

Chapter II Loanword

1.1 Definition of Loanword

English language is the most influential language of the world. English borrowing in Indonesian has occurred since Indonesia has a contact with English. The result from that contact is many English words borrowed in Indonesian language. As stated by Haugen (1950, p.212), borrowing is the attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another. In line with Haugen, Weinreich (1968:14-62) stated that language contact may affect languages in contact through linguistic interferences, namely, phonemic, grammatical, and lexical interference. A single lexical unit from one language is called a loanword (Hockett, 1958:411).

<https://www.wikipedia.org/> said that loanword is a word directly taken into one language from another with little or no translation at all. By contrast, a loan translation is a related process whereby it is the meaning or idiom that is borrowed rather than the lexical item itself. The word “loanword” is itself a calque of the German language *Lehnwort*.

Language elements such as vocabularies, structures from the source language to the target language caused language change. Therefore, language contact enables one language to borrow or copy words from another language in making new words. There are many loanwords found in the target language (in this case, Indonesian).

Loanwords from other languages is another important source of new words. Loanword occurs when one language adds to its own lexicon a word or morpheme from another language, often altering its pronunciation to fit the phonological rules of the borrowing language. The loanword, of course, remains in the source language, so there is no need for it to be returned. Most languages are borrowers, so the lexicon can be divided into native

and nonnative loanwords. A native word is one whose history or etymology can be traced back to the earliest known stages of the language. A language may borrow a word directly or indirectly. A direct borrowing means that the borrowed item is a native word in the language from which it is borrowed.

In adapting some words especially from English, one of the lexical borrowing types, loanword is often involved. According to Catford in Newmark (1988: 81), in the translation process, the loanword is similar to transference. And transference is the process of transferring a Source Language (SL) word to a Target Language (TL) text as a translation procedure.

Loanwords are also considered as the result of borrowing. It is in line with what Haugen (1972: 81) pointed out, that loanword is the morpheme adaptation result without any substitution, but with or without phonemic changing. To make it clear, let us to take one example, the word *oxygen*. In loanword, the word *oxygen* (English) has been adapted into Indonesian *oksigen*. We can see clearly that the phonemic changing does not exist – *oxygen* → *oksigen*. The difference is the former consisted of six letter, which the later consist of seven. However, both of them are one word which are consist one free morpheme.

Borrowing generally deliberates the absorption of lexicon in which Haugen (1972; 214) classified this into three types based primaly on the relationship between morphemic and phonemic substitution, as follow:

1. Loanwords are the process of morphological importation without substitution, but with or without substitution in phoneme.

Example: Data: *Data*

2. Loan Blends is the combination of morphological substitution and importation, but the structure fits the model.

Example: Instruction: *Instruksi*

3. Loan Shifts are the morphological substitution without importation but involves loan translation and semantic loans.

Example: Feedback: *Umpan balik*

Increasing its vocabulary, Indonesian has borrowed many words in common use not only from English as an international language, but also from other language, such as Sanskrit, Arabic, Dutch, and Chinese. Below are those descriptions:

- Sanskrit

Since the 14th centuries, the Sanskrit came to Indonesia as line as the coming of Hindu. It came from South-India. It occurred when the traders came to Indonesia for trading. They arrived through the Written-text or books, for instance: *aneka, gembira, harta, bahasa* and so forth.

- Arabic

The coming of Islam through Sumatera, for about the 13th centuries had a great influence on Indonesian language that are Arabic letters, Arabic words, and Arabic literature. Commonly, Arabic words did not change the meaning or sound, for example: *fajar, ibadah, sholat*, and etc.

- Dutch

As started before that Dutch colonized Indonesia for about 350 years. So it can be concluded that the influenced of Dutch was very big. Commonly, the words were borrowed relating to science and technology words.

- Chinese

The words were limited only on food-names, food-equipment, and gambling-technical term.

- English

English as an international language has a great influence on Indonesia vocabulary. Most of Indonesia uses English as a means of communication, although the synonyms of those words are available in Indonesian language, such as *program, dialog, drama, intern* and so forth.

The borrowing words from other languages are needed to name the emergence of new object, new concept, and new ideas. In naming process, Indonesian language, whether like or not, should borrow word from other language to create the new words. The borrowing words appear when they are no words found both in Indonesian or Malay as family language. (EYD Bahasa Indonesia: 1987).

1.2 Kinds of Loanword

This type shows morphemic importation without substitution. Any morphemic importation can be further classified according to the degree of its phonetic substitution: none, partial, or complete.

- Loanwords without phonetic substitution

e.g. : Demokrasi from Democracy
 Set from Set
 Blok from Block
 Klinik from Clinic
 Topik from Topic

- Loanword with partial phonetic substitution

e.g. :

Aksi	from	Action
Solusi	from	Solution
Kondisi	from	Condition
Situasi	from	Situation
Televisi	from	Television

- Loanword with complete phonetic substitution

e.g. :

Truk	from	Truck
Bis	from	Bus
Etika	from	Ethic
Supir	from	Chauffeur
Lampu	from	Lamp

In addition, loanwords can be classified into two types: verbal and non-verbal loanwords. Verbal loanwords are the loanword which can be found in verbal communication, while non-verbal loanwords are the loanwords used in written text. The process of loanword is not weird anymore to be discussed. Today, the loanword usage is not only restricted on daily conversation but used in almost media. Recently, mostly of information media, such as newspaper, television and so forth tend to use words adopting from English.

According to, Suwardi (1979:55) *akhir-akhir ini di bidang pers dan Iptek ada kecenderungan kearah bertambahnya pinjaman dari bahasa Inggris. Hal itu barangkali karena bahasa Inggris dianggap sebagai bahasa pergaulan internasional sehingga banyak orang cenderung menguasai bahasa asing.*

It means that lately in the field of press and science and technology, there is a tendency towards increasing loanword from English. It is probably because English is considered as an international language. So, many people tend to master a foreign language.

1.3 The Reason for Borrowing Words

Talking about borrowing, we have to define the process that happened before the loanword process occurs. The process of borrowing words will include the phenomena of language contact, bilingualism (multilingualism), and transfer. They usually occur in the interaction between two or more language.

1.3.1 Language contact

The language contact depends on several factors such as the prestige of the language, the loyalty of the user, the socio-economic strength and the language culture of user, and the national mobility along with the quality of the communication system and the mass media

The existence of various language in the world has made its peoples to interact and to contact each other. The development of global world recently, in turn, facilitates the acceleration of language contacts. Newspaper, magazine, books, film and internets are some examples of media that make the language contact inevitably. When Indonesian read an article in English daily newspaper or watch English film, for example the interaction between Indonesian language and English occurs. This also can happen with other languages.

One of the aspects that influence the borrowing words process is the language contact. Related to this, Anderson (1973:95) said, “When cultures come into contact with another, borrowing takes place primary in the realm of lexical borrowing.”

In addition, second language learning is also one of the examples describing the way language contact. Mausuier in Dadang (1999:3) stated, "I would like to restrict the term language contact to description of external social process such as second language learning, language shift, language imposition, bilingualism, and multilingualism."

In line with this, Anderson et al (1966:86) also stated, "As language continues to grow, its words stock is constantly changing. While words sink into disuse and disappear, other is being added to meet new needs."

1.3.2 Bilingualism

In Indonesian, besides used the Indonesian language as a national language, they also used local language which is the first language or mother tongue. The most Indonesian also used foreign languages, especially English as an international language. The use of Indonesian language as a national language and English as an international language allows most speakers of Indonesian, especially the educated can master more than one language, like Indonesian and English. People who use two languages as the language of instruction in their lives are referred to as bilingual society (Jendra, 1991: 84).

For example, the bilingual used their mother tongue at home and on the other hand, they use the national language in academic society. People use this language naturally and subconsciously, and the shift from one language to another made without hesitation. Related to this, Wardhaugh (1986:98) said,

A bilingual, or multilingual, situation can produces still other effect on one or more language involves...it can lead to loss. But sometime it leads to diffusion; that is, certain features spread from one language to the other (or other) as a result of contact situation.

It is also possible for bilinguals to touch up the form of an older word and introduce a more 'correct' form if they happen to know it. Since we cannot follow the fate of individual words and expressions from their earliest introduction, we can only guess at the entitled, however, to make certain assumptions. First, that a bilingual speaker introduces a new loanword in a phonetic form as near that of the model language as he can. Secondly, that if he has occasion to repeat it, or if other speakers also take to using it, a further substitution of native elements will take place. Thirdly, that if monolinguals learn it, a total or practically total substitution will be made (Haugen, 1972:87)

The definition of bilingualism is not entirely the same from its development. At first bilingual was introduced by Bloomfield, which gave the definition that bilingual is a condition for a person who speaks two languages with the same degree of mastery for both languages.

The description above shows that bilingualism is a condition of language and a society that is relative. Nevertheless, it is generally agreed that bilingualism is the mastery of two or more languages by the same person, either actively or passively. A person who is able to master the two languages is commonly called bilingual.

1.3.3 Transfer

Transfer is the other thing that emerges in language contact process. Transfer is a psychological term that is used to describe the situation where one learning event influences the process of subsequent learning. Transfer can be positive and negative. That is the previous learning event can either facilitate (positive transfer) or inhibit (negative transfer) the learning of second event.

Language transfer refers to a situation where the learning of skill in one language transfers to a second language.

As has been defined above, there are two kinds of transfer, namely, positive transfer and negative transfer. <https://sleepanddreams.com/?p=3241>.

Related to this, Wolfgang in Zinon (1997:28) said,

...the acquisition of the second language largely determined by the structure of an earlier acquired language. Those structure of first language are assimilated with great ease of a result of 'positive transfer' contrasting structure, on the other hand, present considerably difficulty and give rise to errors as a result of 'negative transfer' or 'interference' between the two contrasting language.

Negative transfer or interference simply interest most linguist, and there are definition concerning interference, which are put forward by linguist. No matter that references takes place is not significant matter. The point is that it is one of the consequences of language contact and has proved that by undergoing this phenomenon, language is indeed changing

1.4 The Systematics of English Loanword into Indonesian Language

In Indonesian context, Indonesia has borrowed number of words from some languages, such as Dutch, Arabic, and English. Indonesian has gone through many periods in which large numbers of words from a particular language are borrowed. These periods coincide with times or cultural contact between Indonesian and other language, in this case is English language. Consequently, it influences the Indonesian language and also enrich the vocabulary indirectly.

According to DEPDIKBUD (1994:38), *sistem ejaan berhubungan dengan pembakuan. Pembakuan didasarkan pada Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan. Ada pembahasan khusus tentang penulisan unsur serapan. Jika dikaitkan dengan kenyataan historis, fonem / kh / dan /sy/ diakui sebagai fonem lazim dalam sistem fonologi bahasa Indonesia. Namun, bila diselidiki lebih teliti*

secara historis, kedua fonem ini bukan fonem asli Indonesia. Semua kata yang menggunakan fonem / kh / dan / sy / masih bisa dilacak aslinya dari bahasa Arab, (DEPDIKBUD, 1994:15).

Based on PUEBI, the spelling rules that apply in English loanword in Indonesian language are as follows:

- **ae** ↔ **ae** : aerobe → aerob, aerodynamics → aerodinamika
- **ae** in the middle words turns into **e** : haemoglobin → hemoglobin, haematite → hematit
- **au** ↔ **au** : audiogram → audiogram, autotroph → autotrof, tautomer → tautomer, hydraulic → hidraulik, caustic → kaustik
- **c** in front of **a, u, o,** and consonant turns into **k** : calomel → kalomel, construction → konstruksi, cubic → kubik, coup → kup, classification → klasifikasi, crystal → kristal
- **c** in front of **e, i, oe,** dan **y** turns into **s** : central → sentral, cent → sen, circulation → sirkulasi, coelum → selom, cybernetics → sibernetika, cylinder → silinder
- **cc** in front of **o, u,** and consonant turns into **k** : accomodation → akomodasi, acculturation → akulturasi, acclimatization → aklimatisasi, accumulation → akumulasi, acclamation → aklamasi
- **cc** in front of **e** and **i** turns into **ks** : accent → aksen, accessory → aksesoris, vaccine → vaksin
- **cch** and **ch** in front of **a, o,** and consonant turns into **k** : charisma → karisma, cholera → kolera, chromosome → kromosom, technique → teknik
- **ch** spells **s** atau **sy** turns into **s** : echelon → eselon, machine → mesin
- **ch** spells **c** turns into **c** : charter → carter, chip → cip
- **ck** turns into **k** : check → cek, ticket → tiket

- **e ↔ e** : effect → efek, description → deskripsi, synthesis → sintesis
- **ea ↔ ea** : idealist → idealis, habeas → habeas
- **ei ↔ ei** : eicosane → eikosan, eidetic → eidetik, einsteinium → einsteinium
- **eo ↔ eo** : stereo → stereo, geometry → geometri, zeolite → zeolit
- **eu ↔ eu** : neutron → neutron, eugenol → eugenol, europium → europium
- **f ↔ f** : fanatic → fanatik, factor → faktor, fossil → fosil
- **gh** turns into **g** : ghanta → genta, sorghum → sorgum
- **ie ↔ ie** if not spell **i** : variety → varietas, patient → pasien, hierarchy → hierarki
- **ng ↔ ng** : contingent → kontingen, congress → kongres, linguistics → linguistik
- **oo** turns into **u** : cartoon → kartun
- **oo** (double vowel) ↔ **oo** : zoology → zoologi, coordination → koordinasi
- **ou** turns into **u**, if it spells **u** : gouverneur → gubernur, coupon → kupon, contour → kontur
- **ph** turns into **f** : phase → fase, physiology → fisiologi, spectograph → spektograf
- **ps ↔ ps** : pseudo → pseudo, psychiatry → psikiatri, psychic → psikis, psychosomatic → psikosomatik
- **q** turns into **k** : aquarium → akuarium, frequency → frekuensi, equator → ekuator

- **rh** turns into **r** : rhapsody → rapsodi, rhombus → rombus, rhythm → ritme, rhetoric → retorika
- **sc** in front of **a, o, u,** and consonant turns into **sk** : scandium → skandium, scotopia → skotopia, scutella → skutela, sclerosis → sklerosis
- **sc** in front of **e, i,** and **y** turns into **s** : scenography → senografi, scintillation → sintilasi, scyphistoma → sifistoma
- **sch** in front of vocal turns into **sk** : schema → skema, schizophrenia → skizofrenia, scholastic → skolastik
- **t** in front of **i** turns into **s,** if it spells **s** : ratio → rasio, patient → pasien
- **u ↔ u** : unit → unit, nucleolus → nukleolus, structure → struktur, institute → institut
- **ua ↔ ua** : aquarium → akuarium, dualisme → dualisme, squadron → skuadron
- **ue ↔ ue** : consequent → konsekuen, duet → duet, suede → sued
- **ui ↔ ui** : conduite → konduite, equinox → ekuinoks, equivalent → ekuivalen
- **uo ↔ uo** : fluorescein → fluoresein, quorum → kuorum, quota → kuota
- **v ↔ v** : evacuation → evakuasi, television → televisi, vitamin → vitamin
- **x** at the beginning of the word ↔ **x** : xanthate → xantat, xenon → xenon, xylophone → xilofon
- **x** in the other position turns into **ks** : executive → eksekutif, express → ekspres, latex → lateks, taxi → taksi
- **xc** in front of **e** and **i** turns into **ks** : exception → eksepsi, excess → ekses, excision → eksisi, excitation → eksitasi

- **xc** in front of **a, o, u,** and consonant turns into **ksk** : excavation → ekskavasi, excommunication → ekskomunikasi, excursive → ekskursif, exclusive → eksklusif
- **y ↔ y** spells **y** : yakitori → yakitori, yangonin → yangonin, yen → yen, yuan → yuan
- **y** turns become **i**, if it spells **ai** or **i** : dynamo → dinamo, propyl → propil, psychology → psikologi, yttrium → itrium
- **z ↔ z** : zenith → zenit, zirconium → zirkonium, zodiac → zodiak zygote → zigot.

In addition to the systematics of English loanword above, the following is a list of loanwords that contain suffixes and adjustments in Indonesian language.

- **-age** turns into **-ase** : percentage → persentase, etalage → etalase
- **-al** (English), **-eel** and **-aal** (Dutch) turns into **-al** : structural / structureel → struktural, formal / formeel → formal, normal / normaal → normal
- **-ant** turns into **-an** : accountant → akuntan, consultant → konsultan, informant → informan
- **-archy** (English), **-archie** (Dutch) turns into **-arki**: anarchy / anarchie → anarki, monarchy / monarchie → monarki, oligarchy / oligarchie → oligarki
- **-ary** (English), **-air** (Dutch) turns into **-er** : complementary / complementair → komplementer, primary / primair → primer, secondary / secundair → sekunder
- **-(a)tion** (English), **-(a)tie** (Dutch) turns into **-asi, -si** : action / actie → aksi publication / publicatie → publikasi
- **-ein ↔ -ein** : casein → kasein, protein → protein

- **-ic, -ics, and -ique** (English), **-iek** and **-ica** (Dutch) turns into **-ik, ika** : dialectics / dialektica → dialektika, logic / logica → logika, physics / physica → fisika, linguistics / linguistiek → linguistik, phonetics / phonetiek → fonetik, technique / techniek → teknik
- **-ic** (English), **-isch** (adjective Dutch) turns into **-ik** : electronic / elektronisch → elektronik, mechanic / mechanisch → mekanik, ballistic / ballistisch → balistik
- **-ical** (English), **-isch** (Dutch) turns into **-is** : economical / economisch → ekonomis, practical / practisch → praktis, logical / logisch → logis
- **-ile** (English), **-iel** (Dutch) turns into **-il** : mobile / mobiel → mobil, percentile / percentiel → persentil, projectile / projectiel → proyektil
- **-ism** (English), **-isme** (Dutch) turns into **-isme** : capitalism / kapitalisme → kapitalisme, communism / communisme → komunisme, modernism / modernisme → modernisme
- **-ist** turns into **-is** : egoist → egois, hedonist → hedonis, publicist → publis
- **-ive** (English), **-ief** (Dutch) turns into **-if** : communicative / communicatief → komunikatif, demonstrative / demonstratief → demonstratif, descriptive / descriptief → deskriptif
- **-logue** (English), **-loog** (Dutch) turns into **-log** : analogue / analoog → analog, epilogue / epiloog → epilog, prologue / proloog → prolog
- **-logy** (English), **-logie** (Dutch) turns into **-logi** : technology / technologie → teknologi, physiology / fysiologie → fisiologi, analogy / analogie → analogi
- **-oid** (English), **-oide** (Dutch) turns into **-oid** : anthropoid / antropoide → antropoid, hominoid / hominoide → hominoid

- **-or** (English), **-eur** (Dutch) turns into **-ur**, **-ir** : director / directeur → direktur, inspector / inspecteur → inspektur, amateur → amatir, formateur → formatur
- **-or** ↔ **-or** : dictator → diktator, corrector → korektor, distributor → distributor
- **-ty** (English), **-teit** (Dutch) turns into **-tas** : university / universiteit → universitas, quality / kwaliteit → kualitas, quantity / kwantiteit → kuantitas
- **-ure** (English), **-uur** (Dutch) turns into **-ur** : culture / cultuur → kultur, premature / prematuur → prematur, structure / structuur → struktur

There is no particular pattern in loanwords that appears in Indonesian language aside from PUEBI, but there are some rules that become habit in words, such as final cluster “nt” turns into “n”, final cluster consonant “nt” never arises in Indonesian language and it is usually identified as “n”, final cluster “tion” turns into “si”, final cluster consonant “tion” never arises in Indonesian language and it is usually identified as “si” and final cluster “ty” turns into “tas”. But this does not apply to some words. Not all the word that endings “ty” and “nt” is converted into “tas” or “n” even though it is undeniable that the most of them would to be. In this case, the words as a follows:

Security	→	<i>Sekuriti</i>
Property	→	<i>Properti</i>
Royalty	→	<i>Royalti</i>
Penalty	→	<i>Penalti</i>
Comment	→	<i>Komentar</i>
Investment	→	<i>Investasi</i>
Argument	→	<i>Argumentasi</i>

1.5 Online Media

Online media is communication technologies that use the internet or the Word Wide Web to present or exchange information. According to Syarifudin Yunus (2010: 27), in *Jurnalistik Terapan: Media online yaitu media internet, seperti website, blog, dan lainnya yang terbit/tayang di dunia maya, dapat dibaca dan dilihat di internet. Media online merupakan pemain baru dalam kancah pers Indonesia, menurut beberapa sumber media online di Indonesia telah tumbuh sejak tahun 1994.*

Online media is a “third generation” of mass media after printed media (newspaper, tabloid, magazine) and electronic media (radio, television and film/video). Online media is one of journalistic product as a reporting facts or events produced and distributed over the internet. Technically, the online media also called digital media is a media based on telecommunication and multimedia (computer and internet). Including categories of online media are portals, websites, blogs, online radio, online tv, and email. Digital media has a significant broad and complex impact on society and culture. Moreover, digital media has caused disruptive innovation in publishing, journalism, public relation, entertainment, education, commerce and politics.