

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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Abstrak

Makalah ini merupakan hasil penelitian kata serapan Bahasa Inggris yang dituturkan oleh masyarakat Desa Jambesari yang dianggap sebagai bahasa mereka sendiri. Kata-kata serapan tersebut juga mengalami penyimpangan-penyimpangan. Istilah 'kata serapan' dapat diartikan sebagai sebuah kata yang diadopsi dari bahasa lain dengan sedikit atau tanpa perubahan. Seperti yang ditegaskan oleh Metham dan Hudson (1969:482) bahwa kata serapan merupakan kata-kata yang telah diambil oleh satu bahasa dari bahasa lain dan kata-kata tersebut hanya mewakili satu fenomena di dalam konteks yang lebih luas dari kontak bahasa. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui cara memperoleh kata serapan Bahasa Inggris, untuk mengetahui dimana menggunakannya, dan untuk mengetahui perubahan-perubahannya. Studi ini dapat di analisa dengan menggunakan konsep kontak bahasa, perubahan bahasa dan dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif. Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa orang-orang memperoleh kata serapan Bahasa Inggris dari orang lain. Berdasarkan konteks situasinya, mereka juga menggunakan kata serapan Bahasa Inggris dimanapun. Kemudian, perubahan-perubahannya terjadi pada jenis pengucapan, ejaan, kelas kata, dan makna.

Kata Kunci: *Kata Serapan, Kontak Bahasa, Perubahan Bahasa.*

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 analysis is 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. Methan 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 three are 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

1. The first analysis is supported by Thomason (2001:1) who states that “language contact is the use of more than one language in the same place at the same time”. When people in different languages interact closely, one of them will loan another language. In this research, 51 English loanwords are gotten from other people. They are 'amer', 'pondasi', 'keramik', 'giper', 'kornel', 'hen', 'pinalti', 'bek', 'gol', 'gas', 'ketel', 'gelas', 's', 'l', 'm', 'paseng', 'cemes', 'net', 'pripas', 'sedel', 'sekok', 'hil', 'stater', 'kabilator', 'postep', 'ster', 'lesteng', 'nyerpis', 'nagud', 'ngepos', 'enjong', 'kekel', 'tores', 'join', 'blek', 'represing', 'senggel', 'sniper', 'top', 'bro', 'ml', 'ngesex', 'solong', 'paper', 'sampo', 'lipen', 'hembodi', 'pak', 'sandall', 'gasolen', and 'anger'. It cannot be separated from the existence of British people in Banyuwangi at that time. The imitation of the language used by the villagers of Jambesari village has been used by the young generation today. People use those words to communicate one another. So, those words are gotten and used hereditary. Next, 10 English loanwords are

gotten from school. They are 'ngeprint', 'printer', 'eror', 'potokopi', 'mos', 'kibot', 'monitor', 'plesdis', 'blebeg', and 'traí ot'. Next, 9 English loanwords are gotten from mobile phone. They are 'sms', 'hp', 'wolpeper', 'seting', 'hedset', 'miskol', 'skrinseper', 'lobet', and 'telpon'. Then, 6 English loanwords are gotten from internet. They are 'pesbuk', 'singgel', 'status', 'apdet', 'log ot', and 'blokír'. The last, there are 4 English loanwords gotten from karaoke. They are 'boking', 'pul', 'singsong', and 'rom'.

2. The second analysis is supported by Thomason (2001:8) who states that “language contact occurs everywhere: there is no evidence that any languages have developed in total isolation from other languages”. It means that the contact of language can be at school, market, and others. Through this research, there are 13 areas where people use the English loanwords. They are building, daily conversation, football, internet, karaoke, kitchen, market, mobile phone, office, school, shop, volleyball, and workshop areas. f. People usually use the words 'amer', 'pondasi', and 'keramik' in building area when they build a house. Then, 15 English loanwords are used in daily conversation comprising of the words 'nagud', 'ngepos', 'enjong', 'kekel', 'tores', 'join', 'blek', 'represing', 'senggel', 'sniper', 'top', 'bro', 'ml', 'ngesex', and 'solong'. Then, 6 English loanwords are used in football area comprising of the words 'giper', 'kornel', 'hen', 'pinalti', 'bek', and 'gol'. Then, 6 English loanwords are used in internet area comprising of the words 'pesbuk', 'singgel', 'status', 'apdet', 'blokír', and 'log ot'. Then, 4 English loanwords are used in karaoke consisting of the words 'boking', 'pul', 'singsong', and 'rom'. Then, 3 English loanwords are used in the kitchen consisting of the words 'gas', 'ketel', and 'gelas'. Next, 3 English loanwords are used in the market consisting of the letters 's', 'm', 'l'. Next, 9 English loanwords are used in mobile phone consisting of the words 'sms', 'hp', 'wolpeper', 'seting', 'hedset', 'miskol', 'skrinseper', 'lobet', and 'telpon'. Then, 8 English loanwords are used at office consisting of the words 'ngeprint', 'printer', 'eror', 'potokopi', 'mos', 'kibot', 'monitor', and 'plesdis'. Next, 2 English loanwords are used at school consisting of the words 'blebeg' and 'traí ot'. Then, 8 English loanwords are used in shop area comprising of the words 'paper', 'sampo', 'lipen', 'hembodi', 'pak', 'sandall', 'gasolen', and 'anger'. Then, 4 English loanwords are used in volleyball area consisting of the words 'paseng', 'cemes', 'net', and 'pripas'. The last, 9 English loanwords are used in workshop area comprising of the words 'sedel', 'sekok', 'hil', 'stater', 'kabilator', 'postep', 'ster', 'lesteng', and 'nyerpis'.

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 *service* /sɜːvɪs/, but all people pronounce it as /'njærɪs/ or /'serɪs/. 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 ‘*new* /njuː/’ is pronounced /nyuː/ by most people in Indonesia, and it is also pronounced /nyuː/ 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 /cot/. In addition, the way to pronounce each alphabet is different. The letter ‘*a*’ /eɪ/ in English is pronounced /ʌ/ 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 *pause* /pəʊz/ which is pronounced /'həpəʊʃ/ 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 *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 *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 ‘*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), “words belong to certain syntactic classes (nouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions, etc), which are called **parts of speech**, **word classes**, or **syntactic categories**. For example, ‘*the*’ is said to belong to the class called 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), “suffix is a bound morpheme that attached

after a base”. The verb *achieve* is formed to be noun when it is added by the suffix **–ment**. It becomes *achievement*. Another example is *fame* which becomes *famous*. There is the suffix **–ous** that forms adjective from noun.

It is similar to *Using* language. English word that is loaned by the people of Jambesari village experiences the change on word classes. The word *enjoy* /m'dʒɔɪ/ is pronounced /en'dʒɔŋ/. The spelling of this word is *enjong*. 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 ‘*join*’. It is pronounced /dʒɔɪn/. 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 *top* /tɒp/ which is pronounced /tɒp/ in Jambesari village. According to Hornby (1995:1260), “the word *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 ‘*so long*’. It is pronounced /səʊləŋ/ by the villagers of Jambesari village. According to Hornby (1995:1126), 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 while, and the second one is go first. For example in *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 ‘*try out*’. It is pronounced /trʌɪ ɒt/ by the people of Jambesari village. It experiences the broadening of meaning and the deviation of meaning as well. According to Hornby (1995:1281), “try out 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*’.

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.

Acknowledgments

Our sincere gratitude is hereby extended to the following people who never ceased in helping until this research is structured: Dr. Hairus Salikin, M.Ed. as The Dean of Faculty of Letters of Jember University, Dra. Supiastutik, M.Pd. as The Head of English Department who permits us to conduct this study, all lecturers of English Department who give us knowledges, advices, assistances, motivations, and supports in conducting this study, and all employees of library center and the library of Faculty of Letters.

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