

Lexical Borrowing in Penyengat – Malay Language (*Penyerapan Kosa Kata dalam Bahasa Melayu Penyengat*)

Siti Azizah, Samudji, Riskia Setiarini

English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University

Jln. Kalimantan 37, Jember 68121

E-mail: samudjisam@gmail.com

Abstract

In this paper, we present an analysis of lexical borrowing that appear in Penyengat – Malay language, Riau Archipelago. Durkin's (2014: 08) theory on lexical borrowing (*loanwords*, *loan translations*, *semantic loans* and *loan blends*) is used as a framework. These types of borrowing are based on change in spelling, pronunciation and meaning. The analysis is using descriptive method. In this research, there are 49 words and there are two research questions. 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 borrowing. The finding of this research shows that the most dominant type of borrowing word are **loan translations** with 44 words (48.3 %), **semantic loans** with 21 words (23.1 %), combination of **loan translations and semantic loans** with 17 words (18.7 %), **loanwords** with 5 words (5.5 %) and combination of **loanwords and semantic loans** with 4 words (4.4 %). **Loan blends** is not found in this research. We find changes of meaning with 15 words (30.6 %) as **narrowing**, 4 words (8.2 %) as **extension** and 2 words (4.1 %) as **new or borrowed from other words**. From the analysis, we 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.

Keywords: *Lexical borrowing, loanwords, loan translations, semantic loans, loan blends.*

Abstrak

Dalam artikel ini, kami menyajikan analisis penyerapan kosa kata yang tampak dalam bahasa Melayu – Penyengat, Kepulauan Riau. Teori Durkin (2014: 08) tentang penyerapan kosa kata (*loanwords*, *loan translations*, *semantic loans* dan *loan blends*) digunakan sebagai sebuah kerangka analisa. Jenis – jenis ini berdasarkan pada perubahan dalam ejaan, pengucapan dan makna. Analisis menggunakan metode deskriptif. Dalam penelitian ini, terdapat 49 kata dan terdapat dua pertanyaan dalam penelitian ini. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis – jenis penyerapan kosa kata yang dipakai dalam Kamus Dewan dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Melayu – Penyengat dan perubahan – perubahan yang terjadi dalam jenis penyerapan kosa kata tersebut. Temuan pada penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa jenis penyerapan kosa kata yang paling dominan adalah loan translations sebanyak 44 kata (48,3 %), semantic loans sebanyak 21 kata (23,1 %), kombinasi loan translations dan semantic loans sebanyak 17 kata (18,7 %), loanwords sebanyak 5 kata (5.5 %) dan kombinasi loanwords dan semantic loans sebanyak 4 kata (4,4 %). Loan blends tidak ditemukan pada penelitian ini. Kami menemukan terjadi perubahan makna sebanyak 15 kata (30,6 %) sebagai penyempitan makna, 4 kata (8,2 %) sebagai perluasan makna dan 2 kata (4,1 %) sebagai makna baru atau meminjam makna dari kata lain yang serupa. Dari analisa data, kami menemukan bahwa selain jenis – jenis penyerapan kosa kata yang dikemukakan oleh Durkin, juga terdapat beberapa kombinasi dari jenis – jenis tersebut yang membentuk jenis penyerapan kosa kata yang baru. Tidak seperti teori Durkin, loanwords yang kami temukan meminjam ejaan dan makna dan pengucapan kata – kata tersebut disesuaikan berdasarkan TL.

Kata Kunci: *Penyerapan kosa kata, loanwords, loan translations, semantic loans, loan blends.*

Introduction

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.

Malay language has some terms which have been borrowed from other languages. One of those is English as a global language. Malay language itself is used in some areas

around Singapore, Malaysia and Riau Archipelago. Penyengat Island as one of areas in Riau Archipelago is an area where research was conducted. Like other languages, Penyengat-Malay language also has borrowed words from English language. As stated by Durkin (2014: 08), there are four types of borrowing, 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.

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). 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). 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. We 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. The source of the data is Dewan dictionary (1970) 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.

In order to analyze the collected data of borrowing, there are two questions comprising:

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?

In line with those problems, the study is designed to achieve some goals, namely:

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.

Research Methodology

The type of data in this thesis is qualitative data. Blaxter et al. (1997: 60) state that qualitative research is concerned with collecting and analyzing information in as many forms, chiefly non-numeric. 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. In test step which consists of the words with its spelling and meaning, five informants are needed. 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 will be recorded. So, the data also have to be transcribed phonetically by using International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). As a result, 49 words are gathered. Those words are described and analyzed. We specify the category of the chosen words as daily words based on me as the researcher. Scientific words are not

included as the data. Then, descriptive method is applied as the technique of data analysis. 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”. 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

Loanwords (Spelling, pronunciation and meaning are borrowed), **Loan Translations** (The words form synonymous word forms from borrowing language. The spelling is 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) and **Loan Blends** (The meaning is borrowed, but the form of spelling and pronunciation is used only a copied part and a native part)

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.

Result

The finding of this article shows that the most dominant type of borrowing word are loan translations with 44 words (48.3 %), semantic loans with 21 words (23.1 %), loan translations and semantic loans with 17 words (18.7 %), loanwords with 5 words (5.5 %) and loanwords and semantic loans with 4 words (4.4 %). We find changes of meaning with 15 words (30.6 %) as narrowing, 4 words (8.2 %) as extension and 2 words (4.1 %) as new or borrowed from other words) and the rest, 28 words (57.1 %) do not undergo changes in meaning.

Discussion

The Analysis of Loanwords

1. Passport

This word is a loan word because it borrows spelling and meaning in the borrowing language. The informant changes the pronunciation of the word *passport* into the word *passport* without modifying the spelling system. This word is absorbed in Penyengat - Malay language. This word undergoes a change in pronunciation. The word *passport* / 'pɑ:spɔ:t/ borrowed from English is pronounced *passport* /paspɔ(r)t/ by the informant. Both in English and Penyengat – Malay language, this word belongs to a noun. In addition, the meaning of this word is borrowed fully.

From above explanation, we simplify each changes into the following table:

Table 1 Lexical Borrowing in the Word “Passport”

	English (Hornby, 1995: 312)	Penyengat-Malay (Iskandar, 1970: 3067)
Spelling	Passport	Passport
Pronunciation	/ˈpa:spɔ:t/	/pɑspɔ(r)t/
Meaning	n. 1. official document to be carried by a traveler abroad; 2. thing that makes something possible.	1. dokumen (mengandung 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 diinginya: [1. documents (containing personal details) which is got from a government by any citizen to be taken when they go to abroad; 2. something (eligibility, etc.) which are considered to enable a person is admitted without hindrance in any field (events and others). (WR)]

2. Import

This word is a loan word because it borrows spelling and meaning in the borrowing language. The informant changes the pronunciation of the word *import* without modifying the spelling system. This word is absorbed in Penyengat – Malay language. This word undergoes a change in pronunciation. The word *import* /ˈɪmpɔ:t/ borrowed from English is pronounced *import* /ɪmpɔ(r)t/ by the informant. Both in English and Penyengat – Malay language, this word belongs to a noun and a verb. In addition, the meaning of this word is borrowed fully.

From above explanation, we simplify each changes into the following table:

Table 2 Lexical Borrowing in the Word “Import”

	English (Hornby, 1995: 215)	Penyengat-Malay (Iskandar, 1970: 1506)
Spelling	Import	Import
Pronunciation	/ˈɪmpɔ:t/	/ɪmpɔ(r)t/
Meaning	v. [T] bring in goods, etc from another country. n. 1. [C] product or service that is imported; 2. [U] importing goods; 3. [U] importance	1. pemasukan barang-barang dari luar negeri; 2. yang dibawa masuk dari luar negeri: [1. The entry of goods from abroad: 2. brought in from abroad: (WR)]

The Analysis of Loan Translations

1. Boat

This word is a loan translation because it uses synonymous word forms in the borrowing language. The informant changes the pronunciation of the word *boat* into the word *bot* by modifying the spelling system (disappearing vowel *a* before *o*). This word is absorbed in Penyengat - Malay language. This word undergoes a change in pronunciation. The word *boat* /bəʊt/ borrowed from English is pronounced *bot* /bɔt/ by the informant. Both in English and Penyengat – Malay language, this word belongs to a noun. This word is also called “Pompong” by Penyengat – Malay people. In addition, the meaning of this word is borrowed fully.

From above explanation, we simplify each changes into the following table:

Table 3 Lexical Borrowing in the Word “Boat”

	English (Hornby, 1995: 41)	Penyengat-Malay (Iskandar, 1970: 539)
Spelling	Boat	Bot
Pronunciation	/bəʊt/	/bɔt/
Meaning	n. small open vessel for travelling in on water, esp the kind moved with oars, or petrol or oil engines; also used of fishing-vessels and small steamers;	kenderaan kecil yang bergerak di atas air, yang biasanya membawa sejumlah kecil penumpang; [small vehicle which move on the water, which usually carry a

small number of passengers (WR)]

2. Pencil

This word is a loan translation because it uses synonymous word forms in the borrowing language. The informant changes the pronunciation of the word *pencil* into the word *pensel* by modifying the spelling system (changing consonant *c* into *s* and vowel *i* into *e*). This word is absorbed in Penyengat - Malay language. This word undergoes a change in pronunciation. The word *pencil* /'pensl/ borrowed from English is pronounced *pensel* /pensel/ by the informant. Both in English and Penyengat – Malay language, this word belongs to a noun. In addition, the meaning of this word is borrowed fully.

From above explanation, we simplify each changes into the following table:

Table 4 Lexical Borrowing in the Word “Pencil”

	English (Hornby, 1995: 316)	Penyengat-Malay (Iskandar, 1970: 3141)
Spelling	Pencil	Pensel
Pronunciation	/'pensl/	/pensel/
Meaning	n. [C,U] narrow piece of wood, containing a black or coloured substance, used for writing or drawing.	1.alat tulis daripada kayu kecil, potlot; 2. berus (untuk melukis). [1.stasionary from wood, pencil; 2. brush (for painting and drawing). (WR)]

The Analysis of Semantic Loans

1. Amateur

This word is a semantic loan because the meaning of this word is extension. According to the informants, there is another meaning behind this word. The extension meaning of this word is “a term for people who did not do their job properly or beginner”. The meaning of this word is borrowed fully. But, This word can be also identified as loan translation because it uses synonymous word forms in the borrowing language. The informant changes the pronunciation of the word *amateur* into the word *amatir* by modifying the spelling system (replacing vowels *e* and *u* into vowel *i*). This word is absorbed in Penyengat - Malay language. This word undergoes a change in pronunciation. The word *amateur* /'æmətə(r)/ borrowed from English is pronounced *amatir* /ʌmətɪ(r)/ by the informant. Both in English and Penyengat – Malay language, this word belongs to a noun.

From above explanation, we simplify each changes into the following table:

Table 5 Lexical Borrowing in the Word “Amateur”

	English (Hornby, 1995: 12)	Penyengat-Malay (Iskandar, 1970: 112)
Spelling	Amateur	Amatir
Pronunciation	/'æmətə(r)/	/ʌmətɪ(r)/
Meaning	n. person who paints pictures, performs music, acts in plays, etc, for the love it, not for money; person playing a game, taking part in sports, etc, without receiving payment.	bukan kegiatan (seperti sukan, kesenian, dan lain – lain) yang dilakukan sebagai suatu kegemaran dan bukan untuk mencari wang; [it is not the activity (such as sports, arts, etc.) which is incurred as a favorite and it is not for money (WR)]

2. Bankrupt

This word is a semantic loan because the meaning is narrowing. In addition, the meaning of this word is not borrowed fully. It means this word can be also identified as loan translation because it uses synonymous word forms in the borrowing language. The informant changes the pronunciation of the word *bankrupt* into the word *bankrap* by modifying the spelling system (changing vowel *u* into *a* and disappearing suffix *t*). This word is absorbed in Penyengat - Malay language. This word undergoes a change in pronunciation. The word *bankrupt* /'bæŋkrʌpt/ borrowed from English is pronounced *bankrap* /beŋkrʌp/ by the informant. In English, this word *bankrupt* can be a noun and adjective, while in Penyengat – Malay, the word *bankrap* is an adjective.

From above explanation, we simplify each changes into the following table:

Table 6 Lexical Borrowing in the Word “Bankrupt”

	English (Hornby, 1995: 28)	Penyengat-Malay (Iskandar, 1970: 327)
Spelling	Bankrupt	Bankrap
Pronunciation	/'bæŋkrʌpt/	/beŋkrʌp/

Meaning	n. (legal) person judged by a law court to be unable to pay his debts in full, his property being distributed for the benefit of his creditors; adj. unable to pay one's debts.	(berada dalam keadaan) tidak berupaya hendak menyelesaikan hutang, muflis; [(situation) it is unable to settle the debt, bankrupt (WR)]
---------	--	--

English are not all used in Penyengat – Malay. Therefore, the meanings are narrowed.

From above explanation, we simplify each changes into the following table:

Table 8 Lexical Borrowing in the Word “Counter”

	English (Hornby, 1995: 96)	Penyengat-Malay (Iskandar, 1970: 1826)
Spelling	Counter	Konter
Pronunciation	/ˈkaʊntə(r)/	/kɔntə(r)/
Meaning	n. 1. flat surface where goods are shown sold, etc in a bank, etc; 2. small disc used for counting games, etc; 3. Thing that can be exchanged for something else. v. respond to an attack, etc with an opposing view, etc. adv. In the opposite direction; against something.	meja panjang tempat melayani pertanyaan tetamu, tempat urusan niaga dijalankan, tempat makanan disajikan kepada pelanggan, atau barang-barang dipamerkan. [long table for the places to serve guest questions, where the transaction is carried out, where meals are served to customers, or exhibited goods. (WR)]

The Analysis of Loan Translations and Semantic Loans

1. Helmet

This word is a loan translation because it uses synonymous word forms in the borrowing language. The informant changes the pronunciation of the word *helmet* into the word *helm* by modifying the spelling system (disappearing suffix *e* and *t*). This word is absorbed in Penyengat - Malay language. This word undergoes a change in pronunciation. The word *helmet* /ˈhelmt/ borrowed from English is pronounced *helm* /heləm/ by the informant. Both in English and Penyengat – Malay language, this word belongs to a noun. In addition, the meaning of this word is borrowed fully. However, the word *helm* in English has different meaning. It means “handle or wheel for steering a boat or ship” based on Oxford dictionary.

From above explanation, we simplify each changes into the following table:

Table 7 Lexical Borrowing in the Word “Helm”

	English (Hornby, 1995: 201)	Penyengat-Malay (Iskandar, 1970: 1383)
Spelling	Helmet	Helm
Pronunciation	/ˈhelmt/	/heləm/
Meaning	n. protective covering for the head.	topi keledar. [helmet. (WR)]

The Analysis of Loanwords and Semantic Loans

1. Alarm

This word is a loan word because it borrows spelling and meaning in the borrowing language. The informant changes the pronunciation of the word *alarm* without modifying the spelling system. This word is absorbed in Penyengat – Malay language. This word undergoes a change in pronunciation. The word *alarm* /əˈlɑ:m/ borrowed from English is pronounced *alarm* /ɬɬ(r)ɬm/ by the informant. Both in English and Penyengat – Malay language, this word belongs to a noun. In addition, the meaning of this word is borrowed fully. But, the meaning becomes more specific. It means this word can be also identified as semantic loan because the meaning is narrowed.

From above explanation, we simplify each changes into the following table:

Table 9 Lexical Borrowing in the Word “Alarm”

	English (Hornby, 1995: 10)	Penyengat-Malay (Iskandar, 1970: 82)
Spelling	Alarm	Alarm
Pronunciation	/əˈlɑ:m/	/ɬɬ(r)ɬm/

2. Counter

This word is a loan translation because it uses synonymous word forms in the borrowing language. The informant changes the pronunciation of the word *counter* into the word *konter* by modifying the spelling system (changing consonant *c* into *k* and disappearing vowel *u*). This word is absorbed in Penyengat - Malay language. This word undergoes a change in pronunciation. The word /ˈkaʊntə(r)/ borrowed from English is pronounced *konter* /kɔntə(r)/ by the informant. In English, this word *counter* can be a noun, verb and adjective, while in Penyengat – Malay, the word *konter* is a noun. In addition, the meaning of this word is not borrowed fully. It means this word can be also identified as semantic loan. In this case, meanings in

ation

Meaning n. [C] (sound or signal giving a warning of danger; apparatus used to give such a warning; [alarm (WR)]

n. [U] fear and excitement caused by the expectation of danger.

picture: (WR)]

Conclusion

This research deals with lexical borrowing, especially 49 words of Penyengat – Malay language, some conclusions can be withdrawn as follows:

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, we 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 %, combination of loan translation and semantic loans with the percentage of 18.7 % and combination of 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.

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. We 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 we get the answers of those questions, we expect this article is useful for learning the borrowings particularly in Penyengat – Malay language and English. Additionally, this can also be used as a reference for those who are interested in studying borrowings.

Acknowledgements

Our sincere gratitude is hereby extended to the following people who made this article successfully accomplished: Dr. Hairus Salikin, M.Ed., as the Dean of Faculty of Letters; Dra. Supiastutik, M.Pd., as the Head of English Department.

References

2. Film

This word is a loan word because it borrows spelling and meaning in the borrowing language. The informant changes the pronunciation of the word *film* without modifying the spelling system. This word is absorbed in Penyengat – Malay language. This word undergoes a change in pronunciation. The word *film* /film/ borrowed from English is pronounced *film* /filəm/ by the informant. In English, this word *film* can be a noun and verb, while in Penyengat – Malay, the word *konter* is a noun. In addition, the meaning of this word is not borrowed fully. It means this word can be also identified as semantic loan because the meaning is narrowed.

From above explanation, we simplify each changes into the following table:

Table 10 Lexical Borrowing in the Word “Film”

	English (Hornby, 1995: 160)	Penyengat-Malay (Iskandar, 1970: 1085)
Spelling	Film	Film
Pronunciation	/film/	/filəm/
Meaning	n.1. [C] cinema picture; movie; [U,C] roll of thin plastic used in photography; 3. thin layer of something. v. [I,T] make a 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: [1. <i>thin pieces of celluloid, which is inserted into the camera to create an image (negative);</i> 2. <i>moving images which are displayed on the screen, usually in theater, motion</i>

- [1] Blaxter, L et al. 1997. *How to Research*. Philadelphia: Open University.
- [2] Durkin, P. 2014. *Borrowed Words: A History of Loanwords in English*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- [3] Hock, H. H. 1986. *Principles of Historical Linguistics*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- [4] Hornby, A. S. 1995. *Oxford Advance Learners' Dictionary of Current English*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- [5] Iskandar, T. 1970. *Kamus Dewan*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Pustaka dan Bahasa.
- [6] McMillan, J. H. 1992. *Educational Research : Fundamntal for the Consumer*. New York: Arper Collins PublisherInc.
- [7] Mintz, M. W. 2007. *A Course in Conversational Malay with Equivalent Indonesian Vocabulary*. Perth: Indonesian / Malay Texts and Resources.
- [8] Ophuijsen, C. A. V. 1983. *Tata Bahasa Melayu*. Jakarta: Djambatan.

