ENGLISH BORROWING FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN TRANSLATION IN MOVIE "THE REDEEMING LOVE"

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ABSTRACT

Borrowing is one of the various techniques to utilize the word to keeping the source language's original words and phrases or sentences in the target language's version. The researcher focus to find the types of borrowing and dominant borrowing in the learning English. The researcher used Molina and Albir's theories on borrowing. The data sheets used as secondary instruments that during time there is collecting, classifying, analyzing, discussing and result the data This study was conducted using a qualitative method. The aim of the research is to find the types borrowing and dominant of borrowing in the especially in learning English. The analysis used by the researcher were collecting, classifying, analyzing, discussing.The researcher found many borrowing words in two types borrowing pure and naturalized borrowing in the film. The result of the dominant types is naturalized borrowing in 61 data, 36 or 59,16% is naturalized and 25 or 40,99 % is the pure borrowing. Based on the dominant types of borrowing founded in the Redeeming Love film.
Keywords: borrowing; pure and naturalized borrowing; Redeeming Love; film

ABSTRAK

Teknik meminjam adalah salah satu dari berbagai teknik pemanfaatan kata untuk menjaga agar kata dan frasa atau kalimat asli bahasa sumber tetap dalam versi bahasa sasaran. Peneliti fokus untuk menemukan jenis peminjaman dan peminjaman yang dominan pada khususnya dalam pembelajaran bahasa Inggris. Peneliti menggunakan teori Molina dan Albir tentang peminjaman yang terbagi menjadi dua jenis yaitu pinjaman murni dan pinjaman naturalisasi. Lembar data digunakan sebagai instrumen sekunder yang selama ini ada pengumpulan, pengklasifikasian, analisis, pembahasan dan hasil data penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menemukan banyak peminjaman kata dalam dua jenis peminjaman murni dan peminjaman naturalisasi dalam film. Dan dari hasil jenis yang dominan adalah pinjaman naturalisasi pada 61 data, 36 atau 59,16% adalah pinjaman alami dan 25 atau 40,99% pinjaman murni. Berdasarkan jenis pinjaman yang dominan ditemukan dalam film Redeeming Love.
Kata Kunci: *peminjaman; peminjaman murni dan naturalisasi;* Redeeming Love, *film*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a process of communicating meaning from one language (SL) to another (TL). Newmark, (2012) translation is "the way to convert the meaning of a text into another language in a way that the researcher understands the text."

Translation is the transfer process a word from SL to TL. SL indicates the meaning translation process. While, according to Lörscher, (2005) "A potentially conscious procedure for translation" is how a translation strategy is solving a problem that an individual face when translating a part of a text from one language to another, into another." Selecting

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FR-UBM-9.1.1.9/V0.R4

Versi Online: http://journal.ubm.ac.id/
Hasil Penelitian

Journal of English Language and Culture
Vol. 13 (No. 1) : 45 - 56. Th. 2022
p-ISSN: 2087-8346
e-ISSN: 2597-8896

can help a translator in making a great translation. There are many many kinds of translation technique. The translators utilize of a large various techniques, each with a set of advantages and disadvantages and importance in terms of the scope of both the SL and the TL factors. Several procedures in the translation are described by Hadithya, (2014). Borrowing, calque, literal, modulation, transposition, equivalence, and adaptation all are methods that the translator used. For example, translating a movie's dialogue from English to Indonesian or translating the dialogue as quickly as practicable. In any a method of conveying the meaning of one language to another (SL) to a target language (TL), translation is a difficult task (TL). It is inferred because a hasty translation process will result in a misunderstanding of the source language's message in the target language. Translation is one most important processes for conveying concepts, feelings, and information across languages in the latest days. The Source language's meaning (SL) word must still make intact in the Target Language (TL). There no absolute synonymous, the translator must find the natural meaning equivalent both in the source and the target. In other words, when translating a product, a translator faces many problems during translation process.Translated source language directly into the target borrowing technique.

In other words, these procedures mean that borrow one language the shape of the other's expression. Borrowing is a direct translation type in which they borrow information which "parallel" target language (TL) elements replace elements of the source text. They consult it the most basic type of translation so that is only implies the transfer of Source Language (SL) text into the Target Language (TL) without the need to be interfered with and changed in any way , if the researcher wishes to achieve for a specific to make a stylistic effect or to introduce some local color accent into the target language (TL). A word is transcribed directly from another language. referred from as borrowing every translator use borrowing to create a

stylistic effect. The equivalence of a translation should be suitably disclosed in the SL to the TL so that the reader can enjoy the translation, rather than in the author's native language, as this may cause the reader may be unable to show whether it is a translation or not - the language use is very natural.

The most common modes of screen translation are dubbing and subtitling. Hobbs has classified dubbing as the process of replacing all whether some To correct mistakes, you can use voices on the soundtrack or re-record dialogue. Borrowing words appear with both spoken and written language. Television and radio is types of electronic media, are often spoken language. While, use of written word would be most normally journals, articles, or newspapers are types in print media , Many people find it unusual to hear that they are borrowing words familiar with but do not know. As a function, (1950) a movie is a description of a society's social condition, expressed in the form of images and sounds, and themes and stories formed from a description of the society's condition. A film usually tells the a love story, a life story, a politics story, or a violent story , as well as other topics, it has in exceed of ten minutes of content or a recording of moving images that can be viewed on a television. Because this film really can not be shown on television.

As a result, the film's role in society as a medium of communication is very influential at the moment, as movies play a major role in developing people's attitudes. They show different types of stories, more or less in a way that can indirectly change the mind of the community or the audience after watching the movie. Because of the strength of movies, they can be called a medium of communication. White, (2008), subtitle was translation of spoken language (source language)of a film or television program into target language . Subtitles in films are necessary for English is widely spoken in countries where is spoken as a foreign language. The audience is able to know more about the movie with subtitles. As a result, while producing a quality translation or subtitle, translators have to be careful of the

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quality work. And every language has a good vocabulary and a wide range of words based on society's experience and the development of the culture for which it is the meaning will be different, subtitles cannot be translated word for word. Of course, some English-language movies are subtitled into other languages, including Indonesian. Subtitle translation is complicated so each language has its own set of rules, such as structure, phonetics, and words. Renandya et al., (2018).

The researcher chose to deal with borrowing translation technique as her topic because during her observation of the film Redeeming Love, on the topic that the researcher analyzes in accordance with real situation and is very related to research, where there are some words on this object that researchers have never heard before and researcher wants to see how many words in the source and target language are the same or almsot the same and the benefit of research found the knowledge to be able to increase vocabulary and pronunciation in English and increase listening and speaking skill, so that researcher were interested in analyzing the English translation, especially as in the technique of borrowing and research it can be identified which types of borrowing and borrowing dominant are more common in the film Redeeming Love. For example : "You have a good *humor,* you know it."

Based on the sentences above, there are borrowing translation sentences data. In the word "humor" the researcher does not see a change in the actual meaning. So the word "humor" can be called a pure type borrowing because this type of borrowing does not change the original context and is pure without borrowing word. From the explanation above, the researcher is interested in researching and explaining **"English Borrowing Translation From English Into Indonesian Subtitle In The Redeeming Love Film"**.

Based on the above explanation, the reseacher formulates the research problems:

1) What are the types of english borrowing translation in Redeeming Love Film?

2) What is the dominant type of english borrowing translation in Redeeming Love Film?

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Definition of Translation

According to Kaye, (1987), a translation can mean to be transferred of SL to TL. On the other hand, in order to transfer vocabulary, structure, and context to TL culture, one must also understand the language communication, structure scenario, and cultural context of SL. Gambier, (2002) The meaning of a text is expressed by the use of a text in the target Besides from it, translation is a necessity technique that modifying word in original language. The language in that basic the source language is known as form, and the target language is known as the target language that is changed is called the target language. A translator who is focused on transferring meaning, from the other way, was going to uncover that the receptor language has a means of communicating for expressing the desired understanding, even if it is very different from a source language form. Bell, (2016) also shows the importance of register and dialect features. It is predicated on the belief that translation is a communicative process with participants, topics, and mediums. The translator should also translate these three aspects. It is the text's description of a social relationship**. "**Translation is a form a method of communicating with or addressing one or more others persons in the speaker's presence," states Kaye, (1987). When that is establishing social relations, there must be differences between languages, or we can say that the values are different. These values were usually cultural. In other words, the text's culture is as important as the text's grammar. According to the Bell, (2016) , there are three types of word translation with major (a).process translations (rather than the tangible object, to focus on the activity). (b) a translation: the result of the translation process (the text that's been translated); (c). Translation : an imprecise concept that it

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contains both the translation process and the work of the method.

Translation is a technique of transmitting information meaning and word in the source language to the target language's equivalent message **.** The translation is also a type of meaning transfer the information from one language to another. Also, all of the ideas The same applies to the translation stated above concept in translation is a process of transferring messages to the extent that it is a technique of exchanging word . thinking, concepts, knowledge, or meaning from one language to another. The main point of the translation is that the meaning of the original message will not be affected by the translator. So, according to the researcher, translation so that information and words from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), and also transferring the meaning of infomation from one language to another, or it can be defined as the process of transferring messages and used word exchange techniques.

Types of Translation Technique

Molina and Albir, (2002) classify the translation techniques into these types: (1) adaptation, (2) amplication, (3) borrowing, (4) calque, (5) compensation, (6) description, (7) discursive creation, (8) establish equivalence, (9) generalization, (10) linguistic amplification, (11) linguistic compression, (12) literal translation. (13) modulation, (14) particularization, (15) reduction, (16) substitution, (17) transposition, and (18) variation.

1) **Adaptation**: when a translator a cultural aspect in the source language is replaced (SL) with its in the target language equivalent (TL). For example:
    SL : The Film swept the world
    TL : Film ini merambah dunia
2) **Amplification:** Amplification's antonym is reduction or translation technique of application is to introduce detail it is not stated in the source language. It refers to the process of making the original text

explicit in the target language. For example
    SL : The girl came late
    TL : Wanita muda itu datang terlambat
3) **Borrowing:** using a word or expression as a reference point directly from the A source language (SL) has been determined. This method is classified into two parts: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. The technique is pure borrowing, so there is no change in the word or expression. In naturalized borrowing, however, the spelling of the word or expression may be somewhat modified to agree to the target language's rules. Taken from the movie, it is an example of a borrowing technique. For example
    SL : Panic
    TL : Panik
4) **Calque**: a foreign word or phrase from the target language (TL) is translated in this technique, which can be structural or lexical Molina & Albir, (2002). For example:
    SL : He is the new teacher
    TL : Dia adalah guru yang baru
5) **Compensation**: Since it can be reflected in the similar position this is also valid as it is in the source text in the target text. Position of a piece of information or stylistic effect in the source text is replaced in the target text using the compensation translation technique Molina & Albir, (2002). For example:
    SL : A pair of trousers
    TL : Sebuah celana
6) **Description**: A word or expression is replaced with a description of its form and function in this technique. Since the term the source language (SL) does not exist in the target language (TL), this is the fact Molina & Albir, (2002). For example:
    SL : I like panetton
    TL : Saya suka panetton

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7) **Discursive creation:** Discursive creation is a method of creating for generating A false equivalence can be totally different from the source language (SL) and therefore unpredictable Molina & Albir, (2002). For example:

SL : The Minangkabau Response To The Dutch Colonial rule in the Nineteenth
TL : Asal-usul Elite Minangkabau Modern: Respon terhadap Kolonial Belanda XIX/XX

8) **Established Equivalence:** To translate a sentence or a word that is common in the target language, and established equivalence technique is used (TL). Furthermore, the term used is typically found in a dictionary and is regarded as equivalent to a term in the source language (SL) Molina & Albir, (2002).

SL : Sincerely yours
TL : Hormat kami

9) **Generalization: t**o put another way, to use a more general or neutral term , define. Generalization, as, explain it, is if a term is translated into the particularization is the more general one, whereas generality is the more specific one polar opposite. For example:

SL : Vehicle
TL : Becak

10) **Linguistic amplification:** When a translator adds linguistic elements to a in the target word or phrase language (TL), it is defined as linguistic amplification Molina & Albir, (2002). From the movie, an example of the use of linguistic amplification. For example:

SL : Everything is up to you
TL : Semua nya terserah anda sendiri

11) **Linguistic Compression: w**hen translating something from the source language (SL) into a more condensed clause or sentence in the target language, the linguistic compression technique is the combining of linguistic elements (TL). Moreover, as it is total a reverse of linguistic this is amplification. For example:

SL : Are you sleepy?
TL : Ngantuk?

12) **Literal Translation: t**he literal translation technique involves word-for-word translation for expressions in the source language (SL). Furthermore, literally does not refer to a word's established equivalent in the target language (TL), but rather to when the word's form conforms to its function and meaning Molina & Albir, (2002). The minor clauses, equivalent unmarked topical theme, equivalent marked topical theme, textual theme variation, and equivalent unmarked topical theme are all aspects of this technique. For example:

SL : The President gave the present to Michael last week
TL : Presiden memberi hadiah itu pada Michael minggu lalu

13) **Modulation**: The translator uses the modulation translation technique to modify the translator's a point of view, a main focus, or a conceptual category about the source text. For example:

SL : Nobody doesn't like it
TL : Semua orang menyukainya

14) **Particularization:** when a word in the source language (SL) is translated into a more eloquent precise and specific word in the target language, it is known as particularization (TL).

SL : She likes to collect jewerly
TL : Dia senang mengoleksi kalung emas

15) **Reduction: t**he translator suppresses some information from the source language (SL) in the target language when using the reduction translation technique (TL). As opposed to amplification, the translator intentionally leaves some information untranslated still keeping the source

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text's original meanings Molina & Albir, (2002). For example

SL : She got a car accident

TL : Dia mengalami kecelakaan

16) **Substitution:** The substitution translation technique turns linguistic elements from the souce language (SL) into paralinguistic the target language's elements (TL) , such as gesture and intonation , and vice versa. Moreover, when interpreting, this type of translation technique is often used Molina & Albir, (2002). Example: menggelangkan kepala jika di Indonesia di terjemahkan "tidak."

17) **Transposition:** when a clause or an expression it is translated from source language (SL) into different grammatical categories in the target language (TL), the transposition translation technique is used Molina & Albir, (2002). Moreover, it is stated that the making use of this translation technique is due to a grammatical rule difference between the source (SL) and target (TL) languages (TL).

SL : I have no control over this condition

TL : Saya tidak dapat mengendalikan kondisi ini

18) **Variation:** When the translator linguistic or paralinguistic elements is changed such as intonation or gestures, he or she uses the variation translation technique. This change has an impact on aspects of linguistic tone, style, social dialect, or geographical dialect in the text, and so on are all types of variation.

SL : Give it to me now!

TL : Berikan barang itu ke saya sekarang

The Definition of Borrowing Technique

According to Molina & Albir, (2002). The following are eighteen translation techniques: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Estabilshed Equivalence, Generalization, Lingusitic

Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Subtitution, Transposition, Variation translators trategies are required or desired methods in completing the task to deliver an accurate message. The translation is one of the strategies used. Synthesis of Semantics Representation Approaches of addressing problems in the translation process with Target Language Text. Borrowing is one the various techniques to utilize . This the A word "technique" refers to keeping the source language's original words and phrases , or sentences in the target language's version. Because specific concepts and ideas are based on specific data cultures, most of these terms (phrases) are still not able in the target language to be translated . To maintain of the original message, keep the relevant words and exp\lain how the mean provides information in the target language. To put it in another way, the research is aimed at the Borrowing technique.

Many experts have researched the topic of borrowing. For example, Prasasty, (2002) borrowing that's been classified into three categories: loans, grammatical borrowing, and pronunciation borrowing all are things people undertake. Borrowing can be divided into two types, according to Molina and Albir (2002:520): There's many two types of borrowing: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Vinay and Darbelnet, (2000)are also decent options, the was stated that most basic types of translation can be used. Borrowing is a common technique of translation it means that the translator is a native speaker. Selects to make the use target text has same word as it is the source text. This usually the case when the target language has an equivalent term.

The Types of Borrowing Translation Technique

Using a word or expression as a starting point directly from the source language (SL) is known as the borrowing translation technique Molina & Albir, (2002). It is stated that this technique is classified into

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two parts: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing**.**

1) **Pure Borrowing**: the full absorption of the a amount of a word from another individual a source language with no change to a spelling or pronunciation. For example:

   SL: We are very excited to visit the islands in **Indonesia**

   TL: Kami sangat bersemangat mengunjungi pulau-pulau di **Indonesia**

   The word "Indonesia" the original a text has been translated into "Indonesia" in the target language, with the the same sound and spelling system as the source text. For more than we can tell, the word "Indonesia" refers to a simple but important piece of advice. The translator use because the reader knows the meaning of the word in the target language, this technique is used.

2) **Naturalized Borrowing:** when a word or a phrase from a source language (SL) is naturalized to fit the target language spelling rules (TL). It's used to correspond to the target langauge (TL) spelling rules, make it easy to read and understand the meaning of a word. The naturalized word is seen to be naturalized when words from the source language (SL) have the same sound-spelling as words from the target language (TL) and the meaning does not change. For example:

   SL : you can take my picture with your **camera** now

   TL : kamu bisa memotretku dengan **kamera** mu sekarang

   The SL word Camera was translated to the TL word Kamera by changing its meaning and writing to make the impression on writing in the source language look more natural in the target language. This word The kind of absorbing process has been common and familiar to the readers in the Indonesian system.

Film

In today's society, films are very common. We can see and watch it on TV, Youtube, and movie programs like Netflix, Iflix, We Tv, Tv, and others. Films are a famous educational medium and attract a range of people in all age categories. So because the film includes all entertaining and informative content. We can find the art in films that we were unaware of, and we can know about the culture and art of different countries by watching the film. There are comedy, romance, adventure, or other entertainment options.

A movie is a series of still images on a film that is fast succession of projections on a screen by light. This creates the illusion of actual, uniform, and continuous motion based on an optical phenomenon known as a warm glow. When it comes to conveying drama and, more importantly, evoking emotion, a film is a very effective medium.

Previous Research

There are previous researchers related with borrowing word. The first research by Ezekiel, (2014) entitled "Borrowing Devices in Yorùbá Termography". This research focused on the classifies of borrowing and the application of borrowing devices in some literatures on Yorùbá terminography. There are classifies borrowing into three types based on the code from which the borrowed units (1). Loan words from Greek or Latin, (2). Loan words from another, (3). Loan words from other geograhic or social dialects, or other subject. This research classified borrowing in Yorùbá into trans-lingual, intra-lingual, and trans-discplinarry borrowing. The result of this research, not all borrowing devices are adequately acoounted for in existing literatures on Yorùbá terminography, despite the fact that these devices are used. The researcher in this study concluded that borrowing devices are not restricted to a target language using the lexical resources of another language or its dialect to express a new concept, that a source language lexical item can be combined with the recipient language lexical item to express a new concept in the

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target language, that a word of a familiar language can be borrowed to designate a source language word. And that a word use in one subject dominant can be borrowed.

The second research by Mohamed Abdulmajid Akidah, (2013) that entitled "Phonological and Semantic Change in Language Borrowing: The Case of Arabic Word Borrowed into Kaswahili" (1). The primary objective of this research is to examine the various phonological and semantic processes in the borrowing of words from Arabic into Kaswahili in the Kaswahili dictionary, *Kamusi ya Karne ya*, (2). The data will be analyzed to use the phonological adaptation of Arabic words borrowed into Kaswahili, and the semantic changes of Arabic words borrowed into Kaswahili. Vowel and consonant epenthesis, consonant delection, consonant and vowel subsitituion, vowel shortenin, vowel lowering, and vowel strengthening were all illustrated as phonological processes in Arabic words. Moreover, as arabic words are absorbed into the Kaswahili lexicon, they often initiate phonological adaptation, which is sometimes accompanied by semantic aaptation. The researcher of this research stated that many research has been done to estabilish the relantionship between the two languages, so next researchers should conduct a comprehensive analysis of the phonological and semantic changes that take place in the two languages as a result of borrowing.

The third by Daland et al., (2015), united states Department of English, Repulic of Korea, has conducted the research entitled "*When In Doubt, Read The Instruction: Orthographic Effects In Loanword Adaptation*". The impacts of orthographic in the adaptation of vowels of English words borrowed into Korean are investigated in this research. This study made use they are experimental approaches combined with information-theoretic statistic. Gains in orthographic and perceptual information were utilized to calculate a lower bound on orthopraphy and perception's contribution to vowel production adaptation, the findings reveal that orthography has a greater impact on

vocal production existing cultural variables are expected to influence the relative amount of in a specific loan word adaptation scheme, orthopraphic effect is important.

The fourth research is by Awalin, (2016), English Deparment, Faculty of Language and Art, state University of Surabaya. Entitled "*The Nativized Words Caused By Borrowing In Indonesian Personal Names And The Prestige*" this research focuses on the morpheme structure and meaning of English foreign words found in Indonesian personal names. This research made use of method is descriptive qualitative, data were collected from DISPENDUKCPIL (Department of Population and Civil Regristration) Surabaya and data were analyzed through the process of categorization, analysis and discussion. According to the structure of morphemes, there are three types of personal names: personal names with two morphemes, personal names with three morphemes, and personal names with four morphemes with four morphemes. Furthermore, the outcome demonstrates that the borrowing the researcher English word has original root or form, or it might be described as a structure of morphemes.

And fifth is done by Erick & Arinjaya, (2011), English Department Faculty of Letters Udayana University whose articles entitles *English Borrowing words in Indonesian Novel Entitled Manusia Setengah Salmon*. Him research aims to examines the types of borrowing words from English used in Indonesian novels, as well as the adjustment process based on references from Enhanced Spelling (EYD. The data for this study were taken from Raditya Dika (2011) novel Manusia Setengah Salmon. This study employs Haugen's theory, which categorizes different types of borrowing words, as well as references fro the General Guidelines for improved Indonesian Spelling, which outline the process of borrowing word adjustment words in Indonesian from English.

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METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

Research Design

This research is focused on translation, specifically on finding translation techniques in the Borrowing Film Redeeming Love subtitle and understanding how these techniques will use in the film. This was a qualitative descriptive study. The purpose of research, according to Creswell, (2013), human are the tool for collecting and analyzing data. The result of process depends on the skill or ability from the researcher (Human Instrument) to making conclusion in qualitative research. explaining that human instrument is multifunctional and used to reveal happening phenomena. In this case, the researcher will use document analysis. In this research, the instrument is the researcher himself. The researcher uses human instrument because the data are qualitative.The qualitative methods used to help the research in describing the data can be seen in statement above. The result of the analysis would be used to describe the investigation that's been carried out through individual or group observations. The easiest method to help the writer in analyzing the data is use qualitative methods, especially describing.

Data Source

The following research focused on the film The Subtitle of Redeeming Love. On January 21, 2022, a film was released which tells the story of a man's love and sacrifice for a prostitute. The film was directed by D.J. Caruso , with the genres of Drama, History, and Romance. Subtitles are available in two languages: English and Indonesian, based on a 134-minute biblical love story set in 1850 in American cinema, which was adapted from the novel Francine Rivers by Francine Rivers (1991). film Redeeming Love syuting in the South African and produced by Mission Pictures International, Nthibah Pictures, and Advantage Entertainment. Based on Molina & Albir, (2002), this research will focus on type borrowing. There are two types of borrowing: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. In a film titled Redeeming Love (1991), discover on the dominat of types of borrowing in English borrowing to Indonesia in a Film Redeeming Love (1991).

Instrument of the Research

The researcher used document analysis as a instrument of collecting data. In qualitative research, documentation can be a valuable data source. According to Sugiyono (2008), anyone can make visual and written documentation that can be used to collect information. When using documentation method, the researcher can provide magazines, books, or documents. The goal of documentation is to offer the result of an observation or interview validity. The subjects' grade transcripts serve as documentation guide in this research. The will focus on type of borrowing and will focus to describe dominant from borrowing translation . The document analysis will provide many contributions to defining what types of borrowing are used in Francine Rivers' film Redeeming Love (1991).

The Techniques for Collecting Data

Several data collection techniques were followed and conducted before the research: (1) Watching and Observing the "Redeeming Love" film, (2) Download the film Redeeming Love with English subtitles, (3) To analyzing word for word from the film Redeeming Love in Indonesian, (4) Collect words that have been analyzing the transcriptions in the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) were put on top of the other in the data collection, (5) And researcher can choose between a word list to identify which one refers to borrowing a translation technique. Using a modified borrowing word, the researcher can separate the pure and naturalized borrowing.

The Techniques of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis is: (1) Searching some theories related to the research from internet, jurnal, books, and the relevant research papers, (2) Identified and listed the words which belong to pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing, (3) Classifying the

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borrowing word into types of borrowing words based on pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing and modified borrowing translation.

No.	SL	TL
1.	Humor	Humor

And (4) finding the dominant borrowing translation and result of the anaysis.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings

The researcher finds there are two types of borrowing translation:
1. Pure Borrowing is words or expression in the target language, meaning that have not been changed, and similarity of meaning between source language and the target language.
2. Naturalized Borrowing is a word or phrase from source language (SL) is naturalized to fit the target language spelling rules (TL).

It's used to correspond to the target language (TL) spelling rules, make it easy to read and understand the meaning of a word. And naturalized words from the source language (SL) have the same sound-spelling as words from the target language (TL) and the meaning does not change. The dominant types of borrowing translation based on the analysis of the dominant researcher, the types of borrowing translation was found in the film Redeeming Love, there are 61 data in the film which is dominantly pure borrowing (40.99%) and naturalized borrowing (59.16 %) it shows that Indonesian translators still have some difficulties in translated into some other language, spite of the fact that Indonesian readers are more adept in the other language families that they are in their native tongue. And in this research, the researchers discovered several English words that, if translated into Indonesian, will change the meaning of the target language.

Discussion

This research finds two types of borrowing translation which is used Molina and Albir theory. Tthere are two types of borrowing namely: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. This research is focused on the types of borrowing translation technique and dominant types of borrowing translation technique. The results shows that Indonesian translator still find some difficulties to translate the foreign language and based on the finding in the analysis the lexical term used in the target language consist of borrowing word which are generally assimilated with target language.To compare with the previous research, it used the English Translation while this researcher used the English into Indonesian and dominant types As the result, the researcher will research the borrowing translation from english into indonesian in the redeeming love film. borrowing translation in the problem section and the object of researcher. The similarities between in research and previous research are that both use descriptive qualitative and types borrowing or dominant borrowing translation based on Molina and Albir theory.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

The objective of this research is to analyze the different types of borrowing used in the Redeeming Love Film from English into Indonesian and to find which one of these types dominates. The following conclusion can be drawn in light of finding and discussion:
1. There are two types of borrowing in the film after watching it and doing some research. Naturalized and pure borrowing occur first. While a pronounciation rules of a target text is maintained, the naturalized borrowing take the source text then fits it into the target text without changing the meaning. The pure borrowing is the target text is completely unmodified after being taken direclty from the source text. In 61 data, 36 or

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FR-UBM-9.1.1.9/V0.R4

Versi Online: http://journal.ubm.ac.id/
Hasil Penelitian

Journal of English Language and Culture
Vol. 13 (No. 1) : 45 - 56. Th. 2022
p-ISSN: 2087-8346
e-ISSN: 2597-8896

59,16% is naturalized and 25 or 40,99% the pure borrowing.

2. Based on the second research problem that was formulated, it is proved that the naturalized borrowing strategy with 36 or 59,16% is most dominant type of borrowing use in the film, naturalized borrowing is more common than pure borrowing. The translator can use naturalized borrowing more frequently to avoid readers from understanding if a word from the source language is not translated or is just taken natural.

Suggestions

The researcher hopes that the next researchers is able to develop this research using better technique and analysis. Futhermore, depending on context and time, adopted words can have a different meaning. So, in required to conduct a good research of borrowing word translation, the researcher must be informed of the message of context in the source language and understand the meaning of the borrowing word based on relevant cotext in the target language.

Since the meaning is translation is to change a word's form as for its meaning, translator would avoid purely and naturalized borrowing words. The word from the source text may typically be changed with the many words in Bahasa Indonesia, so the translator should just not use either the word if it can be changed. The translator does in this case it's important to understand not only the context of source and target text but also to enable translation, one neede software or make reference to technology well.

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