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English Borrowing Words Derived In Thai Communication

Abstract

The article aim to study history of the English borrowing word derived in Thai communication lead to go base on the role and influence of English borrowing words by the time of previous and present time. The study presents civilization movement and theory of borrowing languages through 5 subtitles of (1) Historical of Alien Language Additional in Thai Language, (2) English Borrowing Words in Thai language, (3) Definition of Borrowing Words in Thai language, (4) Characteristics of Language Borrowing words.

The study found the implication has had a long historical influenced of English Borrowing words in Thai communication by the tread and religion first in the Sukhothai period but additional of English Borrowing words until the early Ratanakosin period when the British expanded their trade. A study of documents in the reign of King Rama III in

period of 1824-1851 A.D. shows some seventy English personal names, titles and place names written in Thai orthography.

The study of English language began first among Thai princes, some royal families and also some governors in the reign of King Rama IV (1851-1868 A.D.) and became more widespread in the reign of King Rama V (1868-1910 A.D.), as well as it had being influences in couple processed of oral and writing communications.

Key Words: Historical, English Borrowing Words, Thai Communication.

Introduction

Communication in Thailand quite use Thai language by the time formally until the Kingdom settled down above of valley between both wings of the Chaw Phraya River know as first kingdom of Sukhothai in 1238 by Indrathitaya King who was placed Thai community on the realm of Thai independent and become the Thailand in nowadays. Since Thais had contacted towards the Western countries for business, armies, and exchanging of various languages especially alien languages such as English language adopted by Thai people.

The article focuses on the aspects of Thai language communication usage of the language particular Historical of English borrowing words in Thai Communication.

1. Historical of Alien Language Additional in Thai Language

Thailand is situated in the middle mainland of Southeast Asia. Thai history is a contentious issue. There are at least two theories regarding the origin of Thais. One theory proposed that Thai people lived in the land of present day Thailand for thousands of years from the beginning. The other theory states that showed off Thai people had moved from southern China. The second theory, though contentious, is more widely known than the first,

it was a renowned Thai historian, Phaya Anuman Rajadhon, who was the leading exponent of this theory.

According to Phaya Anuman Rajadhon (1954), Thai (Tai) speaking people had their original homes in Southern China. These people afterwards had migrated southwards to the Indo Chinese peninsula in different groups and in different directions and periods of time. Their migration is not known for certain. It is possible that the earlier migrations took place sometime during the early centuries. Between the 5th – 8th centuries, the ancestors of the speakers of the Southwestern group of the Tai language family settled near the Black River, from Southern of China down to Northern of Vietnam, and Northeastern of Laos. From this area, Thai group widespread. One group went northwestward as far as Assam in the northeastern corner of India. Some moved along the Mekong River, and settled in Laos and Northern Thailand. The other went south and settled in northeast Thailand. By the 13th century, Thais had already settled in many parts of present day Thailand (Iwasaki, 2005:2). They had accepted civilization from India and adopted Buddhism; while the Khmers were highly Hindunized. As a result both groups had a large number of words derived from the Pali and Sanskrit languages. Thais, who lived side by side with the two groups, had in turn borrowed a substantial number of words from them.

It is generally held that the Sukhothai dialect is the ancestor of present day Thai (Hudak, 1987: 757). After the decline of Sukhothai, another important kingdom, Ayutthaya, was established in 1351 by King U Thong. This kingdom was sacked by the Burmese forces in 1767. After a brief period of Thonburi, the current Bangkok period started in 1782 by King Rama I. At present, Thailand is officially known as the Kingdom of Thailand. The government was changed from the absolute monarch to a constitutional monarch in 1932. And Thai became an official language.

2. English Borrowing Words in Thai language

During the millennium era until present century the English Borrowing words have played a prominent role in Thai communication. English borrowing words influence and instead of Thai language has become the popular and useful in oral communication, so the influx and swallow of modern technology from the Western civilization have being vigorous, although English words are the bearer influences and accepted with an increasing rate of present moment sake in the informal communication as well as in speaking and writing.

Through the British people traded with Thais of Ayudhya capital in the reign of King Songtham in the period 1610-1628 A.D., when the British expanded their trade and power to Southeast Asian territories. A study of documents in the reign of King Rama III in period of 1824-1851 A.D. shows some seventy English personal names, titles and place names written in Thai orthography (Udomwong, Watana. 1978). Some aspects are reflecting a pronunciation very close to the English but others are beyond recognition as follow;

Previous of Thai Aspects Reflecting Pronunciation close to English		
Thai	Thai Phoeme	English
ฝรั่งปัตกััน	fă: raŋ patukan	Portugal
กบิตัน	kapi tan	Captain
ยิม	jím	James

Figure 1: Previous of Thai Aspects Reflecting Pronunciation close to English

The study of English language began first among Thai princes, some royal families and also some governors in the reign of King Rama IV (1851-1868 A.D.) and became more widespread in the reign of King Rama V (1868-1910 A.D.). Since then English words began to invade the Thai language and at present more than thousands English words are accepted in the standard Thai literature, not counting innumerous more in conversational forms and in

informal usage among various professions such as scientific, industrial, trading and fashion circles.

Thai society is opened to gain other cultural influences from the west world. The civilization of communication assembles people who difference each other language and culture communicate conveniently. Thai language is similarity each other languages examples as Indian, Singaporean, Japanese, Vietnamese etc., which have borrowed words so extensively from English language for long time ago through migration, war, trade, education and also colonial. English borrowing words have impact in Thai language of both spoken and written languages. Thai people ordinary use English loan words to describe new concepts and elements, which may not have been in existence earlier. Many of these borrowing words no longer seem foreign, having been completely assimilated to Thai language for example;

Specimen of Borrowing words Assimilated to Thai language		
No.	Thai	English
1	บอล	Ball
2	คอมพิวเตอร์	Computer
3	เกม	Game
4	กิโล	Kilo
5	กีตาร์	Guitar

Figure 2: Specimen of Borrowing words Assimilated to Thai language

3. Definition of Borrowing Words

Borrowings, or loan words use in the same term mentioning by linguists names Andrew R., Martin A. David B., Harald C., and Andrew S. are defined as words which originated in one language or in a dialect, but which have come into use in another language,

even by people who do not speak the lending language. (1999: 256). In the mention of Encyclopedia defined borrowing word is a word directly taken in to one language from another with little or no translation. (<http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/loanword>).

Lehmann points the loan words are important and usually they adjust their external form to the rules of grammar and phonetics of the receiving language; otherwise, they are generally considered foreign words (1962: 213). Foreign words are the word that is external from preserves the spelling of the source owner language, or words whose foreign origin is still felt by speaker of the borrowing languages (<http://eleaston.com/rel/rell.htm#terms>).

According to Aitchison, the borrowing process has following features: Foreign elements do not infiltrate another language haphazardly. Individual words are taken over easily and frequently. When the elements, which are less easily detachable from the donor language, are taken over, they tend to be ones which already exist in embryo in the language in question, or which can be accepted into the language with only minimal adjustment to the existing structure. Overall, borrowing does not suddenly disrupt the basic structure of a language. Foreign elements make use of existing tendencies, and commonly accelerate changes which are already under way (Jean A.: 2001: 142-145).

When borrowing new words, there are several options. The first one is to borrow a word from the native language itself. It means borrowing the expression that is not currently used in everyday speech, being either the archaic one, which is no longer used, or the regional one, that is not understood in the major part of the territory. In this case, the word can be given a new meaning, or the original meaning can be preserved. The words obtained by this process are called internal loans. The second and the more common way are to borrow a word from a foreign language.

The words resulting from this process are called direct borrowings, whereas we can also find indirect borrowings, or calques. The latter ones are an interesting type of borrowings

that occurs when an expression in one language is translated literally into another language, e.g. superman from German Übermensch (Akmajian: 28) There are two main reasons for borrowing new words from foreign languages. The first one, and the most obvious one, is sheer necessity, for people always need to develop words for new and unfamiliar concepts, such as new technologies, ideas and things, new plants and animals, or new social reality. The second reason is prestige. If certain cultures are associated with particular ‘prestigious’ activities, it is common for the words associated with that activity to come from the language of that culture. If some culture, itself, is regarded as ‘prestigious’, the vocabulary of the language spoken by that culture is borrowed for the simple reason of its origin (1999: 257).

4. Types of English Borrowing words in Thai language

The English borrowing words in Thai cover a wide range of vocabulary. The data of about among thousand words collected from articles written before 1910 A.D. produces at least 11 types of vocabulary as follows:

Types of English Borrowing words in Thai language		
No.	11 Types of Vocabulary	Percentages
1	Science and technology	13.51%
2	Food and Drinks	9.00%
3	Clothes and Fashion	8.89%
4	Games and Gambling	6.87%
5	Persons and Positions	6.40%
6	Measurement	6.04%
7	Education	4.86%
8	Art and Recreation	3.32%
9	Medical Sciences	3.08%

10	Music and Dancing	2.96%
11	Miscellaneous	35.07%

Figure 3: Types of English Borrowing words in Thai language

The above percentages can give a rough picture of the types of words borrowed, but they cannot be taken as the most accurate because they are based only on the thousand words which are widely accepted in literature. There are, however, technical terms in all branches of education, science and technology which, though very numerous, are not included, since these terms have not been satisfactorily standardized there is at present, a general feeling against the use of English words in the written and formal language. Many English loanwords, which are widely used informally and cannot be satisfactorily replaced by other Thai coinages, are still not welcomed in the standard language.

5. Characteristics of English Borrowing words in Thai

According to Henderson, Borrowing word in some Southeast Asian languages are normally recast in a form already acceptable to the borrowing language or they may retain some alien features (Henderson, E.J.A. 1951). This is also true for English loanwords in Thai, but the characteristics are more complicated and should be treated in detail.

The acceptance of English words into the Thai language is through speaking as well as writing among a variety of classes and educational levels of the people in Thailand. Fundamentally, personal name were among the first English loanwords which were accepted, with changes in the articulation of sounds to facilitate the pronunciation as well as to help memorize those words, often with a mixture of humors and fun making, for example; Mr. Pridee, Miss. Orachun, Master. Bucha etc.

Since World War II, there has been a large number of influx of English loanwords as a result of many interacting factors: more Thai students returning from their study in Europe

and the United States of America; rapidity of communications and transportation between the Western world and Thailand; greater expansion of world industries and world trade and the increased interest in Western styles of sports, entertainment and fashions brought about by the mass communication media. Nacaskul K. wrote in “The Phonological System in Thai” are these loanwords have characteristics that are determined by the class and competency of the people who use them one circle to another. Their written forms and meaning have undergone a number of attempts at standardization without general public acceptance. In general one can notice very easily the differences in the pronunciation of educated and uneducated people. The educated people accept the foreign influence more readily than the uneducated people, who in most cases will retain the primary phonological system (Nacaskul K., 1977: 105-120).

Variously of English pronunciation of Educated and Uneducated in Thailand			
No.	English	Educated pron.	Uneducated pron.
1	Plastic	phla: s-tik	pát-tik
2	Style	stail or sta:j	sa- ta:j
3	Cream	khr i:m	khi:m
4	Clutch	khlátch	khiát
5	Alcohol	alkə hól	an kə hə:

Figure 4: Variously of English pronunciation of Educated and Uneducated in Thailand

Conclusion

Thai people settle down in the first capital of Sukhothai had being Thai language as a official language past time to time English language had influenced and adopted as a borrowing words in origin of Thai communication especially in present day the borrowing

words have important role and act as a factor to develop words for new and unfamiliar concepts, such as new technologies, ideas and things, new plants and animals, or new social reality. Often, English languages are already familiar with these new concepts, having already created suitable expressions to denote them, or they can offer a linguistic basis to create names for the concepts in question. The vocabulary of the language spoken by that culture is borrowed for the simple reason of its origin most influences English Borrowing words taken to writing and oral communication for the Thai people like familiar and adjustment to modern life such sport, technology, fashion, interdisciplinary specialist vocabulary, TV., as well as in the computer and internet communication.

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