



## Peculiarities in the Absorption of English Words into the Indonesian Language

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# PECULIARITIES IN THE ABSORPTION OF ENGLISH WORDS INTO THE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to find the uniqueness of English nouns uptake into Indonesian: basic words and nouns that contain a suffix based on *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia* (2016) and the provisions of *Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah* (2005). This research is a linguistic study with the object of research in the form of absorption words which are commonly used in Indonesian language communication process. This research used a descriptive approach, is oriented to the process of absorption and the result of its absorption can be found at KBBI. All uptake words originating from English became the object of this study. The method used is the listening technique followed by the note taking technique. This study obtained the following results: English word absorption procedures are generally carried out in four ways, namely (1) absorption by adjusting spelling and pronunciation, for example: hypotesis (hipotesis), population (populasi); (2) absorption by adjusting spelling without adjustment of pronunciation, for example: science (sains), file (fail); (3) absorption without spelling adjustment with pronunciation adjustments, for example: nasal (nasal), program (program); and (4) absorption without adjustment of spelling and pronunciation, for example: internet (internet), filter (filter). The research findings can be mentioned: ph becomes f; y becomes i; ic becomes ik (physic, polytechnic); nique becomes nik (unique, technique); ac becomes ak (almanac, zodiac); logue becomes log (prologue, catalogue); ty becomes tas (quality, quantity), ti becomes si (international, educational), ex becomes eks (complex, experiment). While the spelling suffix found adjustment as follows: tion becomes si (selection); ive becomes if (selective); al becomes al (editorial, experimental).

KEY WORDS: absorption words, procedures, root words, ending words

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesian language is rooted in Malay. The Indonesian language designation was proposed by Mr. M. Thabrany at the First Youth Congress on 2 May 1926. At the Second Youth Congress, on 28 October 1928, the Indonesian term was accepted by all congressional participants, and became one of the most popular vows of the youth pledge. The Indonesian term became a part of the animator to unite the buried nation into an independent nation (Kridalaksana, 2018: 21-24).

On its journey, Indonesian language enriched lexical or vocabulary by borrowing or absorbing the words from foreign languages, such as Arabic, Portuguese, Dutch, Chinese, English,

Japanese, and from regional languages owned by the indigenous people (ascriptives) or ethnic groups who have settled in the archipelago before becoming a nation. The word borrowing procedure from foreign languages generally done by means of an interpretation or translation process.

From the various languages absorbed into the Indonesian language, the focus of the problems discussed in this article is limited to nouns or nouns that undergo a process of absorption from English into Indonesian language.

The results of this research can use as a research material of translation of foreign language extraneous words into Indonesian language to classify according to scientific field and can be used as marker material for learning to determine the characteristics of English into the Indonesian language.

## **METHODS**

This research is the word with the object of English noun into Indonesian language, implemented within 6 months (May until November 2019). Based on the focus of the problem formulated in this study, the type of research used is basic research that is descriptive using the techniques of searching for data, collecting, analyzing and generalizing it based on the phenomena gathered.

In addition, because the focus of research has been determined before the researchers dig into problems in the field, it can say this research also called the embedded case study with a single case. Researchers only want to understand an individual problem for academic puoposes and to describe the detail the subject matter (Sutopo, 2006:110).

The research data consists of two types, namely primary and secondary data. The primary data on this research is the linguistic data, a nomina-shaped absorption word. Secondary data is information obtained from previous studies of research on the word uptake.

This research uses qualitative methods with documentation technique. All the words from English are the object of this study. The method used is the technique of reading followed by the record technique (Sudaryanto, 1993:133). To determine and compliment the data, the purposive sampling method, i.e. data samples, is the data in the form of absorption that is processed and analysis to achieve the research objectives.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on its integration, the element of absorption in Indonesian language can divide into two large groups. First, the foreign element that has not been completely absorbed into Indonesian language. Secondly, the foreign element that has its writing and pronunciation adjusted to the Indonesian language rule (Badan Bahasa, 2016: 58).

### 1. Foreign Elements that have not been fully absorbed

This element used in the Indonesian context, but the way of pronunciation and writing still follows a foreign way. Example:

FOREIGN ELEMENTS	INDONESIAN LANGUAGE CONTEXT
force majeure	force majeure
de facto	de facto
de jure	de jure
reshuffle	reshuffle
celsius	celsius
real estate	real estate

### 2. Foreign Elements that writes and pronunciation is adjusted

The English elements that writes and pronunciation is adjusted to the Indonesian language rules divided into 4 parts, namely:

#### a. ABSORPTION BY ADJUSTING SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION

ENGLISH ELEMENT	INDONESIAN LANGUAGE
system	sistem
hyphotesis	hipotesis
population	populasi
unit	unit
proposal	proposal

**b. ABSORPTION BY ADJUSTING SPELLING WITHOUT ADJUSTMENT OF PRONUNCIATION**

ENGLISH ELEMENT	INDONESIAN LANGUAGE
science	sains
design	desain
file	fail
photocopy	fotokopi

**c. ABSORPTION WITHOUT SPELLING ADJUSTMENT WITH PRONUNCIATION ADJUSTMENTS**

ENGLISH ELEMENT	INDONESIAN LANGUAGE
radar	radar
digital	digital
digit	digit
video	video
alveolar	alveolar

**d. ABSORPTION WITHOUT ADJUSTMENT OF SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION**

ENGLISH ELEMENT	INDONESIAN LANGUAGE
internet	internet
status quo	status quo
horizon	horizon
filter	filter
modem	modem

**3. Research Findings**

Based on the results of the research found spelling or pronunciation in particular, the word absorption from English into Indonesia language.

<b>FROM PH</b>	<b>INTO F</b>
physic	fisik
photo	foto
phobia	fobia
philosophy	filosofi
phoneme	fonem

<b>FROM Y</b>	<b>INTO I</b>
polytechnic	politeknik
system	sistem
analysis	analisis
strategy	strategi
philosophy	filosofi

<b>FROM IC</b>	<b>INTO IK</b>
polytechnic	politeknik
optic	optik
graphic	grafik
artistic	artistik
antibiotic	antibiotik

<b>FROM NIQUE/TIQUE</b>	<b>INTO NIK/TIK</b>
unique	unik
technique	teknik
ethnique	etnik
antique	antik

FROM AC	INTO AK
almanac	almanak
zodiac	zodiak
practice	praktis
tactic	taktik

FROM LOGUE	INTO LOG
prologue	prolog
catalogue	katalog
dialogue	dialog
monologue	monolog

FROM TY	INTO TAS
quality	kwalitas
university	universitas
variety	varietas
sexuality	seksualitas
ambiguity	ambiguitas

FROM TI	INTO SI
national	nasional
educational	edukasional
international	internasional
ratio	rasio

FROM EX	INTO EKS
complex	kompleks
experiment	eksperimen

external	eksternal
exotic	eksotik
extract	ekstrak

<b>FROM ORT</b>	<b>INTO OR</b>
export	ekspor
passport	paspor
import	impor

<b>FROM CT</b>	<b>INTO K</b>
abstract	abstrak
contract	kontrak
project	projek

<b>FROM CI</b>	<b>INTO SI</b>
pencil	pensil
penicillin	penisilin
anticipation	antisipasi

<b>FROM TION</b>	<b>INTO SI</b>
selection	seleksi
option	opsi
appreciation	apresiasi
reflection	refleksi

<b>FROM IVE</b>	<b>INTO IF</b>
selective	selektif
informative	informatif



progressive	progresif
sensitive	sensitif
exclusive	eksklusif

FROM <b>AL</b>	INTO <b>AL</b>
editorial	editorial
experimental	eksperimental
mental	mental
minimal	minimal
rational	rasional

FROM <b>BLE</b>	INTO <b>BEL</b>
fable	fabel
disable	disabel
visible	visibel
accountable	akuntabel

## CONCLUSION

1. Indonesian language in its development as a national language absorbs elements from foreign languages and regional languages
2. Many English elements were absorbed into Indonesian language through spelling and pronunciation adjustment, spelling adjustment without pronunciation adjustment, without spelling adjustment but with pronunciation adjustment, and no spelling and pronunciation adjustment.
3. It found specificity in the spelling adjustment of the letter and pronunciation of the elements of an absorbed noun. Example ph becomes f; y becomes i; logue becomes log; ive becomes if.
4. This process of absorption does so that the Indonesian students can still compare with its original form.

5. This process of absorption does so that Indonesian students can spell or recite the words of the absorption in Indonesian language and in the original language.

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