

## **BORROWING WORD ANALYSIS IN "I FINE THANK YOU LOVE YOU" MOVIE**

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### **Abstract**

The objectives of this research are to describe the types of borrowing word and to find out the dominant type of borrowing words found in "I Fine Thank You Love You" movie. This research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research tries to present the problem clearly based on the accurate data, explaining and describing the topic of a problem based on the theory used. From the analysis, it is found that there are two types of borrowing word found in "I Fine Thank You Love You" movie, they are pure and naturalized borrowing. In pure borrowing, there are 43 data or 38.39 %. While, in naturalized borrowing, there are 69 data or 61.61 %. It shows that pure borrowing shows high percentage than naturalized borrowing. In pure borrowing, a word purely taken from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) without changing any letters. While, in naturalized borrowing, a word can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the target language (TL) so the readers can understand easily what the word means.

**Keywords:** Borrowing, Translation, Movie

### **INTRODUCTION**

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. Wiratno (2003: 33) says that translation is a process of transferring message from SL into TL. SL or source. While, according to Munday (2001: 5) translation is transferring meaning and messages from a source language (SL) into the target language (TL), or even that regards translation as a process of transferring culture.

Translation has many various procedures. The translators may use a variety of procedures which differ in importance according to the contextual factors of both the SL and the TL. Vinay and Dalbernet (in Hatim and Munday (2004:148) introduce several procedures in translation. A translator can apply any procedures such as borrowing, calque, literal, modulation, transposition, equivalence, and adaptation.

In linguistics, borrowing (also known as lexical borrowing) is the process by which a word from one language is adapted for use

in another (Nordquist, 2018). Borrowing is the simplest of all translation procedures (Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti, 2000) add that in borrowing procedure, the source language is directly transferred to the target language. In other words, these procedures mean that one language borrows an expression form from another language. Borrowing is defined as a type of direct translation in those elements of source text are replaced by "parallel" target language (TL) elements. They describe such a procedure as the simplest type of translation since it merely involves the transfer of source language (SL) word into the target language (TL) without being modified in any way, wishes to create a particular stylistic effect or to introduce some local color into the target language (TL).

The term of borrowing means a word taken directly from another language. Borrowing is used by every translator in order to create a stylistic effect. This phenomenon also found in the Indonesian language. Alison (2017) states that the influence of other languages is especially visible in the number of borrowed, or loan, words especially in English. It can be said that Indonesian has borrowed many words

from foreign languages, for example, English.

There are some reasons why a translator borrows words in another language. The strong reason for borrowing words is that sometimes people get difficulty in understanding the messages in the translated form. Besides that, sometimes people will easily receive the information if it is written in the original form than in translated form. Moreover, sometimes the borrowing/loan word does not have the translated form or even cannot be translated.

According to Molina and Albir (2002: 520), Borrowing is a technique of translation to take word or expression straight from another language. Borrowing. It is the way of translating by taking the words without translation. It is a very simplest procedure among others. In this procedure, a word or an expression is taken from the source language and used in the target language, but the translator needs to pay attention to the grammatical or pronunciation of the target language.

There are many Indonesian words which directly borrowed from English. These words are purposely borrowed or adopted because there is no original Indonesian word which has a similar meaning. Borrowed words or also known as loan words are directly adapted to suit the Indonesian pronunciation. Borrowing is divided into two kinds, they are pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. When an expression or a word is taken over purely into the target language (TL) without any change, it is called pure borrowing. While in naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the target language (TL). Borrowing is the most useful for the translator to translate the word from a source language into the target language when they want to maintain the expression because sometimes the expression from the source language and target language are different.

There are many Indonesian subtitle movies which contain English borrowing words. For example, in "I Fine Thank You Love You" movie. It is a 2014 Thai romantic comedy film directed by MezTharatorn. This movie tells about a Japanese girl named Kaya (Sora Aoi), dumped her Thai boyfriend Yim (Pronounced Jim) (Sunny Suwanmethanon) because he can't speak

English and Kaya can't speak Thai. When Kaya leaves for America, Yim, determined to win Kaya's heart back, quickly learns English with personal English teacher, Miss. Pleng (PreechayaPongthananikorn).

Therefore, in this research, the researcher tries to analyze the English borrowing words in Indonesian subtitle of "I Fine Thank You Love You" movie. The objectives of this research are to describe the types of borrowing words and to find out the dominant type of borrowing words found in "I Fine Thank You Love You" movie.

## **Literature Review**

### **Borrowing**

According to Grassili (2015), borrowing is a common translation technique. It basically means that the translator makes a conscious choice to use the same word in the target text as it is found in the source text. This is usually the case when there is no equivalent term in the target language (TL). Regarding borrowing, people should also add that a certain term is taken from a language, but still in a natural way, which means that it will respect the rules of grammar and pronunciation of the target language.

Cortes (2008) states that borrowing consists of using the same words that the original text used in the target language (TL), on purpose. This happens generally when there is no direct translation of the word in the target language (TL) and there is no place to explain or describe the word, or because it's a universal word accepted by the majority of people.

Borrowing is also closely related to the direct translation method (Vinay and Darbelnet, 2008: 87). As a direct translation method, it has a connection to render or even transfer the original source language (SL) by inserting or absorbing the SL words or phrase form into the target language (TL). From the definitions above, it can be concluded that borrowing is one of the most used translation techniques. Borrowing is a translation technique: the translator usually makes a conscious choice to use the same word in the target language (TL) as it is found in the source language (SL).

## Type of Borrowing

Molina &Albir (2002:520) state that borrowing is a technique of translation in which a word or expression is taken straight from another language. Further, Molina &Albir have classified borrowing into two types, they are Pure Borrowing and Naturalized Borrowing. When an expression or a word is taken over purely in TL (without any change), it is called pure borrowing. While an expression or a word is naturalized borrowing in TL (with any change) and, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the TL, it is called naturalized borrowing.

## Research Method

This research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Gay and Airasian (2000), descriptive qualitative research involves collecting data in order to answer concerning the current status of the object of the study and the research question. Descriptive research tries to present the problem clearly based on the accurate data, explaining and describing the topic of a problem based on the theory used.

According to Arikunto (2002), collecting data techniques include a questionnaire, interview, observation, test, and documentation. Data collection procedure used in this research is documentation. Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents. It can be printed and electronic material (Bowen, 2009). Documents usually contain text (words) or images that have been recorded without a researcher's intervention.

The data analysis of this research is the utterances from the original source language (SL) in English) and the target language (TL) in Indonesian subtitle which contains of borrowing words. While the data of this research is "I Fine Thank You Love You" movie. of "I Fine Thank You Love You".

The systematic procedures in analyzing data are selecting and downloading the movie, reading the subtitle movie, both English and Indonesian subtitle, identifying and listing the words or phrases which belong to borrowing technique, classifying the words into pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing, analyzing borrowing procedures, calculating the data in

percentage by using a formula. It is used to find the types of borrowing words that occur mostly in the subtitle movie. The last procedure is drawing some conclusions based on the result of the analysis.

## Result of the Research

Borrowing is one of the translation techniques which usually most used by the translators. It is used mainly out of necessity, due to the fact that a certain word usually does not exist in the target language (TL). This research is to describe the types of borrowing words and to find out the dominant type of borrowing words found in "I Fine Thank You Love You" movie.

After collecting the data, the researcher finds that there are some English borrowing words in "I Fine Thank You Love You" movie as 112 data, both Pure and Naturalized borrowing words. Below the example of borrowing words as follows:

### Pure Borrowing

Pure borrowing is an expression or a word in the source language (SL) is taken over purely into the target language (TL) without any change. Some words will be when the word that taken from the source language (SL) has the same sound spelling with the target language (TL) and the meaning will not change. There are not any changes in letters in a word. Some examples of pure borrowing words are presented as follow:

CODE : 011- IFTYL-M

SL : Thank you, **Pleng**.

TL : Terimakasih, **Pleng**.

CODE : 022- IFTYL-M

SL : **Kaya** wanted to break up with you.

TL : **Kaya** ingin putus denganmu.

CODE : 057- IFTYL-M

SL : There lived an unhappy young girl named **Cinderella**.

TL : Hiduplah seorang gadis muda yang tidak bahagia bernama **Cinderella**

COD : 0103- IFTYL-M



From the example above, it shows a borrowing technique. It means that one language borrows an expression form from another language. In all data above, the words “interview”, “original”, “mocha”, “password”, “target”, “detail”, “Country”, “surprise”, “formal”, “single” and “earphone” in SL are not translated in TL. These words refer to the noun. A noun is a word that names something, either a person, place, or thing. Here, the translator only copies an expression or a word in source language purely into the target language (without any change). Those words above are actually widely used in the Indonesian language. For example, 1) Interview is a formal meeting where someone is asked questions to find out if they are suitable for a job or a course of study. 2) Original is existence since the beginning, or being the earliest form of something. 3) Mocha is a coffee made from a specific coffee bean which combines coffee and chocolate. 4) Password is a basic security mechanism which consists of a secret passphrase. 5) Target is something to shoot at. 6) Detail is a piece of information or a fact about something. 7) Country is a genre of popular music that originated in the southern United States. 8) Surprise is 9) Formal is something that follows rules, is a dressy or important occasion. 10) Single is related to an interpersonal status, a single person is someone who is not in a relationship or unmarried. 11) Earphone is a device which we wear over or inside our ears. Pure borrowing is when a word purely taken from source text into target text without changing any letters.

### Naturalized Borrowing

Naturalized Borrowing is an expression or a word is in the source language (SL) is naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the target language (TL). It is used to fit the spelling rules of the target language (TL), thus the readers will understand easily what the word means. The naturalized word will be naturalized when the words which taken from the source language (SL) has the same sound spelling with the target language (TL) and the meaning will not change. There are only one or two changes letters in a word. Some examples of naturalized borrowing words are presented as follow:

- CO : 01– IFTYL-M  
DE  
SL : Please turn off all **electronic** devices.  
TL : Tolongmatikansemuaperangkatele**ktronik**kita.
- CODE : 06  
SL : I'm going to work at the **America!**  
TL : Akuakanbekerja di **Amerika!**
- CODE : 024  
SL : You're **psychopath!** Don't you have brain?  
TL : Dasar **psikopat**, tidak punya pikiran.
- COD : 025  
E  
SL : I need your full attention and **participation**.  
TL : Akuperluperhatianpenuh dan **partisipasimu**.
- COD : 035  
E  
SL : I love listening to **music**, and what about you?  
TL : Akusenangmendengarkan**musik** . Bagaimana kau?
- COD : 038  
E  
SL : Give me your **telephone!**  
TL : Berikanakutele**pon**mu!
- CODE : 041  
SL : I'm looking for this **restaurant**, you know that?  
TL : Akumencari**restoran**ini, kau tahuitu?
- CODE : 048  
SL : This ring.. It is an **expression** of my love to you.  
TL : Inicincin, sebagaie**kspres**icintakupadamu.
- CODE : 055  
SL : This is my **collection** of cars.  
TL : Iniadalah**kolek**sibil-mobilku.
- CO : 096



- DE  
 SL : We love and want to know more about **itelegant** hand movement.  
 TL : Kami suka dan ingintahulebihbanyaktentanggerak **aneleganitu**.

From the example above, it shows a borrowing technique. It means that one language borrows an expression form from another language. In all data above, the words “electronic”, “America”, “psychopath”, “participation”, “music”, “telephone”, “restaurant”, “expression”, “collection”, and “elegant”. These words are naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the target language (TL). For example: *Electronic*, *America*, *Psychopath* and *music* in SL is translated into *elektronik*, *Amerika*, *Psikopat* and *musikin* the target language (TL). It shows the letter “c” is changed into “k”. Next, in *restaurant* and *elegant* in SL into *restoran* and *elegan* in TL. It shows the letter “-ant” is changed into “an” etc. For code data number 025, 048 and 055 the ending of the words is -ion. It refers to the noun-forming suffix -ion to show a process like in “participation” and “expression” while in “collection” is a result of collecting something. For the example above, the words are adopted from a foreign language (English) with little modification such as in changing letters from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL).

From the research findings above, the researcher makes the percentage related some English borrowing words in “I Fine Thank You Love You” movie as 112 data, both Pure and Naturalized borrowing words. Below the table type of borrowing words as follows:

**Table Percentage of Type of Borrowing Technique**

Type of Borrowing	Data	Percentage
Pure	43	38.39 %
Naturalized	69	61.61 %

From the table above, there are two types of borrowing word found in “I Fine Thank You Love You” movie, they are pure and naturalized borrowing. In pure borrowing, there are 43 data or 38.39 %. While, in naturalized borrowing, there are 69 data or 61.61 %. It shows that pure

borrowing shows high percentage than naturalized borrowing.

The researcher found that there are some English borrowing words not translated by the translator into Indonesian or the other hands the words is directly translated into Indonesian, while some words have been absorbed into Indonesian system and the others have an equivalent term in Indonesian.

In pure borrowing, it is considered as the English words borrowed into Indonesian by the translator in translating the subtitle. Those words are categorized into pure borrowing or loanword because the translator took the word purely into Indonesian subtitle without any change. Pure borrowing is when a word purely taken from the source text/source language (SL) into the target text/target language (TL) without changing any letters. The spelling remains the same between source and target language. This strategy used by the translator when a word from source language is more familiar for the target language’s readers and usually when the translator translated the words, the reader or the receptor readers will not understand.

In naturalized borrowing, a word can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the TL. It is used to fit the spelling rules of the target text thus the readers will understand easily what the word means. The naturalized word will be naturalized when the words which taken from the source language (SL) has the same sound spelling with the target language (TL) and the meaning will not change. There are only one or two changes letters in a word.

## Conclusion and Recommendations

### Conclusion

Borrowing is a common translation technique. It basically means that the translator makes a conscious choice to use the same word in the target language (TL) as it is found in the source language (SL). This is usually the case when there is no equivalent term in the target language.

There are many Indonesian subtitle movies which contain English borrowing words. For example, in “I Fine Thank You Love You” movie. It is a 2014 Thai romantic comedy film. In this movie, there are two

types of borrowing word found, they are pure and naturalized borrowing. In pure borrowing, there are 43 data or 38.39 %. While, in naturalized borrowing, there are 69 data or 61.61 %. It shows that pure borrowing shows high percentage than naturalized borrowing.

In pure borrowing, a word purely taken from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) without changing any letters. The spelling remains the same between source and target text. This strategy usually used by the translator when a word from source text is more familiar for the target text's readers and usually when the translator translated the word, the reader or the receptor readers will not understand. While, in naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the target language. It is used to fit the spelling rules of the target text thus the readers will understand easily what the word means.

Borrowing is one of the translation techniques which usually most used by the translators. It is used mainly out of necessity, due to the fact that a certain word usually does not exist in the target language (TL). They use a lot of borrowed words in the spoken language every day, without even knowing they come from another language. Most of the borrowed words come from English and they are usually technical terms.

### **Recommendations**

The writer offers some recommendations that may be useful for others who are interested in analyzing translation, especially borrowing technique. First, to the translator. He/she needs to have the knowledge/ability to translate by using borrowing technique both pure or naturalized borrowing. Second, to other researchers. This study can be used as the reference for conducting future research in translation study especially translation technique/method. It is also expected that the researchers can cover the limitation of this study in order to provide more detail information. It will more help the readers in understanding how translation technique occurs and how to translate it between two different languages.

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