

**BORROWING IN THE TRANSLATION OF *DECEPTION POINT*
NOVEL BY DAN BROWN**

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with the types of borrowing are found in the translation of Deception Point written by Dan Brown into Indonesian. In carrying out the study the researcher applied qualitative design as the approach to collect, analyses and writes the report. The source of the data were taken from the 66 sections of the novel Deception Point written by Dan Brown. After analyzing the data, the researcher concluded that the total borrowing found in the 66 sections of the novel Deception Point written by Dan Brown was 155 items. While the pure borrowing was 60 and the natural borrowing 95 words. The way how the translator used borrowing in the Deception Point Novel by Dan Brown are sixteen ways.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Basically, Translation is a change of form. When we talk about the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs, which are spoken and written. It consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. The form which the translation made will be called the Source Language (SL), while the form into which it is to be changed will be called the Receptor Language (RL). So, translation is a mean of transferring meaning in the Source Language (SL) into the Receptor Language (RL).

In fact, Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the first language to the form of second language by way of semantic structure (Larson, 1984:3). The act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the message, statement, utterance, and style of the SL text into TL text.

Further, as stated by Bell (1991:6), translation is the replacement of a representation of an equivalence text in a second language. Text in different language can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partially), in terms of different levels of presentation (equivalent in the context, semantics, grammar, lexis.) and at different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for-phrase, sentence-for-sentence).

As we know, every language has many of vocabularies and the variation of words based on society experience and the development of the culture where that language grow and rise, for examples, some words in Indonesian language like *sawah*, *padi*, *beras*, *gabah*, and *nasi* only have one word in English, it is 'rice'. Besides it, every language has its own way to determine the symbol system and the meaning, for example, the word *kawan* in Indonesian language has comparison in English as friend, companion, or comrade. When doing translation, a translator should know the culture, social values, other than the structure of words from the Receptor Language.

The same case also occur when we read a text as a product of translation, we may find some problems to understand the content of the text. This is generally caused by some factors, for example, the different cultures between writers and readers. Moreover, there are some words in the text, which may be strange to the readers, and the readers do not know the meaning.

In short, there are many cases that arise for the translator in translating Source Language (SL) into Receptor Language (RL). First, the form of words which are different between SL and RL, and the next, is the meaning. Third, there are many theories and procedures of translating the SL into RL that should be mastered by translators.

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2008:84) divides translation process into two terms. There are direct translation and oblique translation. It contains seven procedures of translation which classify the new variety of language. These

procedures in order to control the translator work. In the listing which follows, the first three procedures are direct translation and the others are 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

From the seven procedures above, this study only focus on borrowing procedure. 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 in order to create stylistic effect. For instance, in order to introduce the flavour of the source language (SL) culture into a translation, foreign term may be used, e.g. “dollars”, and “party” from American English, Mexican Spanish food names “tequila” and “tortillas”. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2008:85)).

This phenomenon also found in Indonesian Language. Our language has also been doing the same thing. It has borrowed many words from foreign languages. As a living language, Indonesian language continues to grow and change. Moreover, Indonesian language has been also enriched its vocabularies through the process of borrowing, by contract with other language such as Portuguese, Dutch, English, Arabic and Sanskrit.

In short, there are some reasons why a translator borrows words. The strong reason for borrowing words is that sometimes people get difficulty in understanding the messages in the translated form. Besides, sometimes people will easily receive the Information if it is written in the original form than in translated form. Moreover, sometimes the loan word does not have the translated form or cannot be translated. The common reason for borrowing words is prestige.

Pure borrowing for some linguists also called as Loan word. Pure borrowing means an expression or a word is taken over purely into Receptor Language (RL) (without any change, for example to use the English word *melodrama* (Lawrence, 1960: 107) in Indonesian text *melodrama*. While in Naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the Receptor Language (RL), for examples to use the English word *February* (Lawrence, 1960: 44) in Indonesian text *Februari*.

In writing this thesis, The researcher choose a novel as source of data. Novel is one of literary works which uses words as the media. The text of literary work needs sensitive consideration toward forms and content of the work. A translator should know the word which can make the reader interested to read a literary work in doing his work. So, the borrowing method is needed. Because of that reason, I am interested in a research topic '***Borrowing in the Translation of Deception Point Novel by Dan Brown.***' The word 'Borrowing' here refers to the procedure of translation. In the translation of this novel, there are some borrowing words that is used by the translator. Another reason is the story of this novel is very interesting because the life problems described in this novel also can be

found in the modern society, so every reader will like this novel if the translation product can be easy to be understood by the reader.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The Identification of the problems were as the following.

1. There are some books which used borrowing in the translation process, so it needs to know how is the borrowing used in the process translating books or novel
2. Sometimes people get difficulty in understanding the messages in the translated form.
3. Sometimes people will easily receive the Information if it is written in the original form than in translated form. Moreover, sometimes the loan word does not have the translated form or cannot be translated..

C. The Scope and Limitation

In order to get an exact and good result, this study was focused on the translation procedure. There were some types of translation procedures, they were borrowing, calque, literal translation, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. This study was limited on borrowing procedure.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The Formulation of the problems was as the following.

1. What types of borrowing found in the translation of Deception Point written by Dan Brown into Indonesian?
2. How are the borrowing procedures applied in the translation of this novel?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study was as the following.

1. To describe the types of borrowing are found in the translation of Deception Point written by Dan Brown into Indonesian.
2. To elaborate the way of the borrowing procedures applied in the translation of this novel.

F. The Significance of the Study

The research was intended to give some advantages, they are

1. Theoretically,
 - a. This study can contribute to the theory of translation.
 - b. This study is expected to be useful for the sake of the development of science and technology.
2. Practically,
 - a. The research will give the better way to find borrowing translation in the novel
 - b. The research will also help to understand what the implies inside the borrowing words.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. The Theory of Translation

The theories of translation 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, there is a simple orientation that we can use. In this case, we use the theory of Larson (2008:3) “The Process of Translation”. He suggests about the semantic process of translation which tends to achieve a constant message for the Receptor Language (RL) readers. Further, translation involves the transfer of form and meaning of the Source Language (SL) to the Receptor Language (RL). A translator will often find that there is no exact equivalent between the languages.

The other theories are proposed by Newmark (2008:81), he novices that: (1) the procedure that needs to follow and the effect; (2) the possibilities to pass more than one procedure in translating one sentence, clause, phrase or word. (3) At least it, of course, needs evaluation of the result as a final work.

Translation has become an activity of enormous importance in recent decades. Translations enable communication across cultural and linguistic boundaries and reinforces intercultural understanding.

Newmark (1991: 3) wrote that the very first sign of translation can be traced back to as 3000BC. A popular view is that translation is almost as old as

language itself; where has been language, there has always translation. Despite the fact that translation has become increasingly important in recent decades, translation still continues to be somewhat undervalued. The common misconception seems to be that anyone who masters another language in addition to their native one is also capable of producing smooth translations between these languages quite easily and without any considerable effort.

Translation is a kind of secondary communication with both a limiting and an enabling function. It can be defined as a process of replacing a text in one language by an equivalent text in another. The three basic features of translation are thus text, equivalence, and process. House (2009: 13) said that as traditionally, one distinguishes between translation as a linguistic act and translation as intercultural communication.

Newmark (1991: 7) stated that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. Another definition of translation, Nida (1996: 12) assumed that translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning, and secondly in terms of style.

These definitions of translation are fairly congruent with each other, and various theorists define translations in relatively similar terms. Although a diversity of perspectives has been articulated within the field of translation theory, there are some view that translation is aimed to transfer the meaning of source

language to the target language rather than converting the words and grammatical forms of the original language.

Based on the definitions explained above, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transfer language by producing a same meaning of a text by a different language. Transfer text from the source language to the target language.

Catford (1995: 20) stated that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It describe that translation as a uni-directional process, which is always performed from a given source language to a given language target language. The aim of translation is to find the target language *equivalent*.

One of the most central concepts in translation theory is the concept of *equivalence*. A considerable amount of literature has been devoted to it, and, consequently, some confusion and vagueness exists in the very definition of the concept. A number of contradictory statements have been made about translation equivalence and its applicability, and translation theorists have attempted to define equivalence from various points of views. Different kinds of categories of equivalence have also been suggested within the field of translation theory. The complexity and elusiveness of the concept has resulted in the fact that a universally valid, comprehensive definition of equivalence does not exist. Nevertheless, I will now introduce some views on translation equivalence and its different classifications.

Because more than five thousands languages spoken all over the world today, the need for translation and educated translators is evident – some might say even crucial. This need is reinforced by the increasing mobility of people and ever growing internationality; never before have we been as much in contact with other cultures and languages as we are today. This phenomenon has resulted in the fact that the importance of translation has also grown greater than ever before. Translations enables communication across cultural and linguistic boundaries and reinforces intercultural understanding.

Equivalence is a term used by many writers to describe the nature and the extent of the relationship which exist between the SL and TL text. Equivalence nature and conditions is considered as the main objective of translation studies.

Translation consist of studying lexicon, grammatical structures, communication situation, and cultural context, of the SL text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context (Larson, 1998: 37).

Different writers define ‘translation’ in different ways. *Source Language* is the form from which the translation is made, and the form in to which it is to be changed is called *Target Language* or *Receptor Language*. Translations, then consist of studying lexicon, grammatical structures, communication situation, and cultural context, of the SL text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

To decode the meaning of a text, the translator must first identify its component translation units, that is to say, the segments of the text to be treated as a cognitive unit. A translation unit may be a word, a phrase, or even one or more sentences. Behind this, seemingly simple procedure lays a complex cognitive operation. To decode the complete meaning of the source text, the translator must consciously and methodically interpret and analyze all its features. This process requires thorough knowledge of the grammar, semantics, syntax, idioms, and the like, of the source language, as well as the culture of its speakers.

The translator needs the same in-depth knowledge to re-encode the meaning in the target language. In fact, in general, translators' knowledge of the target language is more important, and needs to be deeper, than their knowledge of the source language. For this reason, most translators translate into a language of which they are native speakers. In addition, knowledge of the subject matter under discussion is essential (Larson, 1998: 125)

Then the translation process passed through seven steps, they are :

- 1) transfer of meaning of the ST to TT,
- 2) writing the first draft,
- 3) revising the first draft and then writing the second draft,
- 4) evaluating the second draft,
- 5) writing the third draft,
- 6) reevaluating the second draft and
- 7) writing the final draft (Lubis, 2002: 4).

Based on the quotation stated before, it can be concluded that translation is a process or a way of transfer the same message of a text into another language in order to be understood by the reader with different mother tongue language.

Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language (Newmark, 1991: 7). Another definition of translation assumed that translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning, and secondly in terms of style.

Larson as quoted by Muchtar (2012: 13) in his book *Meaning-Based Translation* said that the steps of translation are as the following:

- a. **Preparation.** In this step, there are two main point, they are preparation of how to be a good translation and the preparation relating to the text to be translated. So the translator should study about the text, this study background material will include finding out about author, about circumstances or the writing of the text, the purpose for which it was written, the culture of the source text, and when the text was written for.
- b. **Analyzing.** In this step, the translator starts to find out the key words which is the most important in comprehending the text. in this step, there are two things that should be concerned, they are linguistic aspect and the aspect of material.

- c. ***Transferring***. In this step, the translator starts thinking about the suitable words for some technical terms in the SL, it is including the semantic analysis.
- d. ***First Draft***. In this step, the translator starts writing which is come to the mind in a form of writing or draft. In this first draft, the translator will know what are the missing information in the translation.
- e. ***Checking the first draft***. After writing the first draft, the translator should recheck the translation. So, the translator will know well how about their translation.
- f. ***Testing the translation***. In this step, the translator compare the translating text to the SL. The test is important to make sure, is the translation convey the same meaning to the SL.
- g. ***Completing the translation***. This is an important step because by completing the translation, the translator will really sure that the result of the translation is good .
- h. ***Preparation for publication***. It the translation needs to be go on public, so it is becoming the last step in translation

Different writers define 'translation' in different ways. *Source Language* is the form from which the translation is made, and the form in to which it is to be changed is called *Target Language* or *Receptor Language*. Translations, then consist of studying lexicon, grammatical structures, communication situation, and cultural context, of the SL text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and

then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

2. Description of Borrowing

The concept of Borrowing in this study is more focussed on the views of translation, as stated by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000). According to Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000), a translator can apply any procedures such as borrowing, calque, literal, modulation, transposition, equivalence, adaptation. However, this study is just focussed on borrowing procedures as in the following description.

Borrowing is one of seven procedures described by Vinay and Darbelnet. Borrowing is defined as a type of direct translation in that elements of ST are replaced by “parallel” RL elements. They describe such a procedure as the simplest type of translation, since it merely involves the transfer of an SL words into TT without being modified in any way, wishes to create a particular stylistic effect, or to introduce some local colour into TT. Vinay and Darbelnet cite Russian *verst* or *pood* and Spanish *tequila* or *tortillas* as words which might give a translation a Russian or Mexican flavour when introduced as borrowings (Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2008:85)).

In short, borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods. It is occasionally used in order to create a stylistic affect. It means that it is used in order to introduce the flavour of the SL culture into a translation that may be use foreign term. Borrowing the meaning parts of a source word and directly

translating them to the RL, instead of using a native term from the RL. The meaning parts of the source word are directly translated to equivalent meaning parts of the RL. Sometimes the borrowing is partial, with part of a term borrowed and part of it native in form.

In this regard, it has also been supported by some other scholars as declared in Grosjean (1982) , as follows.

The term *borrowing* used here to the lexical material from other languages that have been adapted morphologically and syntactically as well as phonologically to the recipient language. Borrowing occurs in a bilingual society. In fact, the process that leads to language borrowing complex and still poorly understood. At one point, a word is part of one language but not of another. However, at the other point, the same word is used by monolingual speakers of two languages. The point that has happened to words as most linguists agree that at the first time a word is borrowed by one or more bilinguals. This is at the level we may call borrowing. The phonological and morphological status of the word is vague, the word is often used in parallel with the equivalent monolingual word and not all bilinguals use the borrowing in their everyday speech.

It is a process by which one language or dialect take and incorporate some linguistic elements from another. A language may borrow a word directly or indirectly. When one language borrows an item which is natively from the borrowed language, it is called direct borrowing.

Trudgill (1974: 94) quoted in Grosjean (1982) defines borrowing as a process whereby bilingual speakers introduces words from one language into

another language, and these loan words eventually become accepted as an integral part of the second language. *Entrepreneur* was originally a French word, but now is an integral part of the English, and 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.

Weinreich cited in Grosjean (1982:335) 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 Weinreich, 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.

Furthermore, Haugen quoted in Grosjean (1982:313-317) divides borrowing into three, they are: Loanword, Loan blend, and Loan shift.

- a) Loanword is the form of borrowing in which all part is borrowed adapted morphologically and phonologically to the base language. For instance: *pizza, hamburger, spaghetti* in English.
- b) Loan blend is the form of borrowing in which one part of a word is borrowed and the other belongs to the original. For instance, the German spoken in Australia, e.g. *gumbaum (gum tree)* is a blend of English 'gum' and Greek 'Baum' (tree).

c) Loan shift consist 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. An instance for the former which is also called (semantic) extension is Portuguese-English bilinguals in the United states have taken the Portuguese cover that of English word '*humorous*'.

In general, one borrows when she/he 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.

3. The Factor of Borrowing

According Haugen quoted in Grosjean (1982), the occurrence of borrowing actually depends on some factors, which can be divided into two categories, namely *structural factors* and *non-structural factors*. Next, each of those factors will be explained briefly as follows

3.1. Structural Factor

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.

a) *Structural congruence*

The similarity of structure between languages that come into contacts is one of the factors encouraging borrowing. The similarity between Indonesian language and Malaysian language 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.

b) *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.

c) *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.

d) *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.

e) *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.

3.2. Non-Structural Factor

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.

a) *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.

b) *Inadequacy of vocabularies*

c) 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.

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 receptor's language can be easily borrowed from other source languages that have provided 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.

4. Types of Borrowing

Basically, the definition of borrowing is the same as what is stated by Vinay and Dalbernet (1958) as a pioneer in the work of *translation Technical Procedures in the Compared Stylistics*. It was the first classification in translation techniques that had defined seven basic procedures operating on three levels of style: lexis, *distribution* (morphology and syntax) and message.

As also stated by Molina & Albir (2002: 520), borrowing is a technique of translation to take word or expression straight from another language. Further, Molina & Albir have classified borrowing more detail into two characteristics: (1) *Pure Borrowing*, and (2) *naturalized borrowing*. When an expression or a word is taken over purely into RL (without any change), it is called pure borrowing, e.g. to use the English word *lobby* in a Spanish text; or to use the English word

harddisk in an Indonesian text *hardisk*. While in naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the RL, e.g., to use the English word *goal*, *football*, in Indonesian *gol*, *futbol*.

a. Pure Borrowing (Borrowing for a proper name)

First of all, in a translation process, translation have to consider the method that will be used. In this case, besides the seven procedures of translation as stated by Vinay and Darbelnet, borrowing is the most one that is very close related to this research as a direct translation method can be called pure borrowing.

In practice, when the process is based on parallel categories, in which we can speak of structurally parallelism, a direct translation may be possible to transpose the SL message element by element into the RL. However, in the RL, the translators have to try to notice gaps, which is in RL must be filled by corresponding elements so that the overall impression is the same for the two messages.

As a simplest of all the translation methods, this pure borrowing procedures means that one language borrows an expression form from another language. So far, it is actually very close related to a challenging problem to translation process and product of equivalence. Because generally technically borrowing will be used when the translator does not find any appropriate equivalent words in the RL or its literal translation does not fit in meaning, so the original of SL words are borrowed. That is why this method is adopted as the cases of untranslatable words.

As a direct translation method like what mentioned above, it has a connection with render or even transfer as the original SL by inserting or absorbing the SL words or phrase form into the RL's, such as the rendering of proper names in translation. Proper names play an important role in a literary work. They point to the setting, social status and of other part of speech can go along with their nominal function carry out the function of characterizing a person or a place.

b. Naturalized borrowing (The Standard Integration of Absorption Elements in Indonesian)

In the great speed movement, BI absorbs a various elements from other languages, as regional languages, even foreign languages, such as Dutch, Greek, French, and English. Based on the standard integration as stated in PUEBIYD by P3B team (1994: 38-50), the absorption elements in BI, can be classified into two parts:

- (1) The foreign elements that are not fully absorbed into BI, such as: *reshuffle, shuttle cock, bon appetite, Halloween, valentine*, etc. These elements are used in BI context which still apply the foreign utterance.
- (2) The foreign elements which apply the utterance and spelling as based on the norm of BI. In this case, it is concerned with the simplest changing, by just adjusting the spelling and pronunciation of the foreign words into BI that still easily compares with the origin language (SL)

Hence, it is possible to absorb or borrow foreign words into Indonesian in accordance with *Pedoman Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Disempurnakan*, or in shot *EYD* (The Improved General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System). In this case, adjective with affix *-ic, -ical*, become *-is*, and *c* in front of consonant become *k*, so it is acceptable when *sceptical* is translated into *skeptis*; *acting* becomes *acting*; and *microphone* becomes *mikrofon*. Although these are borrowing words which are not completely absorbed into Indonesian spelling and pronunciation, there are many terms absorbed are acceptable as far as they are obeying Indonesian rules of *EYD*. Forexample:

SL	RL
Artistic	artistik
Camera	K amera
Furniture	Furnitur R
Shooting	Syuting
Counter	K onter
Local	Lokal
Mysterious	misterius

However, there are also still found the absorbing or borrowing words or phrases that are translated without obeying the *EYD*.

5. Equivalence Process of Word Form

The process of equivalence of foreign terms into BI, even into the language which are genetically related, is done through translation and absorption. In order to make them unified in daily communication, the reference that is recommended by the team of linguist is the English terminology that has the

international character made in general practice by the linguists. The writing of the absorbing lexicon will be clarified in detail as follows.

5.1. Equivalence of Word Form in Translation

a) In Direct Translation

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

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

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

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

(6) The plural form of foreign terms should be stripped into BI, for example: alumni → *lulusan*; master of ceremonies → *pengatur acara*.

b) In Translation by Plan

Sometimes, intentionally equivalence of terms is needed to create another new term. For examples, the word *factoring* which has no equivalence in BI and it is taken over in full. In the vocabulary of BI, 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 RL as the equivalency of the SL word *factoring*. In the same cases, *catering* becomes *jasa boga*, and *invention* becomes *reka cipta* which all have been processed by plan or intentional modification

5.2. Equivalence of Word Form in Absorption

a) Term Absorbing

The absorbing of foreign term into BI is processed based on the following phrases:

- (1) The foreign term that will be absorbed should increase the intertranslability of both SL and RL, and conversely.
- (2) It makes the RL readers easier to understand the terms because they have already known the term before.
- (3) It is simpler than its translation.
- (4) It is easier, and more practice for scientist to make decision related to their equivalence.
- (5) 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:

- (1) Absorbing with spelling and pronunciation of word. For example: camera → *kamera*; microphone → *mikofon*; system → *sistem*.

(2) Absorbing with spelling adjustment without pronunciation adjustment.

For examples: design → *desain*; file → *fail*; science → *sains*; photocopy → *fotokopi*.

(3) Absorbing without spelling adjustment, but there is pronunciation modification. For examples: bias → *bias*; radar → *radar*; nasal → *nasal*.

(4) Absorbing without spelling and pronunciation adjustment. For examples: allegro moderato → **devide et impera**; Aufklärung → **dulce et utile**; **status quo** → *in vitro*.

b) **Affix Absorption and Foreign Bounds Forms**

(1) Adjustment of prefix spelling and bounds forms

(2) Adjustment of suffix spelling

6. Biography of Dan Brown

The information about who Dan Brown as the author of “*Angels and Demon*” Novel is adapted from (<http://www.danbrown.com/#/author/bio>) accessed on May 15th 2015 as the source of the description that Brown who was born on June 22 1964 is the best selling author of digital *Fortress, Angels and Demons, Deception Point, and The Da Vinci Code*. He is the one whose novels are published in 52 languages around the world with 200 million copies in print.

In 2005, Dan Brown was named as one of the *100 Most Influent People in The World* by *Time Magazine* since the editors credited him with keeping the publishing industry afloat; renewed interest in Leonardo da Vinci and early Christian history; speaking tourism to Paris and Rome; a growing membership in

secret societies; the ire of Cardinals in Rome; eight books denying the claims of the novel and seven guides to read along with it; a flood of historical thriller; and a major motion picture franchise.

As the son of Mathematics teacher and a church organist, Brown was raised on a prep school campus where he developed a fascination with the paradoxical interplay between science and religion which he used to form the backdrop for his books eventually. He is currently at work on a new book as well as the *Columbia Pictures* film version of his most recent novel. Now, the author who is a graduate from *Amherst College* and *Philip Exeter Academy* focusing his attention full time to writing after he decided to quit from teaching English. He lives with his wife in New England.

7. Deception Point Novel

Novel is one of the largest literary forms. In studying literature, we can analyze and understand the situations and problems that occur in social life, including all answer question of human existence. We are able to feel about life even they live, in a long distance centuries ago.

Language is the medium of literature, signifies in way which depend on more than just linguistic organization literature in writing on the study books, etc. valued as works of art (drama, essays, novel, poetry, biography, technical books and journalism). Literature is a kind of writing, which is changed with human interest and characterized by permanent color of imagination and artistic

embellishment. We feel pleased reading a work of arts because in it we found reflection of our joys, sorrow, love and hale.

Intelligence analyst Rachel Sexton works for the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO). Her father, Senator Sedgewick Sexton, is a presidential candidate who is more popular than incumbent President of the United States, Zachary Herney. The president sends her to the Arctic as part of a team of experts to confirm and authenticate findings made by NASA deep within the Milne Ice Shelf on Ellesmere Island, a very dense meteorite. In it are insect fossils very similar to, but not the same as, species on earth. NASA claims this as proof of extraterrestrial life.

The discovery is something NASA needs to regain the old grandeur in the light of recent failures. Senator Sexton uses these failures as an example of government overspending to further his campaign; he wants to abolish NASA and direct the funding toward public schools instead. In order to ensure that the discovery is not tarnished by the reputation that NASA has developed, the president sends four leading civilian scientists to the Arctic to verify the meteorite's authenticity: Michael Tolland, a famous oceanographer and TV personality; Corky Marlinson, a brilliant but socially inept astrophysicist; Norah Mangor, a prickly glaciologist and Wailee Ming, a palaeontologist.

A Delta Force team is also monitoring the discovery site for an unknown commander. Ming observes an irregularity within the pit from which the meteorite was extracted. He reaches into the water to obtain a sample and falls in and drowns, when the Delta Force team have their surveillance microbot attack him.

When Tolland sees the irregularity within the pit, he shares it with Marlinson, Rachel and Mangor. They confirm that there is sea water in what should be a closed area with only freshwater. The four go outside to scan the ice from a distance. The scan shows Ming's body in the water and a column of frozen sea ice beneath the meteorite where it was drilled up into the glacier. Upon discovering this, the Delta Force team opens fire on them, killing Mangor and leaving Rachael, Tolland and Marlinson to perish on an ice floe. The three, however, are picked up by the Navy submarine USS Charlotte and manage to inform the president's advisor and the NRO director about the incident. Marjorie Tench, the president's advisor, hushes up their report while the NRO director, William Pickering, has them airlifted from the sub and taken back to U.S. mainland.

Meanwhile, in Washington, D.C., Senator Sexton's aide, Gabrielle Ashe, meets with her anonymous contact inside the White House who has been providing the reliable reports on the government expenditure. The contact is revealed to be Tench, who attempts to blackmail Gabrielle with photos of her extramarital affair with Senator Sexton.

Senator Sexton's true motive for abolishing NASA is revealed to be the interests of private corporations from the Space Frontier Foundation, who wish to profit from space exploration. Rachel is unaware of this, and believes that the president and NASA are part of the conspiracy to kill them. If so, their motive would be to cover up evidence that the meteorite is fake and solely designed to gain support for the incumbent President in the upcoming election.

The Delta Force attacks the three aboard Tolland's ship off the New Jersey coast, where Rachel sends a fax message to her father asking for help. As Rachael, Tolland and Marlinson work together to incapacitate or kill two of the Delta Force squad in self-defense, Pickering reveals himself as their commander. He tells Rachel about her father's true motivations for becoming President, and that he (Pickering) masterminded the fake meteorite to hurt Senator Sexton's campaign. Tolland disrupts the ship's balance, which sends the landed Delta Force helicopter off the ship into the sea. The intense heat at the bottom ignites the ordnance on the helicopter, tearing a magma plume at the bottom of the sea, creating a water vortex. The ship and Pickering are sucked in by the vortex, while a Coast Guard Osprey picks up Rachael, Tolland and Marlinson.

Senator Sexton attempts to publicize Rachael's fax, incriminating the president and NASA. However, during his press conference, Rachael and Gabrielle swap the envelopes containing copies of Rachael's fax with those containing evidences of his extramarital affairs, humiliating him. By the end of the story, Michael and Rachel have developed a romantic relationship.

B. Conceptual Framework

As the live, literacy also developed. Therefore, there are so many reflection of life can be explored by reading novel. Reading especially cannot be separated from our life. Implicature is the expression as the practical application of manners of etiquette which reflect the human's life. Hedging is a technical term kind of expression which show the speaker concern to use the maxim to be a

cooperative participant in the conversation. Hedges can be asserted as a words or phrase to indicate that the speaker are not really sure about his information is totally true or complete.

Borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods. It is occasionally used in order to create a stylistic affect. It means that it is used in order to introduce the flavour of the SL culture into a translation that may be use foreign term. Borrowing the meaning parts of a source word and directly translating them to the RL, instead of using a native term from the RL. The meaning parts of the source word are directly translated to equivalent meaning parts of the RL. Sometimes the borrowing is partial, with part of a term borrowed and part of it native in form.

Borrowing is used in the novel as the way of the translator in translating the novel or the terms use in the novel. Just like another novel, *Deception Point* also consist such borrowing words. This research will try to analyze the use of borrowing in the novel of *Deception Point* written by Dan Brown.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The researcher used the qualitative design as the approach to collect, analyses and writes the report. Qualitative approach is also as the assumption that the researcher was the primary instrument for data collection and analysis. The researcher physically went to site to observe the natural setting and understanding gained through words (Creswell.1994:174). Creswell (1994:174) also stated that the concept of Triangulation used in designing qualitative research. Considering to the quotation mention before, it can be concluded that this study was conducted by using qualitative research design, since it investigated the borrowing which is found in the Dan Brown's novel entitled *Deception Point*.

B. Source of Data

The object of the study was the borrowing words which were taken from the *Deception Point* Novel by Dan Brown. And this study investigated and describe the borrowing translation procedure in the novel.

The novel consisted of 133 section but in this study, the researcher took 66 sections in *Deception Point* novel by Dan Brown. The sections are: section 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, and 132.

C. The Techniques for Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the researcher applied some steps as follows

1. reading the *Deception Point* Novel by Dan Brown.
2. identifying the borrowing translation found in the novel.
3. tabulating the borrowing from the novel, then categorizes them.

D. The Technique of Analyzing Data

The data which was collected from the *Deception Point* novel. The procedure of analyzing the data was as follows

1. Classifying the borrowing word into types of borrowing.
2. Finding out the way of borrowing procedures applied in the translation of *Deception Point* Novel written by Dan Brown.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Description of Data

This chapter concerns with the analysis of English words that more express the direct translation method through the borrowing procedure. The analysis is based on some theories by some linguists. The theory of borrowing procedure by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2008:84), which is also supported by some linguist in Groesjean (1982 :14) and also the classification of borrowing by Molina and Albir (2002).

At least, the analysis in this chapter is done based on the standard integration of absorbing word elements in Indonesian system that supports the existence of word borrowing in a translation. The data were taken from the novel *Deception Point* of the even sections, as following.

Table 4.1
The Data of Borrowing from Deception Point Novel by Dan Brown

No	Section	English	Indonesia
1.	2	Chronograph	Kronograf
2.		Delta-One	Delta-One
3.		Joystick	Joystick
4.		Delta-Two	Delta-Two
5.	4	Quaker	Quaker
6.		Director	Direktur
7.		Transportation	Transportasi
8.		Personnel	Personel
9.		Helicopter	Helikopter

No	Section	English	Indonesia
10.	6	Pilot	Pilot
11.		Minute	Menit
12.		Air Force	Air Force
13.		Secret Service	Secret Service
14.		Cordovan	Cordovan
15.		Maple	Maple
16.	8	Hiking	Hiking
17.	10	Umbra	Umbra
18.		Exploration	Eksplorasi
19.		Nightline	Nightline
20.		Pioneer	Pionir
21.		Satelite	Satelit
22.	12	Administrator	Administrator
23.		Cocpit	Kokpit
24.		Carnival	Karnaval
25.		Oxygen	Oksigen
26.		Split tail	Split tail
27.		Throttle	Throttle
28.		Tomcat	Tomcat
29.	14	Staff	Staf
30.	16	Ice Skating	Ice Skating
31.		Mom	Mom
32.		Thanksgiving	Thanksgiving
33.		Van	Van
34.		Jumpsuit	Jumpsuit
35.	18	Rock and Roll	Rock and Roll
36.		Horizontal	Horizontal
37.		Shock system	Shock system
38.		Katabatic	Katabatik

No	Section	English	Indonesia
39.		Olexipolysorbate	Olexipolysorbate
40.		Habisphere	Habisfer
41.	20	Broadcasting System	Broadcasting System
42.		Producer	Produser
43.	22	Astrophysicist	Astrofisika
44.		Meteorite	Meteorit
45.			Olivin
46.		Chondrules	Chondrulle
47.	24	Panspermia	Panspermia
48.	26	Personal Event	Personal Event
49.		Piss-off everyone	Piss-off everyone
50.	28	Ok	Oke
51.		Portable Secure Comm	Portable Secure Comm
52.	30	Megaphone	Megafon
53.	32	conclusive	Konklusif
54.		Television	Televisi
55.		National	Nasional
56.		Meteorite	Meteorit
57.		Fossil	Fosil
58.		Staff	Staf
59.		Reporter	Reporter
60.		Video	Video
61.		Transmission	Transmisi
62.		Oval	Oval
63.	34	Analysis	Analisis
64.		Verification	Verifikasi
65.		Credibility	Kredibilitas
66.		Information	Informasi
67.	36	Oxygen	Oksigen

No	Section	English	Indonesia
68.	38	Press	Pers
69.		Species	Spesies
70.		Documenter	Dokumenter
71.		Amazing seas	Amazing seas
72.		Expression	Ekspresi
73.	40	East Gate	East Gate
74.		e-mail	e-mail
75.	42	Plankton	Plankton
76.	44	Micro	Mikro
77.		Protective	Protektif
78.	46	Glaciology	Glasiologi
79.		Anti-Arctic	Anti-Arktos
80.	48	Football	Football
81.		Location	Lokasi
82.		Printer	Printer
83.	50	Plaza	Plaza
84.	52	Communications	Communications
85.	54	Foyer	Foyer
86.		Tweed	Tweed
87.	56	Bungee Jumping	Bungee Jumping
88.		Arctic	Arktik
89.	58	Conference	Konferensi
90.	60	Tour	tur
91.		Privacy	Privasi
92.		Moment	Momen
93.	62	Argument	Argumen
94.		Politic	Politik
95.		Photo	Foto
96.		Apartment	Apartemen

No	Section	English	Indonesia
97.		Taxi	Taksi
98.	64	Journalism	Jurnalisme
99.		Candidate	Kandidat
100.	66	Adrenaline	Adrenalin
101.		Captain	Kapten
102.	68	Information	Informasi
103.	70	Microphone	Mikrofon
104.		Headphone	Headphone
105.	72	Documenter	Dokumenter
106.		Pentagon	Pentagon
107.	74	Helicopter	Helikopter
108.		Copilot	Kopilot
109.	80	Public	Publik
110.		Memorial	Memorial
111.	82	Argument	Argumen
112.		Clasification	Klasifikasi
113.	84	Correspondence	Koresponden
114.	86	Atmosphere	Atmosfer
115.		Electron	Elektron
116.		Theory	Teori
117.		Hydrogen	Hidrogen
118.	88	Administrative	Administratif
119.	90	Decade	Dekade
120.		Chip	Chip
121.		Geology	Geologis
122.		Coordinate	Koordinat
123.		Team	Tim
124.	92	Conspiration	Konspirasi
125.	94	Transceiver	Transceiver

No	Section	English	Indonesia
126.	96	Investigation	Investigasi
127.		Popular	Populer
128.	100	Megaplume	Megaplume
129.		Flounder	Flounder
130.	102	Corridor	Koridor
131.	106	Neon	Neon
132.	108	Internet	Internet
133.		Bank	Bank
134.		Species	Spesies
135.		Predator	Predator
136.		Ratio	Rasio
137.	112	Glitter	Glitter
138.		Positive	Positif
139.		Detail	Detail
140.	114	Dashboard	Dasbor
141.		Radio	Radio
142.		Frequency	Frekuensi
143.	118	Fax	Faks
144.	120	Panel	Panel
145.		Control	Kontrol
146.		Operator	Operator
147.		Specific	Spesifik
148.		Connection	Koneksi
149.	122	Negative	Negatif
150.	124	Screensaver	Screensaver
151.		Roller coaster	Roller coaster
152.	128	Cylinder	Silinder
153.		Capacity	Kapasitas
154.	132	Confrontation	Konfrontasi

No	Section	English	Indonesia
155.		Briefing	Briefing

Based on the table 4.1 it was found that there were 155 of borrowing in 66 sections the novel of Deception Point by Dan Brown.

B. Data Analysis

For further explanation, the analysis below is based on the data related to two classifications of borrowing procedure applied in the translation of Dan Brown's Deception Point into Indonesian.

1. Pure Borrowing

The table below shows pure borrowing found in the data.

Table 4.2
The Pure Borrowing

No	English	Indonesia
1.	Delta-One	Delta-One
2.	Joystick	Joystick
3.	Delta-Two	Delta-Two
4.	Quaker	Quaker
5.	Pilot	Pilot
6.	Air Force	Air Force
7.	Secret Service	Secret Service
8.	Cordovan	Cordovan
9.	Maple	Maple
10.	Hiking	Hiking
11.	Umbra	Umbra
12.	Nightline	Nightline

No	English	Indonesia
13.	Administrator	Administrator
14.	Split tail	Split tail
15.	Throttle	Throttle
16.	Tomcat	Tomcat
17.	Ice Skating	Ice Skating
18.	Mom	Mom
19.	Thanksgiving	Thanksgiving
20.	Van	Van
21.	Jumpsuit	Jumpsuit
22.	Rock and Roll	Rock and Roll
23.	Horizontal	Horizontal
24.	Shock system	Shock system
25.	Broadcasting System	Broadcasting System
26.	Olivin	Olivin
27.	Panspermia	Panspermia
28.	Personal Event	Personal Event
29.	Piss-off everyone	Piss-off everyone
30.	Portable Secure Comm	Portable Secure Comm
31.	Reporter	Reporter
32.	Video	Video
33.	Oval	Oval
34.	East Gate	East Gate
35.	e-mail	e-mail
36.	Plankton	Plankton
37.	Football	Football
38.	Printer	Printer
39.	Plaza	Plaza
40.	Communications	Communications
41.	Foyer	Foyer

No	English	Indonesia
42.	Tweed	Tweed
43.	Bungee Jumping	Bungee Jumping
44.	Headphone	Headphone
45.	Pentagon	Pentagon
46.	Helicopter	Helikopter
47.	Memorial	Memorial
48.	Transceiver	Transceiver
49.	Megaplume	Megaplume
50.	Flounder	Flounder
51.	Neon	Neon
52.	Internet	Internet
53.	Bank	Bank
54.	Predator	Predator
55.	Glitter	Glitter
56.	Detail	Detail
57.	Radio	Radio
58.	Panel	Panel
59.	Operator	Operator
60.	Briefing	Briefing

The Total of pure borrowing words is 60 words.

Analysis:

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

examples: *reporter, video, oval, plankton, Radio, Panel, Guitar, and etc.*

In this case, as a loan word, the translator uses the specific word *habitat* without spelling system and sound adjustment. The translation is acceptable in the RL, the word itself is common nowadays in the RL culture, it has been well known in the RL, and at least this word has become RL vocabulary. So, it is not necessary to transfer it into the real meaning of the words

2. Naturalized Borrowing

Naturalized borrowing. When an expression or a word is taken over purely into RL (without any change), it is called pure borrowing, e.g. to use the English word *lobby* in a Spanish text; or to use the English word *harddisk* in an Indonesian text *hardisk*. While in naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the RL. The naturalized borrowing in the novel of deception point by Dan Brown are in the table below shows naturalized borrowing words found in the data.

Table 4.3
The Naturalized Borrowing

No	Source Language	Receptor Language
1.	Double consonant Staff, Personnel Fossil Chondulle	One consonant Staf Personel Fosil Chondrule
2.	Consonant c (at the beginning)	(Consonant k at the beginning)

No	Source Language	Receptor Language
	conference candidate Captain Correspondent control	Konferensi Kandidat Kapten Koresponden Kontrol
3.	Consonant –y of the sound /i/ Glaciology Privacy Geology Frequency Hydrogen Cylinder	Vowel –I Glasiologi Privasi Geologi Frekuensi Hidrogen Silinder
4.	Suffix –ent/-ant <i>Argument</i> <i>Moment</i>	Suffix –en/-an Argumen Momen
5.	Consonant –c- in the middle of word Arctic Location Arctic Helicopter Electron Decade Documenter Micro	Consonant –k- in the middle of word Arktos Lokasi Arktik Helikopter Elektron Dekade Dokumenter Mikro

No	Source Language	Receptor Language
6.	Consonant combining <i>ph</i> Chronograph Habisphere Astrophysicist Photo Atmosphere megaphone	Consonant <i>f</i> Kronograf Habisfer Astrofisika Foto Atmosfer megafon
7.	Vowel –ou- Tour Journalism	Vowel –u- Tur Jurnalisme
8.	Suffix –ar popular	Suffix –er/-ar <i>popular</i>
9.	Suffix (t)-ion Transportation Exploration Verification Information Location Communication Information Classification Investigation Connection Television	Suffix –asi Transportasi Eksplorasi Verifikasi Informasi Lokasi Komunikasi Informasi Klasifikasi Investigasi Koneksi Televisi

No	Source Language	Receptor Language
	Transmission Confrontation	Transmisi Konfrontasi
10.	The combining double vowel Pioneer	One vowel Pionir
11.	The consonant -c- in the middle of word Species specific	The consonant -s- in the middle of word spesies Spesifik
12.	Suffix -ive negative positive administrative protective conclusive	Suffix -if negatif positif administratif protektif konklusif
13.	The consonant -t- in the middle of word National	The consonant -s- in the middle of word Nasional
14.	The consonant -x- in the middle of word Oxygen	The consonant -k- in the middle of word Oksigen

No	Source Language	Receptor Language
15.	Suffix –ite Meteorite	Suffix –it Meteorit
16.	The consonant –th- in the middle of word Theory	The consonant –t- in the middle of word Teori

The rest of the word found in the table above was naturalized translation, since there was such a way of translating the word in order to be naturalized when used in the receptor language, so the meaning of the context was natural. The total naturalized translation was 95 item.

C. Findings

The lexical terms used in the RL consist of the loan words are generally assimilated with RL, and some are new to the RL speakers. Specifically, there to say that the type of borrowing is more oriented toward two types: *pure borrowing* and *naturalized borrowing*.

As the equivalents, the translator mostly applies the procedures of borrowing in the translating the SL word into the RL. Applying the intentional modification of spelling and/or pronunciation with reference to *PUEBIYD* (1994) This kind of translation is a *naturalized borrowing*. Here, the affixation is absorbed into RL (such as: changing the vowels, consonant, or suffix) which show the shared concept (that acceptable to the RL culture). The total naturalized borrowing found in the novel of *Deception Point* by Dan Brown was 95.

Applying borrowing without intentionally modification. This kind of translation is *pure borrowing*. In this case, the translation takes over fully borrowed word from the SL which usually called pure borrowing. The total pure borrowing was 60.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the finding in the analysis, some conclusions can be withdraws as follow.

1. The total borrowing found in the 66 sections of the novel Deception Point written by Dan Brown was 155 items. While the pure borrowing was 60 and the natural borrowing 95 words.
2. The way how the translator used borrowing in the Deception Point Novel by Dan Brown are sixteen ways, such as double consonant change into one consonant, the suffix –tion change into the suffix –si, c- in the first leter change into k-, etc.

B. Suggestions

There are some problems of consistency in borrowing terms into Indonesian without referring of the RL culture, even without referring to *EYD*. Therefore, it is better for the translator to *Kaidah Bahasa Indonesia (EYD rules)* as the reference for adopting borrowing procedures. Besides, the fact that not all the words are new and some are actually clearly translatable into the RL. The other suggestion is that it is better for the translator to try first by finding cout equivalent in the RL before determining to adopt borrowing or absorbing strategy. Although the translation result is simpler, practice, stylistic, it sounds unnatural.

In order to promote the usage of Indonesian language in the scientific field, it is better an adopted this strategy rather than full borrowing, especially when words are translatable, such as: *private* which will be easily absorbed into *privat* or translatable into its equivalent *pribadi*. At least, in doing translation, a translator should understand the proper use of words so that he/she will be able to produce good work of translation. The other important thing that should be understood by the translator is that the Indonesian translator should provide him/herself with the knowledge *pedoman Pengindonesiaan* to produce good translation into Indonesian. Moreover, the translator should understand the cultural background between the SL and the RL, hence their translation can be accepted in the RL

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