Lexical Borrowing in Penyengat-Malay Language

THESIS

Written by:

Siti Azizah

NIM 090110101044

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LETTERS

UNIVERSITY OF JEMBER

2016

Lexical Borrowing in Penyengat-Malay Language

THESIS

A Thesis Presented to English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University in accordance with One of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Studies

Written by:

**Siti Azizah**

NIM 090110101044

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LETTERS

UNIVERSITY OF JEMBER

2016

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved father Achmad Suwaifi, and my beloved mother Masriah for their unconditional love and everything;

2. My grandmother Siti Fatonah and my brothers Achmad Maliki and Abdul Hafidz for their love, prayer and everything;

3. My uncle and my aunty Dr. Al Munawir, M. Kes, Phd and Afida Nurullaily, S.pd for their support and everything devoted to me;

4. My Alma Mater.
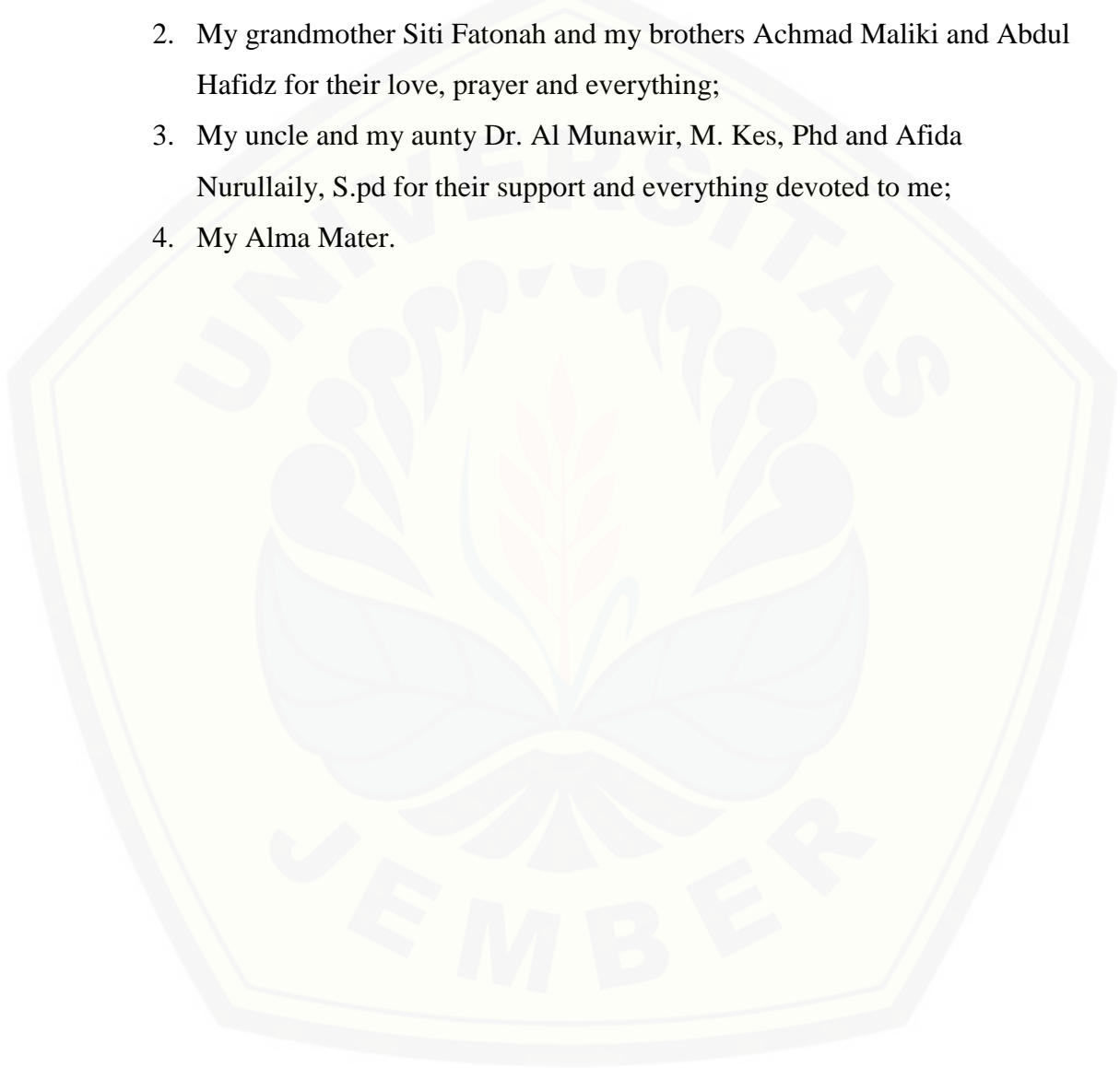
MOTTO

"Ada 'O'.

Ada 'E'.

Bunyinya tak serupa.

Tapi erti tidak berbeza."

(Kurik Kundi – Siti Nurhaliza)

DECRALATION

I hereby sated that the thesis entitled **Lexical Borrowing in Penyengat – Malay Language** is original piece of writing. I declare that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or any publications.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, June the 06th, 2016
The Candidate

Siti Azizah
090110101044

iv

APPROVAL SHEET

Approved and reserved by the Examination Committee of English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

Student Number   : 090110101044

Title   : Lexical Borrowing in Penyengat – Malay Language

Day/Date   : Monday, June the 6th, 2016

Place   : Faculty of Letters, Jember University

Chairman   Secretary,

Prof. Dr. Samudji, M.A.   Riskia Setiarini, S.S., M.Hum.
 NIP 194808161976031002   NIP 197910132005012002

The Members:

1. Indah Wahyuningsih, S.S., M.A.   (…………………………..)
   NIP 196801142000122001
2. Dewianti Khazanah, S.S., M.Hum.   (…………………………..)
   NIP 198511032008122002

Approved by the Dean,

Dr. Hairus Salikin, M.Ed.
NIP 196310151989021001

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise be to Allah. I am grateful for his blessing and mercy, so that I am able to finish this thesis. It is hard for me to complete this thesis without His help.

I also would like to thank to the following people who have given their support and help in completing this:

1. Dr. Hairus Salikin, M.Ed, the Dean of Faculty Letters, Jember University;

2. Dra. Supiastutik, M.Pd, the Head of English Department;

3. Prof. Dr. Samudji, M.A, my first advisor who gives me strong support and his precious best knowledge in writing this thesis;

4. Riskia Setiarini, S.S., M.Hum, my second advisor who gives me a wonderful knowledge, courage and guide me in writing this thesis;

5. All lectures of English Department who have taught me the precious knowledge;

6. All staffs of central library and Faculty of Letters's library for helping me in finding books and references;

7. All people of Penyengat Island, Riau Archipelago for helping me in getting informations;

8. All my friends in English Department, Faculty of Letters Academic year of 2009.

Jember, June the 06th 2016   Siti Azizah

SUMMARY

Lexical Borrowing in Penyengat – Malay Language; Siti Azizah; 090110101044; 2016; 73 pages; English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

The aims of this research are to discover types of borrowing applied in Dewan Dictionary from English language to Penyengat – Malay language and changes happening in the types of language borrowing. Durkin's (2014: 08) theory on lexical borrowing is used as a framework for analyzing the types of borrowing behind the adoption of some words in Penyengat – Malay language. He states that there are four types of lexical borrowing words. They are (i) *loanwords*, (ii) *loan translations*, (iii) *semantic loans* and (iv) *loan blends*. Those types of borrowing are based on change in spelling, pronunciation and meaning.

The type of data in this thesis is qualitative data. The data are collected using purposive sampling method and test. The dictionary used as the object is Dewan Dictionary. It consists of the words from alphabet A until Z in 4846 pages. There are only 59 pages randomly that are chosen. There are 49 words in the selected pages. A list of selected borrowing words is made to do a test. It consists of the words with its spelling and meaning. Five informants are needed in this test. They are local people in Penyengat Island and are not noblemen. Each informant chooses the words which are used in Penyengat – Malay language. Then, the words are pronounced by each informant. The borrowing words which are pronounced by informant are recorded. So, the data also have to be transcribed phonetically. As a result, 49 words are gathered. Those words are described and analyzed. The chosen words are specified the category as daily words based on me as the researcher. Scientific words are not included as the data.

There are two research questions in this research. The first concerns about the types of borrowing applied in Dewan dictionary from English language to Penyengat – Malay language. The types of borrowing are proposed by Durkin. There are four types of borrowing. However, I find five types of borrowing in this

research. They are loanwords with the percentage of 5.5 %, loan translations with the percentage of 48.3 %, semantic loans with the percentage of 23.1 %, loan translation and semantic loans with the percentage of 18.7 % and loanwords and semantic loans with the percentage of 4.4 %. There is no loan blends in selected data. The most dominant type of borrowing is loan translations.

From the analysis, I discover that apart from those types of borrowing words proposed by Durkin, there are also some combinations of those types which make them as new ones different from the types themselves. Unlike Durkin's, loanwords we find borrow spelling and meaning and the pronunciation are adjusted as the Target Language.

The second question is about changes happening in the types of borrowing. I find changes of meaning in this research. First is narrowing with the percentage of 30.6 % (15 words) which a word comes have more restricted application. It means that meaning becomes more specific. The second is extension with the percentage of 8.2 % (4 words) which a word comes to have wider semantic application. It means a word experiences the change meaning from specific into general meaning. And then, the third is new or borrow from other words with the percentage of 4.1 % (2 words).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLE

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

LW = Loanwords

LT = Loan Translations

SL = Semantic Loans

LB = Loan Blends

LTS= Loan Translations and Semantic Loans

LWS= Loanwords and Semantic Loans

N = Narrowing

E = Extension

NW = New / Borrow from Other Words

WR = Translated by The Writer

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, I provide the overview of the complete thesis in order to give the readers a clear description about the topic being discussed. This chapter consists of the background of the study, the problem to discuss, the scope of the study, the goals of the study and the organization of the thesis.

1.1 The Background of the Study

Borrowing words are words which are adopted from source language to target language. According to Hock (1986:380), "the term 'borrowing' refers to the adoption of individual words or even large sets of vocabulary items from another language or dialect. Sometimes this process does not change the meaning of the word that is borrowed. There are also some changes to the form with the language which is used. Durkin (2014: 358) mentions some borrowing words that reflect Dutch trading or colonial activities outside Europe. One of them is *Mangosteen* (1598; an East Indian tree and its fruit; *Mangustan* partly via Dutch). Malay language has some terms which have been borrowed from other languages. One of those is English as a global language. English has been one of the most influenced one. Penyengat Island is a historical place and it becomes a tourism place now. The visitors do not only come from other city but also other country. They sometimes will come to Penyengat Island for holiday. Penyengat people have made contact with English from media and tourism in Penyengat Island itself. Malay language is used in some areas around Singapore, Malaysia and Riau Archipelago.

Riau Archipelago is a new province in Indonesia. It includes Karimun Regency, Natuna Regency, Kepulauan Anambas Regency, Lingga Regency, Bintan Regency, Batam city dan Tanjung Pinang city. Penyengat Island is one of the areas in Tanjung Pinang city with the long history of Riau-Lingga Kingdom. Central government of Riau-Lingga Kingdom once moved its capital city from

Bentan (Bintan), Tumasik (Singapore), Malaka, Johor (Old Johor), Riau (Bintan Island), Daik (Lingga) to Penyengat Island up to present. The majority of population in Penyengat Island use Malay as daily language. It covers a number of similar languages that are spoken in the Archipelago and the Semenanjung Melayu. The standard Malay of Malaysia and Singapore is said to be based on Malay of Riau Archipelago located off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula in what is now Indonesia (Mintz, 2007: 03). Therefore, Penyengat Island as one of areas in Riau Archipelago will be area where research will be conducted.

I choose Penyengat Island as the area of this study because of two reasons. First, Riau-Lingga Kingdom donates the largest role in the development of Malay language in Penyengat Island. One of evidences, for example, is Gurindam XII by Raja Ali Haji which become history icon until now. Second, Penyengat – Malay language represents as Malay language from Indonesia. There is only one Malay language in this world but it has dissimilarities in pronunciation. One of them is Penyengat-Malay pronunciation in Penyengat Island. I use the term *Penyengat – Malay language* to distinguish it from Malay language from other regions and states. Like other languages, Penyengat-Malay language also has borrowed words from English language. It is called as *English borrowing words*. We can find all of information about words in the dictionary. It is prepared to serve different practical needs of people as a reference book.

Dictionary contains list of words that helps people to discover the meanings of the words. Apart from word meaning, dictionary also explains about pronunciation, the origin of the word and the examples of its use. So, I will start to collect the data from dictionary. Durkin's theory (2014: 08) on lexical borrowing is used as a framework for analyzing the types of borrowing behind the adoption of some words in Penyengat – Malay language. He states that there are four types of lexical borrowing words. They are (i) *loanwords*, (ii) *loan translations*, (iii) *semantic loans* and (iv) *loan blends*. These types of borrowing are based on change in spelling, pronunciation and meaning.

The source of the data is Dewan dictionary by Language and Literature Council. The main concern of this study is to investigate and analyze the

processes of borrowing in Penyengat-Malay language from English language. Through the thesis entitled "*Lexical Borrowing in Penyengat-Malay Language*", I apply lexical borrowing theory which is proposed by Durkin. It is used to ease the analysis.

1.2 The Problems to Discuss

Lexicology is the study of the structure of a lexicon. It involves the examination of vocabulary in all its aspects: words and their meanings. English and Penyengat-Malay language have some borrowing words which come from each other. This study is conducted to show the types of borrowing and its changes occurring in English to Penyengat-Malay Language in Dewan dictionary.

1.3 Research Questions

Dealing with the explanation elaborated in the background of the study, I list the research questions as follows:

1. What types of borrowing are applied in Dewan dictionary from English language to Penyengat-Malay language?
2. What changes are happening in the types of borrowing?

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The questions listed above need to be limited in the target area of the study in order to get good result. This study is restricted on the description of the types of borrowing and its changes in Penyengat – Malay language. The analysis covers the type of lexical borrowing words and its changes in order to solve the problems for the intelligibility of the discussion, whereas the data used in this study are the result of the sampling from Dewan dictionary.

1.5 The Goals of the Study

In line with the problems explained, I can mention the goals of this research as follow:

1. To discover types of borrowing applied in Dewan dictionary from English language to Penyengat-Malay language.
2. To discover the changes happening in the types of language borrowing.

1.6 The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis entitled *"Lexical Borrowing in Penyengat-Malay Language"* has five chapters. This thesis consists of introduction, theoretical review, research methodology, analysis and discussion and conclusion. The first chapter of this study is composed of the background of the study, the problems to discuss, research questions, the scope of the study, the goals of the study and the organization of the thesis.

The next chapter as the second chapter is theoretical framework. It presents the previous researches which are associated with the problems addressed in this study and theories related to the discussion. The third chapter is the research methodology. It contains the type of research, type of data, data collection, data processing and data analysis. The forth chapter contains the analysis of the data and the results of the analysis. The last chapter as the fifth chapter offers the conclusion of the researcher's findings and recommendations for the future research.

CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

The theoretical review of this research will be based on the topic which has been posed above. A review of previous research was performed to support the study undertaken in this research. The theoretical review is about borrowing which is developed into lexical borrowing (loanwords, loan translations, semantic loans and loan blends).

2.1 Previous Research

The first is a thesis which has been done by Mahdiyono (2014). He is a student of Jember University. His concerns are in language change with English loanwords that are used by the people of Jambesari Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi. He uses Trask's theory of language change. The result of the study show that 51 English loanwords were gotten from other people, 10 English loanwords were from the school, 6 English loanwords were from internet, 4 English loanwords were from karaoke and 9 English loanwords were from mobile phone. In conclusion, the English loanwords that are loaned by the people of Jambesari village experience change not only in pronunciation but also change in spelling, change on word classes and change in meaning. We use different theory but we concern the same topic, that is borrowing words. He only focuses on loanword as type of borrowing but he takes the data from different places and situations. While, I take four types of lexical borrowing in my thesis, including loanwords.

The second is a journal which has been done by Imm (2009). He is an assistant professor in National Institute of Education, Singapore. His journal is based on a part of his PhD research which was completed at the University of Hongkong's School of English. His concern is the linguistic processes behind the borrowing phenomenon in Malaysian English Newspaper Corpus (MEN Corpus), a 5 milion word corpus of newspaper articles published in the two most

authoritative English language dailies in Malaysia. They are The *STAR* and the *New Straits Times*. The data collection is taken over a six month period from August 2001 to January 2002. He uses Haugen's groundbreaking work on lexical borrowing as the theoretical framework of this study. Haugen distinguishes eight distinct types of borrowing: loanwords, blended stems, derivational blends, compound blends, loan homonyms, loan synonyms due to semantic displacements, loan synonyms due to semantic confusions and loan translations (Winford, 2003: 43 – 46). Three of these – loanwords, compound blends and loan translation – form the vast majority of the borrowed features are observed in the MEN Corpus. It was the focus of Imm's research. In the result, 264 lexical features of Malay origin were identified and examined. They are 222 loanwords, 34 compound blends and 8 loan translations. He uses different theory from that of my research but he uses the same object as that of this research, that is Malay language. He uses Haughen's theory for analyzing the diverse processes behind the adoption of Malay words and phrases in Malaysian English. While, I use Durkin's theory only for analyzing the types of borrowing and changes happening of Malay words in Penyengat – Malay, Indonesia.

2.2 Lexicology

Cabre says that lexicon is one of the basic components for any language. It consists of the words for speaker's creativity. The speaker refers to all language. It means people who speak based on their language. He then continues saying that words are also units of reference to reality and connect us to the real world. Then, the study which explains about lexicon is called Lexicology. It deals with the analysis and description of the lexical competence of speakers (1998:35).

Lexicology deals with all the words of a language. He then continues explaining that the speakers have two conditions to judge that competence. First, the speakers are allowed to exchange information with other speakers of the same language. In this condition, it is likely that there is a borrowing process. That process can become one of the causes of language development. So, borrowing

which is a main theory in my thesis relating to lexicology study. Second, the speakers are allowed to form new words.

2.3 Lexical Borrowing

In linguistics, the term 'borrowing' describes a process in which one language replicates a linguistic feature from another language, either wholly or partly. Durkin (2014: 03) further states that the metaphorical use of the word 'borrowing' to describe this process has some well-known flaws: nothing is taken away from what is termed the donor language, and there is no assumption that the 'borrowing' or 'loan' will ever be returned. In many ways, the idea of influence would be more appropriate. Words have both a form and a meaning. Either component can be borrowed. He then continues explaining that lexical borrowing occurs when the lexis of one language (commonly called the donor language or sometimes the source language) exercises an influence on the lexis of another language (commonly called the borrowing language or sometimes the receiving language), with the result that the borrowing language acquires a new word form or word meaning, or both, from the donor language (Durkin, 2014: 08).

Etymologically the vocabulary of the Penyengat - Malay language does not come from one source. It consists of two layers. They are the native words and the borrowing words.

2.3.1 Loanwords

Loanwords show borrowing of a word form and its associated word meaning, or a component of its meaning (Durkin, 2009: 134). Usually there are some degrees of accommodation to the sound system of the borrowing language. For example:

Table 2.3.1.1 Loanwords in Bahasa

SL (English)	TL (Indonesia)
Supermarket /ˈsuːpəmaːkɪt/	Supermarket /supərmaːrkət/ (p. 309)
Pizza /ˈpiːtsə/	Pizza /piːtzaː/ (p. 259)
Internet /ˈɪntənet/	Internet /ɪntərnet/ (p. 145)

Source: Badudu (2003)

I take those examples from "*borrowing word dictionary in Indonesian*" by Badudu (2003). These borrowings do not imply grammatical change. Form and meaning are copied completely. It can be concluded that the borrowings take the pronunciation and spelling of the original words.

2.3.2 Loan Translations

Loan translations (or calques) show replication of the structure of a foreign language word or expression by using of synonymous word forms in the borrowing language (Durkin, 2009: 135). For example:

Table 2.3.2.1 Loan Translations in Bahasa

SL (English)	TL (Indonesia)
Cylinder /ˈsɪlɪndə(r)/	Silinder /sɪlɪndər/ (p. 647)
Carburettor /kaːbəˈretə(r)/	Karburator /kaːrburʌtɒr/ (p. 649)

Source: Darheni (2009)

A word or phrase is borrowed from another language by literal, "word-for-word". The sequence of words in the source language is maintained or changed and the spellings and the pronunciation are adjusted according to the Target Language, while the meaning is borrowed or adopted.

2.3.3 Semantic Loans

Semantic loans show extension or narrowing of the meaning of a word as a result of association with the meaning of a partly synonymous word in another language (Durkin, 2009: 136). For example:

Table 2.3.3.1 Semantic Loans in Bahasa

	Word	**Meaning**
SL (English)	Travel /ˈtrav(ə)l/	Go from one place to another; or go at a particular speed or in a particular direction.
TL (Bahasa)	Travel /trevəl/	It refers to cars.

Source: Krisnanda (2013)

It is also called semantic borrowing. Extension (broadening) is the process by which a word comes to have wider semantic application (Durkin, 2009: 243). It means a word experiences the change meaning from specific into general meaning. An example in Bahasa (Indonesian) is the word '*saudara'*(Chaer, 1990: 145). It means a man or boy having the same parent as another person but recently it is used to greeting someone as friend.

Semantic loans concern at a change in meaning. In addition to extension (broadening), Durkin also says about narrowing of meaning as other types of semantic change. Narrowing is the process by which a word comes to have more restricted application (Durkin, 2009: 245). It means that meaning becomes more specific. An example in Bahasa (Indonesian) is the word *'sarjana'* (Chaer, 1990: 145). It is used to call a smart person, but nowadays the word *'sarjana'* is only used as the title for person who have graduated from college.

2.3.4 Loan Blends

Loan blends is an intermediate category between loanwords and loan translations. These show borrowing of a complex word with substitution of one or more native morphs for morphs in the borrowed word (Durkin, 2009: 138). For example:

Table 2.3.1.1 Loan Blends in Bahasa

SL (English)	TL (Bahasa)
Inferior Goods	Barang – Barang Inferior
/ɪnˈfɪəriə(r) gʊds/	/bʌrʌŋ bʌrʌŋ ɪnˈf əriər/

Source: Izzah (2013: 02)

The words consist of a copied part and a native part but the meaning is fully borrowed.

From four types of borrowing, I simplify each characteristic into the following stage:

Table 2.3.4.2 Each characteristic of lexical borrowing	
Loanwords	Both form (spelling and pronunciation) and meaning are borrowed.
Loan translations	The words form synonymous word forms from borrowing language. The spelling and the pronunciation are adjusted according to Target Language. The meaning is borrowed.
Semantic loans	This type concerns in lexical meaning. The meaning of a word is extension or narrowing.
Loan blends	The meaning is borrowed, but the form (spelling and pronunciation) is used only a copied part and a native part.

2.4 Malay Language

Malay language is a language for people calling themselves as Malay people and native people in some of *Semenanjung Melayu*, *Kepulauan Riau-Lingga* and east shore of Sumatra (Ophuijsen, 1983 : xxii). Malay language is not limited for that area. It is also spoken in Indonesia Archipelago such as Kalimantan. Among the pronunciations used in Malay, the pronunciations which are quite similar is one used in Johor, some of Semenanjung Melayu and in Kepulauan Riau-Lingga (especially in Penyengat Island which is the place of *Raja Muda Riau* and in Daik-Lingga Island).

Collins in Sukamto (2004: 05) implies that writing the history of Indonesian is largely the same as writing the history of Malay. This simply follows from the observation made by Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa and Moeliono in Sukamto (2004: 05) that:

> *"Malay language from Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam….if they are observed from linguistics study, they are also the same language with Bahasa."*

Or, in even clearer terms, it refers to Moeliono (1989: 45):

> *"It has been said that overall pattern and common core Bahasa is still the same with Malay language. Infact, we will not be honest if we say that Bahasa is not Malay language."*

Since October 28th, 1928 in the Youth Oath, Malay becomes national language in Indonesia. Malay language itself in its development appears in some variations. One of them is Penyengat – Malay and Malaysia – Malay (especially Johor). They are in same position just as other well-known language such as American English and British English. I will use International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) to make a transcription for English and Penyengat – Malay words. So, English and Penyengat-Malay language are used in this research.

2.5 Dewan Dictionary

Dewan dictionary is a Malaysia-Malay dictionary published by Language and Literature Council. It consists of 4846 pages. Its 1970 edition, composed by Teuku Iskandar, provides some variations of those local – region languages influenced vocabulary. The vocabulary list in this dictionary includes:

1. The influence of Bahasa taken from *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia* by W. S. J. Poerwadaminta and Modern dictionary St. M. Zain;

2. The influence of classic Malay words with reference of data and by utilizing Wilkinson dictionary;

3. Modern Malay words based on the data and by utilizing Malay dictionary by R. O. Winstedt;

4. The application of proverbs based on proverb book by K. St. Pamuntjak, Kitab Kiliran Budi Leh S. G. Shellabear and Kamus Istimewa Peribahasa Melayu by Abdullah Hussain;

5. The application of Semenanjung and Sarawak dialects based on the collected material; and,

6. The application of common terms.

2.6 The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

IPA stands for the International Phonetic Alphabet. IPA is widely used in English dictionaries to transcribe the preferred pronunciation of English words. By learning IPA, we know how to pronounce the word by the phonetic transcriptions in an English dictionary accurately. English language has 24 consonants, 14 vowels and 8 diphthongs. Since Durkin's lexical borrowing theory is based on one of changes in pronunciation, I need IPA to show phonetic transcriptions of each word in English and Penyengat – Malay language.

No.		IPA
1.	**Consonants**	
	p	pen /pen/
	b	bad /bæd/
	t	tea /ti:/
	d	did /dɪd/
	k	cat /kæt/
	g	got /gɒt/
	tʃ	chain /tʃeɪn/
	ʤ	jam /ʤæm/
	f	fall /fɔ:l/
	v	van /væn/
	θ	thin /θɪn/
	ð	this /ðɪs/
	s	so /səʊ/
	z	zoo /zu:/
	ʃ	shoe /ʃu:/
	ʒ	vision /'vɪʒn/
	h	hat /hæt/
	m	man /mæn/
	n	no /nəʊ/
	ŋ	sing /sɪŋ/
	l	leg /leg/
	r	red /red/
	j	yes /jes/
	w	wet /wet/
	c	-

Table 2.6.1 The Symbol of The International Phonetic Alphabet (Taken from Hornby, 1995)

		ny	-
2.	**Vowels**		
		ɪ	sit /sɪt/
		e	ten /ten/
		æ	cat /kæt/
		ɒ	got /gɒt/
		ʌ	cup /kʌp/
		ʊ	put /pʊt/
		i:	see /si:/
		u:	too /tu:/
		ɑ:	father /ˈfɑ:ðə(r)/
		ɔ:	saw /sɔ:
		ɜ:	bird /bɜ:d/
		ə	about /əˈbaʊt/
		i	happy /ˈhæpi/
		u	actual /ˈæktʃuəl/
3.	**Diphthongs**		
		eɪ	say /seɪ/
		aɪ	five /faɪv/
		ɔɪ	boy /bɔɪ/
		əʊ	go /gəʊ/
		aʊ	now /naʊ/
		ɪə	near /nɪə(r)/
		eə	hair /heə(r)/
		ʊə	pure /pjʊə(r)/

Phoneme */e/* in the word 'ten' and phoneme */ə/* in the word 'about' are represented by the same letter in Malay language, that is consonant **e**. Consonant **e** in the word 'ten' is also called **e taling** */e/* and consonant **e** in the word 'about' is called **e pepet** */ə/* (Karim et al., 1989: 242). But, here, apart from IPA as shown

above, the most striking phonetic changes in the Malay language, especially based on informant from Penyengat Island, are as depicted in the table below.

Table 2.6.2 Changing of Pronunciation in Penyengat – Malay Language

Changes in Pronunciation	Examples
The last vowel 'a' is pronounced as phoneme /ə/	saya /sʌyə/ apa /ʌpə/ berapa /bərʌpə/
The last consonant 'r' vibrates	besar /bəsʌ(r)/ lebar /lebʌ(r)/ sabar /sʌbʌ(r)/
Vowel 'o' is used to change the words with the las vowel 'u' and consonant 'r'	tidur /tidɒ/ telur /təlɒ/
Vowel 'o' is used to change the end of words with vowel 'u' before consonants	sarung /sʌrɒŋ/
Disappearing consonant 'r' in the middle of words before other consonant	kerja /kəja/ pergi /pəgi/ berjalan /bəjʌlʌn/
Consonant 'r' in the middle of words before and after vowels is pronounced as phoneme /gh/	orang /ɒghʌŋ/

However, there is an exceptional in one of the changes in pronunciation above. Not all of words with last vowel 'a' is pronounced as phoneme /ə/ such as in the word lawa /lʌwʌ/, which means beautiful. If we change the pronunciation into /lʌwə/, it means 'to allow people to do something'.

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is very important since it is a procedure how to conduct the research and will help the researcher to achieve the purpose of the research. In this chapter, I present the research method to discuss the topic of this study. The chapter presents type of research, type of data, data collection, data processing and data analysis. Each of those sub chapters will be discussed as below:

3.1 Type of Research

The type of this research is a qualitative research which has been available in the social research. Blaxter et al. (1997: 60) state that qualitative research is concerned with collecting and analyzing information in as many forms, chiefly non-numeric. Qualitative researchers seek lived experiences in real situations. This is to ensure that data and analysis will closely reflect what is happening. Qualitative research helps to collect, integrate, and present data from a variety of sources of evidence as part of any given study (Yin, 2001: 09).

This study applies qualitative research to identify, analyze and match the words which belong to borrowing in dictionary. Numbers are used to find the most applied borrowing but numbers are not the main data analyzed. Therefore, qualitative research is used to conduct the research of English borrowing words in Penyengat-Malay language in the province of Kepulauan Riau.

3.2 Type of Data

The type of data used in this study is qualitative data. Denscombe (2007: 286) states, "qualitative data take the form of words (spoken or written) and visual image (observed or creatively produced)". The source of data in this research will be provided in a list of selected borrowing words taken from Dewan dictionary.

The list of selected borrowing words has similar meanings but they have different spellings.

3.3 Data Collection

The methods of data collection used in this study are documentary and test. Denscombe (2007: 227-230) states that the documentary sources are from written sources such as newspapers, magazines, journals, letters, books, diaries, website pages and the internet. Since dictionary is also in the form of written text, it can become a source in collecting data.

The data are collected by using purposive sampling method. Schutt and Chambliss (2013) define purposive sampling as a nonprobability sampling method in which elements are selected for a purpose, usually because of their unique position. Purposive sampling may involve studying the entire population of some limited group or a population. It means I specify the characteristics of sampling in this research. Sampling which is used is chosen purposely based on characteristics as daily words.

The dictionary used as the object is Dewan Dictionary. It consists of the words from alphabet A until Z in 4846 pages. There are only 59 pages randomly that are chosen. There are 49 words in the selected pages. The chosen words are specified the category as daily words based on me as the researcher. Scientific words are not included as the data. Then, I make a list of selected borrowing words in collecting data with their meaning. Since language used in Dewan Dictionary is in Malay language, I translate the meaning of each datum into English. Then, I put symbol (WR) at the end of each meaning.

After I make a list of selected borrowing words, I continue to the next method. That is test. It consists of the words with its spelling and meaning. Five informants are needed in this test. They are local people in Penyengat Island and are not noblemen. Each informant chooses the words which are used in Penyengat – Malay language. Then, the words are pronounced by each informant. The borrowing words which are pronounced by informant are recorded. So, the data

also have to be transcribed phonetically by using International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). As a result, 49 words are gathered.

3.4 Data Processing

I elaborate the data processing by using these following steps:

1. Listing again the words that only belong to Penyengat – Malay language
2. Listing some words that have additional meaning beside what I get from Dewan dictionary
3. Transcribing the words phonetically (the phonetic transcription of English and Penyengat-Malay language)
4. Listing the words that undergo changes in spelling and pronunciation.

3.5 Data Analysis

The data are analyzed by using a descriptive method. McMillan (1992: 12) states that "descriptive method can be considered as the procedure to solve problems of the research by using current facts and phenomena and this method describes the facts and explains the phenomena". This thesis gives description about English borrowing words in Penyengat-Malay language.

The systematic procedures in conducting the analysis are as follows:

1. Determining types of borrowing in Penyengat – Malay language based on Durkin's Lexical Borrowing
2. Showing changes happening in the types of borrowing
3. Identifying finding using Durkin's theory
4. Calculating the data in percentage
5. Drawing conclusion based on the result of analysis.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

Riau Archipelago is a new province in Indonesia. The standard Malay of Malaysia and Singapore is said to be based on Malay of Riau Archipelago located off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula in what is now Indonesia (Mintz, 2007: 03). Therefore, Penyengat Island as one of areas in Riau Archipelago has been my research area. Penyengat people use Malay as their language. It called Penyengat – Malay language. Like other languages, Penyengat-Malay language also has borrowed words from English language. Through this research, some conclusion can be withdrawn based on analysis finding. This research deals with lexical borrowing.

There are two research questions in this research. The first concerns about the types of borrowing applied in Dewan dictionary from English language to Penyengat – Malay language. The types of borrowing are proposed by Durkin. There are four types of borrowing. However, I find five types of borrowing in this research. They are loanwords with the percentage of 5.4 %, loan translations with the percentage of 48.9 %, semantic loans with the percentage of 22.8 %, combination of loan translation and semantic loans with the percentage of 18.5 % and combination of loanwords and semantic loans with the percentage of 4.3 %. There is no loan blends in selected data. The most dominant type of borrowing is loan translations.

Apart from those types mentioned by Durkin, there is another type that does not suit to them. This, unlike Durkin's loanwords, borrows spelling and meaning and the pronunciation is adjusted as the Target Language, in this case, Penyengat – Malay. This type is of *alarm, film, import, passport* and *stop.*

The second question is about changes happening in the types of borrowing. I find changes of meaning in this research. First is narrowing with the percentage of 30.6 % (15 words) which a word comes have more restricted application. It means that meaning becomes more specific. The second is extension with the percentage of 8.2 % (4 words) which a word comes to have wider semantic

application. It means a word experiences the change meaning from specific into general meaning. And then, the third is new or borrowed from other words with the percentage of 4.1 % (2 words) and there is no change in meaning with percentage of 57.1 % (28 words).

In conclusion, after I get the answers of this thesis questions, I expect this thesis is useful for learning the borrowings particularly in Penyengat – Malay and English. Additionally, this can also be used as a reference for those who are interested in studying borrowings.
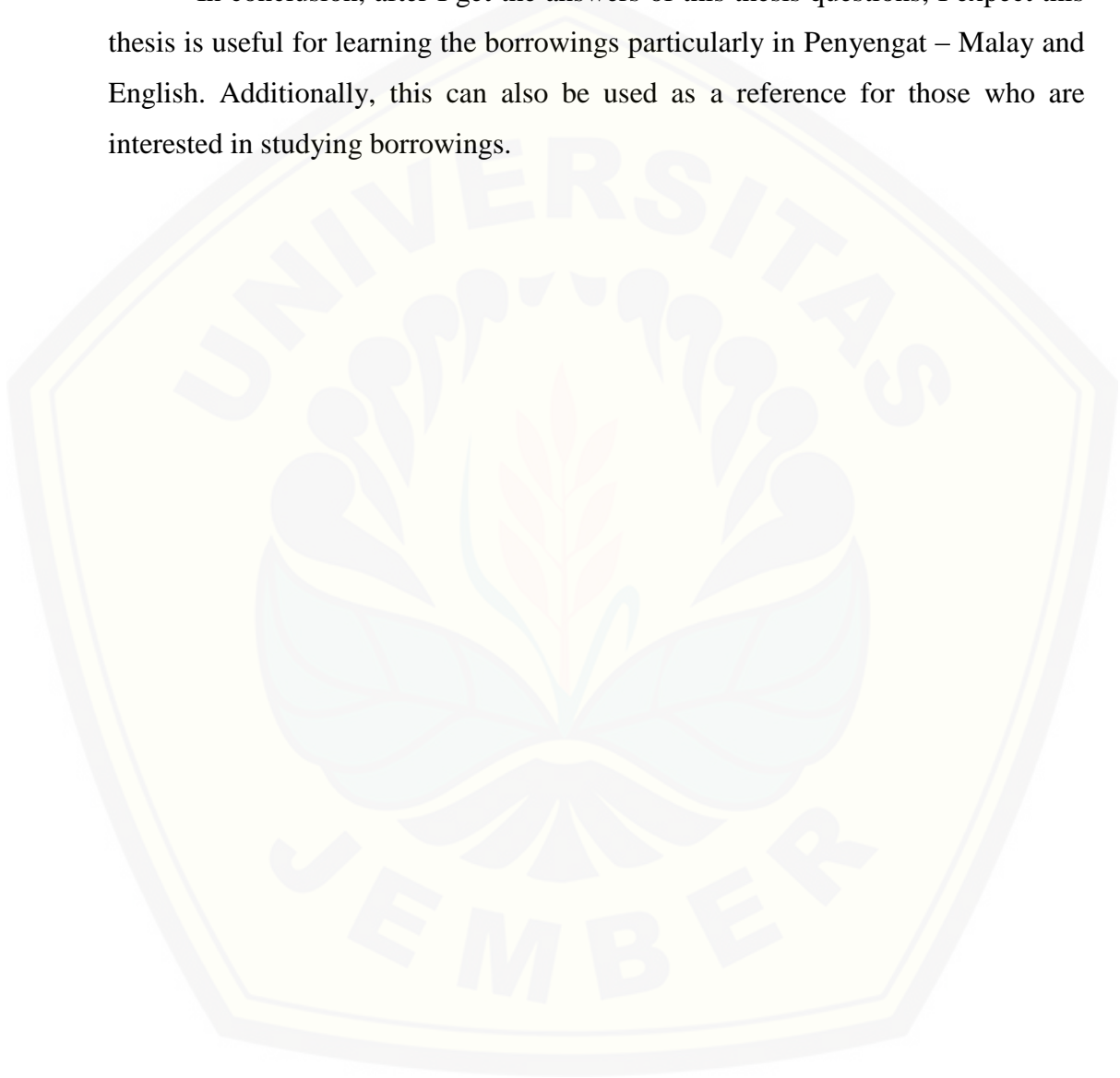
REFERENCES

Badudu, J. S. 2003. *Kamus Kata-kata Serapan Asing Dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta : Kompas.

Blaxter, L *et al.* 1997. *How to Research*. Philadelpia: Open University.

Cabre, M. T. 1998. *Terminology: Theory, Methods and Applications*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Chaer, A. 1990. *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Chambliss, D. E. and Schutt, R. K. 2013. *Making Sense of The Social World: Methods of Investigation (4th ed)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Darheni, N. 2009. *Translation and Absorption of Foreign Language in The Automotive Field into The Indonesian: Effort in Intellectualizing Nation*. Bandung: Faculty of Letters, University of Computer.

Descombe, M. 2007. *The Good Research Guide for Small-Scale Social Research Projects*. Poland: Open University Press.

Durkin, P. 2009. *The Oxford Guide to Etymology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Durkin, P. 2014. *Borrowed Words: A History of Loanwords in English*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hock, H. H. 1986. *Principles of Historical Linguistics*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Hornby, A. S. 1995. *Oxford Advance Learners' Dictionary of Current English*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Iskandar, T. 1970. *Kamus Dewan*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Pustaka dan Bahasa.

Imm, T. S. 2009. *Lexical Borrowing in Malaysian English: Influence of Malay*. University of Hong Kong's School English.

Izzah, N. 2013. *An Analysis of Borrowing in a Bilingual Economics Book for Grade X of senior High School: A Study of Translation*. Jember: Jember University.

Karim, N. S. *et al*. 1989. *Tatabahasa Dewan Jilid 2: Perkataan*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.

Krisnanda, H. 2013. *Semantic Change of Loan Words in Padang Ekspres Daily Newspaper.* Padang: Padang University.

Mahdiyono, I. 2014. *English Loanwords in Using Communities in Jambesari Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi*. Jember: Jember University.

McMillan, J. H. 1992. *Educational Research : Fundamntal for the Consumer*. New York: Arper Collins PublisherInc.

Mintz, M. W. 2007. *A Course in Conversational Malay with Equivalent Indonesian Vocabulary*. Perth: Indonesian / Malay Texts and Resources.

Moelione, A. M. 1989. *Kembara Bahasa: Kumpulan Karangan Tersebar*. Jakarta: Gramedia.

Ophuijsen, C. A. V. 1983. *Tata Bahasa Melayu*. Jakarta: Djambatan.

Sukamto, K. E. 2004. *Menabur Benih Menuai Kasih*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.

Yin, R. K. 2001. *Qualitative Research from Start to Finish*. New York: The Guilford Press.

Winford, D. 2003. *An Introduction to Contact Linguistics.* Oxford: Blackwell.

APPENDIX 1

No.	List of Borrowing Words in Penyengat – Malay Language
1.	**Es** air yang dibekukan, air batu;
2.	**Bot** kenderaan kecil yang bergerak di atas air, yang biasanya membawa sejumlah kecil penumpang;
3.	**Aktres** pelakon wanita yang membintangi sesuatu filem (televisyen, radio);
4.	**Alarm** tanda bahaya;
5.	**Telpon** 1.alat untuk bercakap dengan orang yang jauh (dengan menggunakan tenaga elektrik dan kawat atau hubungan satelit); 2.percakapan (panggilan) yang menggunakan alat tersebut;
6.	**Amatir** bukan kegiatan (seperti sukan, kesenian, dan lain – lain) yang dilakukan sebagai suatu kegemaran dan bukan untuk mencari wang;
7.	**Televisi** penyiaran (pemancaran) gambar hidup (gambar bergerak) berserta bunyi menerusi kabel atau udara pada skrin atau kaca peti televisyen;
8.	**Arsitek** 1.jurubina; 2.perancang atau pencipta sesuatu;
9.	**Otomatis** bukan sesuatu yang bergerak atau melakukan sesuatu dan sebagainya dengan sendirinya (alat, mesin, dan sebagainya);
10.	**Bankrap** (berada dalam keadaan) tidak berupaya hendak menyelesaikan hutang, muflis;
11.	**Bas** 1.kenderaan besar yang membawa penumpang yang beroperasi, biasanya mengikut jadual perjalanan tertentu; 2.nada yang rendah (pada muzik), bes; 3.kumpulan talian selari yang menyambungkan dua atau lebih peranti untuk membolehkan kawalan, perhubungan, dan pertukaran maklumat dilakukan dengan menggunakan talian yang sama.
12.	**Bilyar** permainan yang dimainkan di atas meja segi empat panjang dengan memukul bola-bola kecil antara satu dengan lain atau ke dalam jaring dengan kayu panjang;
13.	**Milyar** satu ribu juta, ditulis sebagai 1.000.000.000 atau 10^9;
14.	**Desember** bulan yang kedua belas tahun Masihi (bulan ini mengandungi 31 hari)

15.	**Diskon** potongan daripada harga atau nilai penuh sesuatu barang atau perkhidmatan;
16.	**Doktor** 1.orang yang berkelayakan mengamalkan perubatan: 2. orang yang telah mendapat ijazah tertinggi dalam sesuatu pengajian:
17.	**Agen** 1. orang (syarikat dan sebagainya) yang menjalankan perniagaan untuk orang lain, wakil penjual: 2. orang yang diupah (digaji) untuk melakukan sesuatu untuk orang lain (pemerintah dan lain – lain):
18.	**Eksport** 1. penghantaran barang-barang atau perkhidmatan ke luar negeri untuk tujuan perdagangan: 2. barang-barang atau perkhidmatan yang dihantar ke luar negeri: 3. menghantar keluar maklumat atau data daripada suatu atur cara dalam bentuk yang boleh dibaca oleh atur cara lain;
19.	**Ekstra** tambahan.
20.	**Listrik** satu bentuk tenaga yang digunakan untuk menghasilkan cahaya, kepanasan, dan lain – lain;
21.	**Mesin** mesin untuk menukar berbagai-bagai bentuk tenaga kepada daya atau gerakan mekanik;
22.	**Film** 1. benda tipis daripada seluloid yang dimasukkan ke dalam kamera untuk membuat gambar (negatif). 2. gambar bergerak yang ditayangkan pada layar, biasanya di pawagam, wayang gambar.
23.	**Fotokopi** salinan fotografi bahan bertulis, bercetak, atau grafik;
24.	**Helm** topi keledar.
25.	**Lori** kenderaan besar untuk mengangkut barang-barang di darat:
26.	**Identitas** sifat-sifat (ciri-ciri dan sebagainya) yang terdapat pada seseorang atau sesuatu yang sebagai suatu keseluruhan memperkenalkannya atau mengasingkannya daripada yang lain.
27.	**Import** 1. pemasukan barang-barang dari luar negeri: 2. yang dibawa masuk dari luar negeri:
28.	**Asuransi** perjanjian tanggungan yang dibuat oleh sesebuah syarikat untuk mengganti kerugian dan bayaran premium tertentu.
29.	**Kad**

	keping(an) kertas yang agak tebal dan keras (biasanya berbentuk empat persegi).
30.	**Kalender** 1. jadual atau susunan tarikh bagi sesuatu tahun yang diatur mengikut hari (dalam minggu) dan bulan (dalam tahun), takwim, almanak, penanggalan; 2. senarai atau jadual (tarikh) peristiwa sesebuah organisasi dalam tahun berkenaan.
31.	**Karnaval** 1. pesta besar-besaran biasanya disertai oleh perarakan, acara meriah, dan sebagainya; 2. pesta ria bergerak.
32.	**Konter** meja panjang tempat melayani pertanyaan tetamu, tempat urus niaga dijalankan, tempat makanan disajikan kepada pelanggan, atau barang-barang dipamerkan.
33.	**Kicap** benda cair yang hitam warnanya dibuat daripada air kacang soya dan garam (digunakan dalam masakan dan lain – lain).
34.	**Komedi** 1. pertunjukan (permainan) sandiwara, lakonan (drama di pentas dsb); 2. pertunjukan (seperti gerak badan atau berbagai-bagai jenis senaman) seperti bertunggang balik, berayun; 3. perbuatan yang berpura-pura (tidak sungguh-sungguh), perlakuan yang dibuat-buat, lawak:
35.	**Konser** persembahan muzik oleh penyanyi atau pemain muzik di hadapan penonton.
36.	**Nomor** tanda yang menyatakan bilangan, angka.
37.	**Agustus** bulan kelapan dalam tahun Masihi.
38.	**Pipa** 1. pembuluh untuk menyalurkan air (minyak, gas, dan lain - lain), pipa: 2. a) alat daripada kayu dan lain - lain untuk menghisap tembakau, pipa; b) pembuluh (daripada kayu dan lain - lain) penyambung rokok, pipa;
39.	**Passport** 1. dokumen (mengandungi butir-butir peribadi) yang didapati daripada sebuah kerajaan oleh seseorang warganegara untuk dibawa apabila ke luar negeri; 2. sesuatu (kelayakan dan sebagainya) yang dianggap membolehkan seseorang diterima masuk tanpa halangan dalam mana-mana bidang (kegiatan dan lain - lain) yang diingininya:
40.	**Pir** buah yang berbentuk bulat di bawahnya dan menirus menuju ke atas, dengan isi berwarna putih, dan kulit yang berwarna hijau lembut.
41.	**Pensel**

	1.alat tulis daripada kayu kecil, potlot; 2. berus (untuk melukis).
42.	**Polis** 1. pasukan yang menjaga keamanan negara dan penguatkuasaan undang-undang; 2. anggota pasukan polis, mata-mata;
43.	**Resep** 1.senarai bahan (ramuan) dan peraturan yang diperlukan dalam menyediakan sesuatu masakan atau makanan; 2.cara atau kaedah mencapai sesuatu tujuan;
44.	**Sarden** ikan laut (biasanya ditinkan).
45.	**Stop** 1. tempat berhenti (bas dan lain - lain): 2. berhenti, terhenti;
46.	**Sop** masakan yang banyak kuahnya (dibuat daripada ramuan-ramuan tertentu seperti daging, ikan, sayur, dan sebagainya).
47.	**Staples** alat untuk mencantum kepingan-kepingan kertas, pengokot.
48.	**Sampo** 1.cecair bersabun untuk mencuci rambut: 2.bahan pencuci khas untuk mencuci permaidani dan sebagainya.
49.	**Teksi** kereta yang membawa penumpang dengan mengambil sewa, kereta sewa.

APPENDIX 2

No.	Lingkarilah Salah Satu Kata yang Biasa Anda Gunakan Sehari-hari	
1	**Es**	**Ice**
air yang dibekukan, air batu;		
2	**Bot**	**Boat**
kenderaan kecil yang bergerak di atas air, yang biasanya membawa sejumlah kecil penumpang;		
3	**Actress**	**Aktris**
pelakon wanita yang membintangi sesuatu filem (televisyen, radio);		
4	**Alarm**	**Alarem**
tanda bahaya;		
5	**Telpon/Telepon**	**Telephone**
1.alat untuk bercakap dengan orang yang jauh (dengan menggunakan tenaga elektrik dan kawat atau hubungan satelit); 2.percakapan (panggilan) yang menggunakan alat tersebut;		
6	**Amatir**	**Amatur**
bukan kegiatan (seperti sukan, kesenian, dan lain – lain) yang dilakukan sebagai suatu kegemaran dan bukan untuk mencari wang;		
7	**Television**	**Tv/Televisi**
penyiaran (pemancaran) gambar hidup (gambar bergerak) berserta bunyi menerusi kabel atau udara pada skrin atau kaca peti televisyen;		
8	**Architect**	**Arsitek**
1.jurubina; 2.perancang atau pencipta sesuatu;		
9	**Automatic**	**Otomatis**
bukan sesuatu yang bergerak atau melakukan sesuatu dan sebagainya dengan sendirinya (alat, mesin, dan sebagainya);		
10	**Bankrupt**	**Bankrap**

(berada dalam keadaan) tidak berupaya hendak menyelesaikan hutang, muflis;		
11	**Bus**	**Bas**
1.kenderaan besar yang membawa penumpang yang beroperasi, biasanya mengikut jadual perjalanan tertentu; 2.nada yang rendah (pada muzik), bes; 3.kumpulan talian selari yang menyambungkan dua atau lebih peranti untuk membolehkan kawalan, perhubungan, dan pertukaran maklumat dilakukan dengan menggunakan talian yang sama.		
12	**Billiard**	**Bilyar**
permainan yang dimainkan di atas meja segi empat panjang dengan memukul bola-bola kecil antara satu dengan lain atau ke dalam jaring dengan kayu panjang;		
13	**Milyar**	**Billion**
satu ribu juta, ditulis sebagai 1.000.000.000 atau 10^9;		
14	**December**	**Desember**
bulan yang kedua belas tahun Masihi (bulan ini mengandungi 31 hari)		
15	**Diskon**	**Discount**
potongan daripada harga atau nilai penuh sesuatu barang atau perkhidmatan;		
16	**Doktor**	**Doctor**
1.orang yang berkelayakan mengamalkan perubatan: 2. orang yang telah mendapat ijazah tertinggi dalam sesuatu pengajian:		
17	**Agen**	**Agent**
1. orang (syarikat dan sebagainya) yang menjalankan perniagaan untuk orang lain, wakil penjual: 2. orang yang diupah (digaji) untuk melakukan sesuatu untuk orang lain (pemerintah dan lain – lain):		
18	**Eksport**	**Ekspor**
1. penghantaran barang-barang atau perkhidmatan ke luar negeri untuk tujuan perdagangan:		

| 2. barang-barang atau perkhidmatan yang dihantar ke luar negeri: |
| 3. menghantar keluar maklumat atau data daripada suatu atur cara dalam bentuk yang boleh dibaca oleh atur cara lain; |

19	**Extra**	**Ekstra**
tambahan.		

20	**Electric**	**Listrik**
satu bentuk tenaga yang digunakan untuk menghasilkan cahaya, kepanasan, dan lain – lain;		

21	**Machine**	**Mesin**
mesin untuk menukar berbagai-bagai bentuk tenaga kepada daya atau gerakan mekanik;		

22	**Lorry**	**Lori**
kenderaan besar untuk mengangkut barang-barang di darat:		

23	**Filem**	**Film**
1. benda tipis daripada seluloid yang dimasukkan ke dalam kamera untuk membuat gambar (negatif). 2. gambar bergerak yang ditayangkan pada layar, biasanya di pawagam, wayang gambar.		

24	**Fotokopi**	**Photocopy**
salinan fotografi bahan bertulis, bercetak, atau grafik;		

25	**Helmet**	**Helem / Helm**
topi keledar.		

26	**Identitas**	**Identity**
sifat-sifat (ciri-ciri dan sebagainya) yang terdapat pada seseorang atau sesuatu yang sebagai suatu keseluruhan memperkenalkannya atau mengasingkannya daripada yang lain.		

27	**Import**	**Impor**
1. pemasukan barang-barang dari luar negeri: 2. yang dibawa masuk dari luar negeri:		

28	Asuransi	Insurance
perjanjian tanggungan yang dibuat oleh sesebuah syarikat untuk mengganti kerugian dan bayaran premium tertentu.		
29	Kad	Card
keping(an) kertas yang agak tebal dan keras (biasanya berbentuk empat persegi).		
30	Kalendar	Kalender
1. jadual atau susunan tarikh bagi sesuatu tahun yang diatur mengikut hari (dalam minggu) dan bulan (dalam tahun), takwim, almanak, penanggalan; 2. senarai atau jadual (tarikh) peristiwa sesebuah organisasi dalam tahun berkenaan.		
31	Karnaval	Karnival
1.pesta besar-besaran biasanya disertai oleh perarakan, acara meriah, dan sebagainya; 2. pesta ria bergerak.		
32	Counter	Konter
1.meja panjang tempat melayani pertanyaan tetamu, tempat urus niaga dijalankan, tempat makanan disajikan kepada pelanggan, atau barang-barang dipamerkan. 2. saham yang disenaraikan di bursa saham, misalkan kaunter Tenaga Nasional Berhad bererti saham syarikat ini disenaraikan di Bursa Saham Kuala Lumpur (BSKL).		
33	Ketchup	Kicap
benda cair yang hitam warnanya dibuat daripada air kacang soya dan garam (digunakan dalam masakan dan lain – lain).		
34	Komedi	Comedy
1.pertunjukan (permainan) sandiwara, lakonan (drama di pentas dsb); 2. pertunjukan (seperti gerak badan atau berbagai-bagai jenis senaman) seperti bertunggang balik, berayun;		

3. perbuatan yang berpura-pura (tidak sungguh-sungguh), perlakuan yang dibuat-buat, lawak:		
35	**Konsert**	**Konser**
persembahan muzik oleh penyanyi atau pemain muzik di hadapan penonton.		
36	**Nomer/Nomor**	**Number**
tanda yang menyatakan bilangan, angka.		
37	**August**	**Agustus**
bulan kelapan dalam tahun Masihi.		
38	**Pipa**	**Pipe**
1. pembuluh untuk menyalurkan air (minyak, gas, dan lain - lain), pipa: 2. a) alat daripada kayu dan lain - lain untuk menghisap tembakau, pipa; b) pembuluh (daripada kayu dan lain - lain) penyambung rokok, pipa;		
39	**Paspor**	**Passport**
1. dokumen (mengandungi butir-butir peribadi) yang didapati daripada sebuah kerajaan oleh seseorang warganegara untuk dibawa apabila ke luar negeri; 2. sesuatu (kelayakan dan sebagainya) yang dianggap membolehkan seseorang diterima masuk tanpa halangan dalam mana-mana bidang (kegiatan dan lain - lain) yang diingininya:		
40	**Pear**	**Pir**
buah yang berbentuk bulat di bawahnya dan menirus menuju ke atas, dengan isi berwarna putih, dan kulit yang berwarna hijau lembut.		
41	**Pensel**	**Pencil**
1.alat tulis daripada kayu kecil, potlot; 2. berus (untuk melukis).		
42	**Police**	**Polis**
1. pasukan yang menjaga keamanan negara dan penguatkuasaan undang-undang; 2. anggota pasukan polis, mata-mata;		

43	**Resep**	**Recipe**
1.senarai bahan (ramuan) dan peraturan yang diperlukan dalam menyediakan sesuatu masakan atau makanan; 2.cara atau kaedah mencapai sesuatu tujuan;		
44	**Sarden**	**Sardine**
ikan laut (biasanya ditinkan).		
45	**Setop**	**Stop**
1. tempat berhenti (bas dan lain - lain): 2. berhenti, terhenti;		
46	**Sop**	**Soup**
masakan yang banyak kuahnya (dibuat daripada ramuan-ramuan tertentu seperti daging, ikan, sayur, dan sebagainya).		
47	**Stapler**	**Steples**
alat untuk mencantum kepingan-kepingan kertas, pengokot.		
48	**Sampo**	**Shampoo**
1.cecair bersabun untuk mencuci rambut: 2.bahan pencuci khas untuk mencuci permaidani dan sebagainya.		
49	**Teksi**	**Taxi**
kereta yang membawa penumpang dengan mengambil sewa, kereta sewa.		

Pulau Penyengat,_____

……………………………….

APPENDIX 3 – INDONESIAN VERSION

PERMOHONAN MENJADI INFORMAN

Kepada Yth:

Bapak/Ibu Calon Informan Penelitian

Di - Pulau Penyengat

Dengan Hormat,

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama : Siti Azizah

NIM : 090110101044

adalah mahasiswa Program Studi Sastra Inggris S1 Konsentrasi Linguistik Fakultas Sastra Universitas Jember (UNEJ) yang sedang melakukan penelitian dengan judul **English Borrowing Language in Malay Riau Language**.

Penelitian ini tidak menimbulkan akibat yang merugikan Bapak/Ibu sebagai informan dan kerahasiaan informasi yang diberikan akan dijaga serta hanya digunakan untuk kepentingan penelitian. Apabila Bapak/ Ibu menyetujui, maka saya mohon kesediaannya untuk menandatangani persetujuan dan menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang diajukan peneliti. Atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu informan, saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Pulau Penyengat,………………….20….

Peneliti

(**Siti Azizah**)

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN MENJADI INFORMAN

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini menyatakan bersedia menjadi informan dalam penelitian yang dilakukan oleh saudari **Siti Azizah** yang berjudul **English Borrowing Language in Malay Riau Language.**

Saya memahami bahwa penelitian ini tidak akan berakibat negatif terhadap diri saya dan akan dijaga kerahasiaannya oleh peneliti serta hanya digunakan untuk kepentingan penelitian. Jika sewaktu – waktu peneliti masih membutuhkan informasi saya, saya bersedia untuk dihubungi kembali. Oleh karena itu saya bersedia menjadi informan dalam penelitian ini.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Pulau Penyengat,……………. 20….

Tertanda

(………………….)