

LOAN WORDS IN INDONESIAN

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Abstract

This article describes the contribution of some foreign language vocabulary in Indonesian. In the *loan* of foreign language vocabulary into the Indonesian, remains to be adjusted with the writing and pronunciation Indonesian. One foreign language is absorbed into the Indonesian language is English.

Keyword: *loan*, foreign language, English

I. Introduction

Indonesian is derived from the Malay language. Giving the name of Indonesian youth pledge confirmed 3rd Youth Pledge in 1928, namely "to uphold the unity of Indonesian language". This pledge meant that Indonesian simultaneously serves as the national language, as a tool which unites all the tribes in Indonesia.

There is a political purpose other than the linguistic in naming it. Explicitly it is expressed by Badudu (1992: 161) that (1) the name of Indonesia is neutral, not to highlight one of the tribes such as the name of Malay and (2) Indonesian in the development of history is constantly changing so that eventually form the language far left her native language.

The election of the Malay language as Indonesian engineered by youth who are very brilliant. It can be said that they are planning the greatest language in the 20th

century. The reason is because in setting the Malay language was no conflict or political turmoil emerged. In fact, the language of their choice is not a minority language speakers and generally only inhabit coastal areas of the archipelago. It appears that our lads managed to convince all the tribes of the need for an attitude that is more concerned with unity and the unity of the tribal egoism.

When examined further, there are four reasons for the election of the Malay language. First, the Malay language has long been a lingua franca (lingua franca) throughout Indonesia. Second, the Malay language has a simple system that easily learned by other tribes. Third, the Malay language accepted by all ethnic groups in Indonesia because they are aware that the national language need to be established throughout the country. Fourth, Malay easily receive influence of other languages, both cognate and non-cognate language.

As a living language and is used by people consisting of various ethnic groups,

each of which has a regional language, Indonesian necessarily accept the influence of the local language, such as Sundanese, Javanese, Minangkabau, and others. In addition, in association with a foreign language, Indonesian also received influences coming from outside. Foreign words into the language of Indonesia, such as Sanskrit, Arabic, Portuguese, Chinese, Dutch, and English. Thus, the growth of many Indonesian vocabulary uptake of other languages, both in the local language and a foreign language.

Loan words are words taken from foreign languages and integrated into Indonesian. Loan word itself is often known by the word or words adaptation levy. Despite coming from a foreign language, a loan word has become part of Indonesian and used by the general public in everyday conversation.

Thus, the influence of the local language and a foreign language in the Indonesian language is commonplace and as proof that Indonesian is growing. That influence is necessary to increase the vocabulary of Indonesian vocabulary. Thus, the attitude shut out the influence of other languages it is very detrimental to the development of language Indonesia to be a modern language and perfect. English only at this stage of development are much influenced by foreign languages. Even once counted the words uptake of foreign languages contained in English be much larger than the original English vocabulary, namely Anglo Saxon (Simatupang, 1993).

What we call the Indonesian was none other than the Malay language has been enriched with the local language and a foreign language. In fact, the words of

local and foreign words it is not perceived as a form of loan because it has been attached properly in Indonesian. From the local language, for example, said the steady, steady, sizeable, sustainable (Javanese); snack, tall, till, suddenly (Sundanese); peevish, tamper, late (Minangkabau language); fisticuffs, rambling, riotous (in Manado).

From a foreign language, for example, the word hell, fasting, religion, reward, adult, disobedient, news, marijuana, amorous, teacher, man, name, major, business (Sanskrit); century, death, beginning, body, thanks, news, responsible, article, understand, present, mandatory, death (Arabic); table, pants, flags, Sunday, ball, tobacco, shirts, (Portuguese); cup, cake, attic, broth, tea, tauco, bean sprouts (Chinese); advance, the complainant, syrup, driver, workshop, jacks, switches, fuses (Dutch); atom, electron, modern, photocopying, vacation, engine, export, experiment, structure, coordination, standardization, system (English).

In addition to the influence of vocabulary, additive effect was also entered into Indonesian. The suffix -an on said scale, piecemeal, and all late in the word greatness, smallness contained in Indonesian is the influence of the structure of the Java language. Formation of such a previously unknown since its formation does not change the category of words. However, its use is now acceptable. Effect of foreign affixes the suffix appears on -wan / -Wati (sportsmen / sportswomen, peragawan / model), the self (self-sufficiency, self-service), inter (between islands, between individuals), bi- (dual function, bi-colored), -Wi (heavenly,

humane), -isasi (modernization, legalization), -isme (Soekarnoism, patriotism). Uo-uo is recognized as Indonesian affixes because the process of attachment to the word has gone out of bounds native language, but also be able to be combined with words of Indonesian.

Both vocabulary and affixes as in the example above is a positive influence on regional languages and foreign languages. The entry of elements that can enrich Indonesian. Instead, the local language and a foreign language can also be a negative effect if the input comes not in accordance with the Indonesian system. In other words, the effect of causing interference between the two languages so as to destroy the existing system is in Indonesian Language. Some examples we can take. For example, the influence of the local language pronunciation and speaking a foreign language in Indonesia; the entry of the prefix ke- of the Java language, such as: in the word you're hit, seized, (ke- not necessary for functioning the same as happened in the Indonesian language); klitika it in a phrase his mother, the roof of the house; or words which, which, inside which serves as a connecting words in a sentence Indonesian.

The process of *loan* of foreign languages into Indonesian be considered if one of the conditions below are met, namely:

1. The term *loan* of the selected suitable connotations.
2. The terms chosen shorter than the Indonesian translation.

3. The term chosen uptake could facilitate reaching an agreement if the term Indonesia too many synonyms.

Said uptake into the Indonesian in four ways:

1. Adoption

Language users to take shape and meaning of a foreign word as a whole. Example: supermarket, plaza, hamburger.

2. Adaptation

Language users simply take the meaning of foreign words, while spelling or writing adapted to Indonesian rule. Example: pluralization be pluralisasi. system into the sistem.

3. Translation

Language user takes the concept contained in the foreign language, then the word homologize in Indonesian. For example: try out to be a trial, balance becomes a draw.

4. Creation

Language users just take the basic concept is in Indonesian. This method is similar to the way of translation, but does not require physical shape much like the way of translation. Examples: spare parts into parts.

Loan words uptake common place across languages. The process of *loan*-absorbing said whenever there's a language contact with the wearer. The sound of the language and vocabulary of the language elements that are open / easy to accept the influence of language contact processes so that the *loan*-absorbing foreign elements will occur. This can happen due to the

needs and abilities of a person who do not understand the language itself. In the process of *loan* of the language, will inevitably arise changes because no *loan* processes that happen in their entirety. The process of *loan* occurs with some adjustments, both in spelling and pronunciation across languages.

In terms of vocabulary, Indonesian has a lot to absorb foreign elements. Some Indonesian vocabulary is also influenced by foreign languages, such as Dutch, Arabic, English and Sanskrit. The elements of the foreign language into Indonesia as the Indonesian nation experienced a cultural contact with foreign nations. Foreign elements has added a large number of words in Indonesian. With the development of this language, then comes the problems of language. For example, the vocabulary absorbed intact and the adjustments did not escape from the problems and anomalies language analogy.

II. Discussion

Analogy and anomaly perspective Uptake word in Indonesian

1. Analogy Perspective

Analogy is the regularity of language. Said analogical language unit when the unit is in accordance with the applicable conventions. Changes / adjustments that occurred in the said uptake can be determined by comparing the words before entering into the Indonesian and after entry into the Indonesian language. However, a loan word that is associated with language analogy by comparing the elements of the internal language of the recipient's own

influence. That is, to know that the word is actually a loan word, then it needs to be viewed natively without having to know the process of change / adjustment. The thing to remember is how the state of the word after entry into the Indonesian language, including phonological system, the system of spelling and grammar.

1.1 Analogy in Phonological System

Many said that in accordance with the uptake in the Indonesian system, either through the adjustment process or without the adjustment process.

Example:

Aksi - action (English)

Derajat - darrajat (Arabic)

If it is associated with the historical reality, the phoneme / kh / and / sh / phonemes are recognized as prevalent in Indonesian phonological system. However, if investigated more thoroughly historically, the second phoneme phoneme is not native to Indonesia. All words using phoneme / kh / and / sh / can still be traced originally derived from Arabic. If the phoneme / kh / and / sh / is not native to Indonesia, then at the beginning of the emergence in the Indonesian language can be regarded as a symptom of irregularities / anomalous. However, after a long, accompanied by a high frequency of use, it is considered as a symptom analogous. Phonemes that are the uptake phoneme is / f /, / q /, / v / and / x /.

1.2 Analogy in Spelling System

Spelling system related to standardization. The standardization is based on Enhanced Spell. There was a special discussion on the writing element

uptake. According to the level of integration, the loan element into the Indonesian language is divided into (1) a loan element that has not been fully absorbed into the Indonesian language. Example: reshuffle (2) elements of pronunciation and writing loans tailored to Indonesian rule, which is a language analogy.

Example:

pusat - central.

2. Perspective Anomalies

Anomalies are deviations / language disorder. Unit of language is said to be incompatible anomalous / deviate conventions applicable. To determine anomalies in the language of words in Indonesian uptake, we can use to compare how the internal elements of the language of the receiver influence, a word which appears as a loan word than or viewed with rules which apply in Indonesian. If the word does not have compatibility with the applicable rules, the word is included anomalous. The words can be in the form of anomalous phonology, spelling, or structure.

2.1 Anomalies in Phonological System

The emergence of anomalies in phonology occurs because of the foreign words that are absorbed intact into the Indonesian language without changing writing and can be read as the original.

Example:

Eksport - Export (English)

Ekologi - ecology (English)

fajar - Fajr (Arabic)

derajat - darrajat (Arabic)

2.2 Anomalies in the Spelling System

All foreign words fully absorbed into the Indonesian, without going through an adjustment to the rules in writing.

Example:

bank - bank (Great Britain)

Jum'at – Jum'at (Arabic).

In addition, there are also foreign words were absorbed into the Indonesian and written as the original. If included in the anomalous symptoms, such words do not deviate from the rules in the Indonesian language.

Example:

era - the era of (British)

Formal - formal (England).

2.3 Anomalies in Structures

The structure in question is the structure of the word. The word can consist of a single morpheme, can also be composed of two or more morphemes. Foreign words that are absorbed into the Indonesian language can consist of a single morpheme, two morpheme, or more.

Example:

federalism - federalism (English)

bilingual - bilingual (English)

exploitation - exploitation (England).

The process of *loan* of such words be completed as a single unit. For example, the word federalism is not absorbed separately, namely federal and isms.

A loan word from English suffix -tion absorbed into Indonesian be -SI ending because of an adjustment. Apparently this led to language problems, namely the emergence of -sasi suffix attached to words that are not derived from English.

Example:

islamisasi → islam + -sasi

kristenisasi → kristen + -sasi

In linguistics, the formation process is called analogy. Anologis term fair use because it uses a form corresponding to the form that has been there. That is, use neonisasi structure based on the word of mechanization and the like that have been there.

The suffix -sasi in Indonesian language including anomalous symptoms. Why? Because if we compare it with grammatical rules, particularly with regard to the structure of the word morphology, the suffix (-sasi) in the Indonesian language does not exist. This potentially raises new problems, namely the problem of recognition from experts who have legality in the language. The suffix (-sasi) is a symptom of anomalies when the suffix -sasi considered unauthorized in Indonesian. However, if the suffix SASI be accepted as a suffix in the Indonesian language, then there is a change of anomalies became analogy. Such *loan* processes also occur in Arabic.

Example:

insani – *insani*

duniawi – *dunyawī*

Said tersebut absorbed intact from Arabic. Finally suffix -i, -Wi, and -Ni is used in Indonesian and attached to words that are not derived from the Arabic language as the original.

Example:

ragawi → raga + -wi

gereja → gereja + -ni

-Ni And -Wi case ending in the Indonesian language is the same as a case ending -sasi only differ in terms of frequency, the frequency suffix -Wi and -Ni less common than -sasi suffix.

As we know that Indonesian absorb the most foreign vocabulary derived from English. This may be due in English is the international language. However, there are still a lot of mistakes in writing down vocabulary *loan*.

Kata Asli	Serapan yang tidak tepat	Serapan yang tepat
<i>activity</i>	aktifitas	aktivitas
<i>amplitude</i>	amplitudo	amplitude
<i>analysis</i>	analisa	analisis
<i>automaticcall</i> <i>y</i>	otomatis	automatis
<i>automatics</i>	otomatis, otomatik	automatik
<i>cellular</i>	seluler	Selular
<i>discrete</i>	diskrit	Diskret

<i>frequency</i>	frekwensi	frekuensi
<i>harmonics</i>	harmonisa	harmonik
<i>index</i>	indek	indeks
<i>linear</i>	linier	Linear
<i>matrix</i>	matrik	matriks
<i>meethod</i>	metoda	metode
<i>object</i>	obyek	Objek
<i>objective</i>	obyektif	objektif
<i>phase</i>	fasa	Fase
<i>practice</i>	praktek	Praktik
<i>risk</i>	resiko	Risiko
<i>standardizatio n</i>	standarisa si	standardisa si
<i>subject</i>	subyek	Subjek
<i>subjective</i>	subyektif	subjektif
<i>synthesis</i>	sintesa	sintesis

Rule Writing Elements Uptake

In its development, Indonesian absorb many elements from different languages, both of the local language and a foreign language. Based on the level of integration, *loan* elements in the Indonesian language can be divided into two major groups. First, the foreign element that has not been fully absorbed into the Indonesian language, such as *de facto*, *de jure*. Elements that are used in the context of Indonesian, but the pronunciation and writing still follow foreign ways. Second, foreign elements whose writing and pronunciation adapted to Indonesian rule. In this case, the *loan* labored to spelling amended accordingly so that they can shape their Indonesian compared to its former shape.

The rule applies to the spelling of the *loan* elements are as follows.

fixed ae ae if not vary with e

aerobe aerob

aerodinamics

aerodinamika

ae e

haemoglobin hemoglobin

ai ai

trailer trailer

au au

audiogram audiogram

hydraulic hidraulik

c k

construction konstruksi

cubic kubik

classification klasifikasi

c s

central sentral

circulation sirkulasi

cylinder silinder

cc k

accomodation akomodasi

	<i>accumulation</i>	akumulasi		<i>neutron</i>	neutron
<i>cc</i>	<i>ks</i>		<i>f</i>		<i>f</i>
	<i>accent</i>	aksen		<i>fanatic</i>	fanatik
	<i>vaccine</i>	vaksin	<i>ie</i>		<i>i</i>
<i>cch</i>		<i>k</i>		<i>variety</i>	varietas
	<i>saccharin</i>	sakarín		<i>hierarchy</i>	hierarki
	<i>charisma</i>	karisma	<i>ng</i>		<i>ng</i>
<i>ch</i>		<i>s</i>		<i>congres</i>	kongres
	<i>machine</i>	mesin		<i>linguistic</i>	linguistik
<i>ck</i>		<i>k</i>	<i>oo</i>		<i>u</i>
	<i>ticket</i>	tiket		<i>cartoon</i>	
<i>e</i>		<i>e</i>		kartun	
	<i>effect</i>	efek	<i>oo</i>	<i>oo</i>	
	<i>description</i>	deskripsi		<i>koordinasi</i>	koordinasi
	<i>ea</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>ou</i>	<i>u</i>	
	<i>idealist</i>	idealis		<i>coupon</i>	kupon
<i>eo</i>	<i>eo</i>		<i>ph</i>	<i>f</i>	
	<i>stereo</i>	stereo		<i>photocopy</i>	fotokopi
	<i>geometry</i>	geometri	<i>ps</i>	<i>ps</i>	
<i>eu</i>		<i>eu</i>		<i>psychik</i>	psikis
			<i>q</i>	<i>k</i>	

	<i>aquarium</i>	akuarium		<i>exception</i>	eksepsi
	<i>frequency</i>	frekuensi	<i>xc</i>	<i>ksk</i>	
<i>rh</i>	<i>i r</i>			<i>excommunication</i>	ekskomunikasi
	<i>rhetoric</i>	retorika		<i>exclusive</i>	eksklusif
<i>th</i>	<i>t</i>				
	<i>theocracy</i>	teokrasi	<i>y</i>	<i>i</i>	
<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>			<i>dynamo</i>	dinamo
	<i>unit</i>	unit		<i>psychology</i>	psikologi
	<i>institute</i>	institut	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	
<i>ua</i>	<i>ua</i>			<i>zodiac</i>	zodiak
	<i>aquarium</i>	akuarium	<i>-al</i>	<i>-al</i>	
<i>uo</i>	<i>uo</i>			<i>structural</i>	struktural
	<i>quota</i>	kuota		<i>-archy</i> menjadi arki	
<i>uu</i>	<i>i u</i>			<i>anarchy</i>	anarki
	<i>vacuum</i>	vakum	<i>-(a)tion</i>	<i>-asi, -si</i>	
<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>			<i>action</i>	aksi
	<i>television</i>	televisi		<i>publication</i>	publikasi
<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>		<i>-ant</i>	<i>i -an</i>	
	<i>executive</i>	eksekutif		<i>informant</i>	informan
<i>xc</i>	<i>ks</i>			<i>-archy</i> menjadi arki	
				<i>anarchy</i>	anarki

<i>-(a)tion</i>	<i>-asi, -si</i>	<i>-ty</i>	<i>-tas</i>
<i>publication</i>	publikasi	<i>university</i>	universitas
<i>-ary</i> menjadi <i>-er</i>		<i>-ure</i>	<i>i -ur</i>
<i>primary</i>	primer	<i>culture</i>	kultur
<i>-ic</i>	<i>-ik</i>		
<i>electronic</i>	elektronik		
<i>-ism</i>	<i>i -isme</i>		
<i>capitalism</i>	kapitalisme		
<i>-ive</i>	<i>i -if</i>		
<i>demonstrative</i>	demonstratif		
<i>-logue</i>	<i>i -log</i>		
<i>prologue</i>	prolog		
<i>-logy</i>	<i>-logi</i>		
<i>technology</i>	teknologi		
<i>-or</i>	<i>-ur</i>		
<i>director</i>	direktur		

Although Indonesian absorb a vocabulary of foreign languages, including English, but if the existing foreign word or its equivalent translation in Indonesian, you should use the Indonesian word translation. The following are some lists of words Indonesian translation suggested to replace the foreign language.

Asing	Indonesia
<i>absurd</i>	janggal; mustahil
<i>application</i>	terapan, aplikasi
<i>airport</i>	bandar udara
<i>autobiography</i>	Swariwayat
<i>autodidact</i>	Swadididik
<i>blender</i>	Pemadu
<i>baby sitter</i>	Pramusiwi
<i>brainstorming</i>	sumbang saran
<i>brand</i>	Merk
<i>code</i>	Sandi
<i>control</i>	Kendali
<i>briefing</i>	taklimat, santiaji
<i>catering</i>	jasa boga
<i>container</i>	peti kemas
<i>item</i>	butir
<i>list</i>	senarai

<i>master of ceremony</i>	pramuacara
<i>mutation</i>	alihugas
<i>snack, snack bar</i>	kudapan, kedai kudapan
<i>tissue</i>	selampai

III. Conclusion

Indonesian undergone many developments. The role of the local language and a foreign language in influencing Indonesian Indonesian cause increasingly rich with new vocabulary so that this language is expected to develop into modern language and perfect.

Regional languages and foreign languages are absorbed into the Indonesian language, in addition to having a positive impact also have a negative impact. The negative impact such as the attitude of society who prefer to use English rather than Indonesian in mengungkapkan certain things despite the fact it can be expressed in Indonesian. In addition, the lack of mastery of the language user to Indonesian rules, particularly in the rule of *loan* resulting linguistic fault. Therefore, the need for a positive attitude towards Indonesian language users. Not only proud to use the Indonesian language properly, but also want to add insight to the mastery of language norms so that errors can be avoided in the language.

Foreign language acquisition still needs to be improved as a foreign language has many benefits, such as to communicate in an international environment. However, in the situation we must adjust their use of language. If it is required to use the

Indonesian language is good and true, then we must apply it. If in certain circumstances we are required to use a foreign language, then please use the foreign language properly as well. From now on we embed as follows slogan "Prioritizing Indonesian, Preserve Local Language, Master of Foreign Languages and Literature Love!"

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