept in the target language, a word of a familiar language can be borrowed to designate a source language term and a term used in one subject domain can be borrowed to designate a new concept in another subject field (54).

The last research by Natalia Budohoska (2013) entitled “Kiswahili Loanwords in the English Language of Kenya within a Theoretical Framework” (73). The main aim of this research is to examine English in Kenya to show what kind of words are borrowed from African languages and their analysis within the framework of the borrowing theories formulated in Tappolet (1913–16), Haugen (1950), Weinreich (1953), Dardano-Trifone (1995), Hock-Joseph (1996), Krefeld (1999) and McColl-Millar (2007). The data for this study come from the International corpus of English for East Africa (ICE-EA) (73).

This research found that there are 31 Kiswahili loanwords, fulfilling the criteria set up for this study, represented by 717 tokens in total. The first theory was connected with the reasons behind the borrowing and revealed that 27% of the loanwords were “necessary”, i.e. they labeled new concepts, and 73% were “luxury” loans with rough English equivalents (84). As regards the issue of prestige, on the basis of the loanwords in the ICE-EA it could be stated that
English and Kiswahili enjoy equal status, as most of the loanwords are examples of basic, everyday vocabulary (84). It is also worth mentioning that Kiswahili loanwords in the English language in Kenya are no longer regarded as deviations indicating the speaker’s ignorance, but are more and more openly used by people across all levels of the society (84).

The researcher stated that English in Kenya functions mostly as a second language and it is the tribal languages which outnumber both English and Kiswahili as the speakers’ first languages (74). Moreover, English is taught through the system of education, initially as an obligatory subject and later as the main medium of instruction. Finally, it serves the role of a lingua franca alongside Kiswahili for people not having a language in common (74). The results of such close contacts between these two languages remain to be extensively studied. So, the researcher of this study suggested the next research to offer a detailed analysis of African loanwords in English in Kenya (74).

Based on the previous research above, it can be seen that many researchers have proved that borrowing word is possible in a language, especially in translation. The borrowing word will undergo the adjustment process based on language system in the target language such as spelling adjustment and pronunciation modification. Furthermore, the borrowing word can change the meaning based on time and place. Through this study, the researcher will concern to finding out the applying of borrowing word in Indonesian and how its adjustment process based on the standard integration of absorption elements in
Indonesian as well as analyzing the semantic change of borrowing word in the translation to the target language in order to get the result of translation.

B. The Concept of Borrowing Word in Translation and Translation in Subtitle

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is the simplest of all translation procedures. It is occasionally used in order to create a stylistic affect. It means that it is used in order to introduce the flavor of the source language culture into a translation that may be use foreign term. Borrowing the meaning parts of a source word and directly translating them to the target language, instead of using a native term from the target language. Thomason and Kaufman defined borrowing as the incorporation of foreign features into a group of native language by speakers of that language: the native language is maintained but it is changed by the addition of the incorporated features (37).

Trudgill as cited in Srikandi defined borrowing as a process whereby bilingual speaker introduces words from one language into another language, and these loan words eventually become accepted as an integral part of the second language (10). *Entrepreneur* was originally a French word, but now is an integral part of the English, and it is known and used by all speakers of English whether or not they are bilingual French. English speakers follow the rules of English instead of those in French.
1.1 The Factors of Borrowing

Hockett stated that borrowing stands somewhat apart from the other mechanisms of phylogenetic change: any of the mechanisms can bring about an innovation, but if the innovation survives and spreads to other speakers only borrowing can be responsible (402). So, it is important for us to understand the conditions under which borrowing is likely to occur.

Hockett also stated there are two conditions for borrowing such as the prestige motive and the need-filling motive (404). People emulate those whom they admire, in speech-pattern as well as in other aspects. Sometimes the admirer does not necessarily admire those whom he imitates, but wishes to be identified with them and thus be treated as they are (404). The prestige motive is constantly in dialect borrowing; it becomes important in language borrowing only under special conditions (405). When speakers of two different languages live intermingled in a single region, usually one of the languages is that spoken by those in power; this is the upper or dominant language and the other is the lower.

In the meantime, however, the prestige factor leads to extensive borrowing from the dominant language into the lower. Borrowing in the other direction is much more limited and largely ascribable to the other principal motive (405). The other motive for borrowing is to fill a gap in the borrowing idiolect. That is caused by there are new experiences, new objects and practices between two languages, bring new words into a language (405). It does not matter whether the new objects and practices come to the community, by way of what anthropologists call
diffusion, or the community goes to the new objects and practices, by way of migration; the result is the same (405).

Weinreich cited in Srikandi proposed three reasons why languages borrow from one another. First, there are internal linguistic factors such as word frequency and homonymy. Words that used less frequently, according to Weinrich, are less stable and more subject to replacement. Also, a language may borrow a word to replace one of pair of homonyms, so as to resolve the clash that result from words pronounced alike with different meanings. A second reason is that languages have a constant need for synonyms in domains such as emotions, food, and communication. The third reason is when the old word loses their ‘power’; borrowings are gladly accepted (10).

Based on the factors of borrowing above, Haugen as cited in Srikandi stated that occurrence of borrowing actually depends on some factors, which can be divided into two categories, namely structural factors and non-structural factors (12).

a) Structural Factors

The first factor of borrowing is structural factors. This factor is divided into structural congruence, degree of boundless or independence of linguistic item, word frequency, word obsolesce, and insufficiency of semantic differentiation.

- Structural congruence: The similarity of structure between languages that come into contacts is one of the factors encouraging borrowing. The similarity between Indonesian and Malaysian is one example. Actually, it happens because both of them are derived from the same
root, Malay. So, they may easily borrow each other because of their similarities.

- Degree of boundless or independence of linguistics item: A scale of adaptability has been proposed based on this degree. Thus, borrowing from the closed classes (prepositions, conjunctions, articles) would only be possible in situation of intensive linguistics interchange. While borrowing from open classes (nouns, verbs, and adjectives) would require only minimum of bilingual’s speakers in the transmissions process.

- Word frequency: The frequency of occurrence of words determines the likelihood of their being replaced by borrowings. As a matter of fact, people think certain words belong to their own language, for instance, the words tea, coffee, tobacco, sugar, cocoa, chocolate, and tomato. Those words have spread all over the world in recent time, along with the objects to which the words refer.

- Word obsolescence: Words become obsolete at greater rate than others and thus create an ‘onomastic’ low pressure area, where a consonant flow of new items is required as replacements, thus encouraging borrowing. For example, the euphemism words are single out reflective words as being particularly prone to rapid obsolescence.

- Insufficiency of Semantic Differentiation: Another factor which frequently leads to borrowing has rooted in bilingualism bilinguals by their familiarity with another language may come to feel that certain
semantic fields in their own language are insufficiency differentiated consequently, resort to borrowing to fill the gaps.

b) Non-Structural Factors

The other factor of borrowing is non-structural factor, which are also called socio-cultural factors. These socio-cultural factors include the relative statues or prestige of the two languages and inadequacy of vocabulary.

- The relative statues or prestige of the two languages: The prestige factors for the source language enable speaker of language to borrow words and expressions. One speaker borrows words and expressions from a dominant language for prestige, for recognition of sorts. In all cases, it is lower language, which borrows predominantly from the upper one.

- Inadequacy of vocabularies: The existence of adequate vocabulary reduces the necessity for borrowing. However, it does not prevent it as shown by the presence of unnecessary borrowings of everyday designations for things which have excellent names in the language spoken (12-14).

Moreover, the need to designate new things, inventions, discoveries, and concepts is universal cause of lexical innovation; the attempt to create new words for new objects, things, etc. So, the term cannot be supplied by the target language can be easily borrowed from other source language that provides such terms. In other word, it is very practical to borrow words that are already being used particularly because of the inadequacy of vocabularies in the certain languages.
1.2 Kinds of Borrowing

There are many of researchers who classified borrowing procedures. Leonard Bloomfield classifies three types of borrowing, those are:

a) Cultural borrowing. It is happened where the borrowed features come from different language. For example: *garage* and *camouflage* that borrowed from French (444-460).

b) Intimate borrowing. It is occurs when two languages are spoken in what is topographically and politically a single community. For example: the word *jury* was borrowed from English from French in Law Terminology (461-473).

c) Dialect borrowing. The borrowed features come from within the same speech area. For example: the native London development of Old English [y] is probably [i] as in *fill* and *kiss* (474-495).

Molina and Albir divided as cited in Srikandi borrowing into two types; they are pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing (4). Pure borrowing for some linguists also called as loanword. Pure borrowing means an expression or a word is taken over purely into target language without any change (4). While in naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the target language (5). 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.

Mesthrie as cited in Sengkey claimed that borrowing word usually involves the adaptation of a word into the phonetic and grammatical systems of other
Based on the substitution phonemic level, Haugen as cited in Sengkey divided three types of borrowing words, they are: loanword without phonemic substitution, loanword with partial phonemic substitution, and loanword with complete phonemic substitution (12).

Furthermore, Haugen as cited in Srikandi, divided borrowing into three types: loanword, loan blend, and loan shift (11).

a) Loanword is the form of borrowing in which all part is borrowed adapted morphologically and phonologically to the base language (11).

b) Loan blend is the form of borrowing in which one part of a word is borrowed and the other belongs to the original (11).

c) Loan shift consists of either taking a word in the base language or extending its meaning to correspond to that a word in the other languages along with a pattern provided by the other languages and thus creating a new meaning (11).

Charles F. Hockett stated the types of loan or borrowing word process depending on phonological and semantics characteristic are:

a) Loanword is the process of morphological importation involving no morphological replacement but with or without substitution in phoneme. These importations do not imply grammatical change. It can be concluded the borrower adopted the pronunciation and spelling from original word (408). Hockett classified the importation of loanword into three, they are: grammatical change, alternation change, and phonemic and phonetic change (409-410).
Example: *visual* <visual>

b) Loan blend is the combination of morphological substitution and importation, but the structure fits the model. The loan blend process is combination of foreign and native word. It has similarity a loan blend is a new idiom develops in borrowing process (412).

Example: *kultur* <culture>

a) Loan shift is the morphological substitution without importation but involves loan translation and semantic loans. Loan shift is foreign concepts represented by native form (411).

Example: *like* (English) from <*gleich*> (German)

In general, one borrows when someone cannot find an appropriate word expression or when the language being used does not have the item or appropriate translation for those words. Bilingual tends to borrow from one language because they cannot find appropriate word to express their ideas in one language.

In this research, the researcher focuses on the classification of borrowing words according to Molina and Albir. Furthermore, the research only focuses on the importation process of spelling adjustment and pronunciation modification that should occur in borrowing word so that they can be categorized into pure borrowing or naturalized borrowing.

2. Translation

Based on general definition, Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary defined translation as the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language (1588). It shows the general meaning of translation purpose
which is a process of transferring text from one language to another. Meanwhile, Newmark stated that translation is process of rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (5).

Catford also claimed that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (20). Finally, Nida and Taber declared the focus in translating is the form of message and the skill to reproduce stylistic specialties, e.g. rhythms, rhymes, plays on words, chiasmus, parallelism, and unusual grammatical structure (1). But, the new focus in translating, however, has shifted the form of message to the response of receptor (1). So, according to the experts, the translation is the process of conveying a message from one language into another language by considering the closest equivalence, in terms of both meaning and style of language.

Translation not only transfers a word or phrase from the source language into the target language, but also it conveys the content contained in the text of source language. The main thing is translation as the process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language based on the correspondence between the source language and the target language so that the content of text can be accepted and can be understood by the target reader.

3. Borrowing Word in Translation

Borrowing is one of translation procedures based on Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory that classified into direct translation as cited in Venuti (85). Borrowing usually used in terms of new technical or unknown concepts, to overcome a gap, usually a metalinguistic one. Borrowing is mostly applied to introduce the flavor
of the source language color is a matter of style, but at the same time it may have a significant effects on the message contained (85).

Most borrowings are already integrated into the lexicon (i.e. *le weekend*) and often gradually become acceptable in the language. Borrowing in translation is not always justified by lexical gap in the target language, but it can mainly be used as a way to preserve the local color of the word, or be used out of fear from losing some of the semiotic aspects and cultural aspects of the word if it is translated (85). For examples, borrowing with no change in form and meaning (loanwords): *email* → *email*, *dollar* → *dollar*, and *internet* → *internet*.

When the translator applies borrowing procedure in translating a text, he/she needs to know how to adjust those words in the target language in order to be understood to the target reader. Furthermore, the translator can measure what the effect of this procedure to the target language such as the semantic change of borrowing word in the target language.

### 3.1 The Standard Integration of Absorption Elements in Indonesian

Based on the standard integration as cited in PUEBI (2016) the absorption elements in Indonesian can be classified into two parts (58):

- **a)** The foreign elements that are not fully absorbed into Indonesian, such as: *force majeur, de facto, de jure*, and *l’exploitation de l’homme par l’homme*. Those elements are used in Indonesian context that still apply the foreign utterance.

- **b)** The foreign elements that apply the utterance and spelling as based on the norm of Indonesian. In this case, it is concerned with the simplest
changing by just adjusting the spelling and pronunciation of the foreign words into Indonesian so it will easy for comparing between the Indonesian and the origin language (source language).

3.2 The Equivalence of Word Form in Translation

The equivalence process of word form will be clarified in detail as follow based on the reference from *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia* (PUEBI):

a) **In Direct Translation**

Indonesian term can be formed through the translation based on the appropriateness in meaning, although the form is not equivalent (Grasindo 104). In the terms formed through translation should be referred to as the guidance below:

- Translation does not always base on one word into one word, for example: psychologist → *ahli psikologi*; medical practitioner → *dokter* (105).

- The positive form of foreign terms should be translated into the positive form of Indonesian, and the negative form of Indonesian terms. For examples: bound form → *bentuk terikat* (*bukan bentuk tak bebas*); illiterate → *niraksara*; inorganic → *bukan oganik* (105).

- It has to maintain the class of words as the original, for examples: transparent (adjectiva) → *bening* (adjektiva) (106).

- The plural form of foreign terms should be stripped into Indonesian, for example: alumni → *lulusan*; master of ceremonies → *pengatur acara* (106).
b) In Translation by Plan

Sometimes, intentionally equivalence of terms is needed to create another new term (106). For examples, the word *factoring* which has no equivalence in Indonesian and it is taken over in full. In the vocabulary of Indonesian, these are forms of *anjak* and *piutang* which describe into transferring as the right for debt collecting, so it was modified into *anjak piutang* in the TL as the equivalency of the SL word *factoring* (106). In the same cases, *catering* becomes *jasa boga*, and *invention* becomes *reka cipta* which all have been processed by plan or intentional modification (106).

3.3 The Equivalence of Word Form in Absorption

The absorbing of foreign term into Indonesian is processed based on the following phrases (107):

- The foreign term that will be absorbed should increase the *inter-translatability* of both SL and TL, and conversely.
- It makes the TL readers easier to understand the terms because they have already known the term before.
- It is simpler than its translation.
- It is easier, and more practice for scientist to make decision related to their equivalence.
- It will more be appropriate and efficient without having a bad connotation meaning.

The absorbing the foreign terms, by the visual form as priority, through the following process (107-108):
• Absorbing with spelling and pronunciation adjustment of word. For example: camera → kamera; microphone → mikofon; system → sistem.

• Absorbing with spelling adjustment without pronunciation adjustment. For examples: design → desain; file → fail; science → sains; photocopy → fotokopi.

• Absorbing without spelling adjustment, but there is pronunciation modification. For examples: bias → bias; radar → radar; nasal → nasal.

• Absorbing without spelling and pronunciation adjustment is divided into two categories. First, the absorbing of foreign terms without spelling and pronunciation adjustment if the terms do not change in modern languages. These terms are written by italic letters. For examples: allegro moderato → deuide et impera; aufklarung → dulce et utile; status quo → in vitro. Second, the absorbing of foreign terms without spelling and pronunciation adjustment if the terms are widely used in general vocabulary. These terms are written by standing letters. For examples: golf → golf, internet → internet.

3.4 Phonological Changes in English Words Borrowed into Indonesian

English and Indonesian are members of two different language families and so they also have different phonetic and phonological systems (Akidah 4). To be able to understand the various phonological processes involved in the process of borrowing English words into Indonesian, the researcher considers providing a brief outline of the phonetic systems of both languages before delving into the various phonological changes that take place.
3.4.1 The Sound System of English

As cited in Rachmiati, English has 12 vowel phonemes, 24 consonant phonemes, and 9 diphthongs (25-32). The twelve vowels are divided into four high vowels /i/, /ɪ/, /u/, /℧/; five middle vowels /e/, /Ꜫ/, /ə/, /ʌ/, /o/; and three low vowels /æ/, /a/, /ↄ/. The consonant phonemes are divided into six stops /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /ɡ/; nine fricatives /f/, /v/, /θ/, /Ꜫ/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /h/; two affricatives /tʃ/, /dʒ/; three nasals /m/, /n/, /ŋ/; one lateral /l/; and three glides /r/, /x/, /w/. In addition, the diphthongs of English are /aɪ/, /Ꜫɪ/, /ə)?$/, /ↄə/, /ɪə/, /a)?$/. 

3.4.2 The Sound System of Indonesian

As cited in Rachmiati, Indonesian has 6 vowel phonemes, 22 consonant phonemes, and three diphthongs (25-32). The six vowels are divided into two high vowels /i/, /u/; three medium vowels /e/, /ə/, /o/; and one low vowel /a/. The consonant phonemes are divided into six stops /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /ɡ/; two affricatives /c/, /j/; six fricatives /f/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /h/; four nasals /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /N/; one vibrate /l/; one lateral /l/; and two semi-vowels /w/, /y/. In addition, the Indonesian diphthongs are /aʊ/, /aʊl/, /ʌʊl/, /aʊl/, /aʊl/, /uʊl/.

3.4.3 The Types of Phonological Changes

There are two types of phonological changes, which are assimilation and sound change. Assimilation defined as the phonetic process by one speech or become identical with a neighboring sound between words or within a word (Rachmiati 34). In assimilation process, there are some consonants assimilate with vowel features, vowel assimilates with
consonant features, consonant assimilate with consonant features, and vowel assimilates with vowel features (34).

Meanwhile, as quoted in Rachmiati, the sound changes of loanwords divided into deletions that consist of syncope and apocope; insertions that consist of prosthesis, epenthesis and paragogue; and metathesis (36).

- Syncope is the loss (deletion) of a phoneme from the interior of word (not initially or finally), for example /rocket/ becomes /roket/.
- Apocope refers to the loss of a sound, usually a vowel, at the end of word. For example /artist/ becomes /artis/.
- Prosthesis is a kind of epenthesis in which a sound is inserted at the beginning of word, for example /phone/ becomes /telepon/.
- Epenthesis is the process of inserting a phoneme (either vowel or consonant) in a word to break the consonant cluster system, for example /apartment/ becomes /apartemen/ (Akidah 4).
- Paragogue is the adding of sound (usually a vowel) at the end of word, for example /fact/ becomes /fakta/.
- Metathesis is the transposition of sounds; it is a change in which sound exchange position with one another within a word, for example /variable/ becomes /variabel/.

3.5 Semantic Changes in English Words Borrowed into Indonesian

Semantic change refers to semantic shift or semantic progression and involves changes in the usage of words to the point where its current meaning radically differs from its original meaning; such change may take place over a
A widely accepted form of classification is the one proposed by Bloomfield (1933) that involves semantic narrowing, semantic widening, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, meiosis, degeneration and elevation (426-427). For purposes of this study, the researcher limits the semantic change to the four types of semantic change, namely: widening, narrowing, degeneration, and elevation.

a) Semantic widening: This is a process where the meaning of a word becomes more general or more inclusive than its historically earlier form (Akidah 9). This change is also known as generalization, broadening or extension where the word increases its range of meaning over time. For example the word *performa* (Indonesian word) and the word *performance* (English word).

b) Semantic narrowing: This is the opposite of expansion. It is also known as semantic restriction and refers to a situation where a term acquires a narrower meaning (Akidah 10). For example the word *kompetisi* (Indonesian word) and the word *Competition* (English word).

c) Degeneration: It is also known as semantic pejoration and is a form of semantic shift in which a term acquires a negative association. In other words, the meaning of the word becomes less favourable (Akidah For example the Indonesian word *musala* that means *prayer place, prayer house, prayer rug, prayer mat* and the Kiswahili word *musala* that means *lavatory.*
d) Elevation: This is a form of semantic shift in which a term acquires a positive association or becomes more favourable (Akidah 10). It is also known as ameliorization. For example the Arabic word ['isti’arab] that means seek to be Arab/Arabist and the Kiswahili word [ustaarabu] that means ethical behaviour.

4. Translation in Subtitle

Subtitle translation is part of film translation. There are many other terms that serve to label the film translation, the terms are: trans-adaptation or film dubbing, film translation, screen translation, traduccioncinematografica, traduccion audiovisual, audiovisual translation, and multimedia translation (Pardo 19-20). However, audiovisual translation (AVT) is the commonly used term in this field. Audiovisual translation is not only the process of transferring a text, but also transferring picture, music, sound, and other nonverbal elements on its translation process (Mustafa 5).

Serban as cited in Mustafa (5-6) classified the audiovisual translation (AVT) into the following categories:

1. Inter-lingual translation:
   a) Subtitling
   b) Dubbing
   c) Voice-over

2. Intra-lingual (monolingual) subtitling for the hard-hearing or deaf people.

3. Audio description for the blind.

4. Live subtitling (E.g.: News broadcast).
5. Subtitling for the opera and the theatre.

The focus of this research is on the translation process through subtitling by applying borrowing words. Thus, any other AVT categories will not be discussed. Luyken et al in Cintas and Gunilla defined subtitles as condensed written translations of original dialogue which appear as lines of text, usually positioned towards the foot of the screen. Subtitles appear and disappear to coincide in time with the corresponding portion of the original dialogue and are almost always added to the screen image at a later date as a post-production activity (21).

Szarkowska also gave a definition about subtitling, which is a translation of the spoken source language dialogue into the target language in the form of synchronized captions, usually at the bottom of the screen, in the form that alters the source text to the least possible extent and enables the target audience to experience the foreign and be aware of its ‘foreignness’ at all times (“Translation Journal Net”). In the other hand, Rietveld stated that subtitling is different with translating a written text (14).

First, a reader of translated novel does not compare the target text with the source text, while in subtitling this automatically happens. Second, translators of written text have room to make an explanation when there are difficult passages. In subtitling is not possible. Third, inter-textual translation involves translation from a written text to a written text, while subtitling involves translation from a spoken text to a written text. Fourth, in subtitling extended messages have to be condensed in order to compose subtitle, while inter-textual translation do not have to cope with lack of space (Rietveld 14).
In conclusion, subtitling is process of transferring the oral language from source language into the written language of target viewer. Subtitling aims to give the target viewer the same experience of a certain film. Subtitling is one of translation product because it is part of audiovisual translation.

There is a difference between subtitling and subtitle. Subtitling refers to the process, while subtitle refers to the product of its process (the written text of dialogue presented on screen), as well the person who creates the subtitle called subtitler. In subtitling, a subtitler needs to pay attention on the coherence between audiovisual and the text you are creating. Subtitling is constrained by space or room of translation and time limits on screen. For that, Törnqvist as cited in Rietveld has stated the rules of subtitling (14-17). These rules are:

a) Subtitle (which consists of two full lines) cannot exceed the length of eight second. If the subtitle appears on screen longer than eight second, the viewer might read the subtitle for twice or three times. It will make the viewer more focus on the subtitle than the movie.

b) The minimum time a subtitle can appear on screen is one second and ten frames. Frames are number of images that are used in a second film. The minimum time for a single line subtitle is three seconds, while a two lines subtitle is six seconds.

c) The average number of characters per line is 37, including spaces and punctuation marks. The average number is based on the width of the letters, as such: one line can contain more characters depending on the medium.
d) A subtitle translator should always create a subtitle consisting of two lines whenever possible to improve the viewers’ reading comfort. That way helps the viewer to focus on the movie.

e) When a sentence consists of two subtitles, the first of subtitle is closed with three sequence dots to inform the viewer that the subtitle does not end yet (continued). The linking dots, three dots at the beginning of the second subtitle, are used to inform the viewer that the subtitle is still related to the preceding subtitle.

The rules of subtitling above are strict, as it involves technical matters from timing, space, and many more. However, that rules are stated in order to produce the best result of subtitling.
CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF BORROWING WORD IN TRANSLATION

A. Data Description

Data for this research is extracted from Indonesian subtitle of Scorpion TV series: *Pilot*. It is the first episode of American action drama television series produced by Justin Lin and published by CBS Television Studios in 2014. The Indonesian subtitle of this serial was published by IndoXXI. The researcher analyzes and verifies data for the various spelling or grapheme changes, phonological changes, and semantic changes that should take place during the process of borrowing. The data criterion is categorized as follows:

1. The words that are considered as borrowing words
2. The words that should undergo the spelling adjustment in Indonesian
3. The words that should undergo the pronunciation modification in Indonesian
4. The words that get semantic change in Indonesian

The selected data are classified into the kinds of borrowing words based on Molina and Albir’s theory. Then, the researcher analyzes data by explaining the spelling adjustments and the pronunciation modifications that should occur in borrowing word translation. This analysis is supported by the standard integration of absorption element in Indonesian based on the reference from *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia* (2016) to show the absorption process from English into Indonesian.
In addition, the researcher uses some dictionaries that support the existence of borrowing word in translation and for looking up the meaning of borrowing word that leads to semantic change in Indonesian based on the theory from Leonard Bloomfield. Those dictionaries are:


**B. Data Analysis**

This chapter concerns with the analysis of English words that more express the direct translation method through the borrowing procedure. To make this analysis clear, the researcher analyzes the selected data based on the categories that have been mentioned above. The analysis of borrowing word translation in this study is divided into four parts, there are: the kinds of English words borrowed into Indonesian, the process of spelling adjustment of English words borrowed into Indonesian, the process of pronunciation modification of English words borrowed into Indonesian, and the semantic change of English words.
borrowed into Indonesian. It is important to be noticed that the researcher analyzes the English words found in the data that should undergo the adjustment in Indonesian because of absorption process.

1. The English words borrowed into Indonesian

After collecting the data, the researcher found that there are English borrowing words not translated by translator into Indonesian while some words have been absorbed into Indonesian system and the others have an equivalent term in Indonesian. Those words are *script, chip, check, checkmate, router, orthotics, millimeter, bug, online, emergency, patch, broadcast, upgrade,* and *Air Force* that considered as the English words borrowed into Indonesian by translator in translating the subtitle. Those words are categorized into pure borrowing or loanword because the translator took the word purely into Indonesian subtitle without any change.

Actually, some of borrowing words above have been listed as Indonesian words even they exist in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI) after experienced the adjustment process in Indonesian system, those words are *script* absorbed to be *skrip, chip* absorbed to be *cip, check* absorbed to be *cek, checkmate* absorbed to be *sekakmat, router* absorbed to be *ruter, orthotics* absorbed to be *ortotik,* and *millimeter* absorbed to be *milimeter.* If the translator translates those words by recognizing the standard integration of absorption element in Indonesian, those words will be categorized as naturalized borrowing. That is because the word *script, chip, check, checkmate, router, orthotics,* and *millimeter*
have been adjusted to the grammatical system of Indonesian either in terms of sounds (pronunciation) and written form (spelling).

Meanwhile, the other English words are not necessary translated by borrowing procedure because those words have the equivalent term in Indonesian. Those are the word bug equals *kutu*, online equals *daring (dalam jaringan)*, emergency equals *darurat*, upgrade equals *peningkatan*, and broadcast equals *siaran radio*, and Air Force equals *Angkatan Udara*. Meanwhile, the word patch can be borrowed purely because this word has no equivalent term in Indonesian especially in computer field.

The best method to translate those words is by looking for the equivalent term in target language before using borrowing procedure in translating the text. Although these words are commonly used and familiar to Indonesian people, they are not the standard words in Indonesian because they do not exist in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI). So, the researcher suggests the translator must translate those words into equivalent terms in Indonesian in order to give clear translation to the target reader.

Based on the analysis above, it can be seen that the borrowing words contained in the Indonesian subtitle of Scorpion TV series: *Pilot* have a chance to be translated more fluently by translator in order to give clear translation so the message of the context can be conveyed to the target reader.
2. The Process of Spelling Adjustment of English Words Borrowed into Indonesian

Spelling system is represented by grapheme. As cited in Rachmiati, grapheme is the overall of letters or combination of letters that represent phonemes (36). There are two types of graphemes such as the phonetic grapheme and the phonemic grapheme. Indonesian system follows the phonemic grapheme because Indonesian spelling system represents the phonemes of other languages into the letters.

In the data, the researcher found that there are borrowing words that should get the spelling adjustment in Indonesian translation, but the translator did not do this process. Those words are: script, chip, check, checkmate, router, orthotics, millimeter, emergency, and broadcast. The spelling adjustment processes of English words into Indonesian are as follow:

a) Pure Phonological Adaptation

Pure phonological adaptation occurs only in English phonemes contained in the phonological system of Indonesian. This adjustment generally carried out based on pronunciation, while the writing adjusted to the rules of spelling in Indonesian.

- Grapheme c

Grapheme c in the middle of word adapted into Indonesian as k and it is pronounced as /k/ in Indonesian such as at the English word script borrowed into Indonesian word skrip.
• **Grapheme *ch***

Grapheme *ch* adapted into Indonesian as *c* and it is pronounced as /c/ in Indonesian, for examples: the English word *chip* borrowed into Indonesian word *cip* and the English word *check* borrowed into Indonesian *cek*.

Grapheme *ch* also adapted into Indonesian as *s* and it is pronounced as /s/ in Indonesian such as the English word *checkmate* borrowed into Indonesian word *sekakmat*.

• **Grapheme *ck***

Grapheme *ck* adapted into Indonesian as *k* and it is pronounced as /k/ in Indonesian such as the English word *check* borrowed into Indonesian word *cek*.

• **Grapheme *ou***

Grapheme *ou* adapted into Indonesian as *u* and it is pronounced as /u/ in Indonesian such the English word *router* borrowed into Indonesian word *ruter*.

• **Grapheme *th***

Grapheme *th* in the front of word and in the middle of word adapted into Indonesian as *t* and it is pronounced as /t/ in Indonesian such as the English word *orthotics* borrowed into Indonesian word *ortotik*.

• **Suffix –*ate***

Suffix –*ate* adapted into Indonesian as *at* and it is pronounced as /at/ in Indonesian such as the English word *checkmate* borrowed into Indonesian word *sekakmat*.
b) Syllabic adaptation

The adjustment also found in syllables, it is called as syllabic adjustment. This adjustment occurs because the structure of English syllable is different with the structure of Indonesian system. From the data, the researcher found three changes of syllabic adaptation that should be experienced by English word borrowed into Indonesian.

- **Double consonants**

Indonesian has no double consonants. Therefore, all the words that have double consonants from source language are adapted into single consonant in Indonesian. In the data, there is one borrowing word that has double consonants, so it should be adapted into Indonesian as single consonant, namely the English word *millimeter* borrowed into Indonesian word *milimeter*. It can be seen that double consonants *ll* from the word *millimeter* changed into single consonant when adapted into Indonesian as *milimeter*.

- **Syllable Change**

A basic word in Indonesian, as well as basic word in other nation language in Indonesia, the word of Indonesian generally has two syllables. Otherwise, in English can be found in many words in a syllabic. A syllabic word is absorbed into disyllabic word because of the paragogue symptoms, a process of adding a sound at the end of a word without changing the meaning of that word. In the data, the researcher found the combination word that experiences syllable change. The word is *check* from the combination word from *check* and *mate*. In this case, the word *check* has a syllabic in English. If this word is absorbed into Indonesian,
the word will be translated into sekak that has disyllabic. So, the word checkmate is absorbed into Indonesian as sekakmat from disyllabic into three syllables.

- **Consonant inhibitory**

Most of the consonant clusters after vocal in English are determined by inhibition consonant. Otherwise, Indonesian has no consonant clusters in the end of word. In Indonesian structure system, there are not consonant clusters moreover after vocal consonant clusters especially if the end of consonant of that consonant clusters is dental inhibition consonant. If the word is absorbed into Indonesian, the inhibition consonant will be deleted. For example, consonant inhibitory –cs at the word orthotics changed into –k to be ortotik and consonant inhibitory -pt at the English word script changed into –p to be skrip in Indonesian. The consonant clusters at the end of pasca vocal usually do not change and lost, even sometimes get addition.

Generally, these words are international terms that entered after a lot of Indonesian people get an education. The words script, chip, check, checkmate, router, orthotics, and millimeter have been adjusted based on the standard integration of absorption element in Indonesian and have been listed in KBBI. For that, the translator does not need to translate them by borrowing translation.

Besides the data above, there are two borrowing words commonly used and familiar in Indonesian but they do not exist in KBBI such as emergency and broadcast. Those words have experienced the spelling adjustment when absorbed into Indonesian but they are not the standard word in Indonesian. The word emergency is commonly used in Indonesian as emergensi although this word does
not exist in KBBI so it is not a standard word in Indonesian. The adjustment process of this word occurs by changing suffix -cy adapted into Indonesian as -si and it is pronounced as /si/ in Indonesian. So, the word emergency can be absorbed into Indonesian as emergensi.

While the word the word broadcast is familiar used in Indonesian as brodkes. The spelling adjustment process of this word is not based on the the standard integration of absorption element in Indonesian. The researcher assumes that the word broadcast is absorbed into Indonesian based on the sound of this word in English, which is the /brɔːdkaːst/ or /brɔːdkæst/. Phoneme /ɔː/ heard as /o/ and phoneme /æ/ heard as /e/ to Indonesian people. Then, the consonant c is adapted into k and suffix -st adapted into -s in Indonesian system. So, Indonesian people absorb this word into brodkes because it has similar pronunciation with /brɔːdkæst/.

Although the word emergency and broadcast can be adapted into Indonesian, the researcher suggests the translator to translate these words by looking for the equivalent term in Indonesian. It will be better to convey the message without ruining the grammatical system in Indonesian.

The word bug, online, patch, and upgrade are not necessary to be absorbed into Indonesian system because these words are commonly used in modern languages. In this case, these words will result the unclear translation if they are absorbed into Indonesian. So, the best method to translate these words is by looking for the equivalent term in Indonesian that has similar meaning. Moreover, in some cases, the translator does not need to translate those words but the
translator must type those words by italic letters and put the notes in translation for special words.

3. The Process of Pronunciation Modification of English Words Borrowed into Indonesian

When a word is borrowed into another language, the loanword undergoes certain modification to fit into the phonological system of the target language. These modifications may result in either ‘adaptation’ (where the phonological composition of the loanword is modified) or ‘adoption’ (where loanwords get assimilated into the target language while preserving their original form and pronunciation in the source language) (Akidah 4). English and Indonesian are members of two different language families and so they also have different phonetic and phonological systems.

The process of borrowing words from English into Indonesian is accompanied by adaptation of the English words into the Indonesian phonological system. As stated earlier, Indonesian system follows the phonemic grapheme that represents the phonemes of other languages into the letters. In this section, the researcher explains the various adaptation processes involved in the process of borrowing words from English into Indonesian. The process of phonological changes that should occur in English words borrowed into Indonesian are as follow:
a) The Process of Phonological Change Phonemically for Consonant

- Consonant replacement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Phonetic form</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>Phonetic form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>/tʃek/</td>
<td>Cek</td>
<td>/cek/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chip</td>
<td>/tʃip/</td>
<td>Cip</td>
<td>/cip/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In those words above, the voiceless alveo-palatal sibilant /tʃ/ changes to the voiceless palatal /c/ because in Indonesian system phoneme /c/ only has one allophone which can be put in the first syllable.

Phoneme /ch/ changes to be phoneme /s/ in word combination such as the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Phonetic form</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>Phonetic form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Checkmate</td>
<td>/tʃekmeɪt/</td>
<td>Sekakmat</td>
<td>/səkakmat/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the data above, the voiceless alveo-palatal sibilant /tʃ/ changes to the voiceless alveolar /s/. The other case found in the data is the voiced alveo-palatal /dʒ/ changes to the voiced velar /g/, which is at the word *emergency* absorbed into Indonesian as *emergensi*. This phonology change is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Phonetic form</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>Phonetic form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>/ɪmɪɹdʒənsi/</td>
<td>Emergensi</td>
<td>/emərgensi/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The phoneme /g/ of the word *emergensi* is not changed into phoneme /ʃ/ in Indonesian because this word absorbed without changes the grapheme *g* in English.
**Consonant addition**

The consonant addition of English word can occur if a word is absorbed into Indonesian, such as the word `checkmate` /ʃekmɛt/ that undergoes the consonant addition in phoneme, which is phoneme /k/. So, there pronunciation modification from /ʃekmɛt/ into /səkakmat/ that represents the word sekakmat.

**Consonant omission**

From collected data, there are borrowing words that should undergo the consonant omission when those words absorbed into Indonesian. Those words are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Phonetic form</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>Phonetic form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Script</td>
<td>/skrɪpt/</td>
<td>Skrip</td>
<td>/səkrip/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>/brɔːdkwɛst/</td>
<td>Brodkes</td>
<td>/brodkes/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthotics</td>
<td>/ɔːrθɔtɪks/</td>
<td>Ortotik</td>
<td>/ɔrətik/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From data above, it can be seen that the word that has consonant clusters undergo the omission process by reducing the end consonant of word. Phonemes /t/ and /z/ are deleted because Indonesian system has no consonant clusters at the end of word.

**b) The Process of Phonological Change Phonemically for Vowel**

**Vowel replacement**

The replacement of English vowels into Indonesian vowels is a common phenomenon. From the collected data, there are many borrowing words when absorbed into Indonesian, those words undergo the vowel replacement based on Indonesian system. For example, English diphthong /ei/ is not in Indonesian, so it
is replaced by low vowel /a/ in Indonesian such as the word *checkmate* /tʃekmət/ adapted into *sekakmat* /səkakmat/*. Mid-front vowel /i/ is replaced by mid-central vowel /ə/ at the word *emergency* /ɪmˈɛrəndʒi/ and *emergensi* /emərˈɡɛnsi/*. Mid-central vowel /ə/ is replaced to be mid-front vowel /e/ such as the word *emergency* /ɪmˈɛrəndʒi/ and *emergensi* /emərˈɡɛnsi/*. Low-back rounded /ɔ/ is replaced by mid-back vowel /o/ such as the word *broadcast* /brɔːdkeɪt/ adapted into *brodkes* /brɔdkes/ and the word *orthotics* /ɔrθətɪks/ adapted into *ortotik* /ɔrˈtɔtɪk/ . The replacement of high-front vowel /i/ to be mid-front vowel /e/ such as the word *millimeter* /ˈmɪlɪmətə(r)/ adapted into *milimeter* /milimətər/. The replacement mid-front vowel /e/ to be mid-central vowel /ə/ such as from the word *checkmate* /tʃekmət/ adapted into *sekakmat* /səkakmat/*. Low-front vowel /æ/ is replaced by mid-front vowel /e/ such as the word *broadcast* /brɔːdkeɪt/ adapted into *brodkes* /brɔdkes/ in Indonesian.

- **Vowel addition**

  There are two borrowing words undergo the vowel addition if that word absorbed into Indonesian, the words are *script* and *checkmate*. The word *script* is pronounced as /skrɪpt/ in English. In Indonesian, this word undergoes the spelling adjustment to be *skrip* that pronounced as /səkrip/. It can be seen that /skrɪpt/ changes to be /səkrip/ by adding the phoneme /ə/ between consonant clusters /sk/. This addition occurs because Indonesian does not have consonant clusters /sk/ although consonant /s/ and /k/ are phonemes in Indonesian. The same case occurs at the word *checkmate* /tʃekmət/ that undergoes the vowel addition and consonant
addition in phonemes, which are phonemes /a/ and /k/ so pronounced as /sakakmat/ that represents the word sekakmat.

4. Semantic Change of English Words Borrowed into Indonesian

Semantic change refers to semantic shift or semantic progression and involves changes in the usage of words to the point where its current meaning radically differs from its original meaning. Such change may take place over a period of time. The following is analysis of English words borrowed into Indonesian that should undergo the semantic change in Indonesian if the translator absorbs these words based on the standard integration of absorption element in Indonesian.

a) Semantic widening

The process of semantic widening takes place during the process of borrowing English words into Indonesian, where certain Indonesian word takes on extra meanings that were not in the original English words. Here are some of borrowing words that get the semantic widening if the translator absorbs English words into Indonesian in translation:

- Check

The word check is absorbed into Indonesian to be cek that has extra meanings in Indonesian. The word check in English means (v) to examine something to see if it is correct, safe or acceptable; (v) to find out if something/somebody is present, correct or true or if something is how you think it is; (v) to control something, to stop something from increasing or getting worse; (v) to stop yourself from saying or doing
something or from showing a particular emotion; (v) to leave coats, bags, etc in an official place (called a checkroom) while you are visiting a club, restaurant, etc.; (v) to leave bags or cases with an official so that they can be put on a plane or train; (v) to put a mark (√) next to an item on a list, an answer (Oxford 238-239). The word check is translated into Indonesian as (n) cek; (n) tanda penerimaan karcis; (n) tanda pemeriksaan; (n) perbandingan atau pedoman; (n) pengawas, pencegah; (v) mengirimkan; (v) menitipkan, menyimpan; (v) memeriksa; (v) mengurangi (Echols 109) while in KBBI the word cek means (n) kata sapaan untuk kakak perempuan; (n) kata panggilan encek; (n) perintah tertulis dari pemegang rekening kepada bank dan sebagainya yang ditunjuknya untuk membayar sejumlah uang, (v) periksa.

Based on the meanings above, the researcher concludes that the word cek gets the change meaning which widening or extension meaning because the word check in English only refers to act or use something in practical ways while the word cek in Indonesian also refers to financial and cultural context.

- Broadcast

The word broadcast can be absorbed into Indonesian to be brodkes although this word is not the standard word in Indonesian vocabulary. The word broadcast means (v) to send our programs on television or radio; (v) to tell a lot of people about something; (n) a
radio or television program (Oxford 178) while in Indonesian it is translated into (n) siaran radio; (v) menyiarkan (v) menaburkan (Echols 84). Based on the two references above, it can be seen that if the word broadcast borrowed into in Indonesian, it has semantic widening because the meaning of broadcast in Indonesian not only refers to tell the information through the radio or the television, but also it refers to sow the seed.

- Emergency

The word emergency is commonly used and familiar to Indonesian people as the word emergensi although this word is not a standard word in Indonesian. The word emergency in English means (n) a sudden serious and dangerous event or situation which needs immediate action to deal with it (Oxford 478) that is translated into Indonesian as (n) keadaan darurat (Echols 210). From the meanings above, it can be seen that the word emergency undergoes the semantic narrowing. But in this case, the word darurat in KBBI means (n) keadaan sukar (sulit) yang tak tersangka-sangka (dalam bahaya, kelaparan, dan sebagainya) yang memerlukan penanggulangan segera; (n) keadaan terpaksa; (n) keadaan sementara (310). So, it can be seen that the word emergency undergoes the semantic widening in Indonesian’s concept. The word emergency in English only refers to serious and dangerous situation while the word emergensi or darurat
not only refers to serious and dangerous situation, but also it refers to something perforce and temporary event.

b) Semantic narrowing

Semantic narrowing can also take place as a result of borrowing English words into Indonesian exhibit as illustrated in the examples below:

- **Router**

  The word *router* can be absorbed into Indonesian becomes *ruter* that means *(n)* *alat yang dihubungkan pada jaringan untuk meneruskan paket data* (KBBI, 2016). The word *ruter* has narrowing meaning than *router* in English which means *(n)* *a device which sends data to the appropriate parts of a computer network; (n) an electric tool which cuts shallow lines in surfaces* (Oxford 1291).

  From different meanings above, it can be seen that the word *ruter* is limited to the hardware in computer while in English it has more general meaning which is the hardware computer and electric tool.

- **Script**

  In Oxford dictionary, the word *script* means *(n)* *a device which sends data to the appropriate parts of a computer network; (n) An electric tool which cuts shallow lines in surfaces* (1291). If the translator absorbs the word *script* into Indonesian as *skrip*, this word will get the semantic narrowing. That is because the word *skrip* in Indonesian only refers to a written text such as Echols stated that
means \( (n) \) naskah (of a play); \( (n) \) tulisan (506). Moreover, KBBI gives the definition of skrip as \( (n) \) naskah (film, drama, dan sebagainya); \( (n) \) buku tulis. Meanwhile, the word script in English not only refers to a written text but also it refers to computer program.

- Checkmate

  The borrowing word checkmate will get the narrowing meaning when it changed into Indonesian as sekakmat in which the word checkmate in English means \( (n) \) (in chess) a position in which one player cannot prevent his or her king; \( (n) \) situation in which somebody has been completely defeated (Oxford 240) while the word sekakmat in KBBI means \( (n) \) sekak mati dalam permainan catur. So, it can be seen that the word sekakmat is limited to chess game while in English it has more general meaning which refers to defeated situation.

- Chip

  In Oxford dictionary, the word chip means \( (n) \) the place from which a small piece of wood, glass, etc. has broken from an object; \( (n) \) small piece of wood, glass, etc. that has broken off an object; \( (n) \) long thin piece of potato fried in oil or fat; \( (n) \) thin round slice of potato that is fried until hard then dried and eaten cold; \( (n) \) tortilla chip; \( (n) \) micro-chip: chip technology; \( (n) \) a small plat piece of plastic used to represent a particular amount of money in some types of gambling; \( (n) \) an act of hitting or kicking a ball high in the air so that it lands within a short distance (234).
If the translator absorbs the word *chip* into Indonesian becomes *cip*, this word will get the semantic narrowing. That is because the word *cip* in Indonesian only refers to technology and computer field such as stated in KBBI that means *(n)* *Tek. keping kecil bahan semikonduktor yang mengandung rangkaian elektronika dalam bentuk rangkaian terpadu; (n) Komp. peranti elektorik yang terdiri atas butir kecil kristal semikonduktor yang memadukan sejumlah komponen, seperti transistor, resistor, dan kapasitor yang secara bersama-sama membentuk suatu fungsi.* Meanwhile, the word *script* in English not only refers to technology and computer field but also it refers to things and cuisines.

- **Orthotics**

  Orthotics is one of the medical terms means *(n)* *the branch of medicine that deals with the provision and use of artificial devices such as splints and braces* in online Oxford dictionary. This word can be absorbed into Indonesian to be *ortotik* that means *(n)* *Olr. objek berupa kawat gigi yang benar atau kelainan posisi sendi* based on KBBI 2016. Based on two meanings above, it can be seen that word *ortotik* has the narrowing of meaning in Indonesian. This semantic change occurs because the word *ortotik* in Indonesian only refers to a medicine tools while the word *orthotics* in English has more general meaning which is the branch of medicine with all of consisted of that field.
• Upgrade

The English word *upgrade* is commonly used in computer system. This word means (v) to make a piece of machinery, computer system, etc., more powerful and efficient; (v) to give somebody a more important job; (v) to give somebody a better seat on a plane, room in a hotel, etc. than the one that they have paid for; (v) to improve the condition of a building etc. in order to provide a better service (Oxford 1640). In Indonesian, the word *upgrade* is translated into (v) mengupgrade; (v) menatar (Echols 623). Comparing with the meaning in English, the word *upgrade* in Indonesian undergoes the narrowing of meaning in which the meaning of word *upgrade* in Indonesian is not interpreted into the certain context.

• Online

The English word *online* is commonly used and familiar to Indonesian people, especially in social media. The translator cannot absorbed this word into Indonesian because there is an equivalent term in Indonesian that shares the same concept of the word *online*, which is *daring* (*dalam jaringan*). The word *daring* has been listed in Indonesian vocabulary although this word is still heard strange to Indonesian people. In this case, the word *online* will get narrowing of meaning when it is translated into *daring* in which in English means *(n) dalam jaringan, terhubung melalui jejaring komputer, internet, dan sebagainya* (KBBI, 2016) while the word *online* means *(adj)*
controlled by or connected to a computer or to the Internet; (adv) the majority of small business now do their banking online (Oxford 1027). It can be seen that the word online in English no also refers to internet or computer but also in modern business system.

- Patch

The word patch is only familiar to Indonesian people that relate with computer field, so most of people assume that this word is strange word if it is used in general context. In this case, the word patch has semantic narrowing when it is used in Indonesian text. In Oxford dictionary, this word means (n) a small area of something, especially one which is different from the area around it, small piece of material that is used to cover a hole in something or to make a weak area stronger or as decoration; (n) a piece of material that you wear over an eye, usually because the eye is damaged, (n) a piece of material that you sew onto clothes as part of uniform, (n) a piece of material that people can wear on their skin to help them to stop smoking; (n) a small piece of land, especially one used for growing vegetables or fruit; (n) an area that somebody works in, knows well or comes from; (n) a period of time of the type mentioned, usually a difficult or unhappy one; (n) a small piece of code (=instruction that a computer can understand) which can be added to a computer program to improve it or to correct a fault (1074). While in Indonesian, this word is translated into (n) tambalan (dalam otomotif); (n) potongan
The meaning of *patch* in Indonesian concept undergoes the narrowing semantic because it does not show the specific meanings while English has various specific meanings to represent this word.

- **Bug**

As same as with the word *patch*, the word *bug* is only used by people that relate with computer field. The word *bug* in English means *(n)* any small insect; *(n)* an infectious illness that is usually fairly mild; *(n)* an enthusiastic interest in something such as a sport or a hobby; *(n)* a small hidden device for listening to other people’s conversations; *(n)* a fault in machine, especially in computer system; *(n)* beetle; *(v)* to put a special device; *(v)* to annoy or irritate somebody (Oxford 184). It is translated into Indonesian as *(n)* hama, binatang-binatang kecil; *(n)* penyakit; *(n)* mikrofon kecil; *(n)* kesalahan, kerusakan; *(v)* memasang alat pendengar rahasia dalam satu ruang; *(v)* menggangu (Echols 86). Comparing the meaning of word *bug* in English, the word *bug* in Indonesian has narrowing of meaning because the meaning of word *bug* in Indonesian does not refer to *an enthusiastic interest* and *a fault in computer system*. In this case, Indonesian people often call the word *bug* as *kutu* in computer field. The word *kutu* means there is a fault in the instruction of code program.
Besides data above, there two borrowing words that have same meanings when they are borrowed into Indonesian, the words are *millimeter* to be *milimeter* that means *a unit for measuring length for a 1000th of a meter* (Oxford 938 and KBBI 956) and *Air Force* that means *the country’s armed forces that fights the country’s defense and security in the air by using aircraft* in which this term is known as *Angkatan Udara (AU)* in Indonesian (Oxford 32, Echols 20, and KKBI).

C. Research Findings

Based on the data analysis which aims at analyzing borrowing word process of English into Indonesian through the spelling adjustment and pronunciation modification based on the standard integration of absorption element in Indonesia, the researcher found 14 English words borrowed into Indonesian in Indonesian subtitle of Scorpion TV Series; *Pilot*. At first, those words are categorized into pure borrowing or loanword because there is no any change when they are translated into Indonesian by translator. Those words are *script, chip, check, checkmate, router, orthotics, millimeter, bug, online, emergency, patch, broadcast, upgrade, and Air Force*.

Because of Indonesian has the standard system of absorption element, so the researcher did the adjustment process of borrowing words based on the standard integration of absorption element in Indonesian. The adjustment process involved the spelling adjustment and the pronunciation modification. The spelling adjustment process is frequently created through pure phonological adaptation in English phonemes contained in the phonological system of Indonesian; and
syllabic adaptation because the structure of English syllable is different with the structure of Indonesian system.

The pure phonological adaptation occurs in grapheme and suffix change while the syllabic adaptation occurs in double consonants, syllable change, and consonant inhibitory. Indonesian does not have double consonants and consonant clusters at the end of word. So, the words that have double consonants and consonant clusters at the end of word can be deleted such as the word *millimeter* to be *milimeter*, *script* to be *skrip*, and *orthotics* to be *ortotik*.

From the spelling adjustment, the researcher found 10 borrowing words that should undergo the spelling adjustment, 7 words of them are categorized into the standard words in Indonesian while 3 words of them are not standard words in Indonesian. The English words that should be translated by translator by applying the spelling adjustment in Indonesian system are:

Table 3.1 Data of Spelling Adjustment of Borrowing Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Borrowing Words</th>
<th>Status in Indonesian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(English) Script adapted into → Skrip (Indonesian)</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(English) Chip adapted into → Cip (Indonesian)</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(English) Check adapted into → Cek (Indonesian)</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(English) Checkmate adapted into → Sekakmat (Indonesian)</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>(English) Router adapted into → Ruter (Indonesian)</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(English) Orthotics adapted into → Ortotik (Indonesian)</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Meanwhile, the researcher found 8 English words that should undergo the pronunciation modification through the phonological changes phonemically for consonant and the phonological changes phonemically for vowel, the words are *script, chip, check, checkmate, orthotics, millimeter, emergency* and *broadcast*,.

Meanwhile, the word *router* /ˈruːtə(r)/ can be translated into Indonesian as *ruter* /ˈrʊtər/ without phonemic change. The English words that should be translated by translator by applying the pronunciation modification in Indonesian system such as the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Sound Change</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Script</td>
<td>/skrɪpt/</td>
<td>Deleting /t/ Adding /ə/</td>
<td>Skrip</td>
<td>/səkrɪp/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chip</td>
<td>/tʃɪp/</td>
<td>/tʃ/ → /c/</td>
<td>Cip</td>
<td>/cip/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Check</td>
<td>/tʃɛk/</td>
<td>/tʃ/ → /c/</td>
<td>Cek</td>
<td>/cek/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Checkmate</td>
<td>/tʃɛkmət/</td>
<td>/tʃ/ → /s/</td>
<td>Sekakmat</td>
<td>/səkakmat/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the adjustments above, if the translator does the adjustment process of borrowing word in translation, there will be 9 borrowing words categorized into naturalized borrowings because those words have been adjusted to the grammatical system of the target language either in terms of sounds (pronunciation) and written form. Meanwhile, there are 5 borrowing words are still categorized into pure borrowings or loanwords. Besides that, the researcher
also found 3 borrowing words that should get the semantic widening, 9 words get
the semantic narrowing, and 2 words have same meaning when they are borrowed
into Indonesian. The research findings will be shown by the following table:

Table 3.3 Data of Borrowing Words and Semantic Change of Borrowing Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>Kind of Borrowing</th>
<th>Semantic Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Script</td>
<td>Skrip</td>
<td>Naturalized</td>
<td>Narrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chip</td>
<td>Cip</td>
<td>Naturalized</td>
<td>Narrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Check</td>
<td>Cek</td>
<td>Naturalized</td>
<td>Widening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Checkmate</td>
<td>Sekakmat</td>
<td>Naturalized</td>
<td>Narrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Router</td>
<td>Ruter</td>
<td>Naturalized</td>
<td>Narrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Orthotics</td>
<td>Ortotik</td>
<td>Naturalized</td>
<td>Narrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Millimeter</td>
<td>Milimeter</td>
<td>Naturalized</td>
<td>Same meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>Emergensi</td>
<td>Naturalized</td>
<td>Widening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>Brodkes</td>
<td>Naturalized</td>
<td>Widening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bug</td>
<td>Bug</td>
<td>Pure Borrowing</td>
<td>Narrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Pure Borrowing</td>
<td>Narrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Patch</td>
<td>Patch</td>
<td>Pure Borrowing</td>
<td>Narrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Upgrade</td>
<td>Upgrade</td>
<td>Pure Borrowing</td>
<td>Narrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>Pure Borrowing</td>
<td>Same meaning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table above, the researcher suggests to translate some of
borrowing words into the equivalent terms in Indonesian, which are the word
*emergency* translated into *darurat*, *broadcast* translated into *siaran radio*, *bug*
translated into *kutu*, *online* translated into *dalam jaringan (daring)*, *upgrade* translated into *peningkatan*, and *Air Force* translated into *Angkatan Udara (AU)*. Meanwhile, the word *patch* can be borrowed purely because this word has no equivalent term in Indonesian especially in computer field. Moreover, in some cases, the translator does not need to translate those words but the translator must type those words by italic letters and put the notes in translation for special words.

From this analysis, the researcher wants to give a detailed process of borrowing word applied in Indonesian. The researcher concludes that the borrowing procedure is not always accepted in translation. It is created when there is no equivalent term in the target language. So, as can as possible, the translator must look for the equivalent term of foreign word in translating the text before using the borrowing procedure. It is because the purpose of translation is to convey the message of source language to the target language. So, just make the translation with the appropriate technique in order to result the best translation.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data and based on the research finding, the researcher concludes that the borrowing word translation is one of the simplest procedures of translation. Therefore, the translator should know all of the procedures in translating because the selection of appropriate translation procedure can affect the acceptable of translation to the target reader. In general, the applying of borrowing word is through two ways. First, the word is absorbed purely without spelling adjustment and with or without pronunciation modification. Second, the word is absorbed with spelling adjustment and with or without pronunciation modification.

Borrowing words can affect the semantic change in the target language because there are different rules, norms, and cultures between the source language and the target language. So, the translators have to understand the message of context in the source language and know the meaning of borrowing word based on the relevant context in the target language because the borrowing words can change the meaning based on time and place.

B. Suggestion

According to conclusion above, the researcher gives some suggestions, there are:

1) For the translator, it is better for the translator applying Pedoman Ejaan Umum Bahasa Indonesian (PUEBI) as the reference for absorbing word
element in borrowing word translation. Besides that, it will be better for the translator to try first by finding out the equivalent in the TL before determining to adopt borrowing or absorbing strategy.

2) For the next researcher, the researcher hopes that the next researcher can develop this research using better technique and analysis because not all the borrowing words can be applied in translation even though those words are in TL’s vocabulary. Furthermore, the borrowing words can change the meaning based on time and place. So, the researcher also needs to understand the message of context in the source language and know the meaning of borrowing word based on the relevant context in the target language for doing a better analysis in borrowing word translation.

Finally, as Indonesian people, the researcher urges the readers of this research to promote the usage of Indonesian terms in any fields. If we find the foreign word, it will be better to find out the equivalent of the word first than take the full borrowing word from foreign language. We can develop our skill in foreign language without losing our language as Indonesian.
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APPENDICES

A. Synopsis

Scorpion is an American action drama television series developed by Nick Santora, while the first episode of first season in this series was produced by Justin Lin. The story in this series based on the life of computer expert Walter O’Brien. Scorpion is said to be the last line of defense against complex, high-tech threats around the globe. Drawing on a diverse set of skills and experience such as coding, psychology, and engineering, they are able to solve these situations. The series premiered on September 22, 2014, and aired in the United States on CBS. In March 2017, CBS renewed the series for a fourth season which premiered on September 25, 2017. In Indonesian, Scorpion is translated and published by IndoXXI online film supply team with the same title.
B. The Scenes of Scorpion TV Series: *Pilot*

Happy, buat POST check setelah sistem stabilkan.

Tarik keluar chip ECM.

Check mate dalam delapan langkah.

...kita punya tawaran yang lebih hebat dibanding hanya memperbaiki router!

Kau memakai sepatu kets tak bernama... kita menggunakan orthotics.

Itu jadi 75-millimeter, parut kecil reaksionat enamel-lapis.

Aku membuat satu konsep peringatan untuk Emergency Broadcast System secepatnya.

Program itu, memisaki bug.

...aku akan online...

Sylvester, jalankan penghalang di patch...
Aku butuh melakukan upgrade
perangkat lunak antara mesin beli...

Biar lebih besar...
atau perbaiki mesin...