PURE BORROWING TECHNIQUE IN INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF NOVEL ENTITLED "LITTLE WOMAN" BY LOUISA MAY ALCOTT

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Abstract: Pure borrowing technique is a translation technique that corresponds to Stylistique Comparee du Francais et de L'Anglais (SCFA) by Vinay in 1977. By using the technique, this research was intended to analyze the pure borrowing words and the part of speech that can be found in the Indonesian translation of Little Woman novel by Louisa May Alcott. The qualitative descriptive approach was used to achieve the objective of the study. The data was collected by reading both the Indonesian and English versions of the novel. The result shows that 119 pure borrowing words were found from all 23 chapters of the book with 628 total frequencies. The parts of speech found are noun, adjective, verb, and interjection with an additional 2 clauses and 1 phrase. It was also found that most of the pure borrowing words in the novel have the translation in the target language, but the translator chose to use the pure borrowing technique. However, despite several pure borrowing words, the Indonesian version of Little Woman Novel can be still well-received by Indonesian native language readers.

Keywords: novel; pure borrowing technique; translation

INTRODUCTION

One of the ways to understand other countries' cultures is by enjoying literary works. Literary works themselves are considered to be art forms of writing that express the thought of the writer to readers. The authors utilize several different connotative connotations related to the works to make the audience think of it as a real-life situation. But unfortunately, the different languages which come from different countries have become an obstacle for the reader to understand the literary works easily. So here is where the translating comes as safer for most people who cannot understand each other language but have the intention to know the literary works. The work as a translator has the essential role to deliver the literary works of the source language to the people of the target language. The translation work has become a hard thing to do since the translators have to decide the method, strategy, and technique in doing the translation. Both the completed result (the translated text) and the process (the act of translating text) are the way to understand what translation refers to. The primary focus of the translation is a transformation in the linguistic form. The text from whence the translation is made is specified as the language source (SL) and the form in which it is converted is indicated as the target language (TL) to distinguish between the language terms.

Many specialists also provide more significance and a wider view of the comprehension of the works of translation. Larson (1998) stressed that translation is a process through which the meaning of a language is transferred from one language to another. The language's meaning is

conveyed instead of the form. It may be argued that the translator should not simply translate the term to an equal level, but should convey the sense of the text. Bell (1991) broadened the translation in addition to Larson as a replacement for second language word equivalent. The various language versions might be entirely or partially equivalent. In context, meaning, grammar, and vocabulary, translation levels are equal. The other classes are word by word or sentence by sentence.

Due to the obvious requirement for the equivalent of the source and target languages, as well as the complexity of translation as a complicated problem-solving process, a translator must decide whether to be true to the source text (accuracy) or to adapt the text for natural reasons (acceptability) (RachaneerojanaKulthamrong, 2014). Moreover, Baker (2011) thought that a translator also must choose between the source and the target language to deal with lexical, grammatical, and other inconsistencies. In the majority of the circumstances, the translator attempts to equate textual rather than lexical or sentential so that the translated text is not regarded as foreign or uncommon by the target reader. The translator could change certain textual characteristics of the source text to the acceptable manner in which the text is organized in the target language.

In the process of translation, the translator usually uses some procedure to solve specific problems (Yuliastri & Hartono, 2014). There have been overlapping terms to refer to the procedures namely method, strategies, and techniques. Molina & Albir (2002) gave a very detailed explanation of these three terms. The translation method means how a certain translation process is carried out in terms of the translator's goal, i.e., a global decision that impacts the entire translation text. Depending on the goal of the translation, there are many translation methods to choose from: interpretative-communicative (sense translation), literal (linguistics trans codification), free (modification of semiotic and communicative categories), and philological (academic or critical translation). Each solution a translator selects while translating a text is in response to a global choice (the translation technique) that impacts the entire text and is dependent on the translation's goal. The way micro-units of text are translated is affected by the translation method; the translation techniques. As a result, we must distinguish between the translator's method, such as literal translation or adaptation, which encompasses the entire text, and translation techniques, such as literal translation or adaptation, which influence micro-units of the text.

Regardless of the method used, the translator may run into issues throughout the translation process, either due to a particularly difficult unit or a gap in the translator's knowledge or abilities. This is the point at which translation strategies kick in. Strategies are the procedures used by the translator to overcome difficulties that arise throughout the translation process with

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a specific goal in mind (conscious or unconscious, verbal or non-verbal) (Molina & Albir, 2002). Strategies provide the path for a translation unit to discover the best answer. A specific approach will be used to actualize the answer. As a result, methods and strategies have different roles to play in issue solving: Techniques influence the outcome, whereas strategies are part of the process. So that is why this research would explore the techniques used by the translator of literary works entitled Little Woman by Louisa May Alcott by analyzing the result of the translation.

A novel created by the American author Louisa May Alcott around 1832–88, Little Women is a coming-of-age tale. In 1868 and 1869 it was originally published in two books. The narrative goes along with the lives of the four sisters of March—Még, Jo, Beth, and Amy—and their journey from infant to feminine. It has been characterized as an autobiographical or semi-autobiographical work loosely based on the life of the author and her three sisters. Little Women was a commercial and critical immediate achievement, with readers wanting to learn more about the characters. The novel deals with three main subjects: "domesticity, work, and genuine love, all interconnected and required to develop the distinct identity of the heroine. The novel itself was translated into several languages and often adapted for cinema and theater.

The translation techniques that were used by the translator for the Little Woman or any other novel are not good or bad in themselves, they are used functionally and dynamically in terms of (1) the genre of the text, (2) the type of translation, (3) the mode of translation, (4) the purpose of the translation and the characteristics of the translation audience, and (5) the method chosen. Molina and Albir (2002) Also mentioned that translation techniques have five basic characteristics namely (1) Affecting the result of the translation, (2) being classified by comparison with the original, (3) affecting micro-units of text, (4) by nature and contextual, (5) functional.

Based on Molina and Albir (2002), there are 18 sorts of translation techniques i.e (1) Adaptation, (2) Amplification, (3) Borrowing, (4) Calque, (5) Compensation, (6) Description, (7) Discursive Creation, (8) Established Equivalence, (9) Generalization, (10) Linguistic Amplification, (11) Linguistic Compression, (12) Literal Translation, (13) Modulation, (14) Particularization, (15) Reduction, (16) Substitution, (17) Transposition, and (18) Variation. Of many of the translation techniques that can be used by the translator, the borrowing technique is one of the most common techniques used and can be easily recognized by the reader.

The borrowing technique is known as taking a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change) or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL). Pure borrowing corresponds to Stylistique Comparee du Francais et de L'Anglais (SCFA)'s by Vinay & Darbelnet (1977) and Naturalized borrowing corresponds to Newmark's

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naturalization technique (1988). In the present study, the researcher merely focuses on the pure borrowing technique which corresponds to SCFA's borrowing. At last Ulfah (2019) once had done the research and concluded that the translator can be assumed to use borrowing techniques in translating the novel to make the culture of the source language could be felt by the reader freely when they read it.

METHOD

A researcher may wish to get an in-depth look into a specific person, scenario, or group of resources. Instead of asking questions like "what do people think about this?" or "what may happen if I do this?" like in survey research, the researcher asks "how do these individuals act?" or "how are things done?" or "how are people portrayed?" To answer such issues, researchers employ a variety of approaches known as "qualitative research" (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2012). Qualitative methodologies rely on text and visual data, include distinct steps in data processing, and employ a variety of inquiry strategies. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2012), a study that explores the quality of relationships, activities, circumstances, or materials is usually referred to as qualitative research. For more specific terms, the qualitative descriptive approach was used as the research methodology in this study. This is because the researcher explained the data descriptively, and the conclusion was offered in the form of an explanation of words, which would be supported by statistics presented in the form of tables and percentages.

There were some steps done by the researcher in collecting the data. First, the researcher read and learned both the English version and the Indonesian version of the Little Woman novel. In this step, the researcher analyzed the sentences to find out the pure borrowing technique used in every sentence written in the Indonesian version. Second, the researcher presented and listed the translation of the Little Woman Novel. In this step, the researcher noted the words that did not belong to Indonesian vocabulary. Most of the time, these words were written in an italic style which is one of the symbols of pure borrowing words. To make it tidy, the researcher listed the words in the table to make the researcher easier to analyze.

Meanwhile, The systematic techniques in conducting the analysis are (1) Reading the Indonesian and English versions of the Little Woman novel repeatedly, (2) Identifying the pure borrowing techniques based on the chapter and pages of the Indonesian version novel, and (3) Classifying the words into pure borrowing techniques based on their part of speech categories, (4) Drawing some conclusions based on the result of analysis, and (5) The researcher separated the words found based on the chapter and pages found in the novel.

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FINDING AND DISCUSSION

There are 119 pure borrowing words were found in all 23 chapters of the book with 628 totalfrequency. Each of the words appears more than once in a book. Even the first most frequent word appears 133 times in a book. The five highest frequencies of the borrowing words can be seen in the below table
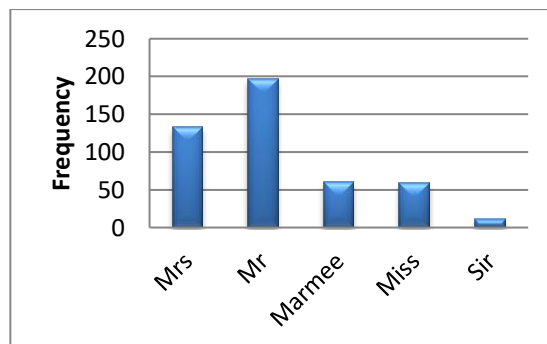

Figure 1. Five Highest Frequency Pure Borrowing Words

The first word that appears most often is "Mr" with a total number of 197 times found in all 23 chapters. The second word is "Mrs", which appears 133 times. The third and the fourth words "Marmee" and "Miss" are having quite a similar number i.e 60 and 59 times. In the fifth order, the word sir appears only 11 times. Meanwhile, the other 114 words appear between 1 – 10 times. Of those 5 most appeared words, the word "marmee" is quite odd. It doesn't have a similar word to Indonesia since it is a special word said by the character to their mother. This word should be spelled "mother" in the original version but as the uniqueness of the character who have their specific call to their mother, so the translator of the Indonesian version borrowed the word directly. In the Indonesian language, this word should be translated into "*ibu*". but in another case, the translator also sometimes uses the word "*ibu*" for the translation of "mother" in the original version. The word "*ibu*" appeared 50 times in 11 chapters of the book. So it can be assumed that the translator is sometimes not consistent with his technique. Furthermore, the other 4 highest frequency words "Mr", "Mrs", "Miss", and "Sir are having one similarity i.e all of them are commonly used English honorifics. The Indonesian language also has honorifics which can be on the same level as English honorifics. The word "Mr" is on the same level as "*Tuan*" in Indonesia, "Mrs" with "*Nyonya*", "Miss" with "*Nona*", and "Sir" with "*peak*". But the translator prefers to use pure borrowing techniques to translate the words.

The result of the pure borrowing of words analyzes in all chapters of the book, the result can be seen in the chart below

Pure Borrowing Words based on Book Chapter

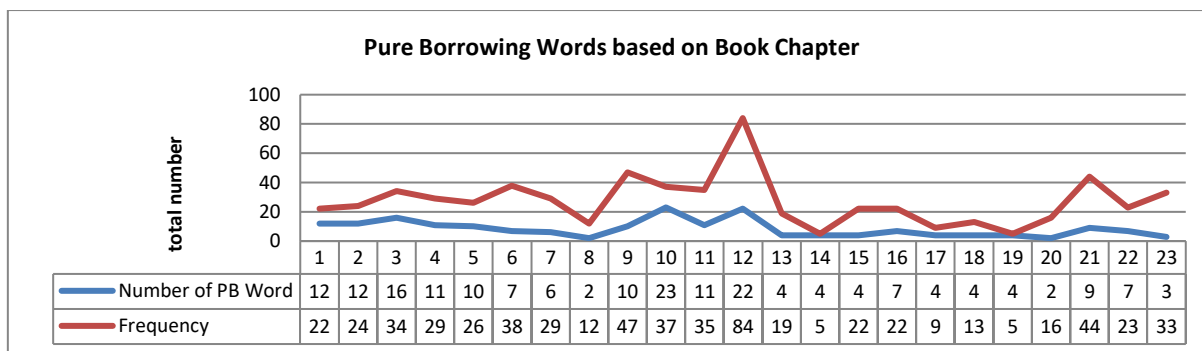|	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Number of PB Word	12	12	16	11	10	7	6	2	10	23	11	22	4	4	4	7	4	4	4	2	9	7	3
Frequency	22	24	34	29	26	38	29	12	47	37	35	84	19	5	22	22	9	13	5	16	44	23	33

Figure 2. Pure Borrowing words number and frequency based on Book Chapter

From the chart, it can be seen that Chapters 10 and 12 have the highest number of pure borrowing words i.e 23 and 22 words. Meanwhile, for the frequency of the words, the highest number can be found in Chapters 9 and 12 with a total frequency of 47 and 89. The last chapter used the pure borrowing words in chapter 8 with only 2 kinds of words. But for the frequency of the words, the lowest frequency number belongs to chapter 14 with only 5 times appearing.

Additionally, from 119 words found in the book, it can also be identified as below

Pure Borrowing Words Part of Speech

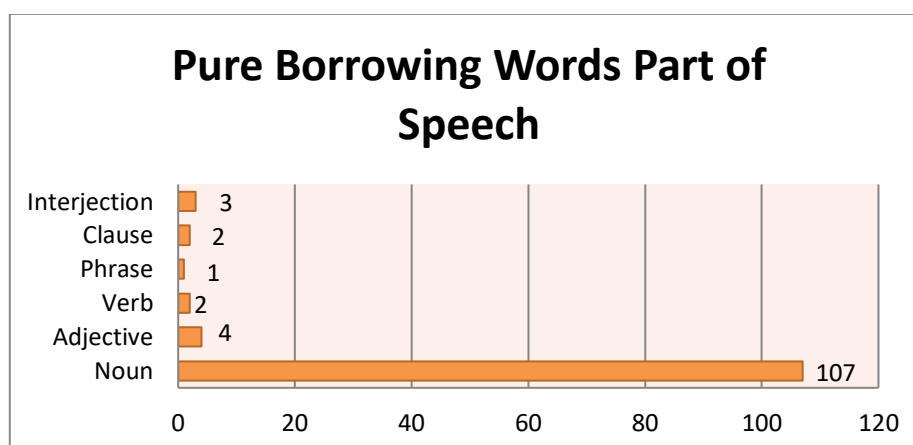| Part of Speech	Count
Interjection	3
Clause	2
Phrase	1
Verb	2
Adjective	4
Noun	107

Figure 3. Pure Borrowing words based on the part of speech

It can be seen that most of the pure borrowing words in the novel are nouns. It is identified that 107 pure borrowing words are nouns. Meanwhile, the others are interjections, verbs, and adjectives. 3 words are identified as clause and phrase because it is written in a full sentence and a phrase. Two clauses that found on the book are "*Quel nom a cettejeunedemoiselle en les pantouflesjolis*" found in chapter 3 page 50, and "*Mademoiselle is charmante, tresjolie*" in chapter 9 page 147. The phrase is found in chapter 3 page 50 i.e.*"Oui, mademoiselle*". The first clause "*Quel nom a cettejeune demoiselle en les pantouflesjolis*" actually has a translation in Indonesia i.e*"Siapa nama wanita muda dengan sandal cantik ini"* or

in English, it means "Who is the name of this young lady in this beautiful sandal?". The second clause "*Mademoiselle is charmante, tresjolie*" also has translation in Indonesia i.e "Mademoiselle menawan, sangat cantik" or in English it means "The Charming Mademoiselle, so beautiful". The word Mademoiselle itself is part of the pure borrowing technique that does not have any similar word in Indonesian or English. The word means a title or form of address used of or to an unmarried French-speaking woman. This word is a traditional alternative for an unmarried woman in French. The last phrase, *"oui, mademoiselle"*, can be translated into "*iya, mademoiselle*". Instead of translating "*oui*" as "*iya*" in Indonesia, the translator chose to use a pure borrowing technique and still wrote it as "*oui*".

For more detailed part of the speech found in each of the chapters, it can be seen in the table below

Table 1. Pure borrowing part of speech based on the chapter

Chapter	Total Number of Pure borrowing words	Part of the Speech found
1.	12	11 Noun 1 Verb
2.	12	9 Noun 3 Interjection
3.	16	14 Noun 1 Clause 1 Phrase
4.	11	11 Noun
5.	10	10 Noun
6.	7	7 Noun
7.	6	6 Noun
8.	2	2 Noun
9.	10	9 Noun 1 Clause
10.	23	23 Noun
11.	11	11 Noun
12.	22	19 Noun 3 Adjective
13.	4	4 Noun
14.	4	3 Noun 1 Adjective
15.	4	4 Noun
16.	7	7 Noun
17.	4	4 Noun
18.	4	4 Noun
19.	4	4 Noun
20.	2	2 Noun
21.	9	9 Noun
22.	7	7 Noun
23.	3	3 Noun
Total	194	

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There is 6 chapter that varies in kind of part of speech namely chapter 1 with noun and verb, chapter 2 with noun and interjection, chapter 3 with a noun, clause, and phrase, chapter 9 with noun and clause, chapter 12 with noun and adjective, and chapter 14 with noun and adjective. The other chapters only have 1 kind of part of speech i.e noun.

CONCLUSION

In summary, it can be assumed that the translation of the Indonesian version of the "Little woman" novel used borrowing techniques in doing the translation work. Specific to the pure borrowing technique, the translator used it in every single chapter of the book. From the analysis, every single chapter has at least 2 kinds of pure borrowing words and even has at least 5 frequencies of appearing words in one chapter. Most of the pure borrowing words are in the form of "noun". Of the 119 kinds of words, 107 words or 89.99% of all pure borrowing words are nouns. Meanwhile, for the rest of the words, it can be assumed that noun is the most common part of speech which appears as their original word in the Indonesian version of the English novel.

From the analysis, it also can be said that most of the pure borrowing words found in the novel have the translation in the target language, but the translator chose to stick to the source language and used the pure borrowing technique in order not to lose the originality and the essence of the novel story. However, despite several pure borrowing words, the Indonesian version of Little Woman Novel can be still well-received by Indonesian native language readers.

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