

REPUBLIC INDONESIA  
KEMENTERIAN HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA

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Kewarganegaraan : **Indonesia**  
Jenis Ciptaan : **Karya Tulis (Artikel)**  
Judul Ciptaan : **Loan Word In The Translation Of Lady Chatterleys's Lover Into Indonesian**  
Tanggal dan tempat diumumkan untuk pertama kali : **14 November 2023, di Istanbul**  
di wilayah Indonesia atau di luar wilayah Indonesia  
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**3rd USBED/IJSES  
International Conference on  
Social and Educational Sciences**



**CONFERENCE BOOK**

**FENERBAHÇE UNIVERSITY  
İSTANBUL, TÜRKİYE - OCTOBER 19-21, 2023**

## CONFERENCE BOOK / KONFERANS KİTABI

3rd USBED/IJSES International Conference on Social and Educational Sciences (October, 19-21, 2023)

3. Uluslararası Sosyal Bilimler ve Eğitim Konferansı (Ekim, 19-21, 2023)

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Baskı Tarihi / Publication Date : 14/11/2023

ISBN : 978-625-00-8242-3

### İstatistikler / Statistics

Türkiye'den Gelen Bildiri Tam Metin Sayısı : 17

Türkiye Dışından Gelen Tam Metin Bildiri Sayısı : 40

Türkiye Tam Metin Bildiri Oranı (%) : 29

Uluslararası Tam Metin Bildiri Oranı (%) : 71

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## INTRODUCTION

Hello,

The 3rd International Conference on Social and Educational Sciences was held in İstanbul/Türkiye, hosted by Fenerbahçe University, on 19-21 October 2023, with the participation of 147 people from 24 countries. 68 of the participants of the conference were from Türkiye and 79 were from different countries. Participants' countries are Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cuba, Georgia, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Morocco, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Türkiye, Ukraine, and United Kingdom

A total of 96 valuable papers were presented at the conference. 24 abstracts and 17 full texts, total 41 papers from Türkiye; 11 abstracts and 40 full texts, total 51 papers were published from abroad. **The rate of full text foreign papers is 71%; The rate of full text local papers is 29%.**

First of all, I would like to thank all the participants for their scientific contributions to the conference and Fenerbahçe University Board of Trustees and Rectorate for their kind hosting. I would also like to thank the Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, invaluable faculty members and volunteer students who made us feel at home.

I hope to be together in new scientific studies with the justified pride of successfully completing a large-scale organization with wide participation.

Best regards.

## EDİTÖRDEN

Merhaba,

3. Uluslararası Sosyal Bilimler ve Eğitim Konferansı 24 ülkeden 147 kişinin katılımıyla 19-21 Ekim 2023'te Fenerbahçe Üniversitesi'nin ev sahipliğinde İstanbul/Türkiye'de gerçekleşmiştir. Konferansa katılanların 68'i Türkiye'den, 79'u farklı ülkelerden olmuştur. Katılımcıların ülkeleri Almanya, Bangladeş, Birleşik Krallık, Bulgaristan, Endonezya, Gürcistan, Hindistan, Kırgızistan, Kosova, Küba, Lübnan, Malezya, Maldivler, Malta, Morocco, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Polonya, Romanya, Slovakya, Türkiye, Ukrayna ve Yunanistan'dır.

Konferansta birbirinden değerli toplam 96 bildiri sunulmuştur. Türkiye'den 24 özet, 17 tam metin olmak üzere 41 bildiri; yurt dışından 11 özet, 40 tam metin olmak üzere 51 bildiri basılmıştır. **Tam metin yabancı bildirilerin oranı %71; tam metin yerli bildirilerin oranı %29'dur.**

Öncelikli olarak konferansa katkılarından dolayı tüm katılımcılara ve nazik ev sahipliklerinden dolayı Fenerbahçe Üniversitesi Mütevelli Heyeti ile Rektörlüğüne teşekkür ediyorum. Ayrıca bizleri evimizde hissettiren İktisadi, İdari ve Sosyal Bilimler Fakültesi Dekanlığına, çok değerli öğretim üyelerine ve gönüllü öğrencilere özel bir teşekkür etmek istiyorum.

Geniş katılımlı ve oldukça büyük çaplı bir organizasyonu başarı ile tamamlamanın haklı gururu ile yeni bilimsel çalışmalarda birlikte olmayı umut ediyorum.

En içten selamlarımla.

**Prof. Dr. Aytekin DEMİRCİOĞLU**

**Conference Chair / Konferans Başkanı**

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## Loan word in the translation of Lady Chatterley's Lover into Indonesian

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### Abstract

The present study, entitled "Analysis of Borrowing Procedures in the Translation of an English Novel into Indonesian," aims to analyze the strategies employed in incorporating foreign elements into the Indonesian language within the novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover* by D. H. Lawrence and its translated version by Arfen Achyar. The data in this analysis have been cited and categorized according to the translator's approach in converting the source language into the target language using the borrowing method as suggested by Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:84). This analysis reveals that the translator employs two techniques in their borrowing strategy when translating from the source language to the target language. These techniques include (1) the utilization of Naturalized Borrowing, which involves modifying pronunciation and sound following the target language's orthographic conventions, and (2) the adoption of complete word absorption, where no modifications are made to the pronunciation and sound of the borrowed words (referred to as pure borrowing).

**Keywords:** borrowing procedures, loan word, novel translation, *Lady Chatterley's Lover*

### INTRODUCTION

Indeed, a certain degree of similarity exists among all human languages, regardless of their specific characteristics and origins. Language varieties exhibit variations due to their gradual adaptation to the distinct linguistic requirements of their respective language communities. Various languages exhibit distinct characteristics. For instance, specific languages employ morphological markers to indicate multiple verb forms, but English only employs two markers. Additionally, some languages classify nouns into numerous categories, such as "gender," a feature absent in English. Every language serves the purpose of fulfilling the communication requirements of its respective speech community. However, in certain instances of intermingling between two or more speech groups, one group can possess more power, status, or economic resources than the other. It is not uncommon for the language variety used by the majority group to be associated with higher social standing, mainly when speaking that language grants individuals more significant opportunities for power and economic prosperity. In contrast, the linguistic diversity exhibited by marginalized communities is frequently stigmatized as being linguistically deficient or inferior (Yule, 2010).

Translation can be understood as a process involving transforming one form into another. When discussing the form of a language, we are explicitly referring to the tangible components such as words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs utilized in both spoken and written communication. Translation involves the transmission of meaning from the source to the target language. The translation process involves two forms: the Source Language (SL), which refers to the original text, and the Target Language (TL), the language into which the text is being translated. Translation is a method to convey the intended meaning from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL). Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure (Larson, 1998:3). The act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the message, statement, utterance, and style of the Source Language (SL) text into Target Language (TL) text. The translation theories find themselves today seriously out of step with the mainstream of intellectual endeavor in the human sciences and, in particular, in the study of human communication, to our mutual impoverishment. However, in analyzing a text, we can use a simple orientation. In this case, we use the theory of Larson (1998, 3), "The Process of Translation." He suggests the semantic process of translation, which tends to achieve a constant message for the TL.



There is a potential for semantic overlap, albeit infrequently, resulting in a complete correspondence between different languages. Consequently, it is not uncommon for translators to render a single word from the source language into multiple words in the target language to convey an equivalent meaning. Occasionally, the converse may also hold. In the source language, it is possible to condense the translation of multiple words into a single word. In some instances, the translator may include the original words from the source language into the target language when suitable equivalents cannot be found in order to convey the desired stylistic expression. This approach is advocated by researchers such as Venuti (2000). Hence, the disparity in language and culture between the source language (SL) and target language (TL) is a formidable obstacle for translators in this particular scenario. Therefore, the act of "borrowing" is an inevitable component within the framework of translation analysis. A particular approach is recommended while undertaking a translation task, mainly when dealing with technical terminology or statements that are difficult to translate. The translation process involves transferring form and meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). It is commonly observed by translators that there frequently exists a need for precise correspondence between languages (Hatim, 2004).

Every language possesses a multitude of vocabularies, which are shaped by societal experiences and the cultural evolution of the language's origin. For instance, several Indonesian words such as "sawah," "padi," "beras," "gabah," and "nasi" can be encompassed by the English term "rice." In addition, it is worth noting that each language possesses its unique methodology for establishing symbol systems and their corresponding meanings. For instance, the Indonesian term "kawan" can be equated to the English words "friend," "companion," or "comrade" in terms of comparison. According to Perez (2007), in translation, translators need to possess knowledge of the target language's linguistic structure and the cultural and social values associated with it.

The Indonesian language has this pattern as well. Similarly, our language has also undergone a similar process. The language has incorporated numerous lexical items from other foreign languages. The Indonesian language is dynamic and characterized by ongoing development and evolution. Furthermore, the Indonesian language has been enriched by borrowing from other languages, including Portuguese, Dutch, English, Arabic, and Sanskrit.

To put it briefly, there are a few reasons why a translator may use wordplay. One compelling rationale for adopting loanwords is the occasional challenge individuals encounter in comprehending communications when presented in translated form. Moreover, individuals often find it easier to comprehend information when it is presented in its original form rather than in a translated version. Furthermore, there are instances where loan words need a corresponding translated form or are deemed untranslatable. According to Molina and Albir (2002), borrowing words is often motivated by the desire for prestige.

Lady Chatterley's Lover is a classic literary work that delves into the profound aspects of sensuality and sexuality, recognizing their significant role in human existence. In order to elucidate the process of borrowing in this English translation of the novel, I rely primarily on Achyar Lady Chatterley's Lover's translation of the work into Indonesian. This translation serves as the principal source for examining terms such as 'penis,' 'phallus,' 'pantat,' 'girl's hair,' 'vagina,' and 'ass.' Translating words that convey sensuality may only sometimes be accurately rendered in the desired language. The utilization of borrowing processes is prevalent in the translation of novels, mainly when dealing with sexuality and sensuality. Ikeo (2016) did a linguistic analysis of the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover." Ikeo's research has unveiled the correlation between specific linguistic mechanisms and various characters

' perspectives.

For this study, a book has been selected as the primary data source. A novel is a form of creative composition that employs words as its primary medium of expression. Analyzing a literary composition requires a discerning examination of its structural elements and thematic substance. In order to effectively carry out their duties, a translator should possess knowledge of words that have the potential to captivate readers and generate interest in literary works. Therefore, the utilization of the borrowing method is necessary. Due to this rationale, I am inclined towards a research topic titled "The Phenomenon of Borrowing in the Translation of D. H. Lawrence's Lady Chatterley's Lover into the Indonesian Language." The term 'Borrowing' in this context pertains to the process of linguistic translation. Arfan Achyar has undertaken the translation of this novel. While translating



this novel, I saw the translator's frequent use of borrowed terms. Another factor contributing to this work's appeal is its intriguing narrative, as it delves into various life predicaments that resonate with contemporary culture. Consequently, readers will appreciate this novel, provided the translation makes it comprehensible.

Borrowing is one of the seven techniques delineated by Vinay and Darbelnet. The concept of borrowing can be characterized as a direct translation, wherein components of the source text (ST) are substituted with corresponding elements in the target language (RL). This technique is commonly referred to as the most basic kind of translation, as it just entails transferring words from the source language (SL) to the target language (TT) without any modifications. Its purpose may be to achieve a specific stylistic impact or to incorporate local elements into the target text (TT). According to Vinay and Darbelnet (cited in Venuti, 2008:85), the inclusion of Russian terms, such as *verst* or *pood*, and Spanish terms, like *tequila* or *tortillas*, in a translation may imbue it with a distinct Russian or Mexican essence.

In short, borrowing is the most straightforward among many translation approaches. Occasionally, it is employed to generate a stylistic effect. This practice incorporates elements of the source language culture into a translation, particularly when encountering new terms. The practice of borrowing semantic components from a source word and directly translating them into the target language rather than employing a native phrase from the target language. The semantic components of the source word are translated directly into corresponding semantic components of the target language. The process of borrowing occasionally involves a partial adoption, wherein a portion of a phrase is borrowed while another portion retains its native form. The initial categorization of translation processes established a framework consisting of seven fundamental procedures that operate across three distinct levels of style: lexis, distribution (morphology and syntax), and message.

According to Molina and Albir (2002: 520), borrowing is a translation strategy that directly incorporates words or expressions from another language. Additionally, Molina and Albir have provided a more detailed classification of borrowing, which consists of two distinct characteristics: (1) pure borrowing and (2) naturalized borrowing. When a phrase or word is directly incorporated into a recipient language without alteration, it is called pure borrowing. For instance, the inclusion of the English term "lobby" in a Spanish work or the utilization of the English term "hard disk" in an Indonesian text as "hard disk." In the context of naturalized borrowing, it is possible to adapt borrowed words to conform to the spelling conventions of the receiving language (RL). For instance, the English terms "goal" and "football" can be naturalized in Indonesian as "gol" and "football," respectively.

Venuti (2008:84) proposes dividing the translating process into two distinct terms. There exist two types of translation: direct translation and oblique translation. The classification of the new variety of languages is based on seven translation techniques. The following steps are implemented to regulate the functioning of the translator. The below enumeration comprises the initial three procedures of direct translation, whereas the remaining procedures pertain to oblique translation.

1. Procedures 1: Borrowing
2. Procedures 2: Calque
3. Procedures 3: Literal translation
4. Procedures 4: Transposition
5. Procedures 5: Modulation
6. Procedures 6: Equivalence
7. Procedures 7: Adaptation

Out of the seven procedures above, my primary concentration is the borrowing procedure. Borrowing represents the most straightforward translation technique. "borrowing" refers to the linguistic phenomenon wherein a word is directly adopted from another language. Using borrowing is a common practice employed by translators to achieve desired stylistic effects. It is common practice to employ foreign terms to include the cultural essence of the source language (SL) in a translation. For instance, American English terms such as "dollars" and "party," as well as Mexican Spanish cuisine names like "tequila" and "tortillas," might be utilized (Venuti, 2008:85).

Numerous researchers have undertaken the task of categorizing borrowing methodologies. According to Prasasty (2002, 16), borrowing can be categorized into three types: loans, pronunciation, and grammatical.

According to Molina and Albir (2002:520), borrowing can be categorized into two distinct types: pure and naturalized. This thesis only centers on the classification of borrowing methods outlined by Molina and Albir.

The linguistic phenomenon known as pure borrowing, a loan term, is a process in which a word from one language is directly adopted into another without significant changes. Pure borrowing refers to directly incorporating a phrase or word from one language, known as the Receptor Language (RL), without making any alterations. For instance, the English term "melodrama" (Lawrence, 1960: 107) is used as is in Indonesian text as "melodrama" (Achyar, 2008: 242). In the context of Naturalised borrowing, it is possible to adapt borrowed words to conform to the orthographic conventions of the Receptor Language (RL). For instance, the English term "February" (Lawrence, 1960: 44) is rendered as "Februari" in Indonesian text (Achyar, 2008: 146).

### Method

According to Bungin (2005: 40-41), research can be classified into three categories based on the place in which it is conducted, namely library research, laboratory research, and field research. This thesis uses the library research method to gather relevant theories and information on a specific text. It involves an investigation of the borrowing procedures in translation and the utilization of the internet and other sources to support the writing. The primary data source utilized in this study consists of written text extracted from a renowned literary work authored by D. H. Lawrence, entitled 'Lady Chatterley's Lover.' This novel was released by Penguin Books in England in the year 1960. The novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" was translated by Arfan Achyar and published by Pustaka Alvabet Jakarta in 2008. The data is obtained through meticulous observation of the elements inside the simulated environment (SL) and the data source's real-life environment (RL). Upon perusing the data source, one can get a comprehensive compilation of all the borrowing phrases. Hence, the data were acquired directly from the primary data source.

The data collection process involves the utilization of the content analysis method. Sutopo (2006: 81) states that Yin (1987) refers to documenting this material as content analysis, which identifies various elements following the researcher's needs and objectives. The quotation above elucidates that content analysis is a methodological approach employed to derive information pertinent to the study's objectives.

The researcher utilizes a selection of books as references and numerous additional sources on the subject under analysis. This approach allows for acquiring comprehensive information regarding borrowing methods, facilitating a deeper understanding of the topic. The data will be collected by purposive sampling, which involves selecting samples precisely aligned with the study's objectives. According to Sutopo (2006, 64), the sampling method employed in this study is akin to purposive sampling. This technique involves the deliberate selection of informants based on their specific positions, which grants them access to relevant information on the research problem. The chosen informants are expected to understand the issue comprehensively and are considered reliable sources of robust data.

This quotation indicates that the researcher uses purposive selection, whereby they select their informants or samples only based on available data that they believe would be valuable. The literary work is comprised of a total of 19 chapters and spans across 314 pages. The translated work comprises a total of 19 chapters and spans across 476 pages. I have selected a total of 70 samples. Every individual sample has previously undergone homogenization with the data.

This study uses a qualitative methodology to analyze the collected data. The utilization of qualitative methodology involves the creation of a comprehensive account detailing the borrowing processes employed during the translation process of D. H. Lawrence's Lady Chatterley's Lover into the Indonesian language. This account examines the many types of borrowing employed in the translation endeavor. The qualitative method refers to a research approach that involves the utilization of various tools to acquire data.

Bungin's formula (2005:171) is employed to identify the predominant borrowing techniques in the novel when categorizing the various sorts of borrowing. The subsequent equation is as follows:

$$n = Fx \times 100\% N$$

Where n = percentage of the types



$F_x$  = the number of types of borrowing procedures

$N$  = the total number of all types of borrowing procedures.

The systematic procedures for conducting the analysis are as follows:

1. Reading the novel repeatedly.
2. They identify and list the words or sentences that belong to pure and naturalized borrowing.
3. They are classifying the words into pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.
4. We are analyzing borrowing procedures.
5. I am calculating the data in percentages.
6. I am drawing some conclusions based on the result of the analysis.

## FINDING

As indicated in the theoretical framework, this research centered on two categories: pure and naturalized borrowing. These categories were explicitly applied to the three components of word borrowing, as expounded upon in this chapter. This borrowing process focused on incorporating foreign language features into Indonesian, with a particular emphasis on borrowings from the English language. Through the examination of the data, it was determined that a total of 410 English loan words were included in the Bahasa Indonesia translation of the literary work titled "Lady Chatterley's Lover." This is evident from the table provided below.

| No | Types of Borrowing    | Source Language                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Target Language                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
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| 1. | Pure Borrowing        | Habitat, Hall, Motor, Fabian, Pre-Raphaelite, Ideal, Wander, Vogel Verbal, mental, Shilling, Tip, Flannel Viscount, Tommies, Absurd, Flat, Oak, Mester, Ashby, Personal, Demi, vierge, Primroses, Vital, Negro, Buddha, Individual, November, Violet, Sensual, Celt, Parade, Penis, Cider, Formula, Hazel, Impersonal, Spaniel, Modern, Sofa, Cocktail, Etape, Vulgar, Arab, Phallus, Soda, Carrara, Oval, Beech, Normal, Ultimatum, Legal, Superior, Super, Piano, daff, Persephone, Absalom, Anemone, Berry, Holly, Elizabethan, Catkin, Hyacinth, Piquet, Bezique, mammon, Novel, Melodrama, Film, Guineas, Pictures, Empire, Shale, Stimulus, Fatal, Radio Industrial, Pneumonia, Bluebell, Metal, Lacchos, Phallos, Chamomile, Brutal, Magnet, Cinquecento, Bazaar, Gondola, Lemon, Superior, Pub, Hotel, Domino, Interior, Alien, Ornamental, Elemental, Mineral, Influenza, Celandine, Columbine, Mug, Maupassant, Enamel, Satin, Lesbian, Atom, India, Pontoon, Adam, Champion, Honeysuckle, Creeping-jenny, Gong, Spiritual, Pippin, Wych-elm, Ham, Yorkshire, Derby, Aberald, Heloise, Bacon, Regular, Signora, Stroke, Contessa, Piazza, Tips, Hullo, Jazz, Sandola, Monster, Express, Model, Spiral, Ultra-modern, Emblem, Pan, pagan | <i>Habitat, Hall, Motor, Fabian, Pre-Raphaelite, Ideal, Wander, Vogel, Verbal, mental, Shilling, Tip, Flannel, Viscount, Tommies, Absurd, Flat, Oak, Mester, Ashby, Personal, Demi vierge, Primroses, Vital, Negro, Buddha, Individual, November, Violet, Sensual, Celt, Parade, Penis, Cider, Formula, Hazel, Impersonal, Spaniel, Modern, Sofa, Cocktail, Etape, Vulgar, Arab, Phallus, Soda, Carrara, Oval, Beech, Normal, Ultimatum, Legal Superior, Super Piano, daff, Persephone, Absalom, Anemone, Berry, Holly, Elizabethan, Catkin, Hyacinth, Piquet, Bezique, mammon, Novel, Melodrama, Film, Guineas, Pictures, Empire, Shale, Stimulus, Fatal, Radio, Industrial, Pneumonia, Bluebell, Metal, Lacchos, Phallos, Chamomile, Brutal, Magnet, Cinquecento, Bazaar, Gondola, Lemon, Superior, Pub, Hotel, Domino, Interior, Alien, Ornamental, Elemental, Mineral, Influenza, Celandine, Columbine, Mug, Maupassant, Enamel, Satin, Lesbian, Atom, India, Pontoon, Adam, Champion, Honeysuckle, Creeping-jenny, Gong, Spiritual, Pippin, Wych-elm, Ham, Yorkshire, Derby, Aberald, Heloise, Bacon, Regular, Signora, Stroke, Contessa, Piazza, Tips, Hullo, Jazz, Sandola, Monster, Express, Model, Spiral, Ultra-modern, Emblem, Pan, pagan</i> |
| 2  | Naturalized Borrowing | a. Double consonant (i.e., discussion, connexion, essay, intelligent, class, horror, communication, business, dollar, success, assumption, arrogant, label, effective, galleries, depression, billiard, bottle, immunized, assistant, bell, obsession, gossip, boss, terror, cotton, efficiency, illusion, corridor, villa,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | One consonant                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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|  | <p>expressive, kettle, obsession, essence, impressive, and mummy)</p> <p>Consonant c (at the beginning)<br/>(i.e., Convention, cosmopolitan, crisis, class, conscription, communication, contact, calculation, capitalism, cancer, compensation, cavalry, colonel, concentrated, conventional, chapel, castle, corduroy, competent, creativity, Canada, canal, canvas, claim, consistency, calendar, criminal, and cults)</p> <p>Consonant -y of the sound /i/<br/>(i.e., melancholy, privacy, anarchy, aristocracy, psychology, property, sympathy, irony, February, mystery, energy, analysis, brandy, whisky, democracy, cavalry, industry, study, oxygen, agency, crystal, ecstasy, vulgarity, anatomy, potency, system, transparency, lily, strawberry, hysteria, potency, dynamo, gypsy)</p> <p>Suffix -ent/-ant<br/>(i.e., argument, lieutenant, permanent, absent, transparent, monument, elegant, competent, and co-experiment, element, parliament, respondent, moment, sacrament, patient,</p> <p>Consonant -c- in the middle of the word<br/>(i.e., musical, technical, conscription, anachronism, microscope, telescope, America, speculation, radical, masculine, doctor, Africa, duplicate, manuscript, discriminative, technicalities, locomotive, sarcasm, declaration, biscuit, landscape, sacrament, circus, executive, electron, acting, narcotic, scandal, incarnation, Pentecost, and anachronism)</p> <p>Consonant combining <i>ph</i><br/>(i.e., atmosphere, philosophy, phenomenon, sulfur, phase, morphine, and phrase)</p> <p>Vowel -ou-<br/>(i.e., ambitious, blouse)</p> <p>The suffix -ure (i.e., posture)</p> <p>Suffix -ar<br/>(i.e., guitar, and popular)</p> <p>Suffix (t)-ion<br/>(i.e. p o s i t i o n, t r a n s m u t a t i o n, sensation, negation, reaction, generation, reflection, manifestation, friction, tradition, information, solution, observation, compensation, intonation, ambition, isolation, installation, evolution, inspiration, anticipation, prostitution, frustration, and nationalization)</p> <p>Suffix -ate<br/>(i.e., integrate(-d), and concentrate (d))</p> <p>Suffix -age (i.e., garage)</p> <p>Suffix -c<br/>(i.e., tragic, automatic, hypnotic, dynamic, elastic, anarchic, romantic, and apathetic)</p> <p>Suffix -ble (i.e., stable)</p> <p>The combining double vowel (i.e., career, beer, boot, lagoon, and taboo)</p> | <p>(i.e. <i>diskusi, koneksi, esai, intelijen, kelas, horor, komunikasi, bisnis, dolar, sukses, asumsi, arogan, label, efektif, galeri, depresi, biliar, botol, imun, asisten, bel, obsession, gosip, bos, teror, katun, efisiensi, ilusi, koridor, vila, ekspresif, ketel, obsesi, esensi, impresif, and mumi</i>)</p> <p>Consonant <i>k</i> (at the beginning)<br/>(i.e. <i>konvensi, kosmopolitan, krisis, kelas, konskripsi, komunikasi kontak, kalkulasi kapitalisme, kanker kompensasi, kavaleri kolonel, konsentrat konvensional, kapel, kastil, kudorai, kompeten, kreatifitas, kanada, kanal, kanvas, klaim, konsistensi, kalender, criminal, and kultus.</i>)</p> <p>The consonant of the sound /i/<br/>(i.e. <i>melankolis, privasi, anarki, aristokrasi, psikologi, properti, simpati februari, misteri, energi, analisis, brandi, whisky, demokrasi, kavaleri, industri, studi, oksigen, agensi, kristal, ekstasi, vulgariti, anatomi, potensi, sistem, transparansi, lili, strawberi, histeria, potensi, dinamo, gipsi</i>)</p> <p>Suffix -en/-an<br/>(i. e. <i>argument, letnan, permanent, absen, transparan, monumen, eksperimen, momen, elegan, elemen, sakramen, pasien, and koreponden</i>)</p> <p>Consonant -k- in the middle of the word<br/>(i.e. <i>musical, tekhnikal, konskripsi, anakronisme, mikroskop, teleskop, amerika, spekulasi, radikal, maskulin, dokter, afrika, duplikat, manuskrip, diskriminatif, tekhnikalitas, lokomotif, sarkasme, deklarasi, biscuit, landskap, sakramen, sirkus, eksekutif, electron, acting, narkotika, skandal, inkarnasi, pantekosta, and anakronisme</i>)</p> <p>Consonant <i>f</i><br/>(i.e. <i>atmosfer, filosofi, fenomena, sulfur, fase, morfin and frase</i>),</p> <p>Vowel -u-<br/>(i.e. <i>ambisius, blus</i>)</p> <p>Suffix -ur<br/>(i.e. <i>postur</i>)</p> <p>Suffix -er/-ar<br/>(i.e. <i>gitar and popular</i>)</p> <p>Suffix -asi</p> |
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|       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|       | <p>The consonant combining –st at the end of the word<br/>(i. e. socialist and Methodist)</p> <p>The consonant –c- in the middle of the word<br/>(i.e., social, species, anti-social, machine, publicity, race, porcelain, financial, and discipline.)</p> <p>Consonant x<br/>(i.e., anti-climax, sex, sexual, expression, exclusive, external, extreme, extravagance)</p> <p>Suffix –live<br/>(i.e., primitive, sensitive, motive, positive, naïve, conservative, and executive)</p> | <p>(i.e. <i>posisi, taransmuatsi, sensasi, negasi, reaksi, generasi, refleksi, manifestasi, friksi, tradisi, informasi, solusi, observasi, kompensasi, intonasi, ambisi, isolasi, instalasi, evolusi, nspirasi,antisipasi, prostitusi, frustasi, and nasionalisasi</i>)</p> <p>Suffix –asi<br/>(i.e. (<i>ter</i>)-<i>integarasi and konsentrasi</i>)</p> <p>Suffix –asi (i.e. <i>garasi</i>)</p> <p>Suffix –is<br/>(i.e. <i>tragis, otomatis, hipnotis, dinamis, elastis, anarkis, romantis, and apatis</i>)</p> <p>Suffix –bel/-bil (i.e., <i>stabile</i>)</p> <p>One vowel<br/>(i.e. <i>karir, bir, bot, laguna, and tabu.</i>)</p> <p>The consonant –s at the end of the word<br/>(i.e., social and methods)</p> <p>The consonant –s- in the middle of the word<br/>(i.e. <i>sosial, spesies, antisocial, mesin, publisitas, ras, porselen, financial, and disiplin</i>)</p> <p>Double consonant –ks<br/>(i.e. <i>antiklimaks, seks, seksual, ekspresi, eksklusif, eksternal, ekstrim, and ekstravaganza</i>)</p> <p>Suffix –if<br/>(i.e. <i>primitive, sensitive, motif, positif, naïf, intuitif, konservatif, and eksekutif</i>)</p> |
| TOTAL |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 230                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

In translation, the translator often uses borrowing to render the source language (SL) word into the target language (TL). This type of translation can be classified as naturalized borrowing. In this context, affixation is assimilated into the realm of TL (for example, by modifications to vowels, consonants, or suffixes), thereby exemplifying the common underlying concept deemed acceptable within TL culture. In the context of linguistic borrowing without any accompanying modification or adaptation. In this particular instance, the translation process involves ultimately adopting a word taken from the source language.

Naturalized borrowing is the most dominant type of borrowing procedure in the translation of D.H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover*.

It is based on Bungin's Formula:

Percentage of *pure borrowing words* =  $140 \times 100\% = 37,84\%$  370

Percentage of *naturalized borrowing words* =  $230 \times 100\% = 62,16\%$  370

So, naturalized borrowing is the most dominant type of borrowing procedure in the translation of D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover*.

#### A. Pure Borrowing Procedure

In this particular instance, the words are exclusively derived from the original term and transferred into the Target Language (TL) realm. The method in question is called the direct translation method, which provides challenges regarding its translatability in real-life contexts. Nevertheless, notions are consistently present in the realm of TL as well. Translation becomes possible when there are unfamiliar concepts previously unknown to readers in the TL context but have gained acceptance within the TL society. The examples provided, including ecosystems, pneumonia, mug, bar, lesbian, bacon, and opera, demonstrate that certain aspects warrant further examination. The entirety of this case has been comprehensively analyzed.

(1) SL text:

The cataclysm has happened. We are among the ruins. We start to build up new little **habitats**, to have new little hopes. (p. 5).

TL text: Bencana besar telah terjadi, kita ada di tengah puing, kita mulai membangun **habitat** baru kecil-kecilan, untuk mendapatkan harapan baru sedikit-sedikit. (p. 87)

The term "habitat" in the source language refers to the inherent surroundings in which an organism resides (Oxford, 1995:533). In the TL, it is appropriate to translate this term as "tempat tinggal/kediaman" (Echols 2003, 285), as it conveys a comparable concept in the respective language. In this instance, the translator utilizes the borrowed word "habitat" without modifying its spelling or phonetic structure. The translation is deemed satisfactory inside the realm of TL. The term "habitat" has gained prevalence in contemporary TL culture and has achieved widespread recognition within TL. Consequently, this word has been assimilated into the lexicon of TL. Therefore, there is no requirement to relocate it to a place of residence.

(2) SL text:

Miss Chatterley, still disgusted at her brother's defection , had departed and was living in a little **flat** in London.(p.14)

TL text:

Nona Chatterley, yang masih muak terhadap pembelotan saudaranya, telah pergi dan tinggal di sebuah **flat** kecil di London. (p.100)

The word *flat* in the SL text means a set of rooms for living in, including a kitchen (oxford, 1995, 445), which should be translated into *rumah petak bertingkat* (Echols et al., 2005, 246) in the RL text, which seems to refer to a similar concept in BI. Here, the translator uses the borrowing word (*flat*) as a loan word to take the function as *a room for living*.

(3) SL text:

On the table was his plate, with potatoes and remains of the chop; also bread in a basket, salt, and a blue **mug** with beer. (p. 173)

TL text:

Di atas meja, ada piringnya, dengan sisa-sisa kentang dan daging kambing: juga roti dalam sebuah keranjang, garam, dan **mug** biru berisi bir. (p.346)

The word *mug* means a relatively large cup for drinking (Oxford, 1995: 763) and should be translated into *mangkuk* (Echols, 2005, 388) in the RL text, a similar concept in BI. In this case, the translator uses the specific word *mug* without a spelling system and adjustment as a loan word. The translation is acceptable in the TL. The word *mug* itself is ordinary nowadays in the TL culture.

## 2. Naturalized Borrowing

(1) SL text:

So, she was assistant at Uthwaite hospital, just a little place, for a while. (p. 84)

RL text:

Dia kemudian bekerja sebagai asisten perawat di rumah sakit Uthwaite, rumah sakit kecil, untuk sementara waktu. (p.208)

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

(2) SL text:

"... Give me a child of any healthy, normally intelligent man, and I will make a perfectly competent Chatterley of him." (p. 190)

RL text:



“...Beri aku anak laki-laki dari seorang pria yang normal dan sehat dan aku akan bentuk dia menjadi seorang Chatterley yang kompeten.” (p. 374)

In the SL words above are translated into (→) TL words:

Calendar → Colonel → Competent → kalender kolonel kompeten

From the equivalence, both concepts (between SL and TL) in each word show shared or known in the RL culture. The TL takes the sound and modifies the spelling system as stated in PUPI; in this case, the translator replaces the SL word in the TL by giving adjustments to the TL, namely:

**Competent** is a style of borrowing by modifying the spelling, which changes the consonant **c** into the pronunciation **k** and the last letters **-ent** into the pronunciation **-en**.

*Kalender, konvensional, kolonel, and kriminal*: This is a borrowing style by modifying the spelling, which changes the consonant **c** into the pronunciation **k**.

The procedure applied in the RL word above is borrowing, commonly used to absorb word elements that the RL readers have known.

(3) SL text:

Connie went for walks in the park, and in the woods that joined the park, and enjoyed the solitude, and the mystery, kicking the brown...(p. 19)

RL text:

Connie berjalan-jalan di taman dan di dalam hutan yang bersentuhan langsung dengan taman itu, dan menikmati kesendirian dan misterinya, memandangi ... (p. 109)

The word *mystery* in the SL text is translated into the word *mystery* in the TL text. In this case, the translator translated the word by taking the sound /mistri/ (Oxford, 1995: 770) and modifying the spelling system. In this borrowing procedure, the adjustment occurs through the absorption process into BI, such as changing consonant *y* into *i*. The same case is also found in another example, such as in the word *kristal, energi, histeria, oksigen, properti, and studi*. The translator used this procedure to translate those words.

(4) SL text:

...but who are, or would be, the real intelligent power in the nation: people who know what they're talking about, or talk as if they did. (p.10)

TL text:

...tetapi mereka adalah atau mungkin akan menjadi sebuah kekuatan intelijen nyata bangsa itu: orang-orang yang tahu apa yang mereka katakan; atau berbicara seperti mereka tahu apa yang mereka katakan. (p. 95)

The word *intelligent* in the text is translated into *intelligent* in the TL text. The meaning of these two words of each is similar. In this case, the translator translated the word by taking the pronunciation and modifying the spelling system. Consequently, the adjustment occurs by changing an ending element *-ant* into *-en*. This word is shared in BI culture and has been familiar to the readers. As the kind of absorbing process, the procedure applied is borrowing. The same case can also be found in other example words, such as *permanent, sacrament, and transparent*.

(5) SL text:

...jazzing with your stomach up against some fellow in the warm nights, cooling off with ices, it was a complete narcotic. (p. 270)

TL text:

...berdansa bersama seorang pria di malam hari, kemudian makan es krim untuk mendinginkan badan, semuanya memabukkan seperti narkotika.

The word *narcotic* in the SL text is translated into the word *narkotika* in the TL text. The meaning of these two words is similar. In the SL word, *narcotics* means a substance causing one to sleep or become very relaxed and feel no pain (Oxford, 1995: 772). While in the RL, that word means *obat bius atau obat penenang* (Echols, 2005: 390). In this case, the translator translated the word by modifying the spelling system. The adjustment occurs by changing the consonant *c* in the middle of *a, u, o*, which should be changed into *k* in the TL (PUEBIYD, 1993:27). The same case also occurs in other words, such as doctor becomes dokter, masculine

becomes maskulinitas, and radikal becomes radikal. As can be seen, the process of absorbing in BI occurs; the procedure applied is borrowing.

(6) SL text:

"...a little **morphine** in all the air." (p. 77)

TL text:

"...sedikit **morfin** di udara". (p. 197)

The word *morfin* is a style of borrowing by modifying the spelling, which changes the suffix *-ine* into *-in* and double consonants *ph* into *f*.

The meaning of the word *morphine* is a drug made from opium, used for relieving pain (Oxford, 1995, 756). Therefore, the TL takes the sound and modifies the spelling system. In this case, the translator replaces the SL word in the TL by adjusting the TL, *morfin*, which changes the suffix *-ine* into *-in*. Moreover, in the TL above, the procedure applied is borrowing which is used commonly when absorbing new technical terms. This case also happened in

other words such as: *phase* → *fase*, and *sulphur* → *sulphur*

(7) SL text

Till he was **ambitious**. (p. 17)

TL text:

Clifford tetap **ambisius**. (p. 105)

The word *ambitious* in the SL text is translated into *ambisius* in the TL text. In this case, the translator translated the word by taking the sound and modifying the spelling system. Consequently, the adjustment occurs by changing the vowel combination *-ou* into *-u* in BI. So, the procedure applied is exactly borrowing.

(8) SL text:

Humanity has always had a strange avidity for unusual sexual **postures**, and if a man likes ... (p. 278)

TL text:

Manusia memang sepertinya memiliki kesukaan dengan **postur** seksual yang aneh, dan kalau seorang pria menggunakan... (p. 505)

Analysis:

The word *posture* in the SL text is translated into the word *posture* in the TL text. The meaning of these two words is similar. In the SL word, *posture* means a position of the body (Oxford, 1995: 901). While in the TL, that word means *sikap badan perawakan* (Echols, 2005: 440). The word *posture* is translated into the *posture* in TL, which is done by adjusting the final element *-ure* into *-ur* in BI. In this case, the procedure is borrowing. It is acceptable in translation because the concept is shared and well-known by the TL, which means that the meaning between two words (SL and TL) is similar.

(9) SL text:

He was only caught in the general, **popular** recoil of the young against convention and against any short of real authority. (p. 10)

TL text:

Dia hanya terperangkap di dalam sebuah gerakan umum, geliat **populer** orang-orang muda yang menentang konvensi dan terhadap semua hal yang berbau otoritas. (p. 96)

The word *popular* in the SL text is translated into *popular* in the RL text. In this case, the translator translated the word by taking the sound and modifying the spelling system. This word is shared in BI. Hence, the procedure applied is the borrowing of spelling and sound adjustment; therefore, this is also the process of absorbing in BI.

(10) SL text:

This was more or less Constance Chatterley's **position**. (p. 5) RL text:

Inilah, lebih kurang, **posisi** Constance Chatterley. (p. 8)



The word *position* in the SL text is translated into the word *posisi* in the TL text. The meaning of these two words is similar. In this case, the translator translated the word without taking the pronunciation and modifying the spelling system. According to PUPI, the adjustment occurs by changing the final element *-ion* into *-si* in the TL. In affixation absorbing foreign elements into BI, the procedure applied is borrowing. Here, it can also be found in the following examples:

(11) SL text:

Till the **reaction**, when he found he had been made ridiculous. (p. 23)

TL text:

Sampai **reaksi** itu terjadi, dia menemukan dirinya ternyata diperolok-olok. (p. 114)

In order to analyze the procedure in translation, first of all, we have to analyze the word in detail. The word *reaction* in the SL text is translated into the word *reaksi* in the TL text. In this case, the translator translated the word by modifying the spelling system. Referring to PUPI, the adjustment occurs by changing the end of the element *-ion* into *-si*, in the TL last word *reaksi*. Hence, the procedure applied is borrowing. This matter of process is also found in other words such as *generation* → *generasi*, *information* → *informasi*, and *sensation* → *sensasi*.

(11) SL text:

Their marriage, their **integrated** life based on a habit of intimacy that he talked about: there were days when it all became utterly blank and nothing. (p. 53)

TL text:

Pernikahan mereka, kehidupan **terintegrasi** mereka, didasarkan pada kebiasaan penuh keintiman, yang Clifford bicarakan: ada hari-hari dimana kondisi menjadi hampa sama sekali dan tidak ada apa-apa. (p. 161)

The words *integrated* into the SL text are translated into the word *(ter-)integrasi* in the TL text. The meaning of these two words is similar. In the SL, the word *integrate* means *combining two things so that one becomes a part of the other* (Oxford, 1995, 620) entirely. While in the TL word *integrasi* means *pembauran hingga menjadi kesatuan yang utuh atau bulat* (Echols, 2005, 326). In this case, the translator translated the word by modifying the spelling system. Consequently, the adjustment occurs by changing the final element *-ate* into *-asi* in the TL. Further, this word is shared in BI culture and has been commonly known by the readers.

(12) SL text:

They left the car in Mestre, in a **garage**, and took the regular steamer over to Venice. (p. 267)

TL text:

Mereka meninggalkan mobil itu di sebuah **garasi** di Mestre, dan naik kereta api regular ke Venesia. (p. 487)

The word *garage* in the SL text is translated into the word *garasi* in the TL text. The meaning of these two words is similar. In this case, the translator translated the word by modifying the spelling system. The adjustment occurs by changing the suffix *-age* into *-asi* in the TL word *garasi*. This word is acceptable in BI culture and is well known by the RL readers. The procedure applied is borrowing suffix adjustment, as seen in affixation absorbing foreign elements into BI.

(13) SL text:

Constance sat down with her back to a young pine tree that swayed against her with curious life, **elastic** and powerful, rising.

TL text:

Segera ia duduk bersandar di sebuah pohon pinus muda, yang menggoyang punggungnya dengan irama kehidupan yang menarik, **elastis**, dan kuat turun naik.

The word *elastic* in the SL text is translated into the word *elastis* in the TL text. In this case, the translator translated the word by taking the sound and modifying the spelling system. Consequently, the adjustment occurs by pausing the final element of *-ic* in the TL. The procedure applied is borrowing; as can be seen, that process of affixation absorbing foreign elements into BI takes place. These words have been shared in BI

concepts and have been acceptable in translation. The same case also occurred in the other examples words, such as *otomatis, dinamis, hipnotis, and tragis*.

## CONCLUSION

The research reveals that the lexical terms employed in the TL tend to assimilate with the TL, encompassing borrowed words as well as novel terms that are unfamiliar to TL speakers. The process of translating involves both deliberate and unintentional modifications. The categorization of borrowing can be primarily classified into two distinct types: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.

In translation, the translator predominantly uses borrowing techniques to render the source language (SL) term into the target language (TL). This type of translation can be classified as naturalized borrowing. In this context, the affixation process is assimilated into the realm of TL (for example, through modifications to vowels, consonants, or suffixes), demonstrating a common underlying concept that aligns with the TL culture. In the context of linguistic borrowing without any modification or adaptation. In this instance, the translation process ultimately involves adopting a word from the source language. The prevailing method of borrowing employed in the translation of D.H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* is naturalized borrowing.

Borrowing terminology into Indonesian without reference to TL culture or EYD has led to specific inconsistency issues. Hence, the translator should utilize the *Kaidah Bahasa Indonesia* (EYD regulations) as a point of reference when implementing borrowing processes. Moreover, it should be noted that not all of the terms under consideration are novel, as some can be readily translated into real-life language.

Another approach posits that it is preferable for the translator to initially attempt to identify a comparable phrase in the target language before deciding whether to employ a borrowing or absorption technique. While the translated outcome may appear more straightforward in terms of practice and style, it tends to sound artificial. To facilitate the integration of the Indonesian language in the scientific domain, it is advisable to employ a strategy of adoption rather than complete borrowing. This is particularly relevant when dealing with words that can be translated, such as "private," which may easily be absorbed as "private" or translated into its equivalent, "private."

In the context of translation, a translator must comprehensively understand the appropriate usage of terms to generate a high-quality translation effectively. Another crucial aspect that the translator must comprehend is the need for the Indonesian translator to equip themselves with the guidelines of *Pengindonesiaan* to generate high-quality translations into Indonesian. Furthermore, the translator must comprehensively understand the cultural context underlying both the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), as this is crucial for their translation to be deemed acceptable in the target language.

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