

A COGNITIVE PROCESSING OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN INDONESIAN: ADAPTATION AND ADOPTION ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The main purpose of this paper is to describe English loanwords in Indonesian. The study covers English loanwords from the process of adaptation and adoption. The data had been collected from some literatures and the former researches. Adaptation occurs in the rules of the Indonesian language i.e. spelling rules, word structure, pronunciation, and sentence structure. Meanwhile, Adoption is to pick up English words as Indonesian words original patterns. Through the methods, ILLs may easily learn Indonesian language both writing and speaking. Spelling and Pronunciation adaptations consist of 275 words and Spelling adaptations without Pronunciation adaptations of 78 words. It means at most 353 words through adaptation. In addition, English adaptation also occur in Indonesian language. It occurs by taking the same meaning, spelling, pronunciation of 42 words and while the other by the same meaning, spelling, different pronunciation is of 32 words.

Keywords: *Adaption, Adaptation, Loanwords, English, Indonesian*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesians should be proud to have Indonesian language as their national language that can unite different tribes, cultures, customs, races and various differences. It is necessary to spread the Indonesian language to the next generation of the country by getting used to using it in daily life. Next Generations reflect the future state of the Nation. If they do not take pride in the language, the existence of the language will not be sustainable in the future.

Anybody can learn language as he or she is interested in. Various languages are beginning to experience user growth, one of these is English. Indeed, English is known as an international language or language used for communication between nations. Today, all countries are starting to realize how important English is, so countries around the world are starting to learn English and get used to using this language in their daily lives. The goal is to become fluent in English and to be able to speak it. In fact, English is not only important language to learn but also to facilitate those who want to learn Indonesian language. This article further discusses the adapted and adopted English words that facilitate Indonesian Language Learners (ILL). Since English is now extensively available around the world, languages from all corners of the earth have been borrowing from English to some degree. Borrowing language takes place when a particular language incorporates vocabulary from another language in its vocabulary system (Zibin, 2019). In this study, the process of adapting and adopting English words are discussed. Adapted and adopted English words are very important to ILL in learning Indonesia language. There are some polarization in term of derivational words. For instances: *facility* is adapted to *fasilitas*, *capacity* to *kapasitas* and so on. Then, adopted words, for

instance: *Video, audio, data* and *anti*. These taking words refer to borrowed words from English to enrich Indonesian words. A borrowed word or a borrowing is a word taken over from another language and assimilated in phonemic shape, spelling, paradigm or meaning, or at least in some of these aspects, according to the standards of the English language (Qizi, 2023). The words were borrowed in different periods and for different purposes, for science, medicine, art, technology, etc. Borrowing among languages serves the chief purpose of filling gaps in the lexicon of the recipient language as it lacks the means to designate the newly introduced products or notions (Bahumaid, 2015). Therefore, the language is adapted and adopted to keep the meaning of the language.

In today's era globalization, the influence of foreign languages, especially English, as a global common language is inevitable. This hegemony is pervasive and affects almost every aspect of Indonesian language use. The use of a foreign language (English) is more symptomatic. However, this symptom should not last as it disrupts the growth and development of Indonesia language (Bahasa Indonesia). Indonesians must survive and be an instrument of national pride, must maintain their sovereignty in their own country. For this reason, the Indonesians should be encouraged to maintain a positive attitude of loyalty to their own language. This study adopted a descriptive qualitative approach. Through this study, it is hoped to raise the ILL vocabularies and to make them easily learning Indonesia language.

This study was done after reviewing several relevan former researches. Related studies to this study include a study titled "English Absorption Vocabulary in KBBI V" by Ashilah (2020). The objective of this study is to discover the part of speech and the mode of absorption of the vocabulary absorbed in English. The results of the study show that, first of all, whether marked or not, the most dominant parts of speech in English absorbed vocabulary are nouns belonging to basic sentence groups. Second, the Indonesian vocabulary absorption pattern in English, that is, the word matching pattern, not all patterns match. In the grammatical scheme of a term, the data conforms to all aspects of the grammatical term. The most important form is the additional compound form, which is a feature of English lexical records in KBBI V.

Research related study was English Absorption Vocabulary for KBBI (Indonesian Large Dictionary) V conducted by Ashilah (2020). The focus of this research was to find word classes and absorption patterns in the English absorption vocabulary. The results show that most dominant word classes in the English assimilation vocabulary are nouns belonging to the basic word groups, both labeled and unlabeled. Second, patterns of assimilation of English vocabulary into Indonesian, i.e. patterns of term matching, but not all patterns are satisfied. Grammar patterns in term data satisfy all aspects of grammatical terms. The most prominent forms are adjunctive forms as a feature of the inclusion of English vocabulary in KBBI V. The next study

is by Chojimah and Widodo (2021) entitled “*The Borrowing Process of English Covid-19-Related Words to Indonesia*”. The focus of this study is to find patterns and absorption processes of English loanwords related to Covid-19 in Indonesia. The results of this study indicate that Covid-19-related loanwords can be classified into loanwords, mixed absorption words, and distraction words, each with its own absorption process.

Septiani (2021) conducted another study entitled "Joko Widodo's Absorbed Language and Foreign Languages in the 2019 Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidate Debates". This research focuses on variations in the use of loanwords and foreign words expressed by his Joko Widodo at the 2019 Presidential and Vice-Presidential Debate (5th Debate). As a result, out of 107 datasets, 35 utterances contained loanwords (32.7%) and 25 utterances contained loanwords (23.4%). The most dominant use of loanwords and foreign words spoken by Joko Widodo in the 2019 presidential and vice presidential debate came from English. In addition, Mirnawati and Nuraini (2021) conducted a similar study titled “Absorption of English terms into Indonesian language in Kompas online articles”. This study describes the process of adopting English terms into the Indonesian language. As a result, we found that the most common inclusion of English terms into Indonesian is the inclusion with adjusted spelling and pronunciation.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research applied corpus-based studies or corpora analysis. It is the study of language based on large collections of "real life" language use stored in *corpora* (or *corpuses*)—computerized databases created for linguistic research (Nordquist, 2019). This kind of study is suitable in order to determine the use of linguistic features in a text. Baker (2006) states unlike qualitative research design, corpora analysis implements more quantitative design for instance by using frequency of linguistic features in texts. The use of corpora analysis in this study, to identify and investigate the borrowing words from English to Bahasa Indonesia.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Adaptations and Adoptions in Foreign Language: Loanwords

As mention above, Indonesian has enriched it’s language by adapting and adopting words from English. Quatrini (2022) defines loanwords are words that have been completely incorporated into another language from a different one. Loanwords are classed according to how they are incorporated into the target language. Evolution of time evolves many things, including language. Languages change over time, including Indonesian. Every day, the linguistic diversity of Indonesians, especially the younger generation, is becoming more and more diverse. Technological advances in the current era of globalization facilitate contact between communities, including language contact.

According to Hendrastuti (Sari, 2020) Language contact uses multiple languages for communication. Using multiple languages leads to language absorption. Chaer (Hradana, 2018)

Language acquisition is the process of acquiring vocabulary from a foreign language, either European (Dutch, English, Portuguese, etc.) or Asian (Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Chinese, etc.) It states that language is also included. In accordance with supra, Hidayah, et al. (Mujianto & Sudjalil, 2021) It states that loanwords are words adopted from various other languages, both regional and foreign, used in Indonesian with or without altered spelling. According to Amri (Simatupang, 2021), Indonesian language must be adaptable and receptive, i.e., the language must be able to accept elements of absorption or absorb elements from different world languages or related languages. is called the element of absorption or the element of borrowing. From this opinion, we can know the foreign language absorption words used in Indonesian today. Loanwords from both local and foreign languages undergo different absorption processes. According to Nurlatifah et al. (Isnaeni, et al., 2020) There are four absorption processes in Indonesian: (1) Adoption, (2) Adaptation, (3) Hybridization, and (4) Translation. However, in this study, we analyzed only the recruitment and adjustment process.

Adaptation is the process of adapting or changing words according to the rules of the Indonesian language i.e. spelling rules, word structure and sentence structure. According to Soedjito and Djoko (Isnaeni, et al, 2020) Adjustments are made for the growth and development of the Indonesian language. Furthermore, Meysitta (Mujianto & Sudjalil, 2021) Added caution not to deviate from the foreign language spelling when adapting foreign languages. The change is only necessary so that the Indonesian form can be compared with the foreign language spelling. On the other hand, Jayanti (Pitrianti & Perdana, 2022) states that adoption is a process of foreign language assimilation. This is because users of the language adopt foreign words that have the same overall meaning without changing pronunciation or Indonesian spelling. Regarding adoption and adaptation, Ntelu (2020) states that a way of taking over occurs when the language user takes over the meaning of the foreign language as a whole. The path of adaptation, on the other hand, occurs when the language user adopts only the meaning of the foreign language and the spelling or spelling adapts to the Indonesian orthography.

The words incorporated into Indonesian come from various languages such as Javanese, Sanskrit, English, Dutch, Portuguese, Arabic and Chinese.

The adapted English words and Adjustment processes

As a result, the absorption elements were found in the form of adaptations of 353 English loanwords. This absorbed word goes through two processes: spelling-pronunciation adjustment and spelling adjustment without pronunciation adjustment.

English absorption words in adaptation form can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1 *Adaptive Words*

No	Adaptation Process	Jumlah
1	Spelling and Pronunciation adaptations	275
2	Spelling adaptations without Pronunciation adaptations	78
	Total	353

The table shows that out of 353 loanwords in English, 275 have undergone the spelling and pronunciation adaptations process. 77.90% of words are subject to spelling and pronunciation adaptations. On the other hand, 78 words, or 22.09% of the total, were spelled without adjusting the reading. From the table above, we can see that the process of adapting loanwords is related to the process of adapting spelling and pronunciation.

Adaptation Process of Spelling and Pronunciation

Table 1 shows that up to 275 English words were included through an adaptation process that included adjustments for spelling and pronunciation. The customization process with spelling and pronunciation adjustments can be seen in the data below.

No	English	Indonesia	Sentences
1.	<i>Apartment</i>	Apartemen	Mereka tinggal di apartemen (<i>They live at an apartment</i>).
2.	<i>Contamination</i>	Kontaminasi	Makanan itu telah terkontaminasi (<i>The food has been contaminated</i>)
3.	<i>Disinfectant</i>	disinfektan	Penyemprotan ruangan kantor menggunakan disinfektan dari campuran deterjen (<i>Spraying office space using a disinfectant from a mixture of detergents</i>).
4.	<i>Ecosystem</i>	Ekosistem	Bangsa monyet kesulitan hidup akibat terganggunya ekosistem hutan (<i>The monkeys have difficulty living due to the disruption of the forest ecosystem</i>)
5.	<i>International</i>	Internasional	Setiap profesor harus melakukan publikasi ilmiah di jurnal internasional (<i>Every professor should publish a scientific publications in international journals</i>)
6.	<i>Facsimile</i>	Faksimil	Kami akan mengirim pesan via faksimil (<i>We will send the message via facsimile</i>)

The process of adapting Spelling without adapting pronunciation

In Table 1, we can see that the entire 78 English words were captured through an adaptation process that included spelling adjustments without any pronunciation adjustments. The customization process with spelling adjustments without pronunciation adjustments can be seen in the data below.

Abstract, Actor, Calculator, Coma, Detective, Nasional, Experiment, Finish, Plastic and Royalty

The word *abstract* is absorbed into Indonesian *abstrak* through an adaptive process that adjusts spelling without adjusting pronunciation. Change the phoneme /c/ to phoneme /k/ and adjust the spelling of abstract words by removing phonemes /t/ at the end of word. The word *actor* has been incorporated into the Indonesian language through an adaptation process to form *aktor*. The adjustment process that takes place is spelling adjustment without pronunciation adjustment. The word *actor* undergoes an adaptation process that changes the phoneme /c/ to the phoneme /k/, resulting in the word actor meaning someone who plays a role in a significant event. The word *calculator* is adapted into the Indonesian to become the word *kalkulator*. This word is

included through a customization process with no spelling adjustments and no pronunciation adjustments. The word calculator went through an adaptive process that changed the phoneme /c/ to phoneme /k/, resulting in *kalkulator*, which means an electronic computing device. The word coma is incorporated into the Indonesian *koma*. The process of incorporating these words with spelling adjustments and without pronunciation adjustments. The adaptive process that takes place in the word coma is to change the phoneme /c/ to the phoneme /k/ so that the word has the form *koma*. This means the punctuation marks used to separate items in detail. The word *detective* has undergone an adaptation process that involves spelling adjustments without pronunciation adjustments. *Detective* adapted by changing phoneme /c/ to phoneme /k/ , phoneme /v/ to phoneme /f/ , and removing the phoneme /e/ at the end of words to form *detektif*. The word *detektif* means secret police. The word *national* is adapted to Indonesian word, *nasional*. it goes through a process of rectification that involves spelling tweaks without pronunciation tweaks. The adaptation process that takes place in the native language is to change the phoneme /c/ to the phoneme /k/. This makes the word form *nasional*. This has implications relating to or relating to domestic issues. The word *experiment* is adapted into “eksperimen” in Indonesian. The word *eksperimen* undergoes an adaptation process with spelling adjustments without pronunciation adjustments. The process of word adaptation consists of changing phonemes /x/ to phonemes /k/ and removing phonemes /t/ at the end of words, so that word forms the word *eksperimen*. The word “*finish*” is converted to the word “*finis*” in Indonesian. The word has undergone an adaptation process that involves spelling adjustments without pronunciation adjustments. The adaptive process that takes place in word finish is to remove the phoneme /h/ at the end of the word. Therefore, the form of the word becomes “*finished*”, meaning the last part (race) or the end. The adaptation of the word *plastic* to the Indonesian word results in the word *plastik*. Words are absorbed by fitting with spelling adjustment without pronunciation adjustment. The process of adapting the word plastic is to change the phoneme /c/ to the phoneme /k/, resulting in the word plastic, which means a synthetic material with a different color. The word “*royalty*” is adapted to the Indonesian language to become the word “*royalti*”. The adjustment is for spelling without adjustment for pronunciation. The process of adapting the word royalty is to change the phoneme /y/ to the phoneme /i/. This brings the word form to the word *royalti*. In other words, publishers pay authors for each book published. A production or revenue share paid to those entitled to grant licenses. A service fee paid to a person (company) who owns a patent for a product manufactured by a person (company).

The adopted English words and derivational processes

According to Nugreini and Setiawan (2021), Adoption is the strategy by which users adopt new foreign languages as their own. From the collected data, there were 74 Indonesian

words adopted from English language. The adopted words into two categories, namely the adopted words with the same meaning, spelling, pronunciation, and the adopted words with the same meaning, same spelling, but had different pronunciation.

Table 2 Adopted loanwords

No.	Adopted Words	Total	Percentage
1	The same meaning, spelling, pronunciation	42	58%
2.	The same meaning, spelling, different pronunciation	32	42%

From the table above we could see that there were 53% of Indonesian words adopted from English had the same meaning, same spelling, and same pronunciation. However, 47% of the Indonesian adopted words from English has the same meaning, same spelling, and different pronunciation.

Adopted words with the same meaning, spelling, and pronunciation

There were 42 Indonesian words were adopted from English has the same meaning, same spelling, and the same pronunciation. It was about 58% of the adopted words. Those were the example of adopted words which have the same meaning, same spelling, and the same pronunciation: Anti, Drop, Studio, Tank, and Video.

The word *anti* has the same meaning. In English, it means not in favor of (an action or proposal etc.), while in Bahasa Indonesia, it means *tidak setuju; tidak suka; tidak senang*. It also had the same spelling A-N-T-I and the same pronunciation, that was /an-ti/. The word *drop* has the same meaning. In English, it means to stop holding or carrying something so that it falls, or to fall suddenly onto the ground or into something, while in Bahasa Indonesia, it means *memberikan dari atas ke bawah, menjatuhkan*. It also had the same spelling D-R-O-P and the same pronunciation, that was /dra:p/. The word *studio* has the same meaning. In English, it means 1) a room where television and radio programs are made and broadcast or where music is recorded; 2) a film company or the buildings it owns and uses to make its films; 3) a room where a painter or photographer regularly works; or a room where dancing lessons are given or that dancers use to practise in, while in Bahasa Indonesia, it means 1) *ruang tempat bekerja (bagi pelukis, tukang foto, dan sebagainya);2) ruang yang dipakai untuk menyiarkan acara radio atau televisi; 3) tempat yang dipakai untuk pengambilan film (untuk bioskop dan sebagainya)*. It also had the same spelling S-T-U-D-I-O and the same pronunciation, that was / 'stu:di/. The word *tank* has the same meaning. In English, it means a heavy military vehicle that has a large gun and runs on two metal belts fitted over its wheels, while in Bahasa Indonesia, *it means mobil berlapis baja yang beroda-gigi yang bergerak (berputar) di atas roda rantai yang melingkari roda-roda giginya dilengkapi dengan senjata berat pada bagian atas tengah di atas ruang kemudi dan dapat digerakkan berputar ke arah sasaran*. It also had the same spelling T-A-N-K and the same pronunciation, that was /tank/. The word *video* has the same meaning. In English, it means 1) a copy of a film or television program, ora series of events, recorded on videotape, 2) a plastic box containing special tape for recording programmes and films on television, while in

Bahasa Indonesia, it means 1) bagian yang memancarkan gambar pada pesawat televisi; 2) rekaman gambar hidup atau program televisi untuk ditayangkan lewat pesawat televisi. It also had the same spelling V-I-D-E-O and the same pronunciation, that was 'vidio/

Adopted words with the same meaning, same spelling, and different pronunciation

There were 32 Indonesian words were adopted from English has the same meaning, same spelling, and different pronunciation. It was about 42% of the adopted words. Those were the example of adopted words which have the same meaning, same spelling, and the different pronunciation.

Data, Diet, Editor, Formal and Radio

The word *data* has the same meaning. In English, it means 1) information or facts, 2) information in a form that can be stored and used, especially on a computer. while in Bahasa Indonesia, it means 1) keterangan yang benar dan nyata, 2) kumpulan data yang diperoleh dengan cara melakukan pengukuran langsung. It has the same spelling D-A-T-A, but it had different pronunciation. In English, the pronunciation is /'deɪtə/, while in Bahasa Indonesia, the pronunciation is /da-ta/. The word *diet* has the same meaning. In English, it means a way of eating in which you only eat certain foods, in order to lose weight, or to improve your health. While in Bahasa Indonesia, it means usaha mencapai kondisi sehat melalui diet (dengan memperhatikan faktor tradisi, ekologi, iklim, usia, jenis kelamin, dan faktor individual) dan menghindari makanan yang mengandung bahan kimia. It has the same spelling D-I-E-T, but it had different pronunciation. In English, the pronunciation is /'daɪət/, while in Bahasa Indonesia, the pronunciation is /di-et/. The word *editor* has the same meaning in English, it means the person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine, or part of a newspaper or magazine, and decides what should be included in it. While in Bahasa Indonesia, it means orang yang mengedit naskah tulisan atau karangan yang akan diterbitkan dalam majalah, surat kabar, dan sebagainya; penyunting. It has the same spelling E-D-I-T-O-R, but it had different pronunciation. In English, the pronunciation is /'edɪtər /, while in Bahasa Indonesia, the pronunciation is /edi-tor/. The word *formal* has the same meaning. In English, it means 1) made or done officially or publicly, 2) formal behaviour is very polite, and is used in official or important situations, or with people you do not know well. While in Bahasa Indonesia, it means 1) sesuai dengan peraturan yang sah; menurut adat kebiasaan yang berlaku, 2) Resmi. It has the same spelling F-O-R-M-A-L, but it had different pronunciation. In English, the pronunciation is /'fɔ:məl/, while in Bahasa Indonesia, the pronunciation is /for-mal/. The word *radio* has the same meaning. In English, it means 1) a piece of electronic equipment which you use to listen to programmes that are broadcast, such as music and news, 2) programmes that are broadcast on the radio. while in Bahasa Indonesia, it means 1) siaran (pengiriman) suara atau bunyi melalui udara, 2) pemancar radio, 3) pesawat radio. It has the same

spelling D-A-TA, but it had different pronunciation. In English, the pronunciation is /'reɪdiəʊ/, while in Bahasa Indonesia, the pronunciation is /ra·dio/.

CONCLUSION

ILLs are supposed to learn Indonesian language through English loanwords due to many words come from them. The process of adapting and adopting English words are very important to ILLs in learning Indonesia language. Adaptation is the process of adapting or changing words according to the rules of the Indonesian language i.e. spelling rules, word structure, pronunciation, and sentence structure. Meanwhile, Adoption is the strategy by which users adopt new foreign languages as Indonesian words. Through the methods, ILLs may easily learn Indonesian language both writing and speaking. Spelling and Pronunciation adaptations consist of 275 words and Spelling adaptations without Pronunciation adaptations of 78 words. It means at most 353 words through adaptation. In addition, English adaptation also occur in Indonesian language. It occurs by taking the same meaning, spelling, pronunciation of 42 words and while the other by the same meaning, spelling, different pronunciation is of 32 words. The English loanwords in Indonesian by adaptation are *apartemen* (apartment), *kontaminasi* (contamination), *disinfektan* (disinfectant), *ekosistem* (ecosystem), *faksimil* (facsimile), *internasional* (international), *partikel* (particle), *rileks* (relax), *suplai* (supply), *toleransi* (tolerance), *abstrak* (abstract), *aktor* (actor), *kalkulator* (calculator), *koma* (comma), *detektif* (detective), *nasional* (national), *eksperimen* (experiment), *finis* (finish), *royalti* (royalty) and so on. Meanwhile, the examples of Indonesian words by adoption are *anti*, *drop*, *video*, *audio*, *data*, *diet*, *tank*, *editor*, *formal*, *normal* and *radio*.

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