LOAN AND CALQUE FOUND IN TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN

LOAN DAN *CALQUE* PADA PENERJEMAHAN DARI BAHASA INGGRIS KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA

Tegar Arif Topan[1], Idha Dwi Permatasari[2] & Arsiwela[3]
[1,2,3]Universitas Gunadarma
Jln.Margonda Raya No. 100, Depok 16424, West Java, Indonesia
Email: ariftopantegar@gmail.com[1], idhapermatasari@gmail.com[2], Arsiwela@gmail.com[3]

Abstract

This paper is to investigate loanwords and calques in the English to Indonesian translation of the book The First Four Years as well as to pinpoint the most often utilized translating technique. The researchers particularly looked at whether the forms used were calques or word or phrasal borrowing. Laura Ingalls Wilder's book as well as its Indonesian adaptation by Djokolelono provided the materials. Descriptive qualitative and quantitative approaches were used in concert. While the quantitative technique computed the percentages of several non-linguistic elements, the qualitative approach was utilized to explain the findings in context. The results revealed that in the first chapter, 22 instances were identified as loans and 33 as calques, with the majority being in word form. The predominant strategy for translating from English to Indonesian was found to be calque.
Keywords: *Calque, loan words, translation strategies*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk menyelidiki loan dan calque dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia serta menemukan strategi yang paling umum digunakan pada novel The First Four Years. Para peneliti secara khusus mengamati bentuk-bentuk yang digunakan adalah calques atau peminjaman kata atau frasa. Novel Laura Ingalls Wilder serta adaptasi bahasa Indonesianya oleh Djokolelono digunakan pada penelitian ini. Pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif deskriptif digunakan secara bersamaan. Sementara teknik kuantitatif menghitung persentase dari beberapa elemen non-linguistik, pendekatan kualitatif digunakan untuk menjelaskan temuan-temuan dalam konteksnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 22 contoh diidentifikasi sebagai loan dan 33 sebagai calque, dengan mayoritas dalam bentuk kata. Strategi penerjemahan yang paling dominan dalam penerjemahan dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia adalah calque.
Kata kunci: *Calque, kata pinjaman, strategi penerjemahan*

Introduction

Effective communication in various languages is crucial in the linked world of today and calls for a consistent strategy to do this. The great variety of languages spoken all around might make communication difficult.

One of the main answers is translation, which functions as contact within society. Every language has a different vocabulary; loanwords from other languages typically enhance this richness. People communicate with one another via language, however linguistic variety may cause problems including the usage of borrowed words. For example, while Americans and Indonesians both speak English, combining languages may lead to problems like lexical borrowing.

Loan and calque are important concepts in translation and linguistics that demand introducing foreign elements into a language. Usually keeping its natural form, a loan is a word or phrase acquired from one language and used in another without translation, usually with some phonetic or typographical alteration in mind. For the name *piano*, for example, Italian origin guides Conversely, a calque or loan translation preserves the original meaning by translating the elements of a foreign word or phrase exactly into the target language, therefore generating a new expression. Calques and loans greatly affect the evolution and adaptation of languages. Knowing these concepts will enable translations to improve and discussions on language contact, cultural engagement, and linguistic diversity to becoming richer.

One thing Yule (1996:145) stated that *loanwords are the adaptation of linguistic elements from one language into another*. Modifying words to match the grammatical, phonetic, and phonological structures of the target language is an integral part of this process, as is the use of direct loan terms. Borrowing and loanwords are somewhat similar since they both refer to words or phrases that have been borrowed from another language. What is defined as a calque in the American Heritage College Dictionary is a *form of borrowing from one language to another whereby the semantic components of a given term are practically translocated into their equivalents in the borrowing language* (1997:795).

According to Trask's (1997) Student's Dictionary of Language and Linguistics, calques are defined under when translating from one language to another, it is common practice to utilize words or phrases from the target language as calques. As an example, the Greek word for *sympathy* (meaning *with*) and *pathia*, meaning *suffering*, is *sympathia,* suggesting pain in the original meaning. *Compassion* is the Latin form of the Greek word *con*, meaning *with,* and *passion,* which the Romans borrowed from the Greek. A calque is a loanword that has been literally

translated into a recipient language, either bit-by-bit, root-by-root, or word-for-word. According to Pei's Glossary of Linguistic Terminology (1978), this type of borrowing is characterized by the imitation of a special meaning.

Definitions taken from dictionaries often have calque components in many aspects. As we've already shown, calques are a subset of loanwords. *Calque* literally translates to *copy or imitation* in its original French context. A calque is an exact borrowing of an idiom or phrase from another language that adheres closely to its etymological roots. Translations of specific donor language components right into the target language. The approach can be word-for-word or root-for-root. You may also find calques in *the loan translations* area.

Haugen classifies loanwords, loan blends, and loan shifts, as pointed out by Jendra (2010:88). There are three other ways that Jendra (2010:83) classifies borrowing: first, terms that bilinguals pick up from a language that's widely spoken; second, words that come from different dialects of the same language; and third, words that come from a language that's seldom spoken. In particular, loanwords are the subject of this study. It emphasizes the extent to which English, a

powerful global language, borrows terms from other languages. Bahasa Indonesia is mostly spoken and written using English terminology.

Borrowing and calque from English into Indonesian is the focus of this study's researchers. The original motivation for this study was to see if there was any merit in translating from English to Indonesian utilizing the loan and calque method. The researcher will translate English loanwords and calques into Indonesian. New technological, geographical, or undiscovered ideas are often the focus of calque and borrowing. A lot of translators use these methods to translate terms that they found difficult or for which they couldn't locate an exact match. The researchers are interested in clarifying their effects on English to Indonesian translations since they often employ the loan and calque strategy in this study. This descriptive translation study was selected by the researchers because they wanted to learn more about how to identify and assess loan and calque in English to Indonesian translations.

Theories of translation are falling behind current advances in the humanities, especially in the study of human communication, which is bad for both areas.

Reading a book, nevertheless, can lead us to effortlessly approach analysis. Here, we refer to *The Process of Translation* proposed by Larson (1998:3). He stresses that the goal of semantic translation is to provide the target language audience a unified message. Bringing the structure and meaning of the source language to the target language is another aspect of translation. When translating, translators sometimes encounter circumstances where there are no direct translations from one language to another. Even when meanings overlap significantly, a perfect match is unusual. Therefore, a translator may need to use several words in the target language to express the same meaning as a single word in the source language, and the converse is also true.

When translating from one language to another, it is not uncommon for many words to form a single phrase. Scholars like Venuti and Leech point out that original words from the source language could stay in the target language if translators cannot find appropriate replacements to portray the desired stylistic features. Because of this, translators will have an uphill battle when trying to bridge cultural and linguistic gaps between the source and target languages. Hence, *borrowing* becomes an essential tactic in translation analysis. It is especially useful when dealing with assertions or technical phrases that cannot be properly translated.

The process of conveying ideas from one language (the source language) into another (the target language) while maintaining semantic and stylistic equivalencies is finally defined by Bell (1991:5) as translation. Oxford English Dictionary defines translation as *the process of transferring text or spoken word from one language into another* (Oxford, 2000, sixth edition). Nida and Taber's definition is the only one that considers cultural characteristics in light of its emphasis on Bible translation. The material often encompasses several aspects of life where culture plays a significant role, hence translation should be done in all languages. Particular care must be taken by translators when dealing with cultural aspects.

Although conversations have sometimes disregarded cultural components of opinion, the idea that translation issues just impact language has persisted for a long time. You can very much put this into any definition of translation. A good example of this is Catford's (1965:20) definition of translation as *the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language:*

SL) with equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language: TL). The focus here is on linguistic material that is identical; yet, cultural factors are ignored and the nature of the equivalence remains unclear. *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.* That's according to Nida and Taber (1969:9).

Vinay and Darbelnet state in Venuti (2000) that the focus of this research on borrowing is mostly on translational perspectives. Any of many methods, such as literal, calque, borrowing, transposition, equivalence, or modification, are available to translators (Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuty, 2000). However, the procedures described here are the only subject of this research. Vinay and Darbelnet include borrowing as one of seven tactics. Because it employs *parallel* RL components rather than ST components, borrowing is defined as a kind of direct translation. They consider this kind of translation to be the most basic as it entails nothing more than transferring an SL term into TT without altering it in any way, and it is done in order to impart a certain style impression or inject some local flavor into TT. Russian verst or pood and Spanish

tequila or tortillas are two examples of borrowed terms that Vinay and Darbelnet say might provide a Russian or Mexican character to a translation. Venuti (2008): 85.

One simple and often successful strategy for dealing with certain metalinguistic difficulties is borrowing. Used most often when trying to find a direct translation in the target language is unsuccessful or does not provide satisfactory results, it is for instance, if the English term *basant* does not have a direct translation, a translator can look at adopting the word to capture its traditional and cultural meaning.

Although borrowed words are often altered to conform to the morphology and phonology of the borrowing language, on sometimes they retain their original shape and meaning. Calque, another name for loan translation, is another possibility; *Lehnübersetzung* is one example of a loanword that might be calqued. A literal translation of a word or phrase is used here. In their 1992 publication, Thomas and Kaufman state that *lexical borrowing is one of the first phenomena in language contact*, which occurs when two or more languages or varieties come into touch with one another as a result of factors such as trade, immigration, conquest, and cultural interaction. The level

and kind of borrowing reveal the connection between different languages and cultures.

Lexical components may be beneficial in a variety of contexts after being gathered from either individuals or groups. The distribution is facilitated by the mass media and current events. The large and protracted media coverage of the 9/11 incident, for example, led to the loanword *tero (terrorism)* being widely used in Japanese bolled (Daulton, 2008).

Nonetheless, the majority of borrowed terms become obtuse and finally disappear. *Lexical stratification* describes the practice of using distinct phonological and morphological methods (derived from native language). Plural suffixes are different in Germanic and English borrowings, and the patterns of Latinate and Germanic morphemes in English are different (Chomsky & Halle, 1968). As pointed out by Molina & Albir (2002: 520), borrowing is a translation technique that involves directly adopting a word or phrase from another language.

Method

This chapter investigates the approach and technique used to solve the challenge of the study. Here for the study, the scientists used descriptive qualitative and quantitative

methods. The uses of both have as their goals A qualitative method is used to characterize the information. One of the features of qualitative approach is the observation of process we have to deal with; that is, the site of all things to be investigated. The proportion of each variation connected to various non-linguistics elements is counted using a quantitative method. Combining qualitative and quantitative approaches in translation studies provides a strong foundation for comprehending the translation's results as well as the procedures. Translation studies may reach a wider, more nuanced knowledge of the topic by combining qualitative and quantitative approaches, therefore guiding more successful practices and improved training programs.

The English book The First Four Year and its transliteration provided the data source. As the data to be examined, the researchers examined both and sought loan and calque in translation from English source language text into target language text, Indonesian. The book has many chapters, hence the researchers' scope only the first one to be examined. Having read the whole book, the researchers themselves felt that it was the finest of all to be examined starting from the beginning of the narrative.

Newmark (1988:81) offers another set of hypotheses whereby he notes that: (1) there are procedures to follow and their effects; (2) it is possible to use more than one procedure when translating a sentence, clause, phrase, or word; and (3) an evaluation of the results is necessary as part of the final work.
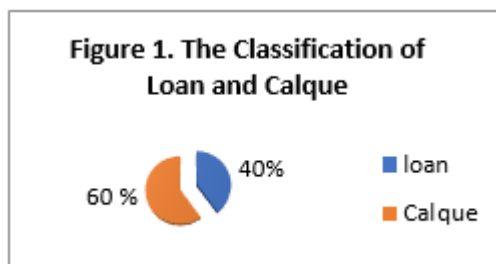

Figure 1. The classification of loan and calque

Result and Discussion

Following data collection, the researchers discovered in English book The First Four Year and its translation (Indonesian) borrowing and calque. Words and sentences reflect the form of calque and borrowing. There were 55 data total from the first chapter; 10 of them were selected for analysis out of the 5 loan and 5 calque total identified. Those loan and calque are examined and explained in line with the theories used. The pie chart above makes clear that calque contains the most data discovered. In translation, a calque is a phrase or term translocated literally, word for word, from one language into another. This approach produces a fresh term in the target language while usually maintaining the original meaning. Calques are very important in translating as they help to close language gaps and enable new ideas to be integrated. They represent the impact of various cultures and help to expand the lexicon of a language.

Translation Uses Loan Strategy

From the first chapter, the study shows that 22 data points are translated using borrowing as the approach. The target text incorporates the terms that were kept from the original material. The researchers in this part will examine five loan-based data sets.

Data 1 clearly shows that **Thanksgiving**... in the source text is converted into **Thanksgiving**... in the destination text. For the readers of the target text, the meaning of word **Thanksgiving** ….. is not clear from the translation. The target text's readers might be familiar with Thanksgiving, which is public

holiday in the US and Canada in order to thank God for the harvest and health even if the term is not explained in the translation (Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary, Oxford University Press. 2015). This sort of approach is known as lending.

Data 2 reveals that the term... **elm**... from the source text is translocated into... **elm**... in the target text. In bilingual dictionaries,.. **elm**.. in English is translated into.. **elm**.. using the same spelling (An English—Indonesian Dictionary, Cornell University Press. 1975). For the readers of the target text, the meaning of term... **elm**... is not clear in the translating. The readers of the target text might know what elm tree is even if the translation does not explain the term. One uses this kind of approach under loan.

Data 3 clearly shows that the term... **geranium**... in the source text is translated into... **geranium**... in the target language. In bilingual dictionaries,... **geranium**... in English is translated into... **geranium**... using the same spelling (An English—Indonesian Dictionary, Cornell University Press. 1975). For the readers of the target text, the meaning of term... **geranium**... is not clear in

the translating. The readers of the target text could know what geranium flower is even when the translation does not explain the term. One uses this kind of approach under loan.

Data 4 helps one translate the term... **poplin**... in the source text into... **poplin**... in the destination text. For the readers of the target text, the meaning of term... **poplin**... is not clear from the translation. The target text's readers could be familiar with what poplin is, even if the translation does not explain the term (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Cambridge University Press. 2013). This would indicate a kind of rather sparkly cotton material. We call this kind of approach loan.

Data 5 reveals that the term... **Montgomery Ward** in the source text is rendered into... **Montgomery Ward** in the destination text. The meaning of term... The translating for the target text does not include **Montgomery Ward** for the readers. The readers of the target language could be familiar with the narrative that the catalogue belongs to Montgomery Ward, even if the term is not explained in the translation. One uses this kind of approach under loan.

Data 1

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Thanksgiving dinner at Boasts. (Laura Ingalls Wilder. The First Four Years, p. 42)	Makan siang untuk memperingati hari Thanksgiving biasanya diadakan di rumah keluarga Boasts. (Djokolelono. Empat Tahun Pertama, p. 49)

Data 2

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Manly and Laura already appeared to picture it nestled in a lovely cottonwood and elms woodland ….(Laura Ingalls Wilder. The First Four Years, p. 15)	Manly dan Laura bisa membayangkan betapa indah rumah mereka—di tengah-tengah kelompok berbagai pohon waru, pohon **elm** ….(Djokolelono. Empat Tahun Pertama, pp. 18-19)

Data 3

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Very soon, she would be adorning the windows with geraniums that were growing in cans. (Laura Ingalls Wilder. The First Four Years, p. 16)	Laura berjanji akan menanam bunga-bunga **geranium** di kaleng-kaleng dan menempatkannya di bingkai jendela. (Djokolelono. *Empat Tahun Pertama*, p. 20)

Data 4

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
The brown **poplin** she had created. (Laura Ingalls Wilder. The First Four Years, p. 17)	Gaun **poplin** cokelat hasil buatannya sendiri. (Djokolelono. Empat Tahun Pertama, p. 21)

Data 5

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Laura decided on her saddle from the words and images in **Montgomery Ward's** catalogue that evening after dinner. (Laura Ingalls Wilder. The First Four Years, p. 25)	Malamnya Laura memilih sebuah pelana yang digambarkan dengan cermat di buku daftar barang-barang terbitan **Montgomery Ward**. (Djokolelono. Empat Tahun Pertama, p. 29)

Translation Uses Calque Strategy

From the first chapter, the study demonstrates that 33 data points are translocated utilizing calque as the technique. The words are borrowed from the source text and changed for the target text.

The researchers in this part will examine five calque-using data sets. From data 1, it is clear that the English source text's term... **August**... is adapted into... **August**... in

the Indonesian. The final letters u and s have been added to the word **August**; similarly, the initial letter u has been omitted from the term Agustus. English is the borrowed language; the lexical unit is modified in the target language, Indonesian. Stated differently, the term has the corresponding translation that is, Indonesian adaptation of the word. We term this tactic calque.

Data 2 shows that the English source text's phrase... **ice cream**... gets taken up into... **ice cream**... in the Indonesian language. The target language text from ice to es and from cream to krim has a spelling change to be adjusted. English is the borrowed term; the lexical unit is modified in the target language, Indonesian. Stated differently, the term has the corresponding translation—that is, Indonesian adaptation of the word. We term this tactic calque.

From data 3, it is clear that the English source text's term "**plaster**" is transformed into " **plaster**" in the Indonesian. A in **plaster** uses one spelling; e in **plaster** uses another English is the borrowed term; the lexical unit

is modified in the target language, Indonesian. Stated differently, the word has the corresponding translation that is, Indonesian adaptation of the term. We name this method calque. Seeing data 4 reveals that the English source text's term... **flannel**... is taken up into... **flanel** in the Indonesian language. The letter n is missing from the word **flannel**, therefore transforming it into **flanels**. English is the borrowed term; the lexical unit is modified in the target language, Indonesian. Stated differently, the term has the corresponding translation—that is, Indonesian adaptation of the word. We term this tactic calque.

From data 5, it is clear that the English source text adopts the term... **lamp**... into... **lamp**... in the Indonesian. The letter u appears in the word lamp and becomes **lamp**. English is the borrowed term; the lexical unit is modified in the target language, Indonesian. Stated differently, the term has the corresponding translation that is, Indonesian adaptation of the word. We term this tactic calque.

Data 1

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Under her feet the dark **August** grass. (Laura Ingalls Wilder. The First Four Years, p. 2)	Rumput bulan **Agustus** kecokelatan di kakinya. (Djokolelono. Empat Tahun Pertama, p. 4)

Data 2

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
"Let us also create some **ice cream** now. Manly uttered. (Laura Ingalls Wilder. The First Four Years, p. 55)	"Mari membuat **es krim**," kata Manly. (Djokolelono. *Empat Tahun Pertama*, p. 63)

Data 3

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Every home had white plaster for its walls. (Laura Ingalls Wilder. The First Four Years, p. 14)	Dinding-dinding dilapis **plester** putih. (Djokolelono. Empat Tahun Pertama, p. 18)

Data 4

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Laura next scrubbed the stove with a flannel cloth. (Laura Ingalls Wilder. The First Four Years, p. 15)	Kemudian, Laura menggosok tungku dengan kain **flanel**. (Djokolelono. Empat Tahun Pertama, p. 19)

Data 5

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Above it hanging from the ceiling was a glass light with dazzling pendants. (Laura Ingalls Wilder. The First Four Years, p. 16)	Di atas meja tergantung **lampu** kaca dengan hiasan-hiasan mengilap. (Djokolelono. Empat Tahun Pertama, p. 20)

Conclusion

Following a review of translating, loanwords, and calques and an analysis of them in The First Four Years, the following results stand out: The investigation revealed that, from the English version to the Indonesian translation, all loans and calques in the book are present in both phrasal and word forms; calques are the most often occurring. The information provides only certain aspects of the translation as sample to be examined in analysis. They are selected as example because, particularly in the book The First Four Years, it both borrowing and calque utilized in any translation. The researchers would like to talk about the translation after data analysis of the above mentioned. The most often occurring data discovered by the researchers is calque; 33 data followed by loan 22. The researchers only discovered one phrasal loan and calque from the first chapter of the book, so the dominating loan and calque detected are in word forms.

Both loans and calques are formed mostly in word form. A study of the English to

Indonesian language shift has been offered in this work. More study is required, nevertheless, to investigate additional forms in order to have a better knowledge of borrowing in translating. The researchers think their study of the translation of the new work is not enough to adequately handle the difficulties of translating changes.

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