English Loanwords in Using Communities in Jambesari Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi
(Kata Serapan Bahasa Inggris pada komunitas Using di Desa Jambesari, Kecamatan Giri, Banyuwangi)

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Abstract

In this paper, we present an analysis of English loanwords that are spoken by the people of Jambesari village that are regarded as their own language. The loanwords also experience some deviations. The term 'loanword' can be defined as a word adopted from another language with little or no modification. As asserted by Metham and Hudson (1969:482) that loanwords are words which have been taken over by one language from another and they represent only one phenomenon in the wider context of language contact. This study aims to know the way people got the English loanwords, to know where people use the English loanwords, and to know the changes of the English loanwords. It can be analyzed by using the concept of language contact and language change. The analyses are conducted by using descriptive method. The result shows that people got the English loanwords from other people. They also use the English loanwords everywhere according to the context of situation. Then, the alterations occur in the kind of pronunciation, spelling, word class, and meaning.

Keywords: Loanword, language contact, language change.

Introduction

Loanword is a word adopted from another language with little or no modification. Metham and Hudson (1969:482) state that “loanwords are words which have been taken over by one language from another language and they represent only one phenomenon in the wider context of language contact”. Loanword is a part of sociolinguistic study. It can be analyzed by using the concept of language contact and language change. The contact of two languages or more in the same place at the same time will cause one language to loan another language. Thomason (2001:2) states that “speakers of two languages (or more) need not be in the same place for language contact occur”. When people have loaned a language, the language will experience some alterations. Trask (2005:19-31) states that there are four kinds of language changes; namely change in pronunciation, change in spelling, change in grammar, and change in meaning.

It is very interesting to analyze loanwords used by the villagers of Jambesari village because (1) the source language of this study is English, (2) all words that are used are regarded as their own words, (3) there are some deviations in pronunciation, spelling, word classes and meaning. Jambesari village is chosen as the area of the study because it is near enough from “kampung inggrisan”, the village where English and Using made contact. There are many English loanwords that are spoken by people there.

In order to analyze the collected data of English loanwords, there are three questions that consist of:
1. how did people of Jambesari village get such kinds of English loanwords?
2. where do people of Jambesari village use such kinds of English loanwords?
3. what kinds of changes that occur in the use of English loanwords?

In line with those problems, the study is designed to achieve some goals, namely:
1. to know the way people of Jambesari village got the English loanwords.
2. to know the where people of Jambesari village use the English loanwords.
3. to know the changes of the use of English loanwords in Jambesari village.

Research Methodology

The study applies qualitative method. It is used to analyze qualitative data which are taken by doing observation, making a note, and face to face interview in Jambesari village. Moreover, face-to-face interview is used in this study as the technique of data collection. Then, descriptive method is applied as the technique of data analysis. Tape recorder is also used to record the interview. Briefly, this thesis investigate the way people got the English loanwords, where people use them, and the changes of them.

Result

The result shows that there are 51 English loanwords gotten from other people, 10 English loanwords from school, 9 English loanwords from mobile phone, 6 English loanwords from internet, and 4 English loanwords from karaoke. People usually use the English loanwords everywhere based on the context of situation. From 80 English loanwords, 61 English loanwords experience change in pronunciations, 69 English loanwords experience change in spellings, 3 English loanwords experience change on word classes, and 7 English loanwords experience change in meanings.

Discussion


3. Language Change

Trask (2005:19-31) states that there are four kinds of language changes; they are change in pronunciation, change in spelling, change in grammar, and change in meaning.

3.1 Change in Pronunciation

Trask (2005:19) states that “pronunciation changes over time”. There are 61 English loanwords that experience change in pronunciations. It happen because most villagers
of Jambesari village do not know the exact pronunciation of
the words. Finally, they pronounce each word by using their
ways. Some people know the right form of the words such as
\textit{service} /ˈsɜːrvɪs/, but all people pronounce it as /ˌsɜːrˈvpɪs/ or
\textit{service}. The low level of knowledge of English becomes
another reason as well why they do not know the way to
pronounce those words in English. So, the young generations
absolutely follow what the old people say. Hearing
something and trying to imitate another language are the way
of the old people communicates one another, especially
when they are talking to other people that use different
language.

3.2 Change in Spelling
Trask (2005:23) states that “English spelling is
complex and irregular, and it has only been largely fixed
since the eighteenth century”. English and Indonesian
language follow the same International Phonetic Alphabetic
(IPA). However, there is sometimes adaptation in
pronouncing some words. For instance, English \textit{new} /nu:/ is
pronounced /nuː/ by most people in Indonesia, and it is
also pronounced /Nu:/ by the people of Jambesari village.
The reason is because most people do not know the exact
pronunciation. Another example is the word cut /kʌt/ that is
pronounced /kʊt/ in Jambesari village. In addition, the way to pronounce each
alphabet is different. The letter 'a' in English is
pronounced /eɪ/ in Jambesari village. There are 69 English
words that experience change in spelling. The changes
include the addition, the reduction, and the replacement of
the letters. It is because the villagers of Jambesari village try to
imitate and adjust the sound of the English words with
their own language. The words \textit{pause} /ˈpɔːz/ which is
pronounced /ˈpəʊz/ experiences the additional letter 'n',
'g', and 'e'. Its spelling is 'ngepos'.

3.3 Change in Grammar
Trask (2005:27) states that “the grammar of English has
changed dramatically in the last thousand years”. The change
can be on the form of tenses. He gives an example,
“The familiar go formerly had an irregular past tense form
\textit{yede or yode}. In about fifteen century, however, it acquired a
new past tense form: ‘went’”. In English we recognize the
term grammatical word. Plag (2003:193) states that
“grammatical words are a word that is specified for
grammatical categories and can occur as such in sentence”. So,
the words \textit{went} that is used in modern English pattern
replaces the old one in past tense form. However, Indonesian
language is different from English language. Indonesian
language does not have tenses. The word ‘\textit{pergi}’ in
Indonesian language for example, it does not matter whether
he/she uses this word for yesterday, today, or tomorrow. It
will not change.

According to Plag (2003:8), “\textit{words belong to certain}
syntactic classes (nouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions, etc),
which are called \textit{parts of speech, word classes, or syntactic
categories}. For example, ‘\textit{the}’ is said to belong to the class
called \textit{articles}”. In word building, there are affixes that are
used to form the new word classes from verb to noun, noun
to adjective, etc. It is called prefix and suffix. According to
Plag (2003:193), “\textit{suffix is a bound morpheme that attached
after a base}”. The verb \textit{achieve} is formed to be noun when it is
added by the suffix \textit{-ment}. It becomes \textit{achievement}. Another example is \textit{fame} which becomes \textit{famous}. There is
the suffix \textit{-ous} that forms adjective from noun.

It is similar to \textit{Using} language. English word that is
loaned by the people of Jambesari village experiences the
change on word classes. The word \textit{enjoy} /ɪnˈdʒɒrp/ is
pronounced /enˈdʒɔrp/. The spelling of this word is \textit{enjoy}.
So, the letter ‘y’ is replaced by the letter ‘ng’. Actually the
word class of this word is the verb, but then it becomes an
adjective.

3.4 Change in Meaning
Trask (2005:32) states that “like other aspects of
language, (2005:32) states that “like other aspects of
language, the meaning of the words can change over time.
Two common types of change are broadening and narrowing
of meaning, but many other types can occur”. After people
loan English words, some of them experience the change in
meaning.

The first word is \textit{'join’}. It is pronounced /dʒɔm/. In
English, it means ‘to connect or combine two things” (Hornby: 1995:640). On the other hand, in Jambesari
village, it means someone who is asking for cigarette while
the other one is smoking. The next word is \textit{top} /tɒp/ which is
pronounced /tɒp/ in Jambesari village. According to Hornby
(1995:1260), “the word \textit{top} means the highest part or point of
something”. However, in Jambesari village, it is a
commendation of someone to the other one who has a good
behavior. The other word is \textit{so long’}. It is pronounced
'solong' by the villagers of Jambesari village. According to
Hornby (1995:126), the original meaning of this word is
“indicating a particular number, amount or period of time
that can be different in each case or situation”. In Jambesari
village there are two meanings, the first one is stop for a
white, and the second one is go first. For example in \textit{Using}
language, the sentences are ‘jun mandego solong isun kesel’
(stop for a while please! I am so tired) and ‘jun isun melaku
solong’ (I will go first). The next word is \textit{try out’}. It is pronounced /træʊt/ by the people of Jambesari village. It
experiences the broadening of meaning and the deviation of
means to test or use somebody or something to see how good
or effective they are”. In Jambesari village, this word is used
by little boys to play marbles, and the meaning is death for
someone whose marble is shot by the other one. This word
experiences the broadening of meaning because it has new
meaning. It happens when the respondent cannot answer the
questions of the examination at school. So, when he is
playing marbles, he uses this term. Change in meaning also
occurs on the words such as ‘paper’, ‘service’, and ‘free
pass’.

\textbf{Conclusion and Suggestion}

From the analysis, it can be stated that: first, most
people of Jambesari village got the English loanwords from
other people and the other words were obtained from school,
mobile phone, internet, and karaoke. At school for example,
people not only got the English loanwords from that place but also they got them from other people in it. They were taught English language by their teachers, and they read English books and dictionary at school. Then, they got the English loanwords from mobile phone and internet. It is because they use at least two languages; they are English and Indonesian language. The last one, they got them in karaoke.

Furthermore, concerning with second question which is related to the area where people use the English loanwords, There are 13 areas; comprising in building, daily conversation, football, internet, karaoke, kitchen, market, mobile phone, office, school, shop, volleyball, and workshop areas. The classification is based on the context of situation.

The third question deals with the changes of the use English loanwords that are spoken by the villagers of Jambesari village. The English words that are loaned by them experience change in pronunciation, change in spelling, change on word classes, and change in meaning. All English words when entering to Jambesari village are changed to sound like Using language.

In relation to this, we would like to propose suggestions. First, we expect that the study gives contribution for a better concept and understanding about loanword. Second, this study can also be used as a reference for those who are interested in studying loanword that belongs to sociolinguistics that learns about language phenomena and society.

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Books


