

English Borrowings In Indonesian Print Media

H. A. Walean
Universitas Klabat
Airmadidi Manado

This study identified, described, and analyzed the structure, function and orthography of English Borrowing sin Indonesian Print Media. The data came from twenty-four essays taken from four periodicals and two daily newspapers from February to July 1999. The results were on the word level and nominal in function. It was also found that most of the English borrowings underwent changes in spelling when they got into Indonesian corpus.

Keywords: English borrowings, loan words.

As science and technology improved, they make it possible for the once distant and different societies to come into contact with each other. It is in this situation, in order to communicate well, people are required to learn to speak each other's language. Every speech community learns from its neighbor. Objects, both natural and manufactured, pass from one community to another, and so do patterns of action such as technical, procedures, religious rites, fashions, and individual conduct. Along with objects and practices, the speech forms by these are named often pass from people to people, which is technically called borrowings.

Gumperz (1972) defines borrowing as a linguistic phenomenon that consists of the introduction of single word or short frozen idiomatic phrase from one language to another. Borrowing is of two kinds, dialect borrowings, where the borrowed features come from within the same speech are and cultural borrowings where the borrowed features come from a different language (Bloomfield, 1961).

English language is an important language because it is considered one of the leading language of the leading languages of the world. The use of English by non-native speakers has been increasingly wide spread. English as an international language plays a significant role. It provides contact with other individuals and communities, access to science and technology, and serves as an auxiliary language of communication in business, higher education, and many other activities. Particularly, as we approach the era of globalization, when Free Market System will be used, English is becoming the most important language of the world. Non-native speakers of English therefore have to learn how it is used in various situations.

METHODOLOGY

The data were collected from Indonesian print media consisting of twelve essays from twelve issues of periodicals from February to July 1999, and twelve articles from twelve issues of daily newspapers published from February to July 1999. Each essay of article was read through and the English borrowings were underscored, before they were cut off and rewritten on a master list.

All the English borrowings were classified and arranged according to orthography. Each word spelled in Indonesian were checked against “*Kamus Populer*”, *Kamus Inggris Indonesia*, and *Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary* to make sure that all data were borrowed from English language. Those that were found not English were discarded from the master list. The researcher used the frequency measurement method on her attempt to enlist the number of appearance of the English borrowings.

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Structural Level

The analysis of data shows that most of the English borrowings in Indonesian were word and only a fifth were on phrase level.

Table 1 shows that of the total of 313 English borrowings collected from mass media, 244 (77.96%) were words and only 69 (22.04%) were phrases. The following sentences are presented to illustrate how these levels of English borrowings appear in the Indonesian context with the equivalents in English.

Word Level

“... yang didefinisikan sebagai kombinasi atau interaksi antara perangkat keras organisasi sosial.” (... which is defined as the combination or the interaction between the hardware of social organization) *Management Usahawan Indonesia*. May 15, 1999.

TABLE 1
Structural Level

Level	No.	%
Word	244	77.96
Phrase	69	22.04
Total	313	100.00

Phrase Level

“Setelah ketua DPA, A. A. Baramuli membantah terlibat, kini Menko Ekuin Ginanjar Kartasasmita berusaha cuci tangan dari skandal yang diduga terkait dengan *money politics*.” (After the Supreme Advisory Council, A. A. Baramuli objected being involved, now the Coordinator Minister of Economic and Industry, Ginanjar Kartasasmita, is trying to avoid to be responsible for the scandal which is assumed related to *money politics*.) *Jawa Pos*, July 14, 1999.

Part of Speech Functions of English Borrowings

The English borrowings were classified according to part of speech functions, based on how each English borrowings is used in the sentence. An analysis of the input reveals that all English borrowings were classified into two parts of speech functions, namely, nominal and

adjectives. Table 2 indicates the frequency of each part of speech functions. It indicates that of the 244 English borrowings of word level 225 (95.21%) are nominal and 19 (7.79%) are adjectives. Of the English borrowings of the phrase level all or 100% are nominals.

Followings sentences show how the English borrowings perform their part of speech functions.

Nominal

“Telepon kami rusak” (Our telephone is out of order,) *Jawa Pos*, March 12,1999.

Adjective

“Untuk seorang yang setua itu dia *aktif* sekali,” (He is unusually active for his age) *Gatra*, April, 1999, p. 28

TABLE 2
Classification of English Borrowings According to
Part of Speech Function

Part of Speech	Word Level		Phrase Level		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nominal	225	71.89	69	22.04	294	93.93
Adjective	19	6.07	-	-	19	6.07
Total	244	77.96	69	22.04	313	100.00

Orthographic From of English Borrowings

An analysis of the data indicates that English borrowings are taken into Indonesian corpus in two orthographic from, retained English spelled and respelled in Indonesian language.

TABLE 3
Classification of English Borrowings
According to Orthography

Orthography	Word Level		Phrase Level		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Retained	103	32/90	58	18.54	161	51.44
Respelled	141	40.05	11	3.51	152	48.56
Total	244	77.95	69	22.05	313	100.00

Table 3 shows that of the 313 English borrowings of the word level 103 (32.90%) have retained English spelling and 141 (45.05%) are respelled in Indonesia.

Of the 69 (22.05%) of phrase level, 58 (18.54%) have retained spelling and 11 (3.51%) are respelled on Indonesian.

English Borrowings with Retained English Spellings

The following sentences are examples for each of the form of orthographic form.

Example:

“Tidak seperti tahun-tahun sebelumnya kebanyakan gedung tingkat sekarang menggunakan *lift*.” (Unlike the previous years most of the storey building utilize lift now.) *Intisari*, February, 1999.

The following are the examples of the English borrowings with Retained English Spellings

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| - aircondition | - menu |
| - aluminium | - radio |
| - apollo | - seminar |

English Borrowings Respelled in Indonesian Language

Example:

“Mahasiswa-mahasiswa yang sukses mendapat rekomendasi dari Depertemen Pendidikan.” (Successful student got recommendation from the Department of Education) *Intisari*, March, 1999.

The followings are some of the English borrowings respelled in Indonesian.

Abortus	from	abortion
Agen	from	agent
Aktip	from	active
Aktifitas	from	activity
Alokasi	from	allocation
Kamera	from	camera

Translatability of English Borrowings

The data shows that the translatable and untranslatable of English borrowings are of equivalent. Table 4 shows that of the 294 nominals, 150 (49.93%) are translatable to Indonesian while 144 (46, 00%) are untranslatable. In the other words, they are almost equivalents in numbers. Of the 19 of the adjectives, 12 (3.84%) are translatable while 7 (2.24%) are not.

TABLE 4
Classification of English Borrowings According to With and
Without Translation

Translation	Word Level		Phrase Level		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
With	150	49.93	12	3.84	162	53.76
Without	144	46.00	7	2.24	151	48.24
Total	294	100.00	19	6.08	313	102.00

The English Borrowings in Indonesia Print Media

terms Without Indonesian Translation

Word Level (Retained English Spelling)

Aluminium	gas	Radio
Bank	motor	Robot
Computer	walkman	seminar

Word Level (Respelled in Indonesia)

Akuntan	from	accountant
Apartemen	from	apartment
Astronot	from	astronaut
Akstrim	from	extreme
industri	from	industry

Phrase Level (Retained English Spelling)

Film slides
Roller coaster
Space shuttle

Terms With Indonesian Translation

Word Level (Retained English Spelling)

English Borrowings Indonesian Translation

Agenda	acara
Affair	urusan
Area	daerag
Crew	awaj kapal
Editor	redaktur
Handphone	telepon genggam

Word Level (Respelled in Indonesian)

English Borrowings Indonesian Translation

Abortus	keguguran
Agen	perantara
Arsitek	ahli bangunan
Bisnis	usaha
Desiner	perancang
Informasi	keterangan

Phrase Level (Retained English Spelling)

English Borrowings Indonesian Translation

Air condition	alat pendingin
Body language	bahasa tubuh
Cross check	pemeriksaan ulang
Debt collector	penagih utang
Lip service	berpura-pura (saja)
Double criminality	kejahatan ganda

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings above, it is concluded that most of the English borrowings are on the word level and nominal in speech function. It is also found that most of the English borrowings underwent changes in spelling when they got into Indonesian corpus. This change may confuse the student in learning English.

RECOMMENDATION

1. The teacher of English should be aware of the evidence of the existence of English borrowings in Indonesian. This study shows that language in contact influence each other resulting in the change and development of the borrowing language.
2. There should be authorized guiding and controlling in standardizing the Indonesian language as well as in adopting in standardizing the Indonesian language as well as in adopting and adapting foreign words specifically in the case of orthography, semantic, and phonetic.

THE AUTHOR

H. A. Walean is an associate professor of Language Education at Universitas Klabat Airmadidi Manado. Her research interest includes contrastive rhetoric and applied linguistics.

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