

CONCLUTION

The students Faculty of Letter UMI Medan in using terms English for Banking are; Carelessness, is often closely related to lack of motivation. And think that the term of English for Banking not really important in their daily life.

SUGGESTION

Based on analysis and findings, the writer would like to give suggestion as follow:

1. Lecturers should give so many practices about the use of terms of English for Banking.
2. The students should exercise themselves in using English for banking in their own writing even though they are not ordered by their own lecturer.

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	account. It can be requested at any intervals required, usually monthly.	The bank statements will be published next month.
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The respondent in this research are the fifth semester students of Faculty of Letters of UMI. The test used was aimed to get the data about ability of the students in using terms of English for Banking.

The test consists of 10 questions. And the result of that test is displayed in the table below:

No.	Name	Score
1	IHSS	100
2	LAMR	90
3	ISGS	90
4	HM	90
5	NS	90
6	EDHM	80
7	RS	80
8	R SRG	80
9	ES	70
10	W	70
11	MM	60
12	A	10
Total		900
Average		75

From the table above, it can be seen the students UMI Medan are clever enough. But perhaps they are not familiar with the use of English for Banking, because they never learn English for Banking deeply. They learn many aspects of English grammar. For example, the students should learn TOEFL exactly in order to help them aster grammar well.

Stimulus	Fiscal policy is the use of government spending and revenue collection to influence the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S companies need stimulus to refresh their financial condition. • She asks his friend to tell her if this stimulus is working.
Recession	The state of the economy declines; a widespread decline in the GDP and employment and trade lasting from six months to a year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global recession hit the world's economical situation. • The trade has long recession.
Refinery	A building, or a mass of machinery, used to produce refined products such as sugar, oil or metals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first structure – or the one nearest the city – was called the refinery building. • The company's refinery will be rebuilt.
Stability	The quality or attribute of being firm and steadfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company's financial stability is good enough. • Stability is the foundation of worthiness of character in government as well as in persons.
Speculation	An investment that is very risky but could yield great profits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He knew the stock was a speculation when he bought it. • Speculation is a dangerous thing when you're in a fluid environment.
Bank Statements	This is a statement from the bank giving details of transactions in the relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many companies wait for the bank statement.

Price	The amount of money needed to purchase something; value measured by what must be given or done or undergone to obtain something.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The price is too expensive. • How much of that price?
Payment	A sum of money paid or a claim discharged; the transfer of wealth from one party (such as a person or company) to another.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment will be arraigned at that time. • The company required that payment be made on time.
Payee	The person who receives a payment. This often applies to cheque. If you receive a cheque you are the payee and the person or company who wrote the cheque is the payer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expense screen has additional parameters for Payee. • A payee is not lucky when he receives a blank cheque.
Profit	Money received during a given period (as salary, receipt from trade, interest from investment, etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company has not profited from the merger • Many companies are build to gain profit.
Transaction	The act of conducting or carrying out (business, negotiations, plans); A deal or business agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transaction happens in short time. • No transaction are possible without him.
Stock	The capital raised by a corporation through the issue of shares entitling holders to an ownership interest (equality)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company has many stocks in the ware house. • He owns a controlling share of the company's stock.

Money Laundering	This is when money gained from crime is put into a bank so that it can be accessed safely by the criminals and terrorists. It makes the proceeds of illegal activities to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many governments prevent money laundering in their country. • Money laundering is a criminal action.
Market	Engage in the commercial promotion, sale, or distribution of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many people shop in the market. • The company is marketing its new line of beauty products.
Payee	The person who receives a payment. This often applies to cheque. If you receive a cheque you are the payee and the person or company who wrote the cheque is the payer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expense screen has additional parameters for Payee. • A payee is not lucky when he receives a blank cheque.
NPL	NPL (Non – Performing Loan) is a loan that is in default or close to being in default. Many loans become non – performing after being in default for 3 months, but this can depend on the contract terms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The demands of NPL increases nowadays. • The need of NPL for industrial sector in Indonesia increases every year.
Money	The most common medium of exchange; the official currency issued by a government or national bank.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She always asks my money since she thinks that I am a rich girl. • He has spent all his money.

Loan	An arrangement in which a lender gives money or property to a borrower, and the borrower agrees to return the property or repay the money, usually along with interest, at some future points in time. Usually, there is a predetermined time for repaying a loan, and generally the lender has to bear the risk that the borrower may not repay a loan (though modern capital markets have development many ways of managing this risk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company needs a bank loan to increase its performance. • Loan growth of \$147.9 million, or 13.9% year – over – year, derived principally from commercial and commercial real estate loans.
Investment	Investing: the act of investing; laying out money or capital in an enterprise with the expectation of profit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has a good income from wise investment • Investment, which is necessary for the profitability of higher order industries, decreases prior to a bust.
Invest	Make an investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have invested a lot of time and money in renewing their house. • Invest is a profit – generating program focusing on serious investors.

Inventory	A detailed list of all the items in stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory is the list of all materials and goods or those available in stock by any business. • A storekeeper had a sale to reduce his inventory.
Interest	The amount paid or charged on money over time. If you borrow money interest will be charged on the loan. If you invest money, interest will be paid (where appropriate to the investment). Interest rates usually bear a close relationship to the Bank of England's base rate. It is expressed in percent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest rate will be paid on our balance. • He has sold his interest in the company.
Inflation	A general and progressive increase in prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflation is a regressive tax because it forces poorer consumers to hold more cash, which ironically is depreciating more rapidly.
Liquid	Having cash or assets readily convertible into cash. A business entity is said to be liquid when it has cash or near-cash assets that are adequate to satisfy short-term liabilities when due. Clear; definite in terms or amount.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banks must be liquid so they will be credible. • The debt should be entirely liquid.

Fund	To provide capital (funds), which means money for a project, a person, a business or any other private or public institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company is holding an exhibition in order to raise funds for new equipment. • There can be no guarantee the fund will be able to obtain alternate financing and no guarantee that future credit facilities will have the same terms and conditions as the existing facility.
Financial	The field of finance refers to the concepts of time, money and risk and how they are interrelated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination of financial stability is done to ensure adequate support of channel initiatives and product development.
Income	The financial gain (earned or unearned) accruing over a given period of time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real estate income is a dividend achiever which pays dividends monthly to its shareholders. • He cant support his family on his income.
Haircut	Valuation formula used by broker – dealers in computing net capital positions. An estimate of potential losses, taking into account credit risk, market risk, time to maturity and other factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a lender makes a loan equal to 90% of the dollar value of marketable securities, the difference (10%) is the haircut. • Haircuts vary according to class of security: ranging from 0% haircut for US.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He cashed a check at the bank.
Asset	Everything of value that is owned by a person or company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company has large assets. • She sells her assets to the broker
Annuity	A life insurance product which pays income over the course of a set period. Deferred annuities allow assets to grow before the income is received and immediate annuities (usually taken from a year after purchase) allow payments to start from about a year after purchase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The firm pays an annuity to her • A fixed annuity is an investment that's guaranteed not to lose, and it is not tied to the stock market.
Debt	The state of owing something (especially money); an obligation to pay or do something	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is easier to get into debt than to get out of debt. • He is badly in debt
Economy	The system of production and distribution and consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scots are famous for their economy • The economy of the island is dependent on the fishing industry
Deflation	A general decline in prices, often caused by a reduction in the supply of money or credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deflation, which is a sustained decline in price levels, is regarded as dangerous because it stifles economic growth.

2. Savings accounts : A saving in a bank which interest is paid. Its function is to save money.
3. Checking accounts : An account that pays no interest and can be withdrawn upon demand. Its function is as one of payment tools.
4. Consumer credits : Credit granted by a firm to consumers for the purchase of good or services. Also called retail credit. It has a function to give easiness for consumers to purchase goods or service.
5. International banking facilities : A branch that an american bank establishes in the United States to do Euro currency business. Its function is to give banking facilities such as transfer, currency exchange, etc.
6. Discussing company development : A consultation unit build to give idea for business. Its function is to give ideas for those who want to expand business.

In addition, students review and practice grammar and parts of speech which are most often found in business conversation i.e., forming questions, using negatives and irregular verbs, and creating complex sentence structures.

At the end of the course participants will have a much better understanding of term used in banking and will be able to see them to describe banking products and services to both management and customers.

The Samples of the Use of Terms of English for Banking

The writer has selected the words of English for banking randomly. The words often used in banking terms are financial, banks, investor, incomes, stock, profit, capital, budget, debt, inventory, payments, speculation, money, transaction, prices, investment. Below, the writer gives definition of the words above in the form of table:

Term/ Word	Meaning	The Use in Sentence
Bank	A financial institution that accepts deposits and channels the money into lending activities.	The only safe plan for the Bank is the brave plan, to lend in a panic on every kind of current security, or every sort on which money is ordinarily and usually lent.

for banking will be a good background to enter the financial job market. Actually, english for banking is considered to be a part of English for Specific Purposes.

The Term of English Used in Banking

To apply good English for banking, we must have an understanding about how to make a good conversation in English. English is the key to the development and implementation of successful strategies and the leadership of any organization. Effective internal and external english enable all other activities.

English is a part of what we have all done. Many problem that are faced by people can be solved with good English. The success of the interaction among people is the direct result of the people's ability to make good English. English is very important in our daily life, either as individual, society, and organization, even goverment. Therefore, English is an activity of effort to make commonness. English is a channel to make and take the influence, the mechanism of change, and as a tool to support and optimize motivations of people to achieve their purposes.

The skill to use of the terms of English for banking is a must, because a term could have many different meanings. For example, the term '*interest*' could be defined as a condition of want to know or learn about something or somebody. But in ESP for banking, term is (i) legal right to a share in something, especially in its profits, (ii) money changed or paid for the us of money.

Staff entering the banking industry may not be competent when talking about banking topics even though their English language skills are adequate in other areas. This course allows the employee who lacks confidence when speaking at work to become more familiar with banking vocabulary found in the most common situations requiring the use of terms of English.

During the lessons, participants learn an array of banking vocabulary and use the vocabulary in a variety of exercises that challenge their reading, writing and speaking skills. Each lesson culminates in a '*real life*' banking scenario which requires the participants to use their new vocabulary in settings that mimic actual work situations.

The basic classification of English for banking include (Oxford, 2009):

1. Loans : An arrangement in which a lender gives money or property to a borrower, and the borrower agrees to return the property or repay the money, usually along with interest, at some future point(s) in time. It has a function to help someone to start his business when he has no capital.

it, we must be right term in English for banking, and should understand the function of a word because a word can be used in many terms of field.

The Problems of The Study

1. How the students translate the words/sentences in English for banking
2. How the students understand with words in English for banking

Review Of Literature

English for banking is English especially related to business and financial environment. It is specialism within English language learning and teaching. Many non-native English speakers study the subject with the goal of doing banking with English-speaking countries, or with companies located outside the Anglosphere but which nonetheless use English as a shared language or lingua franca. Much of the English communication that takes place within banking circles the world over occurs between non-native speakers. In cases such as this the object of the exercises is efficient and effective communication. The strict rules of grammar are in such cases sometimes ignored, for example, a stressed negotiator's only goal is to reach an agreement as quickly as possible.

Many English terms for banking are used nowadays. For example, the word "*account*" is defined as a record of the changes and balances in the value of an individual item listed in the ledger of an organization. Each account, usually abbreviated a/c frequently has its own page in the organization's ledger. (Sandra Costinett, 1977)

According to Sandra (1977) account are also maintained for income and for expenses, and like assets, capital, and liabilities, these accounts are also entered in the ledger, which is a detailed listing of all the accounts of an organization. Entries from all the journals are transferred to the ledger at regular intervals.

English for banking means different things to different people. For some, it focuses on vocabulary and topics used in the world of banking, trade, finance, and international relations. For others it refers to the communication skills used in the workplace, and focuses on the language skills needed for typical banking communication such as presentations, negotiations, meetings, small talk, socializing, correspondence, report writing, and so on. However, the skill of English

THE TERM OF ENGLISH FOR BANKING BY UMI STUDENTS

Nurlaidy Joice Simamora M.Hum

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to know how competence the students Faculty of Letter UMI in understanding the term of English for Banking. The data are resulted by students homework or by using test. In this data analysis it is found that students Faculty of Letter UMI are enjoy in learning English for Banking. It can be seen from the result of their test, which is the students are able to using the words and create it into the new sentence and can be seen from the score of that students in the end of the class. But the students are related to lack of motivation by using term of English for banking.

Keywords: English for banking, students, term.

INTRODUCTION

English for Banking is one of the subject in Faculty of Letter in Methodist University. The interesting point of the title is because English for Banking has many terms. The benefits for this discussion are to make the readers understand about the use of term in English for banking. English for banking is a use of terms of English words in banking field. English for banking relates with other field such as business and economy.

However before discussing further about English for banking, firstly will be managed the understanding about terms. Terms are words used to express an idea, especially a specialized concept (Hornby, 1987:908).

There are many English terms used in banking such as deposit, account, withdraw, balance, etc. To use term in English for banking must be carefull. Many people can't distinguish the term English for banking for other field. For example;

The bank *modal* is plenty {The use of "modal" here is **wrong**}

The bank *capital* is plenty {The use of "capital" here is **correct**}

Many students often make errors in using term in English for banking, because they don't understand how to use the terms well due to unknown function or meaning of the terms. To correct