

ENGLISH BORROWING WORDS IN INDONESIAN DAILY CONVERSATION

Ilinawati, Yokie Prasetya Darma
STKIP Persada Khatulistiwa Sintang
Ilina_selvin@yahoo.com, I2yokieprasetya@gmail.com

Abstract: The study was about the English borrowing words in Indonesian daily conversation. The subject of the study were the students who were joining the English Activity club, which consisted of 20 students. This study was aimed at (1) the process of English borrowing in Indonesian, (2) the forms of English borrowing in Indonesian (3) the meaning of English borrowing in Indonesian and (4) the reason of English borrowing words in Indonesian. The method of this research was qualitative research and the object was English borrowing words in Indonesian found in students conversation in English. To analyze the data, the writers classified the form of borrowing and classified the meaning of borrowing words. The study showed that the borrowing could be classified into three types; loan words, loan blends and loan shifts. Loan words consisted of target, solusi, adaptasi, akademik. Loan blends consisted of fotokopi, antre, pabrik and krah. Loan shifts consisted of kerja sama, rumah sakit. There were two reasons of borrowing the words, cultural borrowing and core borrowings. Cultural borrowing are words that fill gaps in the recipient language's store of words because they stand for objects or concepts new to the language's culture. Core borrowings are words that duplicate elements that the recipient language already has in its word store. They are gratuitous – by definition, another layer on the cake, because the recipient language always has viable equivalents.

Key words: Borrowings, loan words and loan blends, loan shift.

INTRODUCTION

Linguistic borrowing is the phenomenon of transferring linguistic constructions (lexical, phonological, morphological, and syntactic) from a “donor” language to a “recipient” language as a result of contacts between communities speaking different languages. For example: Morphology tends to discuss about the analysis of word structure, Syntax discuss about the analysis of sentence structure, Phonology and Phonetics focus on sound of language. Generally, a borrowing always represents more than the actual “need” of language, because language is using to give something which unfamiliar. Language contact breeds linguistic borrowing—a phenomenon as old as language itself—adoption and nativization of phonemes, morphemes, words, and syntactic constructions from another language (Thomason and Kaufman, 2001).

The lexical borrowing in Indonesian happened from long time ago, and it was a common in social life. Everyone has the social life and contact with other people, from this activity it must be taken place that the exchange of the words. Actually, in Indonesian the absorption of lexical is much more common, because Indonesia itself has the characteristic which open to the foreign language. So, in the language contact it will occur the mutual influences, borrowing and absorbing by themselves. Indonesian, since the growth until now, has already absorbed a lot of foreign language, especially in the vocabulary. The Foreign languages that have the influence to

Indonesian, such as : Sansekerta, Dutch, Arabic and English. The influence of lexical borrowing from the foreign language, for example English into Indonesia is very big. Almost people in Indonesia who live in Jakarta and other of popular city in Indonesia, are able to speak English. There is no a day passes in a metropolitan city like Jakarta in which English is not heard, although it might not be spoken correctly. Indirectly, the impact of the foreign language in Indonesia has already spreaded to all aspect of life. There are many foreign terms are used in field trade, education trade, communication and technology and other social transactions. These are caused by culture exchange, politic, social- economic, information and technology, and also history. Besides, the speakers should have the capability to adjust the language where they are and sometimes the atmosphere forced them to with any languages or terms which specific used for the particular area. Sometimes too it will be caused by the prestige of the speaker to exchange the lexical by borrowing the other lexicals, even they have the words store for it. The term ‘borrowing’ or ‘loan word’ according to Mesthrie & Leap (2000) is a technical term for the incorporation of an item from one language into another. These items could be (in terms of decreasing order of frequency) words, grammatical elements or sounds. Poplack et al. (1988) specifically indicate that lexical borrowing involves the incorporation of individual second language (L2) words (or compounds functioning as single words) into the first language (L1) discourse, the host or recipient language, usually phonologically and morphologically adapted to conform with the patterns of that language, and occupying a sentence slot dictated by its syntax. In addition, Grosjean (1995) defines that borrowing can also take place when a ‘word or a short phrase’ (usually phonologically or morphologically) is borrowed from the other language or when the ‘meaning component’ of a word or an expression in the foreign language is expressed in the base language.

METHOD

The method of this research was qualitative. The writers described the data which were found in students coversation with English borrowing words into daily conversation in Indonesian. The data were getting from the analysis of students conversation in English activity club. In analyzing the conversation, the writers used some references books and dictionaries.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The data presented were obtained from the analyzing of students conversation in English activity club. The students made conversation in the classroom and then the researcher analyzed the students conversation concerned lexical borrowing, meaning the reason of borrowing. The result of this study could be showed as follow:

The students conversation by borrowing English words could be classified into :

(1) **Loanwords**, or the original form of words in one language that are used in another language, for example, English lexical items *meeting, laptop, printer, basement, final, stop, urgent,* and *stop-watch* which are frequently used in Indonesian language; There are kinds of loan word:

a. Loan word without phonetic substitution, the adapted spelling of the loan word was not to Indonesian: however the pronunciation was adapted from Indonesian.

Example :

Indonesian		English
Target	→	target
Normal	→	normal
Set	→	set
Media	→	media

b. Loan word with partial phonetic substitution

It is English loan words that has been adapted partially to Indonesia both in spelling and the pronunciation, and is changed in the end of the word.

Solusi	→	solution
Adaptasi	→	adaptation
Indikasi	→	indication
Distribusi	→	distribution

c. Loan word with complete phonetic substitution; English loanwords which have the spelling and pronunciation changed to Indonesian completely and some words the pronunciation stay as they were even the spelling was changed to Indonesian.

Example

Akademik	→	academic
Nama	→	name
Kualitas	→	quality
Universitas	→	university

(2) **Loan blends**, which show that there is one linguistic item in one language that is used with another linguistic item in another language, for example, Indonesian-English loan blends : *fotokopi, dipress, didownload,* and *dicek,* and the Indonesian words *krah, selop, antre, pabrik* and *koper* which are loanblends from the Dutch words *krag, slof, aantreden, fabriek,* and *koffer,* respectively meaning *collar, slipper, line up, factory,* and *suitcase* (Sneddon, 2003, pp. 162-164);

(3) **loan shift**, which means “taking a word in the base language and extending its meaning so that it corresponds to that of a word in the other language,” for example, the Indonesian words *kerja sama* [teamwork] and *rumah sakit* [hospital] from the Dutch *Samenwerking* and *zickenhuis* (Sneddon, 2003, p. 166); and,

(4) **coinage** of new terms consisting of units in one language combined with other units in another language (Romaine, 1995, pp. 56-58), for example, the Indonesian words *pra sekolah*.

Becoming a question, why we have to borrow the lexical from the other languages, eventhough we have the words store for several terms. In this case, the borrowing are influenced by two factors, they are cultural borrowing and core borrowing. Cultural borrowings are words that fill gaps in the recipient language’s store of words because they stand for objects or concepts new to the language’s culture. The advancement of technology and information has changed many things, include the culture. Social contact with western play an important role in changing the language especially for vocabulary of the certain items, for example we seldom find any words that say “ *perkampungan* “ in Indonesian for the specific area which built many houses, but its name has borrowed the western especially English as “ Residence “. Other examples is small house in the forest or plantation area called “ *Pondok* “ but it is hardly found in Indonesian now, but it has changed with the new vocabulary from English “ Cottage “ or “ Villa “. Any of the new vocabulary items that have to do with computers qualify as cultural borrowings. As the computer become commonplace object for the students, workers, office and others business, the software and hardware of computer are in western’s name, such as email, file, website, keyboard, mouse and so forth. Even, Indonesian has no specific name for those items. Otherwise, we did not found kinds of plantation in western such as bamboo, durian, mango, and *rambutan*. In addition, there were many terms of the western product such as: so clean (*so klin*), freshtea, give (*giv*), Rinse (*rinso*). All of them, because of the cultural background and the advancement of the era which force us to follow the growth of technology and sometimes we have to admit that some are born and some are died. We cannot ignore that the contact with the western culture will have important impact for Indonesia, concrete example is the language. In the era of free trade, the use of English as a global language in Indonesia especially in big cities, it has not only become a must for the settlers but also is getting more frequent. So, the cultural borrowing is not so simple, but it related with all people in the world, and how the people show their identification by bringing their own culture.

Core borrowings are words that duplicate elements that the recipient language already has in its word store. They are gratuitous – by definition, another layer on the cake, because the recipient language always has viable equivalents. Then, why are they borrowed? One answer is

cultural pressure: When two languages are spoken in the same community, but one language prevails in most public discourse and certainly in all status-raising discourse, then the other language loses some of its vitality to that language, and it becomes the recipient language in borrowing and will even replace its own words with words from the dominant language. For example, in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, where both English and Shona are official languages, native speakers of Shona sometimes use the English word *problem* instead of the Shona counterpart, *dambudziko*. In Indonesian we have “*masalah*”, but “*problem*” is also exist in the daily conversation. Other examples : Indonesian has “*mencoba*” but “*try*” (English) has the same treatment by people, Indonesian has “*pintar*”, English has “*Smart*” but it still used by people in Indonesia, for example : “*Dia itu smart sekali* “. Actually, Indonesian has the word stores for those words, but the question was why do we borrow?. It was influenced by many factors, one of them was prestige. Someone felt that She /He will get much attention from other people if they speak by using such kinds of the strange vocabulary. We often found it in the public figure. In this study, the students tended to borrow English words by mentioning the terms in Indonesian words. When they were involved in oral communication like speaking in the classroom, the often spoke by borrowing the English words.

Conclusion

Borrowing seems inseparable with the linguistic integration or adaptation. Language borrowing is a rather complicated and difficult process. It needs some analysis before borrowing the language, because each language has their own system which consists of phonology, morphology and syntax. Sometimes we have to break up the pattern when we would like to borrow some lexicals from other languages, it means that the clumsy patterns are close to any exchange of language. In this case, the intention of the speaker to convey the meaning from the words is very important. Beside that, the awareness of the recipient about any changes should be strengthened in order to keep up the value of the current language and the foreign language. We cannot deny that some words are died and some are born by the lexical borrowing. There are two main types of borrowed words, cultural borrowings and core borrowings. Cultural borrowings stand for objects or concepts that are new to the recipient culture and they are much more frequent than core borrowings. Core borrowings duplicate already existing words in the recipient culture’s language and only seem to appear after long or intensive contact. Social contact with other people especially western also influence so much, because many people from Indonesia who get married with western, and automatically there will be two cultures in one household. So, how they maintain their culture particularly for language, so it becomes the serious problem for them to determine what the language they want to use to communicate with

their children. Indirectly, it takes place the exchange of the culture by learning and applying it in daily activity. The daily contact will bring the new atmosphere which created by making the mixing of the languages.

As the conclusion, by learning many facts about lexical borrowing, it must have happened in all languages in the world, whether they are official languages or local languages. It also happened to students, they used both languages, Indonesian and English well in conversation. Actually, it was good, if we could made it balance. But, before we borrow the lexical from others, we have to consider about many things such the system or the pattern of our own language, although it cannot be avoided, that the Indonesian daily conversation has already borrowed many lexicals from English. However, the language is the ideology of the country and also the essential of the people who lives there.

REFERENCES

- Grosjean, F. (1995). A Psycholinguistic Approach to Code-Switching. In Milroy and Muysken, 259-275.
- Mougeon, Raymond, and Édouard Beniak (1989) Language contraction and linguistic change: Welland French. In Nancy Dorian (ed.), *Investigating Obsolescence: Studies in Language Contraction and Death*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 287–312.
- (1991) *Linguistic consequences of language contact and restriction: The case of French in Ontario, Canada*. Oxford: Clarendon.
- Mesthrie, R. & Leap, W.L. (2000). Language Contact 1: Maintenance, Shift and Death. In *Introducing Sociolinguistics*. (Ed.).
- Poplack, S., Sankoff, D. & Miller, C. (1988). The Social Correlates and Linguistic Processes of Lexical Borrowing and Assimilation. *Linguistics*, 26: 47-104.
- Sneddon, J. (2003). *The Indonesian language: Its history and role in modern society*. Sydney: UNSW Press.
- Romaine, S. (1995). *Bilingualism* (2nd edition.). Oxford: Blackwell.