

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN MALAY TELUK BUNTAL SUBDIALECT

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Abstract: *This study aimed to analyze and describe the types of English loanwords in Teluk Buntal Malay sub-dialect. It was classified into descriptive research. The source of data was taken from the recorded dialogue which was interpreted into written data. The result of the study showed that there were 8 English loanwords commonly used in daily conversation by the Malay people of Teluk Buntal. The types of English loanwords discovered in this study were encompassing loanword, loan blends and loan shift. Hence, all of the words found to be the most dominant type were loanwords and based on structure of English loanword type, it was categorized into simple word in term of spelling and meaning.*

Keywords: *English loanwords, Malay Teluk Buntal Subdialect.*

INTRODUCTION

As a tool of communication to deliver information, views or express opinion, language always changes dynamically time after time. Its change might be influenced by several factors such as the development of human thought and culture in society, technology, even global trade. Chaer (2003) states that the development of language occurred because language has its own productive characteristic. As a result,

language will always have its productivity.

In addition, since Indonesia is a country which is divided into several provinces and separated into different regions and islands, it has number of language in each region. Therefore, there are many different languages that people use in each region. However, it is united by national language Bahasa Indonesia. As Ruhbiah, et.al (2017) state that direct communication which occurs among

the people with different languages and cultures will create language contact and finally influence each other. This is called loanwords. The loanword occurs because of the continuous contact in the long-term between the speakers with different languages. One of the languages which has influencing characteristic is English. It is International language used by many people around the world. Many English words mostly used in some popular communication either spoken or written such as in technology even in global trade. So, loanwords or borrowing words are very often occurred in daily conversation and they are influenced by the native language in Indonesia such as Malay Language.

One of the regions which use Malay language is TelukBuntal located in Riau province. Some of the words or phrases in Malay language in this region have been influenced by English since most of the people conduct the trade abroad or sell their harvest such as in Malaysia and Singapore, so that language contact may occur between two different languages. The example of English loanword in Malay sub dialect include,

“*Caskantolonghapetu*” which literally means “Charge”. Based on the explanation above, this study tries to analyze English loanwords in Malay TelukBuntal Sub dialect.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A single lexical unit from one language adapted into another language called a loanword, Hockett, (1958:411). Champbell (1998) also states that a lexical item (a word) which has been “borrowed” from another language, a word which originally was not part of the vocabulary of the recipient language but was adapted from some other language and made part of the borrowing language’s vocabulary is named loanwords. Haspelmath (2009) also defines loanwords as a word that entered its lexicon as a result of borrowing or transfer, or copying. It is due to native speakers adopting elements from other language s into the recipient language, or whether they result from non-native speakers imposing properties of their native language onto a recipient language.

Kridalaksana (2008: 112) also defines that the term loanword is used

to differentiate between the genuine words with the borrowing word or loanword. The language from which a loanword has been borrowed will be called the donor language, and the language into which it has been borrowed is the recipient language. While the word that served as a model for the loanword will be called source word.

According to Samsuri (1994:57-65) the structure of English loanword are divided into three type such as (1) Simple word which has two characteristic, first is spelling and it is adapted to Indonesia and the second is pronunciation; (2) complex word has been adapted to Indonesia both in spelling and pronunciation; (3) translated word is type of English loanwords can be defined as Indonesian expression which is translation of English. In addition Marcellino (1996:15) divides the loanword into three types, there are loanword, loan blend and loan shift.

According to Sagimin & Anggraeni (2016), loanword can be understood as the basic characteristics of loanwords can be seen from how the phonologically, morphologically, and syntactically can

be united into the borrowing language. Zhou and Freng (1987, as cited in Setiono, 1998) state that "the concept of loan blend as the process of partly translating and partly using paraphrased translation to adopt word of donor language into the receptor language. According to Haugen (1950, as cited in Jendra, 2012) notes, loan shifts refer to words which are formed by borrowing only the meaning found in the words of the foreign resources. Thus, unlike loanwords and loan blends, in loan shifts only the meanings are borrowed while the forms are replaced by the ones found in the language.

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

This study classified into descriptive research since the data is analyzed in the form of word and explained by sentences. The data was collected by recording the dialogue of Malay people in Teluk Buntal and make a field note. the steps in analyzing data was described as follows:

1. Record the dialogue and make a field note

2. Interpret and analyze the recording data and put the data into the tables.
3. Classify and describe the data into based on the types of English loanwords.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The types of English loanwords in Malay Teluk Buntal sub dialect are thoroughly borrowed into Malay language. Those words are commonly used in daily conversation. Brief explanation can be seen as follow;

Simple word (pronunciation)

1. "*Besok siang aku balek ke kampong naek seped bot*" the word "*seped bot*" was adapted form English word "*speedboat*". In term of pronunciation, it should pronounced /'spi:dbəʊt/. Two letters [e] pronounced [i:] and the word *boat* pronounced [bəʊt] in English but in Indonesia two letters (e) pronounced [e] and the word *boat* become [bot]
2. "*cobe dikau tengok wayar tu masih elok atau tidak*". The word "*wayar*" was adapted from English word "*wire*". In term of pronunciation, it should pronounced /wʌɪə/ in English but in Indonesia the letter [r] is pronounced [y] and the letter [e] is pronounced [a] and it becomes [wayar].
3. "*cobelah dikau terai dulu mana tau bias dipakai*". The word "*terai*" was adapted from English word "*try*". In term of pronunciation, it should pronounced /trʌɪ/ while in Indonesia it is added the letter [e] and [a] so it is pronounced [terai]
4. "*Pohon boso ni harus copat ditobang pakai sinsow, kalau pakai gorgaji biaso manolah dapat*". The word "*sinsow*" was adapted from English word "*chainsaw*". It is a mechanical power-driven cutting tool which is usually used by people to cut for instance a big tree. In term of pronunciation, it should pronounced /tʃeɪnSɔ/ while in the term of spelling the letter [c] in English became [s] inIndonesia is pronounced [sinsow]
5. "*ado HP tu ditongah-tongah meja mak taruk, tolong di cas*". ". The word "*cas*" was adapted from English word "*charge*". In term of pronunciation, it should

pronounced /tʃɑ:dʒ/ in English but in Indonesia it is only pronounced [cas] and there is omitted letter such as the letters [h], [r], and [g]

6. "*Apo namo cenel tiv itu, mak nak tengok ceramah ustad*". The word "*cenel*" was adapted from English word "*channel*". In term of pronunciation, it should pronounced /'tʃən(ə)/ in English while in term of spelling the letter [h] is omitted, the letter [a] becomes [e] in Indonesia and it is pronounced [cenel]
7. "*pakai sepeda tu di gohed bio jalan terus*". The word "*gohed*" was adapted from English word "*go ahead*". In term of meaning some Teluk Buntal Malay people meant it only as spin (*berputar*) and go straight (*jalan terus/lurus*) while in English it has several meaning based on its context. Then in the term of pronunciation, it should pronounced /'gəʊəhed/ in English but in Indonesia there is omitted letter such as the letters [a] so it becomes [gohed]
8. *Orang tu naik Honda copat betol tak sompat nak ngebrik*. The word "*brik*" was adapted from English

word "*break*". In term of meaning some Teluk Buntal Malay people use it to say that the rider has to stop while in English it has several meaning such as separate into pieces as a result of blow, shock or strain. In term of pronunciation, it should pronounced /breik/ in English but in Indonesia the letter [e] and [a] becomes [i] and it is pronounced [brik]

CONCLUSION

After conducting the data analyzes, it can be concluded that there were 8 English loanwords that is commonly and often used by Teluk Buntal Malay people in their daily conversation. The type of loanwords they use is classified into the simple words, the adaptation occurred only in the term of spelling and the change of meanings in several words. Moreover, as stated by Marcellino (1996) who is divided the loanword into three types, all data of English loanwords found in the sub-dialect of Teluk Buntal Malay people is only categorized into loanword. There are words that classified into neither loan blend nor loan shift.

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