

**SPELLING CHANGES OF ENGLISH LOAN WORDS  
TRANSLATION  
IN DAN BROWN'S *ANGELS AND DEMONS* AND ITS  
BAHASA INDONESIA VERSION**

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**Abstract**

This study focuses only on the spelling changes of English loanwords translation in the Indonesian version of the *Angels and Demons* novel. The aims of the study are: (1) to describe the types of English loan words found in the Indonesian version of *Angels and Demons* novel, (2) to describe the spelling changes on the English loan words found in the Indonesian version of *Angels and Demons* novel, and (3) to describe the translation method used to translate the English Loanwords in the Indonesian version of *Angels and Demons* novel. The study applies the descriptive qualitative method applying the content analysis technique. The data are taken from the English and Indonesian version of *Angels and Demons* novel. Corpuses of the data were in the forms of loan words in Indonesian. The findings of the research show that: First, there are three types of loan words found in the Indonesian version of the novel, they are English loan word in the form of simple words with 61 occurrences or 61.00%, in the form of complex word has 38 occurrences or 38.00% and in the form of translated word has 1 occurrences or 1.00%. Second, there are six types of spelling adjustment used to translate the loan words in the novel, they are single vowel adjustment with 5 occurrences or 5.00%, double vowels adjustment with 10 occurrences or 10.00%, single consonant adjustment with 42 occurrences or 42.00%, double consonants adjustment with 25 occurrences or 25.00%, consonant cluster with 1 occurrences or 1.00%, and affix adjustment with 17 occurrences or 17.00%. Third, there are only five translation methods used to translate the loan words from SL to TL, they are literal translation method with 97 occurrences or 97.00%, faithful translation method with 0 occurrences, free translation with 0 occurrences, adaptation method with 0 occurrences, and communicative translation method with 3 occurrences or 3.00%.

**Keywords:** Loan Words, *Angels and Demons*, Spelling, Translation

## BACKGROUND

A language plays significant roles in human life. People need a language to communicate and deliver or express feeling, ideas or thought. A language can also function as an identity of a nation. Therefore, there are hundreds of languages that become the identity of all nations in the world.

As a means of communication, the language needs to be mastered in order to exchange ideas, thought, feeling and many more. The functions of the language become more important in this modern era. It requires people to master languages other than their national language or mother tongue. There are some benefits if people can

understand more than one language. The language is the window of information, knowledge, and culture from other countries as well as a means for commercial, political, and social relationship.

The difficulties in translating certain terms are also experienced by the translator while transferring *Angels and Demons* into its Indonesian version *Malaikat dan Iblis*. The problem that the translator often faces is the unavailability of the exact translation of the English term in the original novel into its Indonesian translation, such as the term *chapel* and *tabernacle*. To translate such terms, the translator uses loan words.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in the way the translator translates using English loan words procedure from the English version of the novel into its Indonesian version. The researcher is interested to study more about the use of loanword in translation, especially the spelling and the pronunciation changes that happen during the translation processes. The example of English loan word used in the Indonesian version of a novel is “*Kapel*”. It is the loanword from the English term “Chapel”. From the comparison Chapel change into *Kapel* in *Bahasa Indonesia*, it can be seen that there are spelling and pronunciation changes in the translation process. So, the researcher is interested to study about this case.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research was descriptive qualitative method applying the content analysis technique. Bogdan and Biklen (2003: 28) state that one of feature of qualitative research is that it is descriptive and concerns providing description of a phenomenon that occurs naturally without any intervention of an experiment or an artificially contrived treatment.

The data of this research were in the form of words. The contexts of the data were sentences and utterances. Source of data refers to the subject from which the data are obtained. Sutopo (2002: 50-54) states that source of data in qualitative research can be informant, event or activity, place, and document, therefore, the source of data of this research was a novel entitled *Malaikat dan Iblis*.

The novel was the Indonesian version of Dan Brown's *Angels and Demons* which is published in New York, 2000. It is translated by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. The Indonesian version of the novel was published by Bentang Pustaka in Yogyakarta 2014.

In the study, the researcher uses loan word theories by Sayogie (2009) and Samsuri (1994). To analyze the spelling adjustments of the loan word, the researcher uses spelling adjustment rules by Alwi

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Findings

From the novel, the researcher finds 100 data of English loan words in the Indonesian version of *Angels and Demons* novel by Dan Brown and he takes all the data into the study. To make the data easier to analyze, the researcher has classified them into three

(1988) and EYD (2001). To analyze the translation method, the researcher utilizes translation method theory by Newmark (1988) and Larson (1984). The researcher also discusses the reason behind every change that happen to the loan words used in the Indonesian novel version of *Angels and Demons*.

categories, they are the types of loan word, the types of loan words adjustment and the translation method used from SL to TL.

**Table 6: Type of English Loan Words**

	Type of Loan word	Frequency	Percentage
1	Simple Loan word	61	61.00%
2	Complex Loan word	38	38.00%

3	Translated Loan word	1	1.00%
Total		100	100%

Among 100 data, there are 61 English Loan words (61.00%) in the form of simple word, 38 English Loan words (38.00%) in the form of complex words, and 1 English Loan words (1.00%) in the form of translated words. So, it can be said that most of the English Loan words are in the form of simple word.

	Types of Adjustment	Frequency	Percentage
1	Single Vowel	5	5.00%
2	Double Vowels	10	10.00%
3	Single Consonant	42	42.00%
4	Double Consonants	25	25.00%
5	Consonant Cluster	1	1.00%
6	Affixes	17	17.00%
Total		100	100%

**Table 7: Types of Spelling Adjustment.**

From the table above, adjustment is used 42 times (42.00), double consonants adjustment is used 25 times (25.00%), consonant cluster adjustment is used 1 times (1.00%), single vowel adjustment is used 5 times (5.05%), double vowels adjustment is used 10 times (10.00%), single consonant

(1.00%), and affixes adjustment is used 17 times (17.17%). However, some English Loan words may undergo no adjustment at all. So, the total frequency of the type of adjustment does not reflect the total number of data.

**Table 8: Types of Translation Method.**

	Types of Translation Method		Frequency	Percentage
1	Closer to SL	Literal Translation	97	97.00%
2		Faithful Translation	0	0.00%
3		Semantic Translation	0	0.00%
4	Closer to TL	Free Translation	0	0.00%
5		Adaptation	0	0.00%
6		Idiomatic Translation	0	0.00%
7		Communicative translation	3	3.00%
Total			100	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that literal translation

method is used 97 times (97.00%) and communicative translation method is used 3 times (3.00%). On the other hands, the faithful translation, semantic translation method, free translation method, adaptation method and idiomatic translation method are not used at all.

## B. Discussion

### 1. The Types of English Loan Word

Based on the finding, there are three types of loan word, they are simple word, complex word and translated word. To get deeper insight on those types of English loan words, the researcher conducts the analysis as follows:

#### a. Simple Word

Fossil → *Fosil*

Datum, (10/SL8/TL23)

*Fosil* is categorized as loan word in the form of simple word because

it only occur spelling changes by reducing the double consonants into just a single consonant in the TL novel and it retains its pronunciation.

### **b. Complex Word**

Music → *Musik*

Datum, (22/SL12/TL28)

Music in the SL is a complex loan word because it determine of two adjustments; spelling and pronunciation adjustment. The first adjustment is spelling. The adjustment is the changing *C* into single *K*. The word music in the SL and the word *musik* in the TL, makes different pronunciation from its original English word into Bahasa Indonesia.

### **c. Translated Word**

Oak → *Ek*

Datum (40/SL27/TL48)

The original word Oak is translated into Indonesian by

following Indonesian grammatical rule. To avoid repetition in the analysis, the analysis types of English loan word is integrated in the analysis of the adjustment of the English loan word in the following section.

## **2. The Spelling Adjustment of the English Loan Words in the Novel**

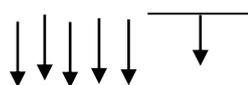
There are 100 English loan words found in the Indonesian version of *Angels and Demons* novel. However, to avoid repetition and unused analysis, not all data are taken into analysis. The researcher only takes some of them as the example of analysis because many of the data found undergo similar spelling adjustments.

### **a. Spelling Adjustment of Single Vowel**

1) Espionage is adjusted into *spionase*

The first English loan word in the novel that is brought into the analysis is *spionase*. The loan word “*spionase*” contains one vowel spelling adjustment from its original *Espionase*. The spelling changes of the word *Espionage* into the loan words *spionase* are as follows:

E S P I O N A G E



Datum  
66/SL92/TL129

\_ S P I O N A S E

The word *espionage* undergoes spelling adaptations as follows:

- 1).  $E \rightarrow \emptyset$  – The vowel E is adjusted by dropping it in the TL.
- 2).  $S \rightarrow S$  – The consonant S is adjusted by keeping its original form in TL.
- 3).  $P \rightarrow P$  – The consonant P is adjusted by keeping its original form in TL.
- 4).  $I \rightarrow I$  – The vowel I is adjusted by keeping its original form in TL.

5).  $O \rightarrow O$  – The vowel O is adjusted by keeping its original form in TL.

6).  $N \rightarrow N$  – The consonant N is adjusted by keeping its original form in TL.

7).  $AGE \rightarrow ASE$  – The suffixes AGE is adjusted into ASE in the TL.

From the analysis it can be seen that the word *Espionage* is adjusted into *spionase* by changing one vowel only, the vowel E in SL is adjusted by dropping it in TL. The reason for the deletion of vowel E at the end of the word is because that vowel is not pronounced. Therefore, according to the rule, it should be deleted in the Indonesian word. The adjustment of SL *espionage* into *spionase*

#### **b. Spelling Adjustment of Double Vowels**

### 1). Nucleus is Adjusted into Nukleus

N U C L E U S

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Datum  
38/SL25/TL45

N U K L E U S

The English loan word *Nukleus* (TL) is originally from the SL Nucleus. It undergoes double vowels adjustment. The changes are as follows:

1). N → N – The consonant N is adjusted by keeping its original form in TL.

2). U → U – The vowel U is adjusted by retaining its original form in TL.

3). C → K – The consonant C is adjusted by changing it into K in TL.

4). L → L – The consonant L is adjusted by retaining its original form in TL

5). EU → EU – The double vowel

EU is adjusted by keeping its original form in TL.

6). S → S – The consonant S is adjusted by retaining its original form in the TL.

From the analysis it can be said that the SL Nucleus contains spelling adjustment with double vowels. The double vowel EU in SL is retained in TL as suggested by theory in chapter II.

### c. Spelling Adjustment of Single Consonant

#### 1). Fax is Adjusted into Faks

*Faks* is simple English loan word, it is originally adjusted from

F	A	X	
↓	↓	↓	
F	A	K	S

Datum  
8/SL6/TL20

The comparison above can be elaborated as follows:

1). F → F – The consonant F is adjusted by keeping its original

form in the TL.

2).  $A \rightarrow A$  – The vowel A is adjusted by retaining its original form in the TL.

3).  $X \rightarrow KS$  – The consonant X is adjusted by changing it into KS in the TL.

From the comparison above, it can be analyzed that there is spelling adjustment with single consonant in the process of adapting Fax from SL into *Faks* in TL, that is the replacement of X with KS. The rule says that consonant X which is not in the initial of a word is changed into KS. The rule makes the Indonesian word of Fax becomes *Faks*.

#### d. Spelling Adjustment of Double Consonants

##### 1). Chrome is Adjusted into *Krom*

C	H	R	O	M	E
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
K	R	O	M	-	

Datum  
55/SL56/TL83

1).  $CH \rightarrow K$  – The double consonants CH is adjusted by changing it into K in TL.

2).  $R \rightarrow R$  – The consonant R is adjusted by retaining its original form in the TL.

3).  $O \rightarrow O$  – The vowel O is adjusted by keeping its original form in TL

4).  $M \rightarrow M$  – The consonant M is adjusted by retaining its original form in TL.

5).  $E \rightarrow \emptyset$  – The vowel E is adjusted by dropping it in the TL.

From comparison and elaboration above, it can be analyzed that *Krom* in TL undergoes spelling adjustment with double consonants. It is the adjustment of consonant K from the original form CH in SL. According to the rule, double consonant CH should be changed into consonant K if the consonant

CH comes before other consonant.

In SL, the consonants CH come before the consonant R, so it has to be changed into K.

#### **e. Adjustment of Affixes**

##### **1). Authentication is adjusted into *Autentikasi***

The English loan word Authentication is the result of adjustment of affixes in the SL becomes *autentikasi*.

Authenticaton → *autentikasi*

Datum, (30/SL17/TL35)

According to the rules of EYD, the suffix “*tion*” should be changed into “*si*”. Thus the SL Authentication translate becomes *Autentikasi* in TL.

### **3. The Translation Method Used to Translate the English Loan Words in the Indonesian Version of Novel**

Example of the translation method closer to TL is as follows:

Alloys → *aloi-aloi*

Datum (69/SL93/TL130)

Datum (70/SL93/TL130)

In short words, the communicative translation method is used 9 times to translated loan words from SL to TL. It is translation method that tries to create the exact contextual meaning of the original in such way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership

### **CONCLUSION**

In the novel *Angels and Demons* there are 100 loan words found. The researcher takes all loan words into the study. Based on the analysis of loan words translation in *Angels and Demons* novel that had been done in previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows:

1. There are three types of loan word found in the Indonesian version of the novel, they are loan words in the form of simple words, complex words and translated words. English loan words in the form of simple words have 68 occurrences or 68.00%, in the form of complex words has 38 occurrences or 38.00% and in the form of translated words have 1 occurrences or 1.00 %. The most types of loan word that occur in the data is in the form of simple word.
2. There are six types of spelling adjustment used to translate the loan words from SL to TL, they are single vowel adjustment, double vowel adjustment, single consonant adjustment, double consonant adjustment, consonant cluster adjustment and affix adjustment. In the novel there are single vowel adjustment with 5 occurrences or 5.00%, double vowels adjustment with 10 occurrences or 10.00%, single consonant adjustment with 42 occurrences or 42.00%, double consonants adjustment with 25 occurrences or 25.00%, consonant cluster with 1 occurrence or 1.00%, and affix adjustment with 17 occurrences or 17.00 %.
- The most types of spelling adjustment that occur in the

data is in the form of single consonant.

3. 3. There are seven types of translation method used to translate loan words from SL to TL, they are literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, adaptation, idiomatic translation, communicative translation. However, to translate the English loan words from English version to Indonesian version of the *Angels and Demons* novel, only two methods are used, they are literal translation method with 97 occurrences or 97.00% and communicative translation method with 3 occurrences or 3.00%. The most translation method that

occur in the data is in the form of literal translation.

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