

## THE LEXICAL PROCESS OF ACEHNESE BORROWING

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### Abstract

The aims of this study were to analyze the process of lexical borrowing in Acehese. The subjects of the study were 30 textbooks in Acehese language of Language Centre of Aceh. Qualitative method is the way to find the data with useful the interactive model as its analyzing done. The finding of lexical process of borrowing in Acehese was found three types, they are *loan-words* which adopt 57 lexicons, *loan-blend* adopts 101 lexicons, and *loan-translation* adopts the 19 lexicons. The adoption of Acehese lexical has 177 lexicons where percentage of lexical borrowing of noun (78.53%), adjective (15.25%), verb (5.09%), and adverb (1.13%) similarly that the noun is the largest count in borrowing process of any aspect such politic, industry, or religion.

**Keywords:** *lexical process, borrowing, Acehese.*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Language provides a system of concepts which human beings use to interpret reality which fundamentally in the generation in transmission of values and express a differentiated ethical sensibility. The existence of language in society cannot be separated from culture as product of human culture.

In this line, Acehnese language as one of hundreds of Indonesian vernacular is an Austronesian language spoken on Aceh province of the west of Sumatra island as a great part of human life in that province. Acehnese language is the one of vernacular which is changed interference with the social evolution. In a particular language community as Acehnese, social evolution tends to change the language appropriate the evolution of their environmental. Guy (1989:2) states that the various types of linguistic change is distinguished between structural effects of the different types and the different social circumstances surrounding them. Actually, the language factors both internally and external factors are the factors of the influence the language evolution. The influence of internal factors usually called individual factors that are influenced by the linguistic itself, psychology, and intergeneration factor, the individual factors deal with the language change that resulted from entire generation of speaker acquisition. On the other hand, external factors are influenced by non-linguistic factors. For example non-linguistic factors are social factors and contextual or

situational factors. Where social factors are contact between speakers of different varieties due to conquest, migration and culture, education, economic, and religion. The social contact of language change does not only include the type of input the environmental but also the mechanism and rates of input processing. The mechanism is concerned with the techniques and method of input provided to the language speakers, whereas rates deal with the amount of input itself.

In line with this, it can assume the new name and concept for technologies, industries, products and experiences potentially require the new words. By emerging and using those new terms, language change gradually exists in that language. This accordance with what Chambers (1995) in Gao (2008: 363) who states that variation in language often indicates instability and hence linguistic change. As pointed above that all features of language potentially change, including its lexical item.

Lexical change is the process in which the word, concept or replacing by another lexical item means that creation (totally or partly). According to Lindstrom (2007:233) the vocabulary is significantly affected than other language feature. Based on this short explanation, the aim of writer is to classify the types of processes the lexical creation or borrowing.

Qualitative research was applied in this research such as Ary (2002:25) suggests that methodology qualitative is procedure of research that it result like the words from the

people that observed, and data of result of research like descriptive data. The data of the study was encompassed 30 text book in Acehnese language in Balai Bahasa Aceh (Language Centre of Aceh) through analysing interactive models (Miles and Huberman, 1994).

### **1. Language Change: lexical borrowing**

The creation of new lexical items has been studied by various researcher as Trask (1996); Campbell (2004); and Mesthrie (2009) state that lexical creation is one types of lexical change which focuses on the process by which a lexical item appears among the language users.

The methods of creating new lexical item can be assigned to in two main classes, they are: Internal Borrowing, where the items created from sources within the language, and external borrowing, where items created from outside sources within the language. On the other hand, Mesthrie (2009:243) draws the lexical creation as the technical term for the incorporation of an item from one language to another which he called as 'borrowing'. Based on this statement, it can be concluded that the lexical creation in a language is the process of lexical borrowing.

Furthermore, Durie and Malcom (1996: 180) assert the borrowing is labelled when contact between its speakers and those of other languages. The same concerning stated by Winford (2003) in Tan (2013: 54) that using the term lexical borrowing to

describe the contact-induced changes that occur in situations whereby the community preserves the use of "its native language from generation to generation" but borrows some lexical features from the external language with which it is in contact.

Borrowing is a very common linguistic phenomenon which regarded as the creation of lexical item from outside sources of language. Trask (1991) in Millar (2015:16) established three main categories of borrowed features—*loanwords*, *loanblends* and *loantranslation*. Trask's description of these categories are summarised below.

1. *Loanword*, a loanword is the linguistic outcome when the recipient language speakers import the meaning of a form and its corresponding morpheme(s) from another language. The phonemic pattern of the form may be adapted to match the phonemic system of the recipient language, but the combination of morphemes that make up the form is retained. Loanwords therefore reflect total morphemic importation with varying degrees of phonemic substitution.
2. *Loanblend*, loanblend is a construction comprises a recipient language morpheme and a source language morpheme. In the process of borrowing, the borrowers break down a source language form and compound, derived or inflected into its component morphemes, retain one of the morphemes and replace the other with a recipient language equivalent.

3. *Loan translations* display total morphemic substitution. When speakers of the recipient language break down a source language compound form into its component morphemes and then replace all the source language morphemes with recipient language equivalents.

The types of lexical creation or lexical borrowing consists of three types, they are loan-words, loan-blend, and loan-translation as we talk above, and it occurs when the recipient language borrow or adopt the lexical item from another languages as the sources.

## 2. Acehese as the Vernacular in Austronesian

According to Asyik (1972) that the Acehese spoken divided into four regional dialects, namely (1) *Kuta Raja* dialect consists the region of Banda Aceh, Greater Aceh, and Sabang, this name used caused *Kuta Raja* is the old name of Banda Aceh (the capital of Aceh province); (2) *Aceh Barat* dialect consists the region of West Aceh, South Aceh, Southwest Aceh, and Aceh Jaya; (3) *Pidie* dialect consists the region of Pidie

and Pidie Jaya; and the last one (4) *Pasè* dialect consists the region of Bireun, Lhokseumawe, North Aceh, East Aceh, Aceh Tamiang.

In some context of linguistic items, there has difference of dialect in Aceh such as *Pase* dialect covers those regional near *Pidie* dialect which capital in Sigli. The *Pidie* dialect has some dialectal variation, in general, *Pidie* dialect is marked by utterance when a back vowel is followed by [h] in a final syllable, it is replaced by a diphthong with [i], for example;

*Tikôih* /tiko<sup>h</sup>/ ‘mouse’

*Halôih* /halo<sup>h</sup>/ ‘small’

*Brôih* /bro<sup>h</sup>/ ‘garbage’

Whereas, *Pase* dialect is marked by utterance when vowel [u] and [i], it is followed by a diphthong with [ə], for example;

*Pue* /pu<sup>ə</sup>/ ‘what’

*Nuep* /nu<sup>ə</sup>p/ ‘to hide by lowering oneself, to take shelter’.

*Kueh* /ku<sup>ə</sup>h/ ‘to dig’

*P<sup>h</sup>iep* /p<sup>h</sup>i<sup>ə</sup>p/ ‘to suck’

*Kriet* /kri<sup>ə</sup>t/ ‘stingy’

### Picture 1. Acehese dialects Map



Another characteristic of *Pase* dialect is when uttered [s], It is a laminal alveo-dental fricative with a wide channel area, where it can be approximated by holding the tongue tip in the position for English /θ/ and then, without moving the tip, raising the back part of the blade until it forms a constriction against the alveolar ridge (Durie, 1985:12). For example;

*Saboh* /saboh/ ‘a / an (article)’

*Suwah* /suwah/ ‘must’

*Pusu* /pusu/ ‘a small ground hill’

### 3. Acehnese Borrowing: *loan-words*

Loan-words was customarily viewed as in which a particular use of word which totally adopted from another language. In this article, the writers assume that has *loan-words* transformation in Acehnese as show on the table below.

**Table 1 List of Lexical Borrowing (loan-words) of Acehnese**

Loan-Words	Source Language	Meaning
<b>Abad</b> /n/	Abad (Ind)	Century
<b>Adang</b> /n/	Adang (Hind)	Charcoal
<b>Agen</b> /n/	Agen (Ind)	Agent
<b>Blender</b> /n/	Blender (Eng)	
<b>Cewek</b> /n/	Cewek (Ind)	Girl
<b>Charger</b> /n/	Charger (Eng)	Charger
<b>Cowok</b> /n/	Cowok (Ind)	Boy
<b>Edit</b> /v/	Edit (Eng)	Edit
<b>Gitar</b> /n/	Gitar (Ind)	Guitar

<b>HP /n/</b>	HP (Eng)	Handphone
<b>Kaca /n/</b>	Kaca (Ind)	Mirror
<b>Kacamata /n/</b>	Kacamata (Ind)	Glasses
<b>Lagu /n/</b>	Lagu (Ind)	Song
<b>Lampu /n/</b>	Lampu (Ind)	Lamp
<b>Laptop /n/</b>	Laptop (Eng)	Laptop
<b>Lawan /n/</b>	Lawan (Ind)	A rival
<b>Paksa /v/</b>	Paksa (Ind)	Force
<b>Pesta /n/</b>	Pesta (Ind)	Party
<b>Piano /n/</b>	Piano (Eng)	Piano
<b>Polisi /n/</b>	Polisi (Ind)	Police
<b>Reket /n/</b>	Reket (Ind)	Racket
<b>Rujak /n/</b>	Rujak (Ind)	Fruit salad
<b>Second /n/</b>	Second (Eng)	Second
<b>Sikin /n/</b>	Sikin (Arb)	Knife
<b>Tsunami /n/</b>	Tsunami (Jpn)	Tsunami Disaster
<b>TV /n/</b>	TV (Eng)	Television
<b>etc.</b>		

The table 1 displayed that some of loan-words of Acehese, in this study find out the 57 words as loan-words which divided into three categories according its lexical class, namely noun, adjective and verb, for instance the word of *blender* “blender” it belongs to noun or verb that always found in Acehese although in English as source of that word categorize in noun only. And then word of *tsunami* “tsunami disaster”, *abadi* “eternal” it

belongs to adjective of loan-words and *edit* “edit” belongs to verb.

#### 4. Acehese Borrowing: *loan-blend*

Loan-blend was customarily viewed as in which a particular use of word which adopted from another language and blend with Acehese morpheme. In Acehese language as lexical borrowing and group into four types according the lexical class, for example and classification were shown the table 2 below.

**Table 2 List of Lexical Borrowing (loan-blend) of Acehese**

<b>Loan-Blend</b>	<b>Source Language</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>Balèk /adj/</b>	Baligh (Arb)	Adult
<b>Bantai /n/</b>	Bantal (Ind)	Pillow
<b>Batré /n/</b>	Baterai (Ind)	Battery
<b>Beundèra /n/</b>	Bendera (Ind)	Flag
<b>Catô /n/</b>	Catur (Ind)	Chess
<b>Ceurita /n/</b>	Cerita (Ind)	Story
<b>Damè /adj/</b>	Damai (Ind)	Peaceful
<b>Dapu /n/</b>	Dapur (Ind)	Kitchen
<b>Dasya /n/</b>	Dosa (Ind)	Sin
<b>Dinah /n/</b>	Dinas (Ind)	Government duty
<b>Fireuman /n/</b>	Firman (Ind)	Decree

<b>Gapu /n/</b>	Kapur (Ind)	Chalk
<b>Geumbok /n/</b>	Gembok (Ind)	Padlock
<b>Grak /v/</b>	Gerak (Ind)	To move
<b>Keutua /n/</b>	Ketua (Ind)	Chairman
<b>Keureutah /n/</b>	Qirtas (Arb)	Paper
<b>Kibah /n/</b>	Qibas (Arb)	Sheep
<b>Krabat /n/</b>	Kerabat (Ind)	Family
<b>Krah /n/</b>	Kerah (Ind)	Corvee
<b>Kram /adj/</b>	Keram (Ind)	Have cramps
<b>Kramik /n/</b>	Keramik (Ind)	Ceramics
<b>Kréh /n/</b>	Keris (Ind)	Blade dagger
<b>Krupuk /n/</b>	Kerupuk (Ind)	Snack
<b>etc.</b>		

The table 2 displayed that some of loan-blend of Acehnese, the writers found out that 101 lexicons which was divided into loan-blend based on its lexical class, namely noun, adjective, verb, and adverb. For instance the word of *beundèra* “flag” it belongs to noun that always found in Acehnese. And then word of *catô* “chess”. In loan-blend, adjective was found such as *brat* “heavy” or such as *keundô* “slack”.

#### 5. Acehnese Borrowing: *loan-translation*

Another pattern of lexical borrowing of Acehnese is loan-translation, a borrowing phenomenon which occurs through translating and sometimes the conceptual features of linguistic item being borrowed. In Acehnese there were 19 (nineteen) lexicons regarded as lexical borrowing and group into two types according the lexical class, for example and classification were shown the table 3 below.

**Table 3 List of Lexical Borrowing (loan-translation) of Acehnese**

Loan-Translation	Source Language	Meaning
<b>Aneuk gampông /n/</b>	Anak kampung (Ind)	Villager
<b>Awai beuleun /n/</b>	Awal bulan (Ind)	Eagle day
<b>Beuleun sa /n/</b>	Bulan satu (Ind)	First month
<b>Beuleun duablah /n/</b>	Bulan ke dua belas (Ind)	Twelfth month
<b>Beundèra mirah putéh /n/</b>	Bendera merah putih (Ind)	Indonesian flag
<b>Boh haté /n/</b>	Buah hati (Ind)	Heart
<b>Geundrang politék /n/</b>	Genderang politik (Ind)	Democracy party
<b>Kama manoe /n/</b>	Kamar mandi (Ind)	Bathroom
<b>Keupala sikula /n/</b>	Kepala sekolah (Ind)	Headmaster
<b>Mata dônya /n/</b>	Mata dunia (Ind)	International attention
<b>Patah hatée /adj/</b>	Patah hati (Ind)	Broken heart
<b>Peukan raya /n/</b>	Pekan raya (Ind)	Fair
<b>Prang dônya /n/</b>	Perang dunia (Ind)	World war
<b>Rumoh Allah /n/</b>	Rumah Allah (Ind)	A mosque

<b>Seuramoe Meukah /n/</b>	Serambi Mekkah (Ind)	Veranda of Mecca
<b>Teumpang éh /n/</b>	Tempat tidur (Ind)	Bed
<b>Teungöh malam /adj/</b>	Tengah malam (Ind)	Midnight
<b>Teurimöng gaséh /n/</b>	Terima kasih (Ind)	Thanks
<b>Uroe raya /n/</b>	Hari raya (Ind)	Islamic holiday

The table 3 displayed that number of loan-translation of Acehnese were 19 lexicons which was divided into two categories based on its lexical class, namely noun and adjective. For instance the word of *kama manoe* “bathroom” it belongs to noun that always found in Acehnese to refers form *Kamar Mandi* in Indonesian language. Adjective was found 2 lexicons such as *patah hatée* “broken heart”.

Dealing with research above, Acehnese borrowing process contain in 3 three types, they are *loan-words*, *loan-blend*, and *loan-translation*. Then, it is vitally important to match it with the linguistic theories to highlight whether these findings are contrastive or dealing the theories.

These lexical change spread on some lexical classes, such as noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. However, noun was dominant lexical class of borrowing as theoretically proved by Thomason (2007:44), Lindstrom (2007:233), and Nagy (2010:27) who stated that the noun is significantly affected that human beings meet and practiced than other lexical classes in their life.

Then, lexical borrowing process has been manifested on three types: loan-words, loan-blend, and loan-translation. These patterns are in relation to the classification of lexical borrowing suggested by Millar

(2015:16) and Trask (1996:47). However, this research finding is more comprehensive through the division of loan-words which the patterns of the borrowing totally, loan-blend as the process of borrowing of lexical items from the other language through naturalization based on the characteristics of language recipient, and loan-translation was the phenomenon from which the external lexical borrowing occurs through the borrowing of concept of the linguistic it being borrowed.

Furthermore, in Acehnese historical linguistic, Acehnese borrowing does not directly adopt the linguistic item of source language such as English Arabic. But, the process of borrowing through the stimulus language, in this term is Indonesian or Malay language as the national language in the present and the past of Acehnese historical linguistic. In other word, the foreign language comes to national language until use in vernacular. For last words, the borrowing in a language is not a negative process. Actually, it depends how the language users create them to make huge of corpus language.

## CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, conclusions are drawn that the lexical process of Acehnese borrowing were totally realized in various ways based on its types, they are loan-words, loan-blend, and loan-translation. It is advisable



to the language users of Acehnese in their daily life at home, office, and school. Consequently, their language attitude will eventually increase by itself. In other hand, it

must maintain the all of the characteristic of Acehnese linguistic item so that the corpus of Acehnese language large.

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