English Borrowing in Indonesian Language Spoken by Indonesian Language Spoken by Indonesian Teenagers in Junior High School

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ABSTRACT

This study looks specifically at the borrowing words phenomenon among teenagers in one junior high school in Bandung. The borrowing words phenomenon being inverstigated in this study included the types of borrowing words, phonological process, the most dominant part of speech in borrowing words and some possible factors for borrowing to occur. The data were taken from 18 teenagers from three different grades. The seventh grade consists of six teenagers (11-12 years old), eighth grade consists of six teenagers (12-13 years old) and ninth grade consists of six teenagers (13-14 years old). The data were analyzed in a descriptive qualitative method by using the theories from Hoffer (2005), Campbell (1998), Field (2002) and Thomas (1993). The findings showed that the most frequent type of borrowing in all grades is loanword. In terms of phonological processes, the most frequent sound change occurs in the borrowing is Monophthongisation. With regard to parts of speech, noun appears as the dominant part of speech in the borrowing words. Four possible factors that cause borrowing words in teenagers are due to the frequency in using borrowing words, the number of speakers around the respondents, the habitual of expressing the English words and the low competence of the speakers. In conclusion, it seems apparent that borrowing words in this context udergo many phonological adaptations.

Keywords: *borrowing words, loanword, sound change, factors of borrowing words*

INTRODUCTION

In this globalization era, where information spreads rapidly, two languages may be in contact even though they do not "directly" meet. The contact of two or more languages often influences the languages themselves. In other words, one language may borrow some lexical words from another language that has been in contact. Thus, borrowing is normally used when a word from language A does not exist in language B. In Indonesian language, for instance, the word mouse in technology and actor, celebrity and acting in entertainment, do not exist. One way to express those words is by borrowing them. Borrowing itself in linguistics is a term that refers to "the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another, a process that occurs any time two cultures are in contact over a period of time" (Hoffer, 2002, p.1).

In Indonesian context, Indonesia has borrowed a number of words from some languages, such as Dutch (fabriek as pabrik), Arabic (name of days, such as isnain as senin), and English (quiz as kuis). As for English, nowadays people use it as lingua franca. This is because people from other language backgrounds use English for communication. Consequently, it influences other languages and also the vocabulary of Indonesian language indirectly.

For 30 years, from 1966 to 1996, Indonesian media had overexposed the use of borrowing: more than 600 adjectives and 500 verbs were derived from English in the 1966 specimen, compared to only 126 adjectives and 39 verbs in the 1966 samples (Sneddon, 2003). As a result of that phenomenon, Badan Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Bahasa has created the equivalents to those words in order to avoid excessive borrowing (Tabbiati and Yanuar, 2012). This indicates that borrowing can be "harmful" to the preservation of Indonesian language.

The use of frequent borrowing may replace the Indonesian term. For example, in Indonesian, there is a word luar jaringan or luring which is the equivalent word for English word 'offline'. However, it seems that Indonesian people especially teenagers prefer to use the word

'offline' rather than luring. This phenomenon also appears in da Silva's research (2003) which was about English borrowing entitled "The English Borrowings and the Indonesian-English Code-switching in Two Collections of Blog Short-Stories". It examined the existence of English borrowing and code switching that were easily found in Indonesian texts, especially in Raditya Dika's books. Another study focusing on borrowing came from Hajeeyusoh (2011) who conducted a study on "The Influence of English Borrowings in the Bahasa Indonesia in Mobile Phone Advertisements" and demonstrated how English borrowing can influence Indonesian language.

Inspired by two studies above and how the excessive borrowing in media can affect Indonesian language, the present study is conducted to elucidate borrowing phenomena. Different from the previous studies which merely focus on classifying the types of borrowing in written language, this study tries to explore borrowing in spoken language used by teenagers at 11-14

years old in junior high school and some possible factors that cause borrowing. To analyze the data, this study employs theory of borrowing by Hockett (1958) and supported by Campbell (1998) to further classifying borrowing.

Borrowing may have four types, according to Hockett (1958), there are: Loanwords (types of borrowing that allow the speakers to adopt the item or idea and a source language for each), loanshift (adapting native word into a new meaning), loan translation (when the speaker translate words from donor language) and loan blend (a form in which one element is a loanword and the other is a native element). Those four types of borrowing are used to divide the borrowed words that are found in the study. By doing so, the study is expected to make some contributions into providing insight on how far borrowing influences Indonesian language among teenagers.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Borrowing is one of language phenomena caused by language

contact. As stated by Hoffer (2002, p.1), "borrowing is the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another, a process that occurs any time two cultures are in contact over a period of time". In line with Hoffer, most linguists also prefer to deal with the term of borrowing or also known as loanwords that are words which are imported from one language and taken by another (Haugen 1950, Thomason & Kaufman 1988, Heath in Methrie 2001, Myers-Scotton 2006). Haugen himself defines borrowing as "the attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another" (Haugen 1950, p.212).

In this research, the researcher uses the types of borrowing that comes from Hockett (1958) as the guiding theory. There are four types of borrowing words. First is Loanwords. Loanwords is the type of borrowing word in which the original words are adapted into the borrower language. As what Da Silva ((2003, p.10)) states, loanword is "the original form of words in one language that is used in another language". Hockett

(1958, in Hoffer, 2005. p.53) argues that "speakers may adopt the item or idea and the source language word for each. The borrowed form is a Loanword. These forms now function in the usual grammatical processes, with nouns taking plural and/or possessive forms of the new language and with verbs and adjectives receiving native morphemes as well.". The examples of the loanword are video, audio and printer. Second is Loanshift. Loanshift is a borrowing that takes place in a process of adapting the borrowed words into the new meaning, such as the word 'teamwork' in English translated into kerjasama in Indonesian language. After Loanshift, there is Loan translation. This type of borrowing word translated word per word as its original. An example for the loan-translation is the word 'pre school' that becomes pra sekolah after its adaptation into Indonesian words. And the last type of borrowing word is Loanblend. The form of loanblend is when there is the loanword blended with the native element. In Indonesian language, the example of loanblend is the word informasi. The word

informasi is derived from English language which is infromation.

"Phonology is the study of how sound systematically behaves." (Gordon, 2013, p.49). It can be said that phonology is a branch of study that deals with sound and its process of subjected sounds. In relation to borrowing, there is a connection between borowing and phonological processes. As it is said by Campbell (1998, p. 60), is "borrowed words are usually remodelled to fit the phonological and morphological structure of the borrowing language, at least in early stages of language contact.". One of remodelled borrowings is the change of sounds. Sound changes are categorized characteristically by different types of sound changes itself. There are only eight of phonological process are found in the analysis, namely syncope (a loss of sound (usualy vowel) in the middle of the words), apocope (It refers to the loss of a sound (usually a vowel) in the final segment), epenthesis (a sound change that is about inserting a sound into a word), paragoge (inserting a sound in the final of the word),

monophthongisation (happens when there is a reduction of diphthong into single vowel or monophthong), vowel raising (is a type of sound change that engages a change from lower vowel into higher vowel), vowel lowering (It undergoes change from high vowel into mid or low vowel or mid vowel into lower vowel) and lenition (is a sound change that weakens the sound of the words). Another the existance type of sound change also taken from Crowley (1997) that is a cluster reduction (it undergoes the change of the deleted consonant clusters).

Some researchers had conducted study similar to this study. Some of them have different issues on investigating the borrowing words.

In relation to the issue of borrowing words, da Silva (2003) investigated the borrowing words and code swithcing in Raditya Dika's blog stories. In da Silva's journal, the borrowing words were found as an evidence that English language is acceptable and welcome in Indonesian teenagers writers especially in contemporary literature.

As the borrowing words that experiences some phonological

process, Restifiza (2012) her research entitled "Phonological Processes of Indonesian Borrowing Words Used by Minangkabaunese in Bukittinggi, West Sumatera" found that in her analysis of phonological processes, there were some changes of the sounds in Minangkabaunese language. From her research, the change of strength, epenthesis and deletion became the most frequent processes, and the less frequent processes are dissimilation and methathesis. As an example, the word bottle or botol is classified as deletion, because in Minangkabaunese it is pronounced /boto/.

Tabiati and Yanuar's (2012) research also proven the existence of Indonesian language in the world. They use the Jakarta Post newspaper as their data source. In Jakarta Post there are 21 words found as an Indonesian borrowed word. For example, the word dangdut is used in an English article. The word dangdut cannot be translated into English language becomes 'folk music' because both Indonesian and English languages have different common ground of 'folk music'. Therefore,

English borrow the word dangdut from Indonesian.

The borrowing words also comes with some factors. Mulyawan (2012) in his research entitled "Penggunaan Bahasa Bali dalam Bali Travel News" investigated the factors of borrowing words from other languages especially in Balinese. In Balinese, there are two factors that cause borrowing words: the different backgorund between Balinese and English and the difference of cultural and social value between Balinese and English.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design in this study is descriptive qualitative in nature since the purpose of the study is to describe the types of borrowing and to interpret some possible factors regarding the occurences of borrowing.

Data Collection

The data were collected through two procedures, namely audio recording and interview.

Audio Recording

This research used the audio recording to provide the clear data and information about the respondents in telling their daily activity. It is also used to complete the missing part during the taping, "It is always preferable in qualitative research to obtain an audio-(or video-) recording of the interview, and for some methods it is absolutely essential" (King & Horrocks, 2010, p.47).

Interview

After collecting the data from audio recording, an interview was also conducted to elicit the respondents response that can give further information towards the data gained from audio recording. The researcher interviewed 18 teenagers with some supported questions in Indonesian. The supported questions are semi-structured interview.

After following the guiding interview, there are also follow-up questions to obtain the answer of the second question. The question number one is about the statement of using some words that are included into borrowing words. As an example:

Q1: "Anda menggunakan kata X saat menceritakan kegiatan sehari-hari anda, apakah anda mengetahui arti dari kata tersebut?"

(When you told me about your daily activity, you use the word X, did you know the word in Indonesian?")

Question number two, three and four are about understanding some Indonesian terms that are less familiar, such as unduh, unggah, luring and daring:

Q2: "Apakah anda mengetahui istilah unduh dan unggah?"

(Do you know the term of unduh and unggah?)

Q3: "Apakah anda mengetahui istilah luring dan daring?"

(Do you know the term of luring and daring?)

The familiar terms will be given to the respondents if they do not understand the meaning of unduh, unggah, daring and luring. After giving the familiar terms, the respondents are asked about the reason of using between Indonesian terms and English terms. The next question will be:

Q4: "Mengapa anda tetap menggunakan kata tersebut (unduh atau download, unggah atau upload, luring atau offline, daring atau online) dalam berkomunikasi?"

(Why did you still use those words (unduh or download, unggah or upload, luring or offline, daring or online) when you communicate?)

Data Analysis

After collecting the data, they were analyzed by using the theory of borrowing proposed by Hoffer (2002). There are some steps taken in analyzing the data which are:

First is identification. In identfying the collected data, the researcher marked the borrowing words by underlying the words in the transcription. Kamus Kata Serapan by Martinus, Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary third edition and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia offline 1.5.1 edition are used for identfying the English borrowing words in Indonesian language.

The next step is classifying the borrowing words according to types of borrowed words proposed by Hoffer (2002), namely loanword, loanshift, loanblend and loan translation. In this step, after classifying the borrowing words, the reseracher also classifies the types of phonological process such as syncope and apocope (Campbell, 1998) and the parts of speech such as noun and verb (Thomas, 1993).

After collecting and classifying the data, the next step is calculating the borrowing words from the collected data as folows:

$$P = (Fx100\%)/N$$

Note: P = Percentage, F = Frequency, N = Overall Number

The last step is analyzing the phonological change based on Campbell (1998) and possible factors in borrowing words proposed by Field (2012) which are social and linguistics factors and Eddy (1989) that are Prestige needs, Survival strategy and Tourism and economics aspect.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis showed that loanword has the highest frequency, 55 words or 53.92%. Unlike

loanword, loanblend has only 45 frequency or 44.12% percentage. The least frequent type of borrowing found in this study is loan translation. This type of borrowing only has two frequency with 1.96% precentage. For loanshfit; however, it is the only type of borrowing that does not occur in the finding. Here are the example of loanword, loanblend and loan translation as an emerged types of borrowing derived from data analysis.

(1)   Loanword

R2: "gambar, nah PAI tuh, suruh nyari video tentang beriman kepada malaikat-malaikat,"

(picture, its a PAI, we should find out the video about beriman kepada malaikat-malaikat)

In Kamus Kata Serapan by Martinus (2001), the word video is a noun derived from English. The word video is taken originally from English without any change in the written model.

(2)   Loanblend

R1: "bahasa inggris kemaren-kemaren belajarnya..mmm banyak sih, apa ya? paling yang inget disuruh bikin presentasi doang,"

(We have learned so much about English. what I remember is we have to make a presentation)

The word presentasi is a noun that comes from English. It is a loanblend because there is a morphological adaptation from English into Indonesian, that is suffix –ion changes into –i.

(3)   Loan translation

R4: "Ngg..buat es krim,"

(Ngg..I'm making an ice cream)

The word es krim is an adapted word from English that is /aɪs/ and /krim/. If it is separated, those two words can be clasified into loanblend, but the respondents translated the word ice cream word by word, from the word ice become es and cream become krim.

Moreover, there are ten words occur in the data as the most frequent borrowing words in the utterances. It can be seen that the most used borrowing words is the word 'HP/Handphone'. This borrowing words uttered by 11 respondents. The second most frequent borrowing word is the word 'game'. From the data the word 'game' is uttered by eight

respondents. The word 'basket' appears after 'game': that is six times. After the word 'basket', there are three words that have the same total occurence, that is five times. Those words are'TV' or televisi, foto and sosial media. The rest are the words novel, CD Player, komplek and Mall that appear three times in the utterances.

In phonological process, this study demonstrates that the borrowing words used by the teenagers in the conversation experienced nine phonological processes such as apocope, syncope, lenition, paragoge, ephentesis, cluster reduction, vowel raising, vowel lowering and monophthongisation that proposed by Campbell (1998). The data showed that Monophthongisation has the most frequent types of phonological process. As the sample of the analysis is the diphthong /æ/ as a low front vowel is reduced into low front vowel [a]. The diphthong /æ/ has the same place of articulation with [a]. It can be the reason of the change because [a] is the closest vowel to replace the

unfamiliar diphthong /æ/ in Indonesian.

In the collected data, according to there are only three parts of speech occur, there are noun, verb and adjective. Based on the table, the part of speech, noun, has the most frequent part of speech, that is 93 noun and its precentage is 91.18%. There is a significant diference between noun, verb, and adjective. The part of speech, adjective, has lower quantity than verb. Adjective appears five times appearance with the precentage of 4.90%. Whereas the part of speech, verb, only appears four times with the percentage of 3.92% from total 102 words. Mostly, the respondents use noun as the replacement of the 'thing' that does not occur in Indonesian language, such as apartment, caramel and monster. This may be proved by the existence of one of those words in conversation:

R6: "Kalo kesana mah setiap lebaran jadi senang soalnya suka dapat uang kan kalo ke rumah saudara-saudara, terus suka banyak orang yang ke apartemen aku gitu kalo misalkan disana."

(I go there every lebaran so that I am happy because I get money if I go to my relatives' house, and many people come to my apartment if I am there)

The finding shows that noun become the dominant part of speech. And this supported by Romaine (1995), that noun is the most frequent part of speech. In line with the earlier research by Whitney (1881), that noun is the most dominant borrowed word of language followed by other parts of speech. The most frequent of noun in this research is supported by Sankoff, Miller and Poplack (1988). The existence of noun in borrowing words is caused by the less integration to the dominant language (Matrix Language).

By putting the analysis of phonological change on one side, there are some data about the comparison of total words produced in spoken data and the total of borrowing words. The total words obtained from the calculation reveals that only 3.51% or 488 out of 13.917 words are borrowing words. The highest amount of produced borrowing words is 50 words with the

precentage of 7.75%. It indicates that the use of Indonesian words instead of English borrowing is still in the level of normal. The respondents tend to speak Indonesian fluently without mixing it with English borrowing.

For the possible factors of borrowing words, this research uses two theories. those come from Field (2012) which includes the social factors (The intensity and length of contact, the relative number of speakers of each variety and Cultural, Political and Economic Dominance of One Group Speaker) and linguistics factors (Frequency and Equivalence) and the supported theory from Eddy (1989) about the possible factors, which are Less vocabulary which is classified as linguistics factors and Prestige needs, Survival strategy and Tourism and economics aspect which are classified as social factors.

By doing some interviews, the researcher obtained some possible factors by interviewing the respondents. There are some factors that caused the borrowing words:

1.Social Factors

a.The intensity and length of contact

The excerpt below shows the example answers when they were asked the question number four:

[1] INTERVIEWER: kenapa lebih suka pake yang bahasa Inggrisnya?

(why do you prefer using English?)

INTERVIEWEE: karna emang udah biasa pake itu.

(because I am familiar with that language)

[2] INTERVIEWER: kenapa lebih suka pake yang bahasa Inggrisnya?

(why do you prefer using English?)

INTERVIEWEE: Kaya suka kebiasaan aja

(because it is habitual)

Based on the data, the intensity become the most factor that happen in teenagers' borrowing words. Most of them answered that the 'frequency' is the reason why they keep using the borrowing words in their communication. They applied the occuring borrowing words such as download, upload, offline and online frequently in their everyday life.

b.The relative number of speakers of each variety

The excerpts bellow show the example of the interview:

[1] INTERVIEWEE: "Lebih ngepas nada nya. Ngomongnya lebih kena..lebih enak. Soalnya kalo ngomong unduh unggah susah."

(It is more suitable because it is more difficult when I say unduh and unggah.)

INTERVIEWER: "Knp susah?"

(why?)

INTERVIEWEE: "Apa ya? soalnya ngga biasa. Kan kalo misalkan main komputer nih ada tulisan kata-katanya dnlod aplod. soalnya temen2 juga donlod aplod. Jarang ada yang ngomong "coba kalian unduh, blablabla"

(Because I did not use to say those words. As an example, those words occur when I'm working on my computer. My friends also use those words in daily life. People who say 'coba kalian unduh, blablabla' was so rare.)

The number of speakers around the respondents also become the factors of using borrowing words.

People will get used to speak particular term by people around them. In this case, the respondents' friends or their circumtances also use the borrowing words. In other words, 'the environment' also influences this phenomenon.

c.Cultural, Political and Economic Dominance of One Group Speaker (included as Tourism and economics aspect and Survival strategy).

Since the circumstance base of this study's analysis is in the educational area, cultural, political and economic dominace are not one of the factors of using borrowing words in teenagers.

2. Linguistic factors

a. Frequency

In the linguistics factor, frequency becomes the first factor that emerges in this analysis. The respondents tend to use the borrowing words such as download and upload as long as they use it in their daily life. In conclusion, in their daily life, both respondents and their interlocuters prefer download and upload instead of unduh and unggah.

b. Equivalence

In this analysis, the equivalence is not included as a factor of using borrowing words.

c.Less vocabulary

Less vocabulary is one of the factors that caused the borrowing words because all of the respondents do not know the Indonesian words instead of the English words. The excerpt below shows the less of vocabulary:

[1] INTERVIEWER: "Anda menggunakan kata offline saat menceritakan kegiatan sehari-hari anda, apakah anda mengetahui arti dari kata tersebut?"

(When you told me about your daily activity, you use the word 'offline', did you know the word in Indonesian?")

INTERVIEWEE: "Iya, enggak,"

(Yes, no [I did not know the Indonesian])

Another factor of borrowing words is the practicality of using English: English is more practical than indonesian. It proves by the resonpondents' answer below:

1.“ Lebih gampang lebih instant lebih terbiasa”

(it is easier and more practical than Indonesian term, also I get used to it)

2.“Gak tau bahasa Indonesianya, lebih simpel.”

(I don't know the meaning in Indonesian, it is simpler)

It can be said that teenagers prefer using in a simple way to using long and rare words. As for example, the word luring is rarely used and teenagers are more familiar with the word offline instead of luring.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis, it can be concluded that the phenomenon of borrowing words exist in teenagers conversation. In terms of types of borrowing, Loanword is the most appearing type of borrowing in the teenagers utterances. Loanblend has 59.80% from total 102 borrowing words. It appears 64% in 7th grade (11-12 years old), 61.36% in 8th grade and 53.66% in 9th grade. Loanword becomes the most frequent word because there is no equivalent terms in borrower language. Another reason

is that the speakers of the loanword have low competence about the original term, so that they keep using the borrowed words in their communication.

In terms of phonological processes, the most frequent of phonological change is monophthongisation. It takes place on the change of diphthong into single vowel. Indonesian people tend to utter one vowel instead of diphthong in the borrowing words. The pattern of the monophthongisation in this research is the changes of diphthong resembled the closest former vowel in the place of articulation.

With regard to part of speech, noun is the most frequent part of speech found in the data. It has 91.18% out of 100 words of part of speech.

Four possible factors that cause borrowing words in teenagers are due to the frequency in using borrowing words, the number of speakers around the respondents, the habitual of expressing the English words and the low competence of the speakers. Overall the findings suggest that the phenomenon of borrowing

involve some phonological adaptation.

In addition, this present study supports the previous study on English borrowing in blog stories by da Silva (2003) that indicates the borrowing words are welcome in Indonesian language. Moreover, this study may contribute to further research regarding the study of borrowing, specifically borrowing in Indonesian language.

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