A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newspaper Articles

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Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   14

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Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   15

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

At present there are around 6000 languages spoken in the world and every language has its own distinct vocabulary containing thousands of words. Speakers of each of these languages are in contact with others who speak different languages. It has been found that when languages come into contact, there is transfer of linguistic items from one language to another due to the borrowing of words (Ansre, 1971; Hock, 1986; Bokamba, 1988; B. Kachru, 1989; Y. Kachru, 1982; Mkude, 1986; Pandharipande, 1982; Thomason and Kaufman, 1988; Viereck and Bald, 1986, Weinreich, 1953.) Expansion in vocabulary where new words enter a language is a natural consequence of language contact situations (Bloomfield, 1933; Hock, 1976; Aitchison, 1985; B. Kachru, 1986 and Bokamba, 1988;). Speakers learn words that are not in their native language, and very frequently, they tend to be fond of some of the words in other languages and 'borrow' them for their own use.

According to Hock (1986: 380), "the term 'borrowing' refers to the 'adoption of individual words or even large sets of vocabulary items from another language or dialect." This process is called borrowing although the lending language does not lose its word, nor does the borrowing language return the word. A better term might be 'copying' but 'borrowing' has long been established in this sense and words that are borrowed are called **loan words** (Trask, 1996).

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   16

According to Kachru (1994) who is one of the experts in the area of contact linguistics, there are essentially two hypotheses about the motivations for the lexical borrowing in languages. One is termed the 'deficit hypotheses' and the other one is the 'dominance hypothesis.' In the words of Kachru (1994: 139), "the deficit hypothesis presupposes that borrowing entails linguistic 'gaps' in a language and the prime motivation for borrowing is to remedy the linguistic 'deficit', especially in the lexical resources of a language." This means that many words are borrowed from other languages because there are no equivalents in a particular borrowing language. For example, one will need to borrow words when s/he needs to refer to objects, people or creatures which are peculiar in certain places, which do not exist in his/her own environment and is not significant in the lives of his/her community, so no names have been given to refer to those things. Examples of such words are *kookaburra* (a kind of animal) that English has borrowed from a native Australian language, Wiradhuri, and *chipmunk*, from Alqonquian, an Amerindian language. Lexical borrowing also applies to cultural terms relating to food, dress, music, etc peculiar to certain groups of people. English has borrowed musical terms from Italian such as *soprano* and *tempo*, culinary terms from French include *casserole*, *fricassee*, *au gratin*, *puree* and *sauté* (Jackson, 2002). Conversely, some other languages have borrowed English words relating to entertainment, sports and words regarding Western culture. The Czech language has borrowed a lot of English sports terms such as 'football,' 'hockey' and 'tennis' (Vachek, 1996) Japanese has borrowed the words 'baseball,' 'table tennis,' and 'golf.'. The women's magazines in Japan have borrowed English terms for cosmetics and modern fashion (Ishiwata, 1986). Words are also borrowed for new concepts and ideas for which there are no local equivalents. This

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   17

especially happens when a particular concept is introduced in a particular country. For example, some mathematical concepts such as *algebra* and *algorithm* were introduced by the Arabs. *Glasnost* was taken into English from Russian a few years ago to denote the new political and social climate initiated by President Gorbachov in the former USSR. This borrowing is seen in education and specialized areas also (Trask, 1996).

In Higa's view (1979: 378), "the 'dominance hypothesis' presupposes that when two cultures come into contact, the direction of culture learning and subsequent word-borrowing is not mutual, but from the dominant to the subordinate." The borrowing is not necessarily done to fill lexical gaps. Many words are borrowed and used even though there are native equivalents because they seem to have prestige. This is the case in a prolonged socio-cultural interaction between the ruling countries and the countries governed. An example of the dominance hypothesis is when in the past, the English used to borrow a lot of words from the languages of their colonizers, particularly from French. Later, when the English became very powerful, they colonized many other countries around the world. The people from these countries borrowed English words into their languages. At present, since the English speaking countries have become advanced, and the English language is one of the most influential languages of the world, English lends words to other languages more than it borrows. This contact between a language and English is termed 'Englishization' (Kachru, 1994).

The number of loan words or the domains the loan words are from is determined by the degree of influence a language has on another language. For example, in the Philippines, there are more loan words from Spanish compared to English since the country was once colonized by Spain. The words from Spanish

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   18

have influence in religion, social organization, law and government (Bautista, 1986). In Malaysian history, Hinduism was the religious belief of Malays before Islamic spread to the Malay Empire. This explains the Indian influence where there are many loan words from Tamil and Sanskrit in Bahasa Melayu. After the arrival of Islam, a lot of Arabic words were borrowed for religious use. English is the third most important influence on Malay after Sanskrit and Arabic. English was imported to Malaysia through colonization, especially in the education system where the medium of instruction has been in English. Then, the early post-independence period focused on introducing and implementing Malay as the national language and medium of instruction in schools. The medium of instruction from primary up to tertiary level in the Malay language had to be fully established if the language was to be capable of functioning as a medium of teaching. Therefore, it needed to be modernized in order to create a scientific and technical discourse for the Malay language. Its vocabulary had to be widened so that new ideas in various specialized fields including science and technology could be expressed by borrowing or adjusting English phonemes, morphemes, phrases or sentences to be inserted within the Malay language (Asmah Hj Omar: 1984: 15). The policy of changing the medium of instruction from English to Malay has forced translation (mainly from English into Malay) to the forefront as it was crucial that science and technological information and information from other specialized areas be made available in Malay. This is when the borrowing of English words into Bahasa Melayu began. When there were no Malay equivalents for some of the English words, the words were left without being translated and instead, were borrowed for academic use. Examples of English loan words in Bahasa Melayu are

petroleum, diesel, zink, elektronik, telekomunikasi, debit, kredit, invois, import,

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   19

eksport, birokrasi, korporat, insentif, ego, kaunseling, etc. Such adaptation led to the expansion of the Malay vocabulary and this was given the most attention by the language planning committee. The Terminology Committee was set up to deal with the introduction of foreign words into Malay (Quah, 1999).

At present, Bahasa Melayu has found a way to further expand its linguistic resources by being in contact with English as the latter is a language of wider communication and the countries in which it is a native language possess highly advanced technology and modernized systems of communication than before. This is due to the move from an agricultural to a technology-based economy. There is mass import of English loan words, particularly in the areas of science and industry. This can be seen in many Bahasa Melayu books and the mass media.

This study will provide further insights into the understanding of the functions of English loanwords in the general process of discourse production in Bahasa Melayu. It will be conducted by a method of textual analysis of English loan words in selected Bahasa Melayu newspaper articles. The printed media is chosen because it reaches a large number of people from all walks of life and it is one of the most accessible and referred source of information   The study will have as its corpus *Berita Harian* and *Utusan Melayu*. The aim of this study is to illustrate further some processes and tendencies of borrowing English words into Bahasa Melayu, at the present time. The study will examine motivations of lexical borrowing from English into Malay and the effect of the loanwords on speakers/readers and their attitude towards loanwords.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   20

Currently, one can observe that there are many English loan words in Bahasa Melayu and this is seen in various reading materials such as books, newspapers, journals and magazines and the electronic media through television and radio programmes. The cry among the 'purists' is that the language has been too inundated with English words. When many English words enter a particular language, no doubt it will cause dissatisfaction among certain groups of people. For example, in Finland, there is a rather negative attitude towards the use of English elements, which are felt to merely have iconic functions (K. Sajavaara, in Viereck and Bald, 1986: 76). Berth (1957: 143). A German writer, felt that English elements could 'poison' the language because they are contrary to the spirit of the German language. In India, the position presented by Raghuvira (1965: 206-207) cited in Kachru (1994) was that Indians should have respect for their own languages and resist the thralldom of European languages. Purists everywhere emphasize on local cultural identities, as opposed to cultural and linguistic pluralism in which English is one of the partners.

Those with the opposing views, on the other hand, consider English as part of the local literary and linguistic traditions. To them, Englishization is not a 'deficiency' or 'decay' as it has been viewed (Hock, 1986; B. Kachru, 1989; and Y. Kachru, 1989); rather, it is a sign of linguistic innovation. Ferguson (1968: 28) cited in Kishe (1994) noted that when a language is extended for new functions and topics, linguistic resources expand to meet the new demands. Because of development in science and technology, education, business, etc, there are a lot of new phenomena and therefore, new concepts had to be introduced. To express these concepts for which there is no suitable local equivalent, when the local equivalent may alter the meaning and fail to communicate messages effectively, speakers of other languages would have to borrow

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   21

the English terms until they create their own terms. According Kishe (1994), in her article 'The Englishization of Tanzanian Kiswahili,' certain groups of Kiswahili speakers, mainly educators, feel that the Englishization of Kiswahili is indispensable considering the role English has as a language of specialization, and its usefulness as a source of vocabulary and new ideas with which to express meanings more precisely. According to them, Englishization is a valid process for modernization, which becomes necessary if the language is to communicate certain current ideas and information. However, between the purists today and the pro- English advocates, there is a debate on the question whether 'modernization' necessarily entails 'westernization' and 'Englishization.'

With the Malay speakers and writers too, some English concepts are difficult to translate into or express in Malay. Either the concepts do not have Malay equivalents or it would mean a cumbersome task of paraphrasing the meaning of the word into Malay. This is the case with the words *spekulasi, resolusi, inflasi, didaktik, dinamit, roket, reaksi* and *reformasi* (Quah, 1999). As far as the purists are concerned, if there is yet no suitable Malay words for such concepts, it would be better to go to other sources such as Indonesian, Arabic and Sanskrit or create new words in Malay itself rather than to depend heavily on English as the language clearly has done. However, as far as the man in the street is concerned, it is so much easier to use the English word, which is so near at hand, than search for some other word which may not be as appropriate for expressing concepts which are after all, long linked with English.

The argument by the 'non- purists' earlier was on the importance of English loan words to convey information in specialized areas and to fill 'gaps.' However, at

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   22

present, English has much more influence and power in the less dominant languages. The use of English loans are no longer restricted to educational areas and areas of specialization. The use is no longer restricted to registers or to refer to Western cultural terms. In the Malay mass media, many English words are used even though there are Malay equivalents. For example, the word *registrasi* (registration) is sometimes used instead of the Malay equivalent 'pendaftaran.' Examples of other words that have Malay equivalents are *dialek (logat), kos (harga), komunikasi (perhubungan), geografi (ilmu alam)* and *situasi (keadaan)* (Wong, 1986).

This phenomenon of using English words although there are local equivalents can also be observed in some other languages because of the great influence English has on these languages and their speakers. Many non-purists in countries where English is the second language seem to find the English alternatives better possibly due to psychological reasons among which English words trigger thoughts of modernity or sophistication. Japanese studies have shown that in certain contexts the English alternative is believed to be more effective in conveying messages.

One of the concerns of this study is to what extent speakers can 'Anglicize' their languages or reject English elements. Should a language be kept pure at the expense of effective communication? Or if Englishization entails 'modernization', should a language be modernized at the expense of its identity? With these questions in mind, the researcher will observe ways in which the English loan words have facilitated communicating messages in Bahasa Melayu and ways in which it has interfered with the language.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   23

The study will address the following questions:

1.   What are the loan words often used in the selected texts and what is their frequency?

2.   What might be the justification of the writers in using English loan words with Malay equivalents in their articles?

3.   What are the readers' and writers' attitude towards the use of such English loanwords?

1.4   OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1.   To identify the kinds of loan words used in Bahasa Melayu.

2.   To analyze the writers' purpose of using the English lexical items in their Bahasa Melayu articles.

3.   To find out the writers' attitude and the readers' response towards the use of English loan words with Malay equivalents.

1.5   SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

This study will develop further the studies conducted by Hayashi & Hayashi (1995), who analyzed speakers' motivation in using English loan words, Abdullah (1995), who identified the use of English loan words with Malay equivalents in Bahasa Melayu newspapers, Bobda (1994), Leitner & Sieloff (1998) and others by combining their methodologies and provide a wide source of information. From this study, one will be able to further understand the process of linguistic transfer between English and Bahasa Melayu and the importance of English lexical resources as the 'giver' language in certain areas and be aware of the lexical gaps in Bahasa Melayu in certain areas that needs to be filled. Understanding functional dimensions for the

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   24

lexicalization from English in written discourse, particularly in applied linguistics or any educational and informative materials can create awareness among the purists that not all English words 'poison' a language and the borrowing of certain English lexical items can enrich the vocabulary of a language in order to be able to express things one normally cannot express in Bahasa Melayu. There is a cultural and historical importance of providing an exhaustive record of the appearance of each loan word in a language because words embody facts of history and record great social evolutions and feelings in nations. Much may be learned by noting the words which one particular nation has been obliged to borrow from other nations. Drawing conclusions on the kinds of the lexical gap in Bahasa Melayu and the nature of English lexical borrowing can enable a person to interpret the social, cultural and educational development in Malaysia. Apart from understanding the semantic functions of loan words, one will also be able to interpret the communicative function and the nature of language contact.

The findings from this study can draw the attention of English teachers on the English loan words and loan registers that are normally found in educational Bahasa Melayu articles so that they can make use of the English loans to teach English vocabulary. In this way, the students will be able to understand concepts that come from the English language when they read Bahasa Melayu reading materials.

The results from this study can also help us understand the process of linguistic transfer and the problem of linguistic interference (where the English words intrude into Bahasa Melayu.) This research will raise awareness on word borrowability so that writers will be more selective in borrowing English words and make sure that English words are borrowed only to fill in the 'gap' in Bahasa Melayu

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   25

lexical resources. It is hoped that from this study, writers will understand the difference between linguistic 'transfer' and linguistic 'influence' and control the English 'influence' on Bahasa Melayu.

This research can be further developed in other studies of Englishization, particularly in the linguistic transfer from English, a language of advanced English-speaking countries, to languages of developing countries. Such studies can also find out the influence of English lexical items in domains other than specialized areas and Western culture and find out if the Englishization has extended from English 'transfer' to English 'influence' or power. There can also be a comparison of English influence on languages of former colonies and those that are not of former colonies.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   26

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 OVERVIEW

The present research studies English loan words in Malay articles from a semantic as well as functional point of view. This is based on the theory by Tannen and Wallat (1993: 59), in which "a word, sentence or message is interpreted and produced according to the speaker's world knowledge and structured according to the past experience. This prototypical knowledge of the world and experience that are expressed is not universal, however, but varies from one speech community to another and many lexical items are used in highly specialized contexts. This explains the fact that when a particular meaning, concept, phenomena cannot be expressed in one's own language, s/he will need to borrow from other languages to communicate the intended message.

The literature review will be divided into two sections. The first section reviews some of the important terms and concepts related to language contact. The review of related studies in which some of the methods can be adapted and some of the findings would be of interest for this research will be presented in the second section.

2.2   IMPORTANT TERMS/CONCEPTS

The following are some important concepts used throughout the study. These concepts are related to the different types of borrowing and the possible causes of

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   27

borrowing. Some causes are cultural, while some are related to the dominance of the speakers of one language over the speakers of another. In most cases, the causes of borrowing is basically semantic, to express meanings or refer to things or events which one cannot express in one's own language. There are also developed theories where loan words are used for coherence in a discourse.

2.2.1 Cultural borrowing

Cultural borrowing occurs when contact between two cultures results in language contact. The two cultures in question are topographically separate as in the case with Malaysia, which has frequent contacts with America and liberally borrows from American English. English is one of the languages that have borrowed extensively to refer to terms from other cultures. For example, *bazaar* and *pundit* are of Hindi origin, *curry* and *catamaran* is from Tamil, *tycoon*, from Mandarin and *rickshaw* of Japanese which is also found in Tamil (Trask, 1996).

2.2.2 Intimate borrowing

Nortier and Schatz (1992) give the following explanation of 'intimate borrowing':

> Intimate borrowing is a lasting form of borrowing that occurs when two languages are spoken in the same geographical area, often as a result of domination of one group over the other. In this situation the dominant language functions as donor language for the subordinate, receiving language. The dominant language is spoken by the oppressor, or at least by the most privileged and powerful group. The subordinate language is spoken by the dominated group (p.187).

According to McMahon (1994: 201), "in a linguistic relationship of unequal prestige, the borrowing will be concentrated in the semantic fields where the more prestigious speakers wield the greatest influence. In the case of English, the Norman

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   28

Conquest initiated heavy lexical borrowing into English particularly in the area of administration, religion, food, warfare, arts, etc (Fromkin, V., Rodman, R. and Hams, N; 2003). During the French rule, since French was the dominant language, French words replaced Old English words. For example, *crime* replaced *firen* and *uncle* replaced *eam*. French and Old English components were combined to form a new word, for example, the French *gentle* and the Germanic *man* formed *gentleman*. At some other times, two different words with roughly the same meaning continued into modern English. Thus there is the Germanic *doom* and the French *judgment*, or *wish* and *desire*.

2.2.3   Dominance hypothesis

This is one of the hypotheses for borrowing, which is similar to the phenomenon of intimate borrowing, where the dominated language borrows words from the dominant language. The difference is that the speakers of the dominant language do not necessarily have to be in the same area as the speakers who are dominated. The language for which words are borrowed could be influential because the speakers are advanced scientifically and technologically. For example, English continues to play a vital role as a competing language in most of the developing countries. It is a powerful and influential language in the domains of education, administration, literary creativity, in international as well as intranational interactions. It is also believed to open the doors to so-called cultural 'enlightenment.' It is a tool of some form of exploitation and political consolidation. Therefore, it symbolizes the 'killer language' for various regional languages and cultures. (Kachru and Smith, 1996; Philipson and Skutnabb-Kangas, 1986; Philipson, 1992).

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   29

2.2.4 Coherence

The notion of coherence has been discussed from various perspectives in the past. It is concerned with conceptual connectivity in discourse, which the speaker or hearer seeks in conveying or interpreting a message. Some theories focus on linguistic properties of sentences such as anaphoric expression (Halliday and Hasan, 1976) while others concentrate on functions of actions performed by utterances. Most of these theories are concerned primarily with the relationship of meaning between items or statements. That is, the connectivity of the logical relationship between statements in discourse. In this study, it is concerned with the connectivity of the choice of English loanwords to larger units beyond the sentence and the goal of the speaker/writer. This will be dealt with further when discussing the study conducted by Hayashi & Hayashi (1995).

2.2.5 Frames

Tannen and Wllat (1993) stated the following:

> A word, sentence or message is interpreted and produced according to the speaker's world knowledge, structured according to the past experience. A conceptual framework of this kind can be classified into two different categories of sense. One refers to interactive characterization of scenes, activities or events for interpretation and production of the message. The other is abstract knowledge structure on people, objects, settings (p.59).

Both senses are known as 'frame.' Fillmore (1982: 121) argues, "frame is not only a static representation of the world which is stored in the knowledge but a device which is used to describe situations or understand situations." He also comments," in the process of using a language, a speaker 'applies' a frame to a situation, and shows that

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   30

he intends this frame to be applied by using words recognized as grounded in such a frame."

2.3 RELATED STUDIES

This section reviews the studies by Stubbs (1998) and Garland (1997), which are concerned with finding semantic categories of loanwords in English. Studies that are concerned with the communicative functions of English loan words, and psychological and attitudinal reasons for English loans are those conducted by T.Hayashi and R.Hayashi (1995), Rebuck (2002), Roksana (1995), Bobda (1994) and Leitner and Sieloff (1998) are also reviewed. All these research highlight language contact situations.

German loanwords and cultural stereotypes by Michael Stubbs (1998) from the University of Trier, Germany is an analysis of loanwords in German found through computer-assisted lexical research. He conducted his study by locating all the German loanwords since 1900 for which there are 1250, by using the Oxford English Dictionary on CD-ROM. From the results, one can find that the influence of German on modern everyday English is much larger in academic areas. Technical terms are the largest number of words found, with a total of 750 out of the 1250 loans. The largest sub-categories of technical terms (30%) are for mineralogy and chemistry. Many other words come from biology, geology, botany, medicine, physics and maths. Many of the technical words were coined in German from Greek and Latin elements. 80 items were proper names for people, places, titles of work of art, etc. 30 words found their way from earlier forms of German into Yiddish before entering English. He found 25 historically motivated German words from a particular historical period. These are

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   31

words borrowed in response to world political events, such as *cold war* (1945), *sputnik* (1957), *Watergate* (1972), *perestroika*(1987), *intifada* (1988) (dates show first attested uses in English and military terms.)

90 post-1949 Arabic loans in written English was written by Garland (1997). In his study, he has located 90 Arabic loanwords since 1950 by referring to Webster's third new international dictionary of the English language (1961), and the two volumes in the Oxford Addition Series (1993), current editions of eight desk dictionaries (especially Merriam Webster's college dictionary, Webster's tenth, 1993), new-word dictionaries like Robert Barnhart's and John Ayto's volumes, David Barnhart's periodical Barnhart dictionary companion (BDC, 1982) and Merriam Webster's new-word supplementary edition. Garland made comparisons between the number of Arabic words in different semantic categories.

The leading semantic fields represented are, in the following order - politics, military, food, Islam, money and clothing. Politics leads the semantic ranking. Eleven of the 18 items (21.57%) relate to colonialism or occupying powers or abettors, for example, *Baath* Socialist party in some Arab countries and in the *zila parishad*, a district council in India. Five of these political terms denote the desire to overthrow an existing government, like the *dawa* (in the former Belgian Congo), Iraqi National Congress (a London-based provisional government seeking to overthrow Saddam Hussein), and *Al-Dawa* (lit., 'the call', a magazine aptly named by the Muslim Brotherhood seeking Hosni Mubarak's ouster from the Egyptian leadership). 7 words relate to the opposition against Israeli occupation (*Hamas*), with the loan translation Great Satan, a derogatory term designating Israel's America supporter and enemy of Iraq.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   32

There are 9 food items, with 6 starters (tapenade), dips (hummus), soup (halim), sandwich *(falafel)*, or salad (tabbouleh), the cooking device *tandoori* and the Kwanza feast *karamu*. There are 8 Islamic terms, 3 of them naming Islamic organizations (e.g. *Islamic Jehad*). The other five relate to rulings drawn from the Quran or based on Islamic council decisions, as in the ayatollah's *fatwa* against Salman Rushdie and in various Arab fatwas since then. The Arabs, long famous for geography, have given English 7 recent items denoting an area or the people associated with it (e.g. *Qatari*). Money also offers 7 items with 4 names of monetary units in Africa (*birr*) 2 in the middle East (*halala*) and *riel* in Cambodia. Among the 5 clothing item, *hijab* is used to refer to the traditional veil or headscarf worn by Muslim women. Two other items reflect Muslim dress (e.g. *khansu)*.

From identifying the semantic categories of loan words, one can find out the nature and significance of those words in English. For example, English has borrowed some of the Arab and German political and military terms to report current issues.

The high amount of words relating to academic as compared to other semantic categories reflect the German contribution to science. It is interesting to find the specific scientific area in which the German words have influence. The writer expects to find most English loan words to be found in specialized areas when comparing the number of English loan words in different semantic categories but she will need to find out the specific specialized domains in which English words play an important role in Bahasa Melayu.

From the researches on German and Arabic loans in English by Stubbs (1998) and Garland (1997), one can find that at present the English language mainly borrows to fill lexical gaps, i.e borrow words for which there are no English terms), and many

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   33

of the words they borrow are peculiar to the culture, environment, current issues and contribution of the speakers of the language they take words from. The English are not likely to borrow many words for which there are equivalents in their language.

The writer can use a similar method, which is to analyze the semantic categories English loans are used in to find out the significance of English loans in Bahasa Melayu. Apart from that, she will analyze the use of the words in the context of the articles in selected Bahasa Melayu newspapers. In this way, the writer can identify the type of borrowings. It is from analyzing the semantic categories the researcher can rationalize the external situation which prompted the borrowings, changing cultural values, lifestyle and the nature of language contact. By identifying words without local equivalents, the writer can study the nature of the lexical gap in Bahasa Melayu for expressing certain ideas, expressions and events precisely. In this way, the writer can identify the 'frames' which Bahasa Melayu needs to express for which there are no suitable lexical suitable lexical items to express them.

In a study on English loan words in Malay language newspapers in Singapore, Roksana Bibi Abdullah (1995) analyzed 2 popular Bahasa Melayu newspapers in Singapore- which are *Berita Harian* (which is printed on weekdays) and *Berita Minggu* (printed on weekends) from November to December 1994. The focus of her study was to identify English loan words with Malay equivalents, which have not entered the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka dictionary. Roksasna Bibi Abdullah (1995) reported that journalists of the Berita Harian group (including Berita Minggu) were not considerate in using English loan words in three ways. The writers:

1)   used English loan words when there were Malay expressions available;

   for example: trainer for *jurulatih*

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   34

reviu for *ulasan*

instruktor for *pengajar*

2) used accepted English loan words, but did not observe the Romanized Malay system of spelling

for example: *scenario*

blue chip

komandar

3) used accepted loan words, but it differed from Malay morphology;

for example: *banker*

perbankan

analgesik

Of the three types of usage, the first was the most widespread. 65 % of the English words have local equivalents. The problem with such usage by newspaper journalists causes problems to students who regard newspaper language as a model. Roksana Bibi Abdullah urged the writers and editors to be more careful and serious about Malay language usage in the newspapers as newspapers have strong influence on their readers. From the results, one can understand that many English loan words in Bahasa Melayu are not used to fill lexical gaps. Ruksana was concerned about her findings and she raised the question whether the use of English words was due to the attitude of the writers who wanted to look for the short cut by simply using English words if they do not know the suitable Malay terms or whether they underestimate the effectiveness of Malay words in conveying their intended messages. From this study, further research ought to be developed to find out the purpose behind the use of

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   35

English loans although there are Malay equivalents. Are the writers transferring their code-switching practice to their formal writing? Are some of the loan words in any way easier to use? For example, is it easier to say *bajet* (budget) compared to the Malay equivalent *belanjawan* and *uniform* compared to *pakaian seragam*?

Some other studies have their answers to the question regarding the reason words are borrowed despite having local equivalents. Based on the dominant hypothesis some studies have found that the choice of loanwords among speakers is psychological and for 'special effect' in communication (Rebuck, 2002, Kachru, 1994 & Kishe, 1994). For example, according to Kishe (1994), in Tanzania, English loans are used even though there are Kiswahili equivalents for certain words because the local words are perceived to sound less educated.

In the case of Japanese, among the ones that have conducted in-depth studies are Rebuck (2002) and Hayashi & Hayashi (1995). In Mark Rebuck's (2002) study where he analyzed the function of English loanwords in Japanese print advertisements, he found that the reasons for lexical borrowing were for psychological effect, to make the product that is advertised appear sophisticated. In an advertisement for cosmetics, he found that specialist English terms were used to give the product an aura of "scientific reliability." Numerous difficult English loanwords were used in advertisements, which were unlikely to be understood by the target audience. This is to elicit a kind of inferiority complex, which may lead them to perceive the product as being somehow superior and desirable. Pateman (1983) suggests that when the audience try to find out the meaning of these loanwords, these advertisements may become a source of intellectual challenge the same way as a crossword puzzle. This may lead to the product being more highly appraised.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   36

Rebuck (2002) also found that English loan words were often associated with sophisticated lifestyle. They may be used in place of Japanese equivalents because of their cosmopolitan appeal. From an advertisement for a new block of luxury apartments in Nagoya, he found that loanwords were used to convey an image of a modern Western home and lifestyle. For example, the English word 'kitchen' was used in preference to the Japanese word *daodokoro* because it was more likely to trigger images of a place which is spacious and modern. To state that housekeeping is easy in describing the kitchen, the word *hauuskiipingu* (housekeeping) is used as it fits with the image of a modern kitchen better than *kaji* (housework).

English loans are also used because they are believed to give a better image of those referred to and described. In an NEC mobile advertisement which pictured several successful people holding their NEC mobile stating their names and occupations, English loan words were used to refer to these occupations which were namely a writer, a musician, producer and fashion model to give a positive image although there are Japanese equivalents to refer to those occupations

Finally, it has been found that the Western loanwords usually trigger positive stereotypes. In serving to underline the high prestige of the product, manufacturers give cars English names such as Civic or Lancer, to evoke images of quality, reliability and practicality while French names may be preferred if they desire the image of elegance, taste, sophistication or charm.

This review has found that the use of English in Japan is rather circumscribed compared to countries like India or Singapore where English is more "institutionalized." The filling of lexical gaps is only one of the functions. In the field

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   37

of advertising, and possibly in other discourse areas, special effect givers play an equally important if not more important role.

As more studies have been conducted in the area of lexical borrowing, other theories that are more recent have been developed based on the findings. For example, in Japan, the notion of 'coherence' has been discussed from various perspectives in the past. It is concerned with the connectivity of the choice of English loanwords beyond the sentence level to the goal of the speaker/writer (Hayashi, T and Hayashi, R, 1995). The study conducted by Hayashi, T and Hayashi, R (1995) in the article sheds light into the use of English loanwords in Japanese discourse from a cognitive perspective. They conducted their study based on the perspective that when a speaker or writer uses a word in a text, that particular word is chosen with a specific motivation.

The study was conducted by recording conversations in various settings at faculty meetings and interview sessions. English loanwords used in the Japanese spoken discourse were analyzed in four categories of coherence, which are explanation, elaboration, metaphorical and use exemplification.

The study found that the most common use of loan words was to explain ideas or objects. From a talk recorded at a faculty meeting in a particular university, a professor in a university wanted to explain the new curriculum that he proposed in order to revise the current curriculum. The course units required for graduation were classified into three groups: compulsory major-subjects, compulsory general-art subjects, and elective subjects. She used the loanword 'gray zone' to describe the elective subjects because the word refers to a prototypical situation which is neither

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   38

black nor white. The electives do not fall in the category compulsory major-subjects or general-art subjects because electives can be chosen.

The study also found that a speaker may use loanwords in a statement to make it coherent to the topic that is being talked about. From a speech recorded at a library briefing for staff, the librarian's goal was to describe a place, which is called *buraujingu koona* (browsing corner). The loanword was used to refer to a browsing corner because it gives connotations of modernity and uniqueness. Upon realizing the need to describe the corner in more explicit ways, she added information about what was in the browsing corner, by using two English words *teeburu* (table) and *suturu* (stool). The use of English loans was supposed to be for coherence as the topic dealt with something modern. These words are more effective than the Japanese counterparts *tukue* (desk) and *isu* (chair) in appealing for the modernity of the browsing corner.

Loan words can be used to correspond to previous statements. At a faculty meeting, Mr. X mentioned that the intention of a school in Japan, the Waseda Technology School, when it was first established was to provide a wide variety of people with an education in physics and technology. He explained that it has been the tradition to offer the opportunity of learning with more popularity. He borrowed the word "popularity" because it corresponds with the earlier statement, 'to provide a wide variety of people.'

The study also found the use of loan words as metaphor. In an interview discussion, a feminist critic wanted to describe the tough working conditions of young Japanese. She mentioned that white-collar male workers of marriageable age who had responsible positions in their work were too busy to meet women, go on dates or fall

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   39

in love since they worked from morning till night like the 7-eleven American store that opens from 7 a.m. till 11 p.m. She referred to men who could still get married under such circumstances as men of seven eleven, which means men who are versatile enough to arrange a date before 7 in the morning or after eleven. The English loan word seven-eleven is used metaphorically to vividly depict a workaholic Japanese white-collar worker.

At one of the university meetings, 'K's goal was to explain the social and educational implications of offering educational programmes for non-regular students. In explaining the lexical meaning of the term 'university extension' which many Japanese do not have the knowledge scheme of the term, he took time to illustrate it with an English loanword karuchaasentaa ('culture center'), whose frame is similar but not identical to 'university extension.' The word evokes prototypical culture knowledge of a school in a Japanese community where anyone regardless of age, sex, or academic background can enroll. With this statement, a student can indirectly relate to the kind of service, which the university extension is supposed to provide.

This study conducted by Hayashi, T and Hayashi, R shows the function of English loan words in occupational settings. The speakers in the settings of the research borrowed certain expressions from English to make their whole message clearer. It shows that English loan words were needed not to refer to a single item or concept, but to make the meaning of the whole discourse clearer. The finding of this study suggests that when words are put together to construct a statement, the propositional content bears logical relevance to both his/her goal and ongoing adjacent segments. The data showed that English loanwords are used with a purpose, not only within but also beyond sentence levels and as integral parts of discourse. The findings

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   40

show that English loanwords in Japanese discourse are not used for simply filling in a lexical gap, but used for a variety of sociocultural and discursive motivations.

The studies on English loans in Japanese indicate strong influence of English lexical items. Being the lingua franca, English has become a dominant language. Borrowing from English began with the purpose of filling lexical gap, so as English is seen as having much prestige, more words are borrowed for other purposes. The writer will investigate if the findings from the Japanese studies by Rebuck (2002) and Hayashi, T and Hayashi, R (1995) apply to the use of English loan words in Bahasa Melayu.

The researcher will study the motivations based on the deficit and dominant hypothesis with regard to the English loanwords in Malay as well as replicate some of the studies of other researchers such as Hayashi, T and Hayashi, R (1995) and Rebuck (2002) in the area of Englishization, to find out if their theories of the motivations of lexical borrowing based on their findings applies in Malaysia to Bahasa Melayu.

The article, *Lexical innovation process: Cameroon English* was written by Augustin Simo Bobda (1994) from the University of Saskatchewan in Canada. It deals with various loans from Pidgin English, indigenous languages and French. The loans found in Cameroon English are not just the direct loans. They also include loan translation.

One of the main problems that concerned Bobda, relating to borrowing in Cameroon English was whether the borrowed items were instances of interference or whether they were truly integrated into the Cameroon English . To measure the degree of integration of a borrowing, Bobda has conducted various tests. They included the availability test proposed by Mackey (1970) and the tests of

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   41

translatability and acceptability by Hasselmo, quoted by Mackey (1970). The availability test finds out words that are at the disposal of the bilingual speaker when the opportunity arises for him/her to use a concept. For example, when a cue is given and a word from the lender language 'B' tends to come to mind more readily than its Cameroon English equivalent 'A,' it can be assumed that 'B' has been integrated into the bilingual speaker's first code. The test of translatability assesses the bilinguals' ability to identify equivalents in their other language.

Bobda mostly tested the availability of a selected number of loans, by asking questions to elicit them. For example, to elicit *mandat* (money order), he asked each respondent, 'How do you usually send money to a person living in a different town?' And the response was usually something like'Of course by *mandat*.' The results showed that the availability of a large number of loans was very high, nearly 100%.

The purpose of Bobda's study was to study the correlation between availability and acceptability of some loans among Yaounde University students. The purpose of the acceptability test is to obtain a range of possible attitudes towards selected items from a foreign language. Acceptability in the study was not tested by asking respondents directly whether they accepted a given loan or not. After asking questions to elicit the use of loans on the sheet, the researcher gave another sheet to the respondents, containing the same questions, but with multiple choice answers which included the loan under investigation. If the respondent used a loan in the availability test but chose instead the native English equivalent in the multiple choice test, this suggested somehow that although the loan was readily available to him/her, s/he did not accept it for actual use in communication.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   42

A large number of borrowings would easily stand the availability and translatability tests, but very few would pass the acceptability test. The items that are not likely to be accepted as English are mostly direct loans, particularly the recent ones. Indeed while words like *bordereau, bon de caisse, petente, rappel, demande d'explication,* and *dash* occur almost systematically in the speech and quite often also in the written production of the Cameroonians, very few educated speakers would accept them as English words because they may be of French origin.

The result shows that although there are French loan words in Cameroon English, such as *bordereau, bon de caisse, petente, rappel, demande d'explication,* and *dash*, respondents did not accept these words as the norm. Such words, which are direct loans, have not been assimilated into the English of Cameroonians. Some of the French loan words are not seen as the norm as they have not been assimilated or integrated into Cameroonian English. It shows the difference between availability, translatability and acceptability. There is a difference between the existence and use of words in written discourse and the acceptance of the words by the common speakers of Cameroon English. They do not let foreign elements be integrated into their language unless they are not aware that these are loan words. Some of the words that have long been borrowed and have acquired full citizenship in the English of Cameroonians were not recognized as loan words because they have been in use in the English of Cameroonians for a long time.

From this type of study, further research can be developed to find out the common speakers' criteria of loan acceptability. Do they have to do with prestige, melody of the foreign word or special effect? Respondents need to be probed further on the reasons why they accept or reject certain loans. From such tests, the present

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   43

writer can find out the English words which seem to interfere with Bahasa Melayu speech and writing and those with necessary functions.

2.4 CONCLUSION

In their studies on German and Arab loan words in English, Stubbs (1998) and Garland (1997) grouped the words that they had identified according to their semantic categories, such as politics, food, geography, science, etc. It is important to group words according to these categories to find out the specific external factors which influenced the borrowing of the words. The study conducted by Rebuck (2002) reflected the dominance of English words, in which they are borrowed more than just to fill the lexical gap. According to Rebuck, English words are used in place of Japanese equivalents in the media for better image and impression of products and services advertised as well as the advertisers themselves, since English words are seen as prestigious. The writers believed that their messages would have an impact on their audience if they used certain English loan words. In dealing with the problem raised by Roksana, the present researcher will base her investigation on the findings from Rebuck's research. She will find out if Rebuck's findings applies to writers and speakers in the Malay mass media since English words also have a big influence on Bahasa Melayu. Since many Malays are exposed to the Malay mass media, it is also necessary for the present writer to find out their response to the English loanwords in terms of comprehension and attitude by conducting studies that are similar to Leitner & Sieloff (1998) and Bobda (1994). In the following chapter, the methodology used for the study will be explained in detail.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   44

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The study was conducted using the method of textual analysis. It is functional

and semantic oriented. The aim of this study was to find the answers to the following

questions : What might be the purpose of the writers in using English loan words in

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   45

their texts? Is the introduction of the English loan words justified in the specific context of the selected texts? Are there Malay equivalents for those words? What problems may the English lexical items pose to Malaysian readers ? The writer will use a derived framework, which is a combination of the frameworks by Roksana Bibi Abdullah (1995) and Bobda (1994).

3.2 DATA COLLECTION

Qualitative research was conducted in a holistic way. The tools for this research included the actual authentic newspaper materials in Bahasa Melayu which are read widely, interviews were conducted with and questionnaires administered to the writers, students and some experts of Bahasa Melayu.

3.2.1 Samples

I. Malaysian students and staff from IIUM

48 students, 10 lecturers and 10 other staff from IIUM were selected as sample readers although they were not representative of all the readers of Bahasa Melayu newspapers. However, from this university, the researcher selected a variety of samples to make the subjects as universal as possible. She included respondents from different age groups, between 18 to 58. The respondents are from every state in Malaysia but the majority of them are from Selangor. As for their economic backgrounds, the occupations of their parents are mainly businessmen or businesswomen, teachers, housewives, policemen, self-employed people, general workers and others. 45% of the respondents are from rural areas while 55% are from urban areas. As for their language background, a vast majority of the respondents (89.1%) have not been educated in an English speaking country.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   46

II. Writers

20 writers of the newspapers analyzed were surveyed (Please refer to Appendix 1 for the full survey items). The sampling of texts was done in such a way so that those from feature articles as well as editorials were represented. The sampling was also done in a way that those from different domains such as local news, entertainment, sports, business were represented. There were 3 writers from the literature section, 3 from entertainment, 7 local news writers, 4 from business section and 3 from education.

Table 1.1 Research tools

	No. of articles	No. of interviews	No. of surveys
Feature articles	70	-	-
Editorials	70	-	-
IIUM students and staff	-	-	68
Writers	-	-	20
Experts	-	3	-
Total	140	3	88

3.2.2 Research design

I. Data collection from texts

a)   The research data was collected through a textual analysis of authentic materials. The materials included some Bahasa Melayu newspapers editorial and feature articles from Utusan Melayu and Berita Harian. Around 140 articles were analyzed, 70 feature articles and 70 editorials from July 2004 to July 2005. To ensure validity, the writer included articles from various domains. Although the

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   47

selection of articles was mostly done at random, the present researcher was careful to include articles which dealt with important issues. The writer ensured that there were articles which dealt with Malaysian social, political, educational and economical issues and some current issues. The researcher grouped the words identified according to their semantic categories to see the significance of English loan words in Malay and find out the areas in which the words have influence. They were grouped according to their part of speech. From the study of nouns she found out which terms and concepts were borrowed. With regard to adjectives it was discovered how writers expressed themselves and gave their opinions by using English loans. In counting the words, the writer adapted the method by Muysken and van Hout Tilberg (1994) from the University of Amsterdam. They counted the types (the actual words occurred), tokens (the actual words as well as their frequencies) and hapaxes (words which occur only once), and categorized them under different parts of speech. To understand the English influence, it is not enough to study the type of words that exist and the semantic categories they belong to. It is important to look at the actual frequency of the occurrence of words. A word has significance if used frequently. From the results, the researcher ranked the type of words (parts of speech) normally borrowed and found out which types of words were used more frequently in relation to others (please refer to Table 1.2 for exemplification).

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   48

	Types	Tokens
Nouns	xx	xx
Adjective	xx	xx
Verbs	xx	xx
Adverbs	xx	xx

Table 1.2   Exemplification of table for the total types and tokens of the English loanwords in selected Bahasa Melayu texts

b) The researcher followed Ruksana Bibi's (1995) method to calculate the number of words with Malay equivalents, but in this study words without English equivalents and those with close equivalents were also calculated in order not to be biased (Table 1.3).

Words without equivalents	Words with close equivalents	Words with equivalents
xx	xx	xx

Table 1.3   Exemplification of table for the total number of words with and without equivalents

The method of textual analysis conducted by the present researcher is exemplified as follows :

Sample text :

   Bidang penyelidikan dan pembangunan (R&D) perubatan dalam menghasilkan dadah atau vaksin sebagai penawar dala mengubati sesuatu penyakit kini berkembang sejajar dengan keperluan semasa. Malah bidang tersebut dilihat penting sebagai inisiatif awal dalam menghadapi pelbagai kemungkinan penyakit kronik yang melanda populasi dunia. Contohnya, AIDS, virus HIV, penyakit jantung, diabetes, kencing manis, sindrom pernafasan akut teruk (SARS) dan sebagainya. Tidak dinafikan masih ramai daripada kita mengamalkan cara perubatan tradisional, khususnya mereka yang berketurunan China dan India. Walaupun amalan perubatan tersebut mempunyai keunikannya tersendiri, penggunaannya bagaimanapun tidak diiktiraf dalam bidang sains dan perubatan.
    Menurut Perunding Interventional Kardiologist Damansara Heart Centre, Dr. Tamil Selvan Muthusamy, selain tidak memperoleh kelulusan Pentadbiran Syarikat (FDA), perubatan tradisional banyak mengabaikan kajian-kajian yang dapat membuktikan

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   49

penggunaannya terhadap sesuatu <u>virus</u>. Katanya, untuk menghasilkan sesuatu <u>vaksin</u> atau dadah, <u>saintis</u> perlu menghabiskan sekurang-kurangnya 10 hingga 20 tahun melakukan kajian. Sering kali ia terpaksa dilanjutkan dan hasilnya masih tidak menentu. Di samping perlu membuktikan keberkesanannya terhadap <u>virus</u> penyakit, <u>eksperimen</u> lanjutan perlu diteruskan terhadap haiwan makmal. Sebelum itu, pemerhatian, perbincangan dan kajian mengenai punca-punca penyakit perlu dilakukan. Ini melibatkan pakar perubatan dan <u>saintis</u> yang berkecimpung dalam bidang tersebut. Contohnya <u>statins</u> yang <u>diimplementasikan</u> sebagai <u>vaksin</u> bagi mengurangkan tahap <u>kolesterol</u> penyakit jantung.

Dalam <u>proses</u> penghasilannya, data perubatan daripada 361, 662 pesakit jantung Amerika Syarikat dikumpul dan kemudiannya <u>dianalisis</u> melalui kaedah <u>kuantitatif</u> serta <u>kualitatif</u>. Sebelum itu, mereka turut memasukkan <u>data</u> yang diperoleh dalam kajian Framingham yang dilakukan pada 1970-an. Dalam kajian itu, pengkaji 'membuka' kawasan penempatan baru kepada 40,000 hingga 50,000 pesakit jantung yang menawarkan diri untuk terlibat dalam kajian tersebut.

Tahap kesihatan mereka dicatat dari semasa ke semasa. Pada masa yang sama, para pengkaji juga berpeluang mengaitkan penyakit tersebut dengan <u>faktor</u> <u>genetik</u>. Sepanjang tempoh tersebut, pengkaji berjaya membuktikan bahawa penyakit jantung mempunyai kaitan rapat dengan tahap <u>kolesterol</u>, tekanan darah, cara hidup seperti merokok dan juga penyakit-penyakit <u>kronik</u> lain seperti <u>diabetes</u>. Berasaskan maklumat asas itu, penyelidikan lanjutan dijalankan dengan mengaitkan faktor-faktor sampingan yang dilihat turut menjadi penyebab.

Sejurus mendapat perkaitan dan maklumat tersebut, dadah tersebut akan dicuba pada haiwan-haiwan <u>eksperimen</u> di makmal. Setelah terbukti berkesan, ia akan digunakan kepada manusia. Dalam menjayakannya, pengkaji akan mendapatkan para sukarelawan yang bersetuju menjadi <u>subjek eksperimen</u>. Kumpulan kecil tersebut akan diletakkan di bawah pemerhatian pengkaji dan semua perkembangan akan dicatatkan.

Apabila ia terbukti tidak mendatangkan kesan sampingan, <u>saiz</u> <u>eksperimen</u> akan diperbesarkan dengan penglibatan <u>subjek</u> yang lebih ramai. Sepanjang <u>proses</u> tersebut, perubahan, perkembangan, pencapaian dan kesan-kesan yang mengaitkan penggunaan dadah tersebut dengan <u>faktor-faktor</u> persekitaran akan <u>direkodkan</u>. <u>Proses</u> tersebut melibatkan masa yang amat panjang dan sekiranya dadah tersebut tidak menepati apa yang disasarkan, penyelidikan semula terpaksa dijalankan. Dalam pada itu, <u>faktor</u> <u>psikologi</u> turut diambil kira. Iaitu 'kesan placebo' yang dikaitkan dengan pemikiran dan tanggapan <u>subjek</u> semasa berada dalam tempoh <u>eksperimen</u>.

Tallying worksheet :

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   50

	Nouns			Verbs			Adjectives			Adverbs		
	NE	CE	WE	NE	CE	WE	NE	CE	WE	NE	CE	WE
Vaksin (4)	/											
inisiatif			/									
Kronik (2)							/					
populasi			/									
Virus (3)	/											
Diabetes (2)			/									
sindrom	/											
tradisional (2)							/					
keunikannya			/									
sains			/									
saintis (3)			/									
eksperimen (5)			/									
statins	/											
diimplimentasikan												
kolesterol (2)	/											
proses (3)	/											
dianalisis						/						
kuantitatif						/	/					
kualitatif							/					
data		/										
faktor	/											
genetik									/			
subjek (3)	/											
saiz	/											
direkodkan				/								
dipraktikkan						/						

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   51

NE – No equivalent

CE – Close equivalent

WE – With equivalent

The number in brackets indicate frequency of occurrence

II. Questionnaire

The researcher designed a structured questionnaire. The first part gathered basic information about the respondents such as age, educational, economic and language background, programme of study (for the university students), domain of articles written (for the writers). A separate questionnaire was designed, especially for the newspaper writers. The aim was to find out the common reasons for using English loanwords with already Malay equivalents. In the second part, the questions tested respondents' perceptions and attitude towards using certain English words even though there are Malay equivalents.

(Please see Appendix 1).

III. Interview

Interviews were conducted with Bahasa Melayu experts- a lecturer in BM and

language experts from Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka

3.3 DATA ANALYSIS

3.3.1 Words without equivalents

For data analysis, the researcher grouped the nouns according to their semantic categories such as place, building, vehicle, food, music, abstract nouns, etc. From the abstract nouns the kind of terms and concepts borrowed were identified. In this way,

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   52

the researcher studied the significance English words have in Bahasa Melayu. The adjectives were studied for the kind of terms that most precisely communicate the writers' intended descriptions or expressions which do not exist in Bahasa Melayu. So, the researcher studied the lexical gap in Bahasa Melayu, that is the kind of words, referents and expressions which Bahasa Melayu would not be able to convey with its available lexical resources. (Please refer to Appendix 2 for exemplification).

3.3.2 Words with close equivalents

There are some English loans with close but not precise Malay equivalents. This is where the researcher made a semantic comparison between the English term and the closest Malay equivalent (Please refer to Appendix 3 for exemplification) in terms of the meaning and use in context. Standard English dictionaries such as the Oxford (2003), Cambridge (2003) and Macmillan (2002) and the official Bahasa Melayu dictionary, Kamus Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (2002), were used in this comparison. For finding out the Malay equivalents of the English loans, the researcher used the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (2002) dictionary. The researcher also consulted some experts such as Bahasa Melayu linguists.

3.3.3 Words with equivalent

Based on the English loan words with Malay equivalents that are found to have a high frequency of occurrence or tokens, the researcher has done the following :

I. Conducted a survey adapted from Bobda (1994) on the perceptions of newspaper writers and readers on the English loans. In this survey, the writers and readers were presented with 44 pairs of words. The questions in the survey included extracts from

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   53

Malay newspapers. For each question, there was a blank to fill and two options were given for them to choose their answer to fill in the blank. One option was the English loanword and the other one was the Malay equivalent. If they chose the English loan, they were enquired about their reasons. This same survey was given to a sample of writers. (See Appendix 1). This gave the researcher some idea on words which were generally accepted by a sample of readers for their effectiveness and rejected for its perceived intrusion.

II. Studied the communicative functions of such words in the context of the articles. This method is adapted from Rebuck (2002) and T.Hayashi and R. Hayashi (1995).

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   54

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will be divided into two parts. The first part will deal with words without equivalent while the second part will be on words with equivalent. There will be a discussion on the types of words borrowed, the semantic categories they belong to and the significance of the entry of such words. The functions of loan words with equivalent and the reason for their use will be discussed. The attitude of the sample readers and writers towards the English loan with Bahasa Melayu equivalents will also be discussed.

4.2 PROCEDURES FOR BORROWING WORDS

4.2.1 Causes of borrowing

The more similar the structure the easier it is to borrow. Too much difference makes borrowing difficult. Weinrich (1953) found that a big difference in structure between Sanskrit and Tibet restricted borrowing from Sanskrit (cited in Puteri Roslina 1994 : 35). The similarity between the English and Bahasa Melayu is that both are SVO languages, having the word order Subject, Verb and Object.   Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are easier to borrow compared to function words. The lexeme which is frequently used will last longer while those rarely used will very

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   55

possibly disappear quickly. According to Weinrich, words that are easier to remember are more stable and they will quickly replace old words that are not stable (cited in Puteri Roslina 1994 : 35). Borrowing is done to avoid a situation where one word has different meanings. It enables a language to have separate terms for each meaning. Weinrich gives the example "corona" used by Italians in Switzerland which has two meanings. The first is "garland on the head," second is "crown." The Italians borrowed 'kranz' from German to distinguish between the two meanings and this word refers to the first meaning (cited in Puteri Roslina,1994).

4.2.2 Reasons for borrowing

There are three important factors why Bahasa Melayu resorts to lexical borrowing . First of all, although a language can fulfill the need of a community at one time, it has potential to expand to fulfill current and developing needs. Secondly, every community is open to contact with other communities and culture. Thirdly, every culture has potential to change although the response or reaction to the stimulus varies from one community to another (Sheikh Othman , 1979) cited in Puteri Roslina (1994 : 33). This means that every culture is influenced by other cultures, but the degree of language contact varies in different language contact situations.

4.2.3 Procedures for borrowing

The researcher has referred to Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (2002) to find out the procedure for forming words.

The steps in forming words to refer to a concept, process, state or feature are as follows:

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   56

Step 1 – Find a suitable Malay word

Step 2 – Borrow from a language family. If a word does not exist in Bahasa Melayu, borrow from a related language like Banjar – gambut (pain), Sunda – nyeri (pain) , Iban – engkabang (ellipenut) , Jawa – awet (lasting),etc.

Step 3 – Borrow from English, which is the international language if suitable terms cannot be found from languages from the same language family.

Step 4 - Refer to other languages.

Bahasa Melayu conforms to the rules of lexical borrowing. Foreign words are borrowed if the meaning is suitable, the word is shorter than the Malay translation and if it is easier compared a polysemous Malay word. The borrowed words are assimilated according to the Bahasa Melayu orthography and pronunciation in order to borrow without losing the Bahasa Melayu identity. According to Zubaidi Abas (2000), among the fully assimilated words which are treated as Bahasa Melayu words are *basikal, sepana, wayar, lessen, tayar, saman* and *kelab.* Words which have long been used are *kempen* (campaign), *kastam* (custom), *dengg*i (dengue), *geran* (grant) and *pencen* (pension). Words that are borrowed without any assimilation are normally recent and has yet to be assimilated into Bahasa Melayu.

According to the procedure for forming words, Tatacara Pembentukan Istilah (TPI) that was introduced by PUPIBM (Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah Bahasa Melayu), there are 3 important factors why BM borrows (Ainon Muhammad in Mior Hamzah et al, 1992 : 107). Firstly, Bahasa Melayu does not have the mechanism to coin new words. Secondly, TPI does not have the method to coin new words from available resources. Thirdly, Jawatankuasa Tetap BM (JKTBM) does not from the beginning enforce that every new term must be a Malay word.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   57

4.3 HIERARCHY OF THE TYPES OF WORDS BORROWED

Words borrowed from another language into Bahasa Melayu are mostly content words because they carry meaning. van Hout & Muysken (1994) state the following :

> The words of a language are loose elements but at the same time they are part of a system; the lexicon itself is partly structured and the context in which words occur in the sentence may manifest themselves in the fact that some categories appear to be borrowed more easily than others at least are borrowed more frequently than others (p. 41)

This fact was proven by the Sankritist William Dwight Whitney (1881), who arrived at the following hierarchy :

1) nouns – other parts of speech – suffixes – inflection - sounds

Haugen (1950) elaborated on this hierarchy, using data from Norwegian immigrants in the United States, to include :

2) nouns – verbs – adjectives – adverbs - prepositions

Nouns are borrowed more than verbs according to this perspective, verbs more easily than adjectives, and so on. Independently from Haugen, Singh (1981) came to a hierarchy on the basis of English borrowings from Hindi :

3) nouns-adjectives-verbs-prepositions

In this present study, the researcher has the following hierarchy :

Nouns - adjectives – verbs – affixes

	Types	Tokens
Nouns	607 (78.73%)	2197
Adjective	128 (16.60%)	299

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   58

Verbs	36 (4.67%)	72
Adverbs	0	0

Table 2.1 Part of speech of the English loanwords borrowed in this study

This hierarchy is somewhat similar to that of Singh whereby more adjectives were borrowed compared to verbs. The results vary depending on the languages, but despite differences in the duration of language contact and the languages involved in contact the common finding is that nouns are the most frequently borrowed followed by either adjectives or verbs, followed by other word classes. According to van Hout and Muysken (1994 : 42) , "A very important factor involves one of the primary motivations for lexical borrowing, that is, to extend the referential potential of a language. Since reference is established primarily through nouns, these are the elements borrowed most easily. "

4.4 LEXICAL GAP

In many cases, the most compelling motivation to borrow words is "need". There are new innovations in every era. Our linguistic system does not possess all the necessary terms to explain these innovations. It is much easier to borrow terms rather than invent new ones. Hock and Joseph (1996) asserted that the need for us to decode and encode the ever-changing world around us through language is the ultimate motivation for lexical borrowing.

Lexical gaps are not always due to external factors. It can be inherent in the language itself, the culture and way of expression of the language users. Blank (2001 : 8) states that "speech communities create their own conceptual systems or in other

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   59

words : a "world" of their own, which is then subsequently verbalized. This is to say that concepts are neither universal nor are they really language-specific. They rather are culture specific and thus extralinguistic phenomena." The need to borrow has become a necessity in today's borderless world. With a lot of traveling and migration, languages borrow from one another to fill any existing gap in their lexis. Such borrowing can only be enriching each other's language.

4.5 WORDS WITHOUT EQUIVALENT

Most of the English loanwords identified (68.74%) were without Malay equivalents. The researcher has recorded English loanwords from selected newspaper articles in *Utusan Melayu* and *Berita Harian* and grouped them according to their part of speech. The nouns were grouped in the following semantic categories –

People, place, vehicle, objects, material/substance, food, clothes, building, titles, mathematical measurement, technology, education, economy/business, politics, science, medical field, music/entertainment, ideology/beliefs, official matters, event/activities, situation/state, thought/idea, feeling and other abstract nouns. The researcher found that terms relating to technology were the highest in number (35) followed by words relating to people, with 29 words and economy terms , with 21 words. Medical field provided 18 words and science had 15.

4.5.1 Nouns

People

Table 2.2 List of words relating to people

English loanword	English word
1) kartunis	cartoonist

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   60

2) bos	boss
3) doktor	doctor
4) Eksekutif	Executive
5) juruteknik	technician
6) kuarter master	quarter master
7) pengkritik	critic
8) felo	fellow
Continued	
9) suspek	suspect
10) ateis	atheist
11) hipokrit	hypocrite
12) responden	respondent
13) pempetisyen	petitioner
14) idola	idol
15) presiden	president
16) waran	warrant
17) rasionalis	rationalist
18) Rejimen	Regiment
19) panel	panel
20) krew	crew
21) juri	jury
22) kadet	cadet
23) sarjan	sergeant
24) veteran	veteran
25) fanatik	fanatic

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   61

26) sindiket	syndicate
27) diplomat	diplomat
28) kontraktor	contractor

28 loans which relate to people were identified from the study. Among them are terms that refer to people who do certain things, act in certain ways or have certain beliefs such as *rasionalis, ateis, fanatik* and *hipokrit.* Words which characterize roles are *bos, kuarter master*, a military officer that is in charge of providing food, uniforms, *presiden* and *felo.* Collective nouns which refer to a certain group of people having common roles are *krew, juri* and *panel*. Some terms are occupational such as *doktor, eksekutif, kartunis, juruteknik, kadet* and *diplomat*. Many of these occupations are professional occupations which did not exist in a mainly rural society. As the country developed, people with such occupations came into existence as their services and contributions were necessary. Occupational words reflect professions related to Western education and training which is more formal. Colonialism introduced government servants for national security. There existed uniformed personnel such as *sarjan* and *kadet*. The practice of conducting field research has prompted the borrowing of *responden.*

Title

Table 2.3 List of words relating to titles

English loanword	English word

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   62

1) Jeneral	General
2) Kapten	Captain
3) Mejar	Major
4) koperal	Corporal
5) Sarjan	Sergeant
6) Leftenan	Lieutenant
7) Komando	Commando
8) Lans Koperal	Lance Corporal
9) Profesor	Profesor
10) Professor Dr.	Professor Dr.
11) Dr.	Dr.

There were 11 words relating to titles. Many titles borrowed are military terms. In a Malay Sultanate, they had different titles and roles. Malay titles like *Laksamana*, *Bendahara*, are ancient. The military system before is different from the Western military system. The military system today provides for various ranks of officers. Therefore the various ranks have to be adopted and adapted in Bahasa Melayu. The military rank has the following order, with the General being in one of the higest positions in the army, followed by Lieutenant General, Major General, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant, Warrant Officer, Sergeant, Corporal and Lance Corporal.

In academia, because of the existence of the institutions of higher learnings and there is pursuit of academic excellence, the education field is becoming more advanced. There is development in research, there exist scholars and intellectuals. This resulted in the introduction of titles such as 'Professor.' Academicians are

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   63

ranked based on their contributions in research and publications and the title of

Professor has the highest rank.

Place

Table 2.4 List of words relating to places

English loanword	English word
1) stesen	station
2) auditorium	auditorium
3) stadium	stadium
4) klinik	clinic
5) kafe siber	cybercafe
6) Studio	Studio
Continued	
7) trek	track
8) kem	camp
9) muzium	museum

Building

Table 2.5 Words relating to buildings

English loanword	English word
1) banglo	bungalow
2) siling	ceiling
3) lif	lift
4) kondominium	condominium

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   64

Vehicle

Table 2.6 List of words relating to vehicles

English loanword	English word
1) helikopter	helicopter
2) lori lori-lori	lorry lorries
3) bas	bus
4) jeti	jetty
5) ambulans	ambulance
6) bot	boat
7) basikal	bicycle
8) motosikal	motorcycle
9) brek	brake
Continued 10) enjin	engine
11) hoverkraf	hovercraft

We can notice that the English loan words relating to place and building reflect urban life. There are 11 words relating to vehicles. These vehicles were not invented by the Malays who were technologically backward then. They were not known to Malays who lived in the pre-industrial environment. Some modes of transport were invented for construction which were needed for industrial development such as *lori*. Advances in the transportation system are reflected in the words *bas, bot, jeti, helikopter* and *ambulans.* At present, there is a vehicle with advanced technology, *hoverkraf*, which is a vehicle that can move over both land and water. This vehicle

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   65

raises itself above the surface by blowing air downwards. Words which refer to parts of vehicles are *brek* and *enjin*.

Measurement

1) kilometer

2) millimeter

3) inci (inch)

4) gram

5) kilogram

6) sentimeter

7) bilion

8) knot

9) nautika (nautical)

10) meter

11) trilion

12) unit

13) dolar

13 mathematical terms including *inci, hektar, minit, dozen*, are measurement terms that were adopted during the period of British colonialism. *Meter, kilometer, sentimeter* and *kilo* are the American system of measurements which is in line with the standardization of measurements throughout the world. *Minit, hektar, liter* and *tan* are units approved for the use by the International System of Units (ISI). *Billion* and *trillion* are American names. They are coined from the Latin prefixes *bi-* ($n = 2$) and *tri-* ($n = 3$), respectively.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   66

A **nautical mile** is a unit of length. It is not an SI unit. It is accepted (although discouraged) for use with the ISI. According to the international standard definition, 1 nautical mile equals to 1852 metres . The nautical mile was introduced for maritime and aviation purposes, in international law and treaties, to determine the limits of territorial waters. The term "knot" was derived from the practice of using a knotted rope as a method of gauging the speed of a ship. The rope would be thrown into the water and trailed behind the ship. The speed in "knots" would be measured by the number of knots that passed off the ship and into the water in a given time.

Months

Table 2.7 Words relating to months

English loanword	English word
1) Ogos	August
2) September	September
3) Disember	December
4) Julai	July
5) Februari	February
6) Januari	January
7) Mac	March
8) Oktober	October

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   67

9) April	April
10) November	November

The Muslims have the Islamic calendar, Chinese have their lunar calendar and Indians have their Indian calendar. Names of months in Bahasa Melayu are used based on the English or Gregorian calendar introduced by the British for standard and official use. The names of these months are also used internationally.

Technology
Table 2.8 List of words relating to technology

English loanword	English word

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   68

1) teknologi	technology
2) telefon	telephone
3) radio	radio
4) kad prabayar	prepaid card
5) web	web
6) memori	memory
7) e-mel	e mail
8) komputer	computer
9) televisyen	television
10) audio	audio
11) audio-video	audio-video
12) video	video
13) gajet	gadget
14) kamera	camera
15) TV	TV
16) satelit	satellite
17) fon telinga	earphone
18) elektrik	electric
19) slaid	slide
20) on-line	on-line

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   69

Continued	
21) CD	CD
22) Internet	Internet
23) Letrik	Electric
24) telekomunikasi	Telecommunications
25) mikrofon	microphone
26) kabel	cable
27) protokol	protocol
28) mod	mode
29) enkripsi	encryption
30) hi-fi	hi-fi
31) DVD	DVD
32) PDA	PDA
33) Sistem Teater	Theatre System
34) Portal infopks	Infopks portal
35) aplikasi	application
36) kabel	cable

36 technology terms have been identified in this study. Due to the multimedia era and the advances in recent technology, a lot of new inventions dealing with computer technology and internet (*cybercafé, internet, slaid, online, aplikasi, PDA* and *enkripsi*, *Portal infopks*), advanced means of communication and exchanging information (*telekomunikasi, internet, kad prabayar, audio video, satelit*) and advanced means of entertainment (*hi-fi CD, DVD* and *Sistem Teater*) introduced by

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   70

foreign countries have prompted borrowing. Such terms had to be borrowed because they were new in Malaysia, which is not very advanced in science and technology and at the same time cannot afford to be behind where information and knowledge on this field is concerned to enable it to catch up with the rest of developed countries.

Education

Table 2.9 List of words relating to education

English loanword	English word
1) universiti	university
2) kursus	course
3) konvokesyen	convocation
4) fakulti	faculty
5) kelas	class
6) modul	module
7) institut	institute
8) institusi	institution
9) kampus	campus
10) Akademi	Academy
11) ko-kurikulum	co-curriculum

There are 11 terms relating to education. Education in the Malay land before British colonization was different from the present. According to Beebout (1972 : 104), "the schooling in the Malay States consisted primarily of religious classes conducted by Muslim missionaries. These classes later developed into formal

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   71

religious schools. Parents taught their children practical skills. The Malay royalty were taught the Quran, since they were to be religious leaders, and also military skills, and some astrology."

Since the British colonization, the education system has changed. We are presently following the western education system which is well established worldwide and has a formal education tradition. Since it is from the British that Malaysia has inherited her present educational system a lot of educational terms, including terms relating to higher education, such *universiti, fakulti, institut, kampus,*were borrowed from English.

Literature

Table 2.10 Words relating to literature

English loanword	English word
1) Intertekstualiti	intertextuality
2) plot	plot
3) audiens	audience
4) ontologi	onthology

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   72

Field of study

Table 2.11 Words relating to field of study

English loanword	English word
1) Linguistik	Linguistic
2) farmasi	pharmacy
3) teologi	theology
4) estetika	aesthetics
5) falsafah	philosophy

Some words reflect exposure to different kinds of new knowledge from different areas. In higher institutions, there are courses and programmes for those pursuing specialized fields of study. The existence of the study of language features in general as well as particular languages in terms of their structure, grammar, history has prompted the borrowing of *linguistik*. The introduction of the study or practice of preparing drugs and medicine has prompted *farmasi.* Some of the fields of knowledge originated from the Greek, which the British have adapted. These include *teologi* and *estetika* in Bahasa Melayu. Modern literary appreciation has prompted the borrowing of some terms from literature as well.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   73

Economy/business

Table 2.12 List of words relating to economy/business

English loanword	English word
1) akaun perakaunan	account accounting
2) ekonomi	economy
3) dividen	dividend
4) bank perbankan	bank banking
5) aset	asset
6) insurans	insurance
7) agensi agensi-agensi	agency agencies
8) francais	franchise
9) francaisor	franchisor
10) francaisi francaising	franchisee franchising
11) e-niaga	e-commerce
12) royalti	royalty
13) subsidi	subsidy
14) komoditi	commodity
15) kredit	credit
16) insentif	insentive
17) bonus	bonus

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   74

18) konsortium	consortium
19) promosi	promotion
20) import	import
Continued 21) eksport	eksport
22) kargo	cargo
23) geran	grant
24) draf	draft
25) kastam	custom

There are 25 business and economic terms. Business, trade and economy are also going through changes and development. They are expanding. Today, there are more advanced methods of doing business. The country is developing and pursuing business and economic success. The modern way of managing goods and properties is reflected in words such as *aset.* There have also been new services, reflected in *agensi*. A new way of giving wages is reflected in the word *bonus*. New practices are reflected in the word *insentif*, which is something that is given for workers and businessmen to encourage them to work harder, and *subsidi*, financial assistance given by the government or an organization to reduce the cost of a product or service. A new way of selling and advertising is reflected in *promosi.* The development of different kinds of industry has prompted the word *sektor*. An organized way of handling money has prompted the borrowing of *akaun*. A special field of study relating to money management is *perakaunan*. *Import* and *eksport* are the modern versions of old business practices. The selling and buying of products from other countries was done on a small scale in the past. Modern concepts of business were introduced by those

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   75

from more developed countries. Bahasa Melayu does not have such terms because the modern way of managing economics was quite new to the people then and they could not find similar concepts in Malay. Concepts relating to organized economic management and modern business practice needed to be introduced into the Malay language.

Politics

Table 2.13 List of terms relating to politics

English loanword	English word
1) politik	politics
2) parti	party
3) parti-parti kepartian	parties
4) Presiden	President
5) parlimen	parliment
6) agenda (1)	agenda
7) manifesto	manifesto
8) Sivik	Civic
9) Komanwel	Commonwealth

According to Stubbs (1995), words are borrowed in response to political events. There are 9 terms related to politics in this study. Before British colonialism, the Malays were ruled by Sultans and the system of government was a Sultanate. During British occupation, in the late 1945 there were signs of political consciousness among the Malays. This led to the formation of their own political party, which is the

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   76

United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) founded by Dato Onn bin Jaafar of Johor in March 1946. His purpose was to eventually prepare the Malays for self-government. The forming of political parties began during the rule of Tunku Abdul Rahman, based on what he had learned from the United Kingdom. In the West, they have a multi party system. The Malaysian political and government systems have changed during and after British colonialism. Now Malaysia has a democratic society of different ideologies. Malaysia is a federal, within the Commonwealth. Malaysia has a complex federal political system, with a constitutional monarchy whereby the head of state (His Majesty Yang di-Pertuan) is elected every five years. The country's administration is regulated by Parliament. There are elections for the Parliament and state assemblies. UMNO encouraged the British to introduce local elections in 1951, the Malaysian political and government system was influenced by the British and therefore, some political terms from English have been borrowed.

Science

Table 2.14 List of terms relating to science

English loanword	English word
1) sains saintis	science scientist
2) elastin	elastine
3) spora	spore
4) hormon	hormone
5) inframerah	infra-red
6) oksigen	oxygen
7) hidrogen	hydrogen

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   77

8) kolagen	collagen
9) molekul	molecule
10) vitamin	vitamin
11) karbonat	carbonate
12) sodium	sodium
Continued	
13) mineral	mineral
14) nuklear	nuclear
15) angiotensin	angiotensin

Medical

Table 2.15 List of medical terms

English loanword	English word
1) metabolisme	metabolism
2) virus	virus
3) sel – T sel sel-sel	T-cell cell cells
4) komplikasi	complication
5) DNA	DNA
6) AIDS	AIDS
7) fisiologi	physiology
8) fisioterapi	physiotherapy
9) sindrom	syndrome
10) ulser	ulcer

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   78

11) dialisis	dialysis
12) Obstetrik	Obstetrics
13) gout	gout
14) sklerosis multiple	multiple schlerosis
15) korda spine	spinal chord
16) arteri	artery
Continued 17) strok	stroke
18) farmaseutikal	pharmaceutical
19) abdomen	abdomen
20) tisu	tissue
21) ligamen	ligament

There are 15 science and 21 medical terms. The scientific words borrowed are related to certain substances, for example, *mineral*, *sodium*, *protein, elastin, kolagen* and gases such as *hydrogen* and *oksigen*. The medical terms borrowed are related to biology and the internal structure of the human body, for example, *arteri, abdomen,tisu,ligamen* and *korda spine*. Some terms refer to substances in the body, for example, *tisu, hormon, kolestrol* and *DNA*. Some terms refer to the internal parts of the human body, for example, *sel, ligamen* and *abdomen*. New terms relating to diseases or medical problems (*gout*, *ulser* and *strok*), medical procedures (*dialisis* and *fisioterapi*) and medical treatments (*kuarantin, vaksin* and *pemvaksinan*) are continually being coined. These are modern medical procedures which are different from the traditional forms of treatment. Studies, discoveries and ongoing research in the medical field are more advanced in the West. The DBP refers to experts in specialized fields of knowledge such as business, science and technology and

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   79

medicine from universities to find out if there is exact meaning in Malay words to express certain concepts. Many terms from specialized fields such as the medical field had to be borrowed because in Bahasa Melayu there are no suitable equivalent terms. Transferring knowledge and information from translation also led to borrowing.

Music / entertainment

Table 2.16 Words relating to music/entertainment

English loanword	English word
1) box office	box office
2) kartun	cartoon
3) bes	bass
4) pop	pop
5) rock	rock
6) muzik	music
7) jazz	jazz
8) skrip	script
9) komedi	comedy
10) tango	tango
11) infotainmen	infotainment
12) filem perfilemannya	film filming
13) album	album

Clothes / fashion
Table 2.18 Words relating to clothes/fashion

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   80

English loanword	English word
1) skirt	skirt
2) jeans	jeans
3) gaun	gown
4) blaus	blouse
5) kot	coat
6) aksesori	accessory

Food

Table 2.18 Words relating to food

English loanword	English word
1) salad	salad
2) jem	jam
3) stik	steak
4) krim	cream
5) ceri	cherry
6) protein	protein
7) karbohidrat	carbohydrate
8) yogurt	yogurt

Borrowing words was also necessary to refer to things which were non-existent in the Malay way of life before. There are 8 words relating to food. Certain food items like *salad, jam, stik, krim* and *ceri* were not familiar to Malays earlier but nowadays these foods are eaten in Malaysia. There are 13 words relating to entertainment. Words related to entertainment such as *pop, rock, jazz,* and *kartun* and fashion terms reflect Western cultural influence. Malaysians today are enjoying Western music. This music style and genre have been adapted into the modern culture

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   81

and are enjoyed by Malays today, particularly the younger generation. There are 6

words relating to clothes or fashion. Fashion terms reflect the new trends in fashion.

Apart from wearing traditional *baju kurung* and *baju kebaya*, it has also become a

trend to wear jeans, skirt, blouse and coat.

Ideology / beliefs

Table 2.19 Terms relating to ideology/beliefs

English loanword	English word
1) ideology	ideology
2) idealisme	idealism
3) sekularisme	secularism
4) hedonisme	hedonism
5) humanisme	humanism
6) imperialisme	imperialism
7) komunisme	communism

There are 7 terms relating to ideology.Words associated with ideology reflect

some of the beliefs of people today. These beliefs originally came from the West. All

of these beliefs were incompatible with the Malay culture and may not have been

shared by Bahasa Melayu speakers. But in order to describe the value systems of

others who practice them, it has become necessary to borrow relevant terms from the

source language, which for our purpose is English. Moreover, at present, there is a lot

of western influence that has gradually changed some people's mentality. There exists

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   82

the belief among some that pleasure is the most important thing in life (*hedonisme.*) There also exist a belief system based on the principle that people's spiritual and emotional needs can be fulfilled without following a religion (*humanisme*.) A system of social organization or practice that does not allow religious influence (*sekularisme*) has also become common in the world today.

Legal

Table 2.20 Legal terms

English loanword	English word
1) Akta	Act
2) Artikel	Article
3) memorandum	memorandum
4) Seksyen	Section
5) Enakmen	Enactment

The ancient Malay law was the 'Hukum Kanun Melaka' and the 'Hukum adat.' 'Hukum Adat' was made of 'Adat Pepatih' and 'Adat Temenggung.' But, The Malaysian judicial system today resembles the system in the United Kingdom inherited from the colonial period. This is why there are some legal terms from English. *Akta* refers to a law that has been officially accepted by the Parliament or State Legislative Assembly. *Artikel* refers to a legal agreement that deals with a particular point. *Memorandum* refers to a short legal document with important details on an agreement

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   83

Administrative

Table 2.21 Administrative terms

English loanword	English word
1) sistem	system
2) dokumentasi	documentation
3) birokrasi	bureaucracy
4) lesen	license
5) imigresen	immigration
6) visa	visa
7) kuota	quota
8) kontrak	contract

Organized administration of the nation is reflected in the above words. In many things we do today, we have to follow certain procedures and observe certain regulations. Malaysia has adopted the Western official system during and after colonialism. The word *birokrasi* reflects a complicated official system that has a lot of rules and processes which are modeled on the Western official system. It was the

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   84

English who started the *visa*, an official mark made in a passport which allows a person to enter or leave a particular country and other immigration procedures.

Current official practices are reflected in the words *kuota* and *kontrak*. The requirement for an official document that gives permission to do or own something for a period of time prompted the borrowing of *lesen*. The need for official approval when doing something is reflected in the words *Akreditasi* meaning Accreditation, e.g *Sijil Akreditasi Makmal Pengujian.*

Writing

Table 2.22 Words relating to writing

English loanword	English word
polemik	polemic
petisyen	petition
teks	text

Things

Table 2.23 Words relating to things in general

English loanword	English word
1) komik	comic
2) kalendar	calendar
3) kad	card
4) beg	bag
5) replika	replica
6) tiub	tube
7) bateri	battery

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   85

8) kondom	condom
9) pen	pen
10) fail	file
11) dokumen	document
12) mel	mail
13) koleksi	collection
14) tabloid	tabloid

Material / substance

Table 2.24 Words relating to material/substance

English loanword	English word
1) gel	gel
2) nikotin	nicotine
3) plastik	plastic
4) zink	zinc
5) metanol	methanol
6) nilon	nylon
7) platinum	platinum
8) narkotik	narchotic
9) krim	krim

Natural resources

petrol

diesel

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   86

Petroleum

Michael Stubbs (1998 : 19) said, " Words embody facts of history and are a record of great social revolutions, revolutions in nations and the feelings of nations. Much may therefore be learned by noting the words which nations have been obliged to borrow from other nations." The words above imply that there is historical significance. British colonization had an influence in the Malaysian education, political, the military and legal system and some official matters. That is why there are terms from English in these areas.

Events / activities

Table 2.25 Words relating to events/activities

English loanword	English word

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   87

1) pemerosesan	process
2) hobi hobinya	hobby
3) kempen	campaign
4) senario	scenario
5) provokasi	provocation
6) misi	mission
7) sesi	session
8) forum	forum
9) ekspedisi	expedition
10) operasi Ops Jagakawan	operation
11) projek projek-projek	project projects
12) ekspo	expo
13) rutin	routine
14) kronologi	chronology
15) tragedi	tragedy

Some of the events are events that happen in the modern day such as *projek, ekspo* and *pemerosesan.* These are events that take place for business and industrial developments. Loanwords are borrowed to reflect important events and tasks with a definite and specific objective to achieve certain aims, targets and ambitions. Examples are words such as *misi, ekspedisi* and *operasi*. The need to pursue social or economic improvements is reflected in *kempen* and *projek*. Events which involve

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   88

proper systematic planning and arrangements and effective execution of tasks are reflected in the words *operasi, ekspedisi* and *projek*. Urban life and urban tasks are reflected in the words *proses* and *logistik*.

Some of the words reflect the modern version of old events such as *forum* and *misi*. The word *forum* reflects the need to discuss important current issues. Today, the discussion of current issues would be done through the mass media such as radio and television, with a vast audience unlike in the past. The word 'misi' reflects a more modern and systematic means of performing special assignments in another place, conducting negotiations, establishing relations with a foreign country, etc.

Events reflect the very being of human existence and human affairs. Our daily affairs and tasks involve resolving problems, seeking knowledge, making discoveries, treaties and communication. English words seem to better express modern and current situations, constraints and developments.

Situation / state

Table 2.26 Words relating to situation/state

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   89

English loanword	English word
1) harmoni keharmonian	harmony
2) pemodenan	modernization
3) globalisasi	globalization
4) konflik	conflict
5) eksploitasi	exploitation
6) konsolidasi	consolidation
7) krisis	crisis

Some words reflect the attitude and response towards external events. Development in the way we view and describe our experience is reflected in words like *tragedi, krisis* and *kronologi.* The word *tragedi* is borrowed to be able to express the occurrence of unfortunate events effectively, with high intensity. This is because there are many things involved in this word. It does not only refer to unfortunate events but it involves feelings, responses and consequences. Current external situations are reflected in the words *eksploitasi* and *konsolidasi*. Words like *krisis* and *konflik* reflect complications of our experience. When writers use these words, they convincingly draw the attention of the readers towards current issues. Controversial issues in the media have prompted 'kontroversi.' We are sensitive to our surroundings and issues that concern the community and the country.

Pemodenan and *globalisasi* reflect very recent change. Ideas and cultures circulate around the world. The increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade and financial flows, the movement of people (labour) and knowledge (technology) across international borders have prompted the term

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   90

globalisasi. The term *glokal,* was introduced by the deputy UMNO President, Datuk Seri Najib Razak. It refers to a situation where one needs to give international contribution at the local level by giving input, voicing views and also by taking certain effective steps. For example, looking after the environment at the local level itself can contribute to reducing haze problems and river pollution. Malaysians are also urged to help in international crisis such as tsunami and give financial assistance to poor countries.

Mental processes

Table 2.27 List of words relating to mental processes

English loanword	English word
1) memori	memory
2) nostalgia	nostalgia
3) perspektif	perspektive
4) kritis	critical
5) imej	image
6) dimensi	dimension
7) konsep konsep-konsep	concept concepts
8) idea	idea

English has different words relating to thoughts or mental processes. There are different words connected to memory such as *memori* and *nostalgia*, and different words relating to perception and idea such as *perspektif* and *imej*. Words related to cognitive skills are *kritis* and *konsep*. *Kritis* and *dimensi* reflect modern and mental

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9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   91

development as the modern Malaysian society is urged to think critically and be more broad minded. The borrowing of various terms that deal with specific thought and mental process has enabled writers to express thoughts effectively.

Others/ Miscellaneous

Table 2.28 List of other words without equivalents

English loanword	English word
1) komunikasi	communication
2) draf	draft
3) aksi	action
4) versi	version
5) resipi	recipe
6) strategi	strategy
7) fenomena	phenomena
8) akademik	academic
9) faktor	factor
10) rekod (1)	record
11) rekod (2)	record
12) media	media

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   92

(continued) 13) pacific	pasifik
14) generasi	generation
15) identiti	identity
16) tabloid	tabloid
17) fotografi	photograpgy
18) aura	aura
19) indeks	index
20) pos	post
21) dokumentasi	documentation
22) kelas	class
23) logistik	logistic
24) konteks	context
25) clean & jerk	clean & jerk
26) minoriti	minority
27) mega	mega
28) pakej	package
29) prototaip	prototype
30) provokasi	provocation
	(See more on Appendix 5)

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   93

4.5.2   Adjective

Table 2.29 List of adjectives without equivalent

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   94

1) aksi	action
2) audio	audio
3) kreatif	creative
4) teknikal	technical
5) intensif	intensive
6) pelvik	pelvic
7) kondusif	condusive
8) moden	modern
9) profesional	professional
10) saintifik	scientific
11) strategik	strategic
12) toleran	tolerant
13) rasional	rasional
14) positif	positif
15) praktikal	practical
16) fanatik	fanatic
17) materialistik	materialistic
18) domestik	domestic
19) klinikal	clinical
20) kompetitif	competitive
21) imaginatif	imaginatif
22) idealistik	idealistic
23) pasif	passive
24) formal	formal
25) empirik	empiric (see more in the Appendix 6)

As for the adjectives, words which are related to quality are *berprestij, kreatif, toleran,*

berkaliber, berkoordinasi, berpotensi, bermerit, positif, negatif, pasif, eksotik and

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   95

popular. Those which describe a situation include *kondusif, kritikal, kronik* and *serius*. Adjectives that describe attitude are *rasional, materialistik, fanatik,sensitif, sinikal, agresif* and *emosional* among others. Words relating to characteristics are *moden, sistematik, strategik* and *futuristik*. Adjectives which indicate something specific or special are *praktikal, saintifik* (dealing with science), *teknikal, profesional, klinikal, empirik, Sivik, maritim, marin* and *korporat* (are relating to coorperation in some way) *komersial* (is related to the producing, advertising, buying and selling of goods in large quantities) and *mekanikal*. Those which indicate what something involves are *intensif, imaginatif* (involving imagination), *progresif* (involves the support of new or modern ideas or methods), *domestik* and *elektronik.* Words which categorize the specific type of things are *audio, aksi*, *tropika*, (type of climate), *tradisional, terapeutik* (type of treatment) and *Demokratik* (a form of government). Adjectives which indicate the special nature of something are *formal, subjektif, simbolik* and *estetik.*There are many adjectives which are formed from nouns such as *mekanikal* from *mekanik; sistematik – system*; *teknikal – teknik; sains – saintifik* and *konvension - konvensional*. This is because the attributes are related to the nouns.

Looking at the adjectives, the words *kreatif, dinamik* and *progressif* are borrowed to emphasise the necessary characteristics for success and modern development. The characteristic of people today who are inclined towards materialism has prompted the word *materialistik*. Certain adjectives like *komited, praktikal* and *berdedikasi* are used to describe the character of certain people. These traits are necessary to meet the demands of modern working life. The word *intensif* and *kompetitif* also reflect the demands of the working life.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   96

Some English words have the advantage of flexibility in the sense that the same word can be used as a noun, verb or adjective , as in the words 'corporate,' 'executive,' 'import' and 'export.' The equivalent for the noun 'kosmetik' is alat solek but if this word is an adjective, there is no equivalent. The word 'create' (verb) is 'mencipta.'But 'creative' (adj) does not have equivalent. Other such examples are as follows :

future – masa depan

futuristic (futuristik)- no equivalent

symbol (simbol) n – lambang

symbolic (simbolik) adj - no equivalent

compete v – bersaing

competitive (kompetitif) adj – no equivalent

tradition (tradisi) n – adat resam

tradisional adj – no equivalent

progress v – membangun

progressive (progresif) adj – no equivalent

imagine v - bayangkan

imaginative (imaginatif) adj – no equivalent

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   97

4.5.2   Verb
Table 2.30 List of verbs without equivalent

English loanword	English word
1) import	import
2) eksport mengeksportkan	eksport
3) dipolitikkan	politicized
4) telefon menelefon	telephone
5) mengkritik	criticize
6) diproses	processed
7) memfailkan	file
8) difrancaiskan	franchised
9) mempromosikan (2) mempromosi	promote
10) difakskan	faxed
11) didiagnosis	diagnosed
12) dilabelkan	labeled
13) melobi	lobby
14) beraksi	act
15) berfungsi	function

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   98

16) mengakses	access
17) buli	bully
18) berkomunikasi (1)	communicate
19) berbasikal	cycle
20) bermotosikal	ride a motorcycle
21) berkempen	campaigning

From the verbs, we can see that many English loan words are turned into verbs by using the Malay affixes. To make the verbs passive, the prefix *di* and the suffix *-kan* may be attached. Some of the active verbs have the prefix *meng-* or *mem-* and the suffix *–kan* attached.

4.5.4 Loan words and current developement

Language change happens when we start leading the urban way of life. The researcher has observed that English has many terms that reflect a professional, systematic nature of modern tasks and the handling of daily matters in working life and administration. There is the adjective *berkoordinasi* which had to be borrowed to reflect that, nowadays, the proper method of executing a task is to have different parts of a job and plan be well organized so that the people involved work together effectively. The verb, *memfailkan* and the noun, *dokumentasi* are borrowed to reveal some of the current official practices. An organized means of planning a task or a project is reflected in the word *draf*, which is the preparation of a piece of text, a formal suggestion or drawing, containing the main ideas and intention before preparing the developed form. *Agenda* describes a systematic, professional and organized way of conducting meetings.   Current diplomatic practices are reflected in

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9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   99

the word *protokol*. A country's administration is jointly done by the cabinet (*kabinet*) of ministers.

English has some words which show that there are different interrelated elements that make up a whole, be it in features, organization, procedures, actions or tasks. These are *sistem, operasi, proses* and *strategi* in BM. The word *strategi* reflects the need to have special skills, take some effective steps to achieve something and resolve certain problems in current circumstances.

Some words have significance in mental development. The words *faktor*, *risiko* and *komponen* show change in the way we analyze, evaluate and assess facts, events and our experience. Development in the way we make sense of events, facts and our experience is reflected in the word *konteks*. Words like *risiko, sentimental* and *kompromi* are not just the entry of concepts that do not have equivalent in Bahasa Melayu. They reflect new developments in our society's being and feeling.

4.5.5   Partial – loans

The following are partial loans which the researcher has identified :

1) juruteknik (technician)

2) jurufoto (photographer)

3) aeroangkasa (aerospace)

4) ultraungu (ultraviolet)

5) Pasca graduasi (post graduation)

6) pasca produksi (post production)

7) Laman web (website)

8) fon telinga (ear phone)

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   100

4.5.6 Affixes

The following are some foreign affixes which have been borrowed:

1) bio -   relating to living things (e.g biokimia)

2) anti – opposed to (anti-perang)

3) pra- before (e.g kad prabayar)

4) pro- supporting something (e.g proaktif

5) makro – concerning a whole systrem (e.g. makroekonomi)

6) multi- more than one (e.g multilateralisme

7) pan-Islam

8) is – (equivalent to –*ist*, for example, novelis, cerpenis)

4.5.7   Loan translation

The following are loan translations which the researcher has identified.

1) perkhidmatan pesanan pendek (SMS)

2) Perkhidmatan pesanan multimedia (MMS)

3) Sindrom Pernafasan Akut Teruk (SARS)

4) Teknologi bantuan reproduksi (ART)

5) kad pengenalan pintar   (smart card)

6) selesema burung   (bird flu)

7) demam Akademi Fantasia, Bollywood (AF fever)

8) pengundi hantu   (phantom vote)

9) melayari   (surfing)

10) laman web   (website)

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   101

4.5.8 Inadequacy inherent in some Bahasa Melayu vocabulary

Some borrowings reflect some kind of inadequacy in Bahasa Melayu which is not related to foreign culture, ideas, behaviour or new experience. This is seen in words such as *Konvensional, formal, eksotik, subjektif senario, risiko, rutin, harmoni, nostalgia, emosi, simpati, komen, fenomena, identiti, aura, konteks, potensi, sosial, prinsip, misteri, lagenda, set, fakta, kreatif, kondusif, fanatik, sinikal, taboo, buli* and *kronik*. Some of the words which describe people's action and behaviour that exist everywhere such as *pengkritik, hipokrit, sinikal, buli, toleransi,* etc are not something unfamiliar in Malaysia There are hypocrites in every society. Although the speakers of Bahasa Melayu practice tolerance and live in harmony, they do not have a single word to describe being tolerant. The experiences and feelings conveyed by the words *emosi, simpati, nostalgia, fenomena*, *misteri, rutin* are not foreign to us. In Bahasa Melayu, certain experiences, situations, events, attitudes and actions will need to be expressed by way of circumlocution. A single word in English is sufficient to capture certain expressions and descriptions concisely and effectively.

4.5.9 Stereotype

Michael Stubbs (1998 : 19)states that "quite apart from historically significant cases, loanwords often confirm national stereotypes and symbolize the foreign and the strange.". Jucker (1996) discusses how loanwords can provide both positive and negative local colour. In this study, the researcher has found some words that reflect Western philosophy and way of thinking: *sekularisme*, *hedonisme, humanisme,*etc. Western people have different belief systems. Malays are not easily able to relate to *sekularisme* and *hedonisme*. Some of the loans reflect the attitude of

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   102

the speakers of the donor language and describe the materialistic attitude among people today. The word 'ateis' had to be borrowed because it is quite rare to find freethinkers in Malaysia . The word *empirik* reflects Western belief that any fact must be scientifically proven. Theories should be based on observations of the world rather than intuition or faith.

There are some negative words such as *sinis, buli, kritik, hipokrit, label* and *agresif*. Some of these words are used disapprovingly to describe the attitude and behaviour of certain people. The use of such words shows that writers and speaker are influenced by English people's way of expressing themselves.

4.5.10 Lexical gap in Bahasa Melayu vocabulary

Looking at the semantic aspect, the researcher found that many words borrowed were precise and their Malay equivalent did not capture the precise meaning of these terms. Meaning would be distorted and therefore, the intended message, expression would not be conveyed. This is seen in words like 'komen,' and 'potensi.'The word 'optimum'is related to best, most suitable, most favourable condition within a range of possibilities. The word 'komen' is a word that can fall under the category of verbal act. It indicates a specific verbal act, which is a remark giving an opinion. 'Potensi' different from 'keistimewaan' or 'kebolehan.' The capability or possibility of achieving something which is not yet realized is embedded in 'potensi.' *Konfrontasi* is close to an argument or a fight but it is specific in manner in the sense that it involves hostility compared to 'perselisihan.' *Deklarasi* is close to announcement, but it is more official. *Inkuiri* is close to question, but it specifies the purpose of questioning. It refers to a question asked to get information. *Ekspedisi* is

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   103

related to a journey to a distant place, but it specifically refers to a journey that is organized for a particular purpose and it sometimes involves going to a dangerous place. Some words are borrowed so that Bahasa Melayu vocabulary will expand and have groups of relational words, where the difference in meaning is in the manner, context, condition or circumstance.

Some of the English words are flexible and wider in their usage. The word *teks* can refer to anything that consists of writing that does not include pictures. It can be an article or a literary piece of work, any written record of words in a speech, or lecture. Writers find such a word easy to use. The word 'bos' refers to anyone who has the authority to give orders and to control, be it in professional or non-professional contexts compared to 'majikan.' The central meaning of 'tema,' is 'the main subject.' This word can refer to the main subject of a story, poem, an event, a speech, art exhibition or discussion. The word 'platform' is a concrete noun that has also acquired abstract meaning. The word 'platform' in *platform perbincangan* (discussion platform) refers to a base that facilitates people to have discussion unlike 'dataran.' When we think about *resipi*, we are normally familiar with the ingredients and steps in preparing a meal. But this word can be extended to refer to any formula, steps or means to a desired end unlike the word *ramuan*. In an article entitled 'Resipi gaya hidup sihat.' The word 'recipe' was used creatively and it refers not only to food recipe but also tips for healthy eating habits. The word 'kestabilan' cannot be translated as kekukuhan because 'kekukuhan' refers only to the positive condition in strength and steadfastness, but 'kestabilan' extends to the positive conditions in many aspects such as safety, peace, harmony, health, etc. 'Positif' is a flexible adjective used to describe any favourable situation, result, and characteristics. *Beroperasi*

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   104

applies to anything that does some work. It applies to business companies, equipment,

a service, etc.

Example 1

Kesemua projektor berprestasi tinggi itu menawarkan imej berkualiti Native XGA dan NATIVE SVGA untuk LV-S4 di samping beroperasi secara senyap dengan pelbagai ciri lain untuk kemudahan pengguna.

Example 2

Ibu bapa, ketua kampong, guru-guru jawatankuasa masjid, ketua-ketua politik juga mereka yang ternama perlu menjadi idola yang dikagumi

('Kelebihan sembahyang berjemaah' Mingguan Malaysia, 12 September, 2004 pg 99 Amran Kasimin)
In the English expression, the word 'idol' commonly was used to refer to celebrities.

The excerpt from a Malay article in Example 2 conveys that anyone that we respect

and admire can be an idol. Such words which do not have suitable Malay equivalents

in all contexts are maximized to be used in many contexts. The wide referential

potential of single words is exploited in order to communicate messages.

There are some loan words exploited for creative and metaphorical use. For

example, the word 'solo' in the expression 'zaman solo' is used to mean leading a life

of being single, without being attached to any life partner.

Example 3

Beliau turut menarik perhatian, adalah satu kesilapan untuk merawat warga emas sebagai satu koleksi sistem-sistem organ dan bukannya serorang manusia yang masih berada dalam keadaan yang baik dan tidak terjejas, yang kadangkala tidak boleh dijangkakan kelakuannya

(Mingguan Malaysia, 25th September 2004 pg 22 ' Penilaian Kesihatan era emas)

Example 4

Dia hanya membuat ramalan berdasarkan soalan-soalan lepas dan juga soalan-soalan percubaan lalu. Ramalannya tepat. Pelajar macam kena loterilah.

('Kejar kecemerlangan' Mingguan Malaysia ,14 November 2004 pg 10)

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   105

Example 5

Justeru itu kebangkitan Malaysia ini menjadi pusat <u>graviti</u> baru umat Muslim dan negara-negara Islam dan seterusnya mencetuskan hasrat OIC untuk menggunakan kepakaran Malaysia bagi menjalankan perubahan dan pembaharuan dalam pertubuhan negara-negara Islam itu.

(Mingguan Malaysia , pg 8, 11 Disember 2004)

Example 6

Setelah sekian lama 'terhegeh-hegeh' dengan satu demi satu masalah yang akhirnya terpaksa ditelan sendiri oleh karyawan seni, sekurang-kurangnya dengan penubuhan majlis ini ia akan menjadi <u>destinasi</u> mengadu segala macam masalah.

In English, 'koleksi' normally applies to objects but in Example 3 , as a figure of speech, it is also extended to refer to organs. In example 4, the writer used lottery as an anology to describe the students' luck in predicting exam questions correctly. Just as one is in good luck when his or her exact lottery number is announced in a draw, students would be very lucky if the exact questions they predict appear in the actual exam. 'Destinasi' is used metaphorically rather than literally in Example 6. *Destinasi* means that the ceremony becomes a place people head for to relate their problems. Example 5 is an excerpt from an article about reformation and implementation of Islam Hadhari (civilizational Islam). In that excerpt, the word 'graviti' is used in the sense that Malaysia's development has become a new force for Muslims in OIC countries to make use of Malaysia's expertise for them to reform.

Some of the English loanwords are comprehensive and indepth in meaning. The concept of the word 'komunikasi,' in the study of communications is that it involves, the act of sending and receiving messages, it involves the message, whether verbal or non-verbal, written or spoken, it involves the medium of communication, it can be smaller or on a larger scale, which means, it can be among a few people or there may be a mass audience. Words like emotion (*emosi* in BM) cannot be easily

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   106

defined. According to Anna Wierzbicka, (1999 : 2) " The *emotion* seems to combine in its meaning a reference to 'feeling,' a reference to thinking, and a reference to a person's body. For example, one can talk about a "feeling of hunger" but not about an emotion of hunger." One can also talk about a "feeling of loneliness" or a " feeling of alienation" but not an "emotion of loneliness" or " emotion of alienation." That is because while these feelings are clearly related to thoughts (such as "I'm all alone," "I don't belong here" etc.), they do not imply any associated bodily events or processes (such as rising blood pressure, a rush of blood to the head, tears and so on). The word *emotion* however, with its characteristic combination of three components (related to feeling, thinking and the body) cannot be adequately replaced by 'perasaan.' 'Akademik' is broader than *pelajaran* as the former involves every aspect of education, learning, teaching and research. *Identiti* involves a set of individual characteristics by which a person is recognized. Words like *kempen, operasi* and *strategi*, convey the meaning that there are many different things to be done to achieve one's goal. *Krew* denotes the act of working together to produce or operate something. It is more concise and sounds more technical than *kumpulan*. Therefore, writers make use of loanwords that can describe the depth and aspects of the message, state and experience that they intend to communicate.

4.6 WORDS WITH CLOSE EQUIVALENTS

Table 2.31 List of words with close equivalent

English	Bahasa Melayu
1) Canselor The president of a university	ketua universiti The leader of a university
2) eksklusif Special for a particular occasion, people..	khas special in general

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   107

3) dinamik Energetic	cergas, pantas, bertenaga active
4) skim A systematic plan	rancangan plan
5) kos Expenses	harga price
6) kek A sweet baked food made from a mixture of sugar, eggs, flour and butter	kuih sweet snack
7) kalori A unit for measuring energy supplied by food and released upon oxidation by the body	tenaga Energy
8) sandwich Slices of bread with meat, vegetables, egg, cheese, etc between them	roti bread
Continued 9) hotel An establishment providing meals and accommodation for payment	rumah penginapan a house to spend the night
10) toksik Poisonous by chemical means	racun poison
11) tragik Causing or involving great sadness because someone suffers or dies	menyedihkan causing sadness
12) data Information in a form that a computer can use	maklumat Information
13) dimonopoli - Controlling by preventing others from being involved in it.	dikuasai controlled
14) meminimumkan Reduce to the smallest amount or degree	mengurangkan reduce
15) foto A picture of something that you make with a camera	gambar picture
16) skuad	pasukan

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   108

A team in a match	group
17) pistol A small gun that you hold in one hand	senjata api fire weapon
18) permit An official document that gives you permission to do something	surat kebenaran permission letter
19) roket An air vehicle designed to travel through space	pesawat an air vehicle
20) revolusi A sudden, major change in ideas and methods	perubahan change
21) pil A small piece of medicinal substance for swallowing with water	ubat medicine
22) Presiden The person who has the highest position in an organization or institution	ketua leader
Continued 23) spesies A class of organisms grouped by virtue of their common attributes	jenis kind, variety, type
24) ekspo Show of industrial products or technology	pameran, pertunjukan exhibition
25) spekulasi Guesses about why something has happened or what might happen	tekaan Guess
26) konsert Musical performance	persembahan, pertunjukan performance
27) era A period of time characterized by particular circumstances, events, or personages	Zaman age
28) implikasi Physically or not physically observable implications of an action or circumstance	
29) fakulti A department or division in branches of	kesan physically observable effects

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles 109

learning at a college or university	jabatan department
30) reformasi Action to improve social or economic conditions by alteration, correction of error, or removal of defects.	pembaharuan A change for the better; an improvement.

There are only 30 (3.89%) English loanwords which have close but not exact Malay equivalents From many of the pairs observed, it can be seen that the Malay equivalent is quite general. Such is the case with the pairs *kek-kuih, biskut – kuih, sandwich – roti, foto – gambar, pil – ubat*, etc. There are some words in which the closest Malay equivalent is the generic term as in *pil* which is part of *ubat*, *pistol*, which is part of *senjata api*, *kek* is part of *kuih*, *sandwich* is part of *roti* and *roket* is part of *pesawat*. Some close Malay equivalents are not suitable for specific use such as shown in the pairs *spesies – jenis, ekspo – pameran / pertunjukan, kalori/tenaga, permit/surat kebenaran* and *data/maklumat*.

From the pairs above, we can see that although certain English words can be translated into Malay, the translation may not give a precise meaning. In the context of an organization, a society or a country, the word we use must be appropriate and specific. This is why we need to use *presiden* to refer to the head in these contexts. The word *ketua* may give the connotation of trivializing the role of presidents since *ketua* is so general it can also refer to the head of a village or a group of teenage gangsters. It is the same case with the word *ekspo* and *skim*. Using *pameran* when referring to the exhibition of industrial products can trivialize the event because *pameran* can refer to any exhibition be it for commercial or decorative purpose. *Skim* refers to a systematic plan. So, referring to it as 'rancangan' which applies to any plan,

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   110

whether systematic or not, can undervalue the systematicity of the scheme. Not using specific terms can cause confusion. For example, in the context of health, 'tenaga' can refer to physical energy or the energy in food. The word *pelakon* is a neuter noun and it can refer to a male or female movie star but the words *aktor* and *aktres* specify the gender of the movie star. This is why when one wants to specify the gender in award presentation ceremonies, it would be more economical to use these single terms rather than 'pelakon lelaki terbaik' or 'pelakon wanita terbaik.'

There are some words in which the equivalent mentioned in the Malay – English bilingual dictionary is not precise or accurate. In the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Malay – English bilingual dictionary (2002), the equivalent of 'fakulti is said to be 'jabatan.' 'Jabatan' is an old word in education which refers to an academic department which is much smaller than a faculty. The word 'fakulti' connotes wider terms. It refers to all subdivisions of learning, teaching, training and research in different areas of knowledge. Today, 'jabatan' refers to administration departments in government offices and the private sector. The equivalent of 'implikasi' according to the bilingual dictionary, is *kesan* which is result. But there is a difference between the result in these two words. 'Kesan' restricts itself to the physically observable and visible results. 'Implikasi' goes beyond what is visibly seen. It also refers to things we can perceive. For example, the consequence of a fire outbreak is visibly observable, but the implications of having a one session school involves money, time, attitude and dedication. 'Pembaharuan' cannot substitute 'reformasi' although it refers to change because there is a difference in the degree of intensity. 'Pembaharuan' is a milder word. 'Reformasi' refers to a drastic change, possibly with far-reaching consequences.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   111

Language mixing is sometimes necessary to overcome communication obstacles and enable smooth communication. It is difficult to find precise words to express what is in the heart and mind of certain speech communities. The use of English terms has become too pervasive. The English words serve our specific language needs. Weinrich (1953: 7) stated that "using ready-made designation is more economical than describing things afresh. Few users of language are poets."

Words are used to communicate feelings, thoughts and external events. Loanwords reflect the interaction of humans with the environment around. That is why this study goes beyond identifying English loan words. Many words that were borrowed reflect development in society, the social, mental, political and educational development, among others. From the loans, one can observe that English loans have an influence in the area of economy, technology, transport, numerical terms, military , education and medical development . Linguistic import and export frequently go hand in hand with the import and export of ideas. Kishe(1994) states that Englishization is indispensable as long as English continues to be looked upon as the main source of modernizing a language and expanding the vocabulary. He adds that it is necessary for code − elaboration, which deals with the expansion of the lexicon and the modes of expressions.

Studies on loanwords have revealed that they enable users to be able to express current issues and record perceptions of them and draw attention. It also reflects mentality, developing values and changes in society. Some of the loanwords help writers express their opinions, feelings, concerns as well as relate their perceptions of current issues and events.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   112

A language could be considered inadequate or deficient if it failed to fulfill its primary functions, which is to transmit messages, establish contacts and provide sufficient means for giving expression to feelings and describing experiences. In this regard loan words are not introduced to corrupt a language, but rather to enrich it.

4.7   WORDS WITH EQUIVALENT

Words are borrowed not only for the precise meanings they convey. The loan words have other advantages. Apart from extending referring ability, the reasons for lexical borrowing are also for semantic association and to trigger positive images that cannot be done with certain native words. However, a word does not convey the same semantic association for everyone. People in society have different attitudes towards certain loan words in terms of acceptance. They even vary in their knowledge of the loan words.

The theories by Kay (1995), and Winter (1973) postulate that loanwords may be preferred for the following reasons ; they are more modern, effective and global. In the words of Kay, "The existence of many loanwords which have Japanese equivalents provides an alternative tone of discourse. The use of English loanwords is not only a reflection of modern Japanese culture but also helps serve it by creating a modern atmosphere." Kay adds "With rapid international information exchange such as news reports and competition and cooperation in technology, the availability of a common vocabulary is helpful " (1995 : 74). Winter (1973 : 138). states that "speakers may find a replacement in their language a word which has become obsolete or lost its expressive force" This means that some of the existing words in their language are not as suitable or effective as they used to be in conveying messages and

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   113

they are replaced by foreign words. According to Hayashi & Hayashi (1995 : 55), "there are many cases of parallel vocabulary items, Japanese words and English loan words which have the same denotative meaning, yet differ in connotations they convey. The difference of connotation may be one of formality, degree of technicality, attitudinal neutrality and so on." Some of the researcher's findings are in line with the above theories and she has also discovered other reasons.

The table in Appendix 4 presents the list of English loan words with Malay equivalents. What is meant by the expression 'with equivalent' is that the Malay equivalent has the same meaning as the English loan words. Semantically, there is no difference in the pairs. The difference is more in connotation and pragmatic use, for instance : *isu* is shorter to use than *perkara pokok*; *biologi* refers to the study of both animal and plant life and is more popularly understood in academia compared to the compound expression *kaji hayat*; *akauntan* sounds more professional than *jurukira*. Since humanity shares ailments which are common, their terms in English seem to be more widely used. To quote a few : *insomnia* and *artritis*. "Diabetes" seems a euphemistic term in contrast to *kencing manis*. (For a full list of English loanwords and their BM equivalents, please refer to Appendix 4).

From the newspaper articles, the researcher could observe that some of the English loan words are becoming more popular than their Malay counterparts. Since readers and writers prefer to use the English loan words, there is a possibility that the Malay equivalents will disappear. For example, 'inovasi ' is more popular than 'pembaharuan,' 'disiplin,' more than *tatatertib*. *Aktiviti* has become more popular than 'kegiatan.' It is even used in Malay short stories in the newspapers which normally use less English words. 'Prosedur' is more popular than 'tatacara.' When the

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   114

English loanwords become more popular in use than their Malay equivalents, these Malay equivalents may soon become obsolete or lose their expressive force.

4.7.1   Reasons English loanwords are more popular than their Malay equivalents   in Malay newspapers.

In the following pages, there will be more discussion on the issue of English loanwords with equivalents, according to categories of topics:

a) Modern development

We can see that many Malay equivalents are no longer used today. A few examples are *mata-mata* (police detective) and *rumah sakit* (hospital). Terms relating to various fields of study have changed. The meaning has become wide to suit the current contexts. Specialized terms such as *kaji hayat, kaji purba, kaji bumi, ilmu hisab, ilmu kemasyarakatan, kaji bintang / ilmu falak* are not contemporary. *Kaji purba* has been replaced by *arkeologi* because of new and modern developments in the field. It refers to a scientific study of old remains whereby archaeologists today study the archaeological record through field surveys and excavations and through the laboratory study of collected materials. Furthermore, the study now covers many areas. It includes history, social study and human culture. The word *ilmu hisab* is now known as *matematik*. According to Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, the former means, counting. Today, maths is a study that includes arithmetic, geometry and algebra. Kishe (1994) indicates that modernization of languages in developing countries is dependent on the English language as many modern concepts come from this language. The borrowing of many English words in various fields of study indicates

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   115

that modernization of Bahasa Melayu has been taking place to cater to the modern development .

b) The English loanwords sound better

Some words are preferred over their Malay counterparts because they sound better. For example, one is more likely to say 'keputusan akademik' instead of 'keputusan pelajaran.' 'Akademik' sounds more scholarly and suits the context of higher learning. *Farmasi* sounds more sophisticated than *kedai ubat* and *restoran* sounds more classy than 'kedai makan.' Sometimes *artis* is used instead of *penyanyi* because *penyanyi* does not sound as glamorous. Moreover, *artis* is also synonymous with entertainer, whereas *penyanyi* is restrictive.

c) Appropriate collocation

Some loanwords are used because they have a more appropriate collocation. This is the case with *TV realiti*, which is translated from the English concept, reality show. Reality programmes, programmes which are based on real experiences of competitors pursuing their goals, ambitions, which started in the West, are also becoming popular in Malaysia. Writers tend to use *TV realiti* as it would not make sense to say 'TV hakikat.' In the context of entertainment, the Malay word, 'hakikat' may not communicate the concept and nature of the programme. Furthermore, 'hakikat' sounds too serious. Hakikat deals more with reality of life. In the context of such programmes, 'reality' refers to real life as opposed to fictitious.

E.g

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   116

Di bawah deklarasi yang akan dikeluarkan Isnin ini, negara-negara anggota juga mengiktiraf kepentingan proses integrasi dan pembangunan <u>komuniti</u> ASEAN bagi membangunkan <u>komuniti</u> di rantau Asia selain menyatakan sokongan mereka kepada usaha negara – negara ASEAN.

(Najib garis 3 cabaran Komuniti Asia Timur – 'Menjelang Sidang Kemuncak Asean ke-11 Kuala Lumpur. Utusan Malaysia pg 4, 11 Dec 05)

There are contexts in which the Malay equivalent would not be appropriate. In some articles, the word *komuniti* does not only refer to a group of people living in a particular area. It is also used to refer to a group of people with the same profession or activity such as *komuniti pengimport/pengeksport* and *komuniti perniagaan*. In the business context, it would be odd to say 'masyarakat pengimport/pengeksport' or 'masyarakat perniagaan' because the meaning of 'masyarakat' does not include people involved in similar activity. The example above shows that the word 'komuniti' can be extended to refer to people living across countries with similar interests. This is to show group membership and solidarity.

There are also some linguistic reasons for using where the local equivalents may not sound appropriate in certain collocations. This is the case with the expression 'membuat persepsi.'

Example 1

Kita tidak seharusnya membuat <u>persepsi</u> bahawa masalah ini menular agak ketara.

(Utusan Malaysia 22 Mei 2005 pg 2 'Disiplin: Kabinet sokong tubuh empat jawatankuasa bertindak.')

The English expression, 'making perception,' if translated as 'membuat pandangan' in Bahasa Melayu would be an incorrect collocation. In Bahasa Melayu, *mengemukakan pandangan* would be a better expression.

Example 2

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   117

Majoriti murid S.R.K. Kelana Jaya meminati muzik

The word 'majoriti' can easily be replaced with 'kebanyakan' in sentences such as the above, where it appears at the beginning of a clause followed by the subject of the sentence.

Example 3

Sesiapa pun yang mendapat sokongan majoriti di Parlimen dan dengan perkenaan Yang di – Pertuan Agong dia boleh dilantik sebagai Perdana Menteri. MM 18 Julai 2004 pg 10 PM tetap hak Melayu ?

If it comes after a noun, 'majoriti' would be a more suitable word.

d) Euphemisms

Japanese studies such as the ones conducted by Rebuck (2000) found that English loans are used for euphemistic purposes. The Japanese word can be too direct or implies negative evaluations. For example, they prefer to use *shinguru mazaa* (*single mother*) instead of the harsher sounding *mikon no haha* (unmarried mother). To refer to a cleaner, they borrow the word 'cleanliness staff' to make the job sound pleasant although the job, condition and pay is not any different from any cleaner (*soojifu*). In some of the Malay newspaper articles, the researcher has also found English loanwords used as euphemisms. For example, when describing poor health or a bad situation, *teruk*, which is closer in meaning to 'bad' or 'awful' has a negative connotation and is not effective in conveying a message because it does not raise concern or awareness about a problem. To refer to expenses, the word *kos* is preferred over 'harga' because 'harga' connotes the price of cheap products as it often co-occurs with *murah* and *berpatutan* while *kos* is more sophisticared in the context of economy.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   118

e) Flexibility in use

Another reason some English loan words are used is because some of them have central meanings which can be pulled and stretched according to the edges (Aitchinson, 2001). In other words, some word loans are used because they are semantically elastic and flexible. With a core meaning, the referential potential of the words can be extended. For example, the central meaning of 'produk' is something produced as a result of a process or a system. The word 'produk' can be used to refer to big and small items, objects or services and a piece of work. The word is also flexible because it can be extended to refers to anything that is produced whether it is tangible or not, whether it is produced from raw materials, produced in the factory or whether it involves intellectual or mental effort.

Example 1

"Walaupun tahu status saya sekarang saya percaya peminat tetap memberi peluang yang adil kepada penyanyi seperti saya terus aktif jika produk yang saya hidangkan kepada mereka menyelerakan," katanya. (Utusan Malaysia - Pancaindera pg 3. 20 November 2004 .'Zarina tak rimas lagi.')

Example 2

Seperti di Sabah yang mempunyai kawasan perladangan terbesar kelapa sawit, ia boleh digabungkan untuk dijadikan salah satu produk pelancongan. (Berita Harian 2 Oktober 2004 pg 2 'Sabah miliki potensi industri pelancongan kesihatan.')

In the first example, music as a *produk* refers to the whole performance as a result of the singer's work. In the second example, the tourism "produk" is as a result of agricultural activities, which are important in Malaysia.

Example 3

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   119

Penglibatan Ericsson kali ini ternyata mencipta satu <u>definisi</u> baru dunia telekomunikasi apabila ia turut membawa segala cabaran dan saingan perlumbaan tersebut secara langsung kepada pengguna telefon bimbit dan juga menerusi Internet.

Another example is the word 'definisi.' In the third example, the word 'definisi' is extended to something else, not just meaning of words. The meaning of words is not necessarily verbally expressed but also proven with something visual, a creation which can be observed.

f) The English word has a wide or indepth meaning

There are English words with different Malay equivalents which give specific meanings according to the context. 'Konflik' can be synonymous with 'perselisihan,' 'pertikaian' (differences in views), 'persengketaan' (difference in views that cause fight), 'perkelahian,' 'pergaduhan' (argument), 'pertempuhan,' (fight, battle) 'percanggahan,' etc. Yet this word is preferred because it refers to many aspects. In some contexts, *konflik* can involve all the specific meanings conveyed by the Malay equivalent. The word 'mesej' can also have different equivalents depending on the context, for example, *amaran, ingatan, pengajaran, pesanan,* etc. However, in some contexts, 'mesej' is intended to give a wide meaning. For example,

Drama itu mengandungi <u>mesej</u> yang baik supaya kita, terutamanya orang Islam, jangan lekas berputus asa dalam hidup.

In the excerpt above taken from a film review, the drama refers to a sad film called ' 'Sehelai Selendang Sutera.' This film is about a person disappointed with life after the death of his sibling and mother. In the context, the *mesej* refers to the whole drama because the drama has some lessons to be conveyed which can be direct or

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   120

indirect. The word *mesej* does not only refer to particular statements and dialogues. The conclusion and moral values from the entire drama has the message.

The word 'isu' has a broader meaning than 'persoalan.' The Malay equivalent, 'persoalan' refers to questions raised on a certain matter. When something becomes an issue, we do not just raise questions. We would argue debate, discuss and be concerned about it.

g) Varying the vocabulary

The researcher has also found instances where English loans with equivalents are used to make the vocabulary varied. 'Dari aspek' and 'dari segi' were used interchangeably in an article about tsunami. In the following example, the writer used both the English loan and the Malay equivalent interchangeably 'mutu hidup' dan 'kualiti kesihatan.' Since the English words have been accepted as Malay words they are treated as synonyms.

Example 1

Mudah-mudahan persekitaran kita tenang, semuanya dapat menyedut udara bersih dan menikmati nafas yang segar, berupaya mengelak dari pembaziran dan dapat menggunakan perbelanjaan untuk tujuan yang lebih berfaedah serta meningkatkan <u>mutu hidup</u> dan <u>kualiti kesihatan.</u>

The writers, who probably prefer to use the English loan to convey the intended message, at the same time want to enable readers who may not be familiar with the English words to understand their message by including the Malay equivalents as synonymous. This is seen in the following examples:

Example 2

Menyentuh mengenai masa depannya, Jimmy menegaskan, biarpun belum puas menjadi <u>pengacara atau hos</u>, apa yang jelas ia telah membuka lembaran baru dalam hidupnya.'

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   121

(Utusan Malaysia, Pancaindera - 17 April 2005 pg 7 "Yezza" identity Jimmy Shanley.')

Example 3

Reaksi kanak-kanak terhadap bencana ini banyak bergantung kepada tahap umur yang menentukan tahap <u>kognitif atau pemikiran</u> mereka. (Utusan Malaysia, 16 Jan 2005 pg 10 Trauma : Bunyi kenderaan disangka ombak besar.)

Example 4

Walaupun <u>slogan atau iklan </u>yang dipaparkan menyeru pemandu sentiasa mengingati orang tersayang … MM 9 Oktober 2004 pg 10 Berfikiran waras semasa memandu di jalan raya.

Example 5

Biasanya teman lelaki yang bukan profesional sering berasa <u>prejudis</u> atau <u>prasangka</u> terhadap wanita profesional kerana mereka sukar untuk diserasikan dengan alam kehidupan biasa.'

Example 6

…..Sebagai ketua animasi, Yusri memang terikat dengan tanggungjawab mengendalikan <u>proses imej dijana menerusi computer</u> atau <u>computer – generated image (CGI)</u> (Berita Harian Hip pg 21 Disem Yusri tarik diri bintangi QKQI kerana Cicak Man 6 Disember 2004)

h) Context, topic and formality

Loan words are used in Bahasa Melayu newspaper articles to suit the context, the topic and formality. For example, although the word 'pemandangan' is equivalent to *landskap* (landscape), in articles on landscaping, writers prefer to use 'landskap' to suit commercial or professional contexts. This is seen in the collocations 'konsep taman dan landskap,' and 'perunding landskap.' This word is used as a register in the context of profesional landscaping as in the example below:

Example 1

Landskap hijau dan bunga-bungaan serta pancutan air berbentuk singa, istana Alhambra mencetuskan konsep kesenian " Taman dalam rumah." (Berita Harian pg 11, 11 Disember 2004 'Alhambra Cetus konsep Taman Dalam Rumah.')

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   122

Morrow, cited in Hayashi& Hayashi (1995), mentioned that difference in formality between the English loanwords and the local equivalents influences the choice of English loanwords. Example 2 below shows that in the context of the formality of election, the word *majoriti* is a one word expression to refer to most votes.

Example 2

Pada pilihanraya umum lalu Kamarudin menewaskan calon Pas, Dr. Mamad Puteh dengan majoriti 1695 undi. (Utusan Malaysia, 15 Ogos 2004 BN, Pas letak calon di Kuala Berang. Pg 2)

Example 3

Kongres Kepentingan Bangsa yang berakhir hari ini mengeluarkan resolusi 29 perkara yang antaranya ..

In the above sentence in Example 3, 'resolusi'is used instead of 'penyelesaian' as this suits the formality of political conventions.

Example 4

Festival yang khusus menayangkan filem-filem dari Asia dan hasil kerja pembikin filem kelahiran Asia itu sebelum ini pernah memberikan fokus kepada sinema Hong Kong, Korea Selatan, Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia, China.

Example 5

Chemman Chaalai juga terpilih bertanding dalam Festival Tiga Benua Nantes di Perancis, acara filem yang memberikan tumpuan kepada sinema Asia, Afrika dan Amerika Selatan.

In examples 4 and 5, the word 'sinema' is used instead of the Malay equivalent 'wayang' to suit the international context as the word 'sinema' is more global.

i) Creative exploitation

Some English words are used for creative exploitation. For example, a religious article borrowed the word 'organisasi.' The concept of 'organisasi' is used to urge people to work together, cooperatively rather than being individualistic to contribute to society.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   123

This word has a more systematic and organized connotation than the Malay equivalent 'pertubuhan.' It is coherent with the idea of order which is conveyed in some parts of the article :

Example 1

Berorganisasi penting dalam mengatur kehidupan, kemasyarakatan dan sistem

Example 2

Sesungguhnya Allah sangat menyukai orang yang bekerja / berjuang di jalanNya dalam barisan yang tertib bagaikan bangunan yang bersusun rapi (Surah Saf Ayat 4)

Example 3

Tanpa organisasi perubahan sukar berlaku. Kemajuan pula tidak akan berlaku dengan teratur.

Example 4

Dalam tradisi Islam berorganisasi itu dihubungkan dengan konsep jemaah.

The other words or phrases which exist together with 'organisasi' such as 'mengatur,' (arrange), 'barisan yang tertib,' and 'bersusun rapi' show that the word 'organisasi' has the connotation of being well organized. The word 'organisasi shows also unity while 'pertubuhan' does not give that connotation. The article lists all the things necessary for 'organisasi.' It involves mental exertion, energy and plan.

The word 'produktiviti' is used in newspaper articles instead of its Malay equivalent, 'daya pengeluaran' because it is coherent in the context of modern economy and industrial developement. Some words are used to suit the context of formality. In the context of election, the word 'majoriti' is more effective than 'kebanyakan' to suit the formality of elections when mentioning majority votes.

Medical articles, normally use English terms rather than the Malay equivalents to refer to diseases or medical problems to suit the context of specialization. This is

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   124

the case with *insomnia* (suhad), *hernia* (burut) *testis* (buah pelir) and *sperma* (benih jantan). Writers often use 'kesihatan fizikal' rather than 'kesihatan jasmani.'

j) The Malay equivalent is polysemous

According to Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, English loans are also borrowed if the Malay equivalent has many meanings, if they have different definitions which are semantically distinct from one another, and writers find it better to make use of a word that conveys related meanings. 'Pandangan' is a word with many meanings not related to perception. It can mean a stare, something that is seen or something that is at the center of attention. According to an expert from the lexicography department at Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, the word 'mutu' has the following meanings : the first meaning is to be sad, be quiet and to ponder. The second meaning is to be in a dangerous situation, the third meaning is different kinds of *permata*. Another meaning is the measurement of the purity of gold. The last meaning is the standard of goodness, intelligence, etc. The meaning of *kualiti* is included in the last meaning. 'Kualiti' is part of 'mutu.' The Malay equivalent of *mengedit*, which is 'menyunting' has totally different meanings. 1) To pluck a flower to make a decoration, 2) to arrange film before screening and 3) to proofread and improve a piece of writing.

k) Register

In certain articles, loanwords are used as register. For example, in a medical article, *antenatal* is used instead of 'sebelum bersalin,' *fertiliti* instead of 'kesuburan.' *Obesiti* is a global term derived from English and it is more widely used than

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   125

'kegemukan' and it seems such register is common in medical articles in BM. There are some technical words such as *kognitif* for which the Malay equivalent is not technical enough. Some words show exclusiveness. Postur is a technical word to refer body position. Skuad is a sports register to refer to a team. 'Vokal'is a music register for voice. These English loanwords with equivalents are used to suit the specialized contexts. English words are necessary to convey modern knowledge (Kishe, 1994).

l) Length of word

According to Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, English words are also borrowed and used because they are shorter than the Malay equivalent some of which is made up of compound words. For example, *hospital* is chosen over *rumah sakit* and *fisiologi*, over *kaji tugas organ*. Also, 'inisiatif' is used instead of 'daya usaha.' 'Komposer' is used instead of 'penggubah lagu.' Other examples are *arkeologi - kaji purba, slogan – cogan kata, stesen – perhentian, isu – persoalan, perkara pokok, Antikuiti – barang purba, zaman kuno, masa purbakala.*

m) Adequacy

 Some words are borrowed because the Malay equivalent does not cover all the meanings conveyed by a particular English word. The polysemy of a particular English word is not necessarily the same as the one in its equivalent in other languages. For example, 'perhentian' is only as in the bus station or railway station while the English loanword "stesen" can also refer to radio, television, petrol station, etc.

Example 1

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   126

Saya sudah pulih, berusaha untuk terus <u>normal</u> macam orang lain.

Example 2

Pengarah Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran (JPS) Perlis, Hanafi Mohd Nor, berkata paras air di daerah Arau menyusut ke tahap <u>normal</u>. (Berita Harian 'Paras air di Arau semakin susut, Kangar bertambah teruk 21 Dis 2004 pg 7)

In these contexts, normal means nothing wrong, the usual. "Normal" has a Malay

equivalent if it means ordinary or usual (*biasa*).

Example 3

Seboleh-bolehnya Arin tidak mahu mengenang situasi berhari raya dengan <u>status</u>nya sebagai isteri kedua yang pernah dilaluinya suatu ketika dahulu…..'

Example 4
<u>Status</u> dirinya sudah bergelar isteri.

The word 'status' has equivalent if it refers to position (*taraf*). In these examples, the

writers have exploited this word to extend it to refer to conditions and situations.

Example 5

 Dia mempunyai <u>karakter</u> menarik sebagai seorang pelukis.

In the context of art, this word, which refers to a unique quality, is more appropriate

than the Malay equivalents. Bahasa Melayu has the following equivalent for

'karakter.' 1- the qualities in someone's personality (sifat) 2 – a person in a in a

novel, play, film, etc (watak) and 3 – a person's behaviour (tabiat).

n) Slight difference in meaning

Based on the contexts and definitions in the dictionary, the researcher could conclude

that some loan words differ from their equivalents because there is slight difference in

meaning and connotation from the Malay equivalents. This is seen in the word *lokasi*

where the Malay equivalent would be *kawasan/tempat.*

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   127

Example 1

Seramai 12 pelajar AF2 dipilih daripada 4000 calon yang diuji bakat dalam 13 sesi pada Mac dan April lalu di sembilan buah <u>lokasi</u> di seluruh Negara. (Utusan Malaysia 15 Ogos 2004 pg 1 Zahid mara Akademi Fantasia)

Example 2

Menurut Salahuddin, pengguna juga sebenarnya boleh mengesan <u>lokasi</u> pengirim e-mel yang diterima jika mengetahui maklumat yang diperlukan

Example 3

 Kami memilih <u>lokasi</u> strategik yang mempunyai pelanggan terpilih…
Berita Harian pg 18 2 July

Example 4
Sebuah pesawat Nuri milik Tentera Udara Diraja Malaysia (TUDM) dengan 10 penumpang termasuk juruterbang dipercayai hilang di kawasan hutan Long Seridan, tidak jauh dari <u>lokasi</u> nahas helikopter Bell 206

Example 5
Imbasan CT dan MRI pesakit akan digunakan untuk mencari <u>lokasi</u> barah dari rangka kepala denhan tepat. Utusan Malaysia, 20 November pg 27 2004 'Harapan baru pesakit barah otak.'

From the textual analysis, it was found that the word *lokasi* exists together with the following: 'kemalangan' (accident), 'nahas kapal terbang' (plane crash), 'uji bakat' (audition), and 'barah' (cancer). From these contexts, the researcher could draw the conclusion that 'lokasi' connotes a specific place where something happens or takes place while the Malay word 'tempat' or 'kawasan' refers to a place in general.

Nowadays, *graduan* seems to be replacing the Malay equivalent, *siswazah* .There is slight difference in meaning according to Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. *Graduan* refers to a person who will get the degree on convocation day while *siswazah* refers to someone who has passed the last examination university or someone with university education. There is not too much difference because it is understood that anyone who has passed the last exam in the university will convocate.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   128

Sekular is seen to be more effective in conveying a message than its Malay equivalent *duniawi*. The meaning of *duniawi* is more general. It just refers to being too concerned about material things but the word 'sekular' tells something more. It connotes rejection of values, especially religious values in daily affairs. The meaning of 'tatatertib' is limited to abiding by the rules while the meaning of *disiplin* is wider and includes self-control control and will power.

o) Metaphor

As mentioned in Chapter 2, the Japanese studies reveal that some English loanwords are used as metaphors for special effect. In this study, the researcher has found some instances of using English loanwords as metaphor. It is interesting to see how the writer used an English word for a metaphorical effect in a religious article.

Example 1

Rasulullah menjelaskan bahawa orang yang <u>bankrap</u> itu ialah mereka yang datang menghadap Tuhan pada hari kiamat kelak dengan pahala puasa, sembahyang, zakat dan sebagainya, lalu dating mereka yang dizalimi ketika hidup di dunia menuntut hak masing – masing

(Utusan Malaysia Malaysia pg 9, 4 July 2005 'Hak mereka yang dizalimi….. Dr Amran Kasimin)

Example 2

Orang yang seperti inilah yang dikategorikan sebagai benar-benar <u>bankrap</u> dan akhirnya di tolak masuk dalam neraka (Same article)

The English loanword 'bankrap' and the Malay equivalent, 'muflis' both refer to being financially insolvent. In this article, the meaning of the word 'bankrap' is extended to refer to loss of spiritual rewards. The article mentions that in our daily lives, we may have worked hard to accumulate rewards but yet mistreating people can make us easily lose the rewards. The article uses a business situation as an analogy. In

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   129

business, if a businessman makes serious mistakes, he can lose the profits he made easily.

Example 3

Saya tidak pernah berniat untuk mengajak orang yang membenci sesiapa (walaupun sudah ramai orang sastera yang sejak zaman beliau muncul sebagai <u>teroris</u> sastera membencinya.) (Utusan Malaysia 18 Dis 2004 Affanci keliru tradisi ilmu pg 31 Rahim Abdullah.)

In the above example, *teroris* is not used literally as in a person who uses force or violence to achieve political goals, but metaphorically to refer to those who somehow do injustice to literature.

p) Modern image

According to Kay in Japan, "loanwords are often associated with a sophisticated, western lifestyle and may be used in place of Japanese words of equivalent meaning because of their foreign appeal. Their modern image often makes them preferable to domestic equivalents where these exist " (1995 : 74). The researcher found that advertisers prefer to use English loanwords rather than their Malay equivalents to advertise products. In a beauty product advertisement on a facial mask, 'mask' is used instead of 'topeng.' (Inginkan mask yang sesuai untuk kulit anda ?) Sales advertisement always use 'karnival' instead of 'temasya' as in 'Karnival jum bisnes,' 'Karnival

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   130

dalam taman.' In cosmetic advertisements, 'lipstik' is commonly used instead of 'gincu' bibir.

Many companies in Malaysia prefer to give English names to their companies. The following are some of the names of companies identified from the newspapers :

Telecom Research and Development Sdn Bhd (TMR & D)

Deloitte Consulting Malaysia

KRU Motion Pictures

Sonata Film 3

Power Records Sdn Bhd

Airbus

4.7.2 Results of survey

The researcher had sent surveys to 68 readers and 20 writers. The first part of the survey gathers the respondents' background information such as their language, education and social background. The second part of the survey presents 44 pairs of English loanwords with their Bahasa Melayu equivalents (Please refer to Appendix 1 for the survey). The respondents generally do not have the habit of mixing languages when they speak. There are more respondents from rural areas compared to urban areas although the difference is very little. 80 % of them have not been educated in an English-speaking country. The main language spoken in the schools they went to was Bahasa Malaysia. Most of the respondents are from a modest economic background. The following tables present the frequency of the respondents who chose the English loan words as opposed to the Malay equivalent and vice-versa.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   131

Preferred English loanwords among readers

English loanwords that are found to be more suitable and effective in conveying messages

Table 3.1   biologi vs kaji hayat

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	biologi	60	88.2	88.2	88.2
	kaji hayat	8	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

60 readers, which makes 88.2 percent, chose biologi instead of 'kaji hayat' while only 8 readers chose 'kaji hayat.' The word 'biologi' was found to be more suitable and effective in conveying messages by both readers and writers because in the education context, the word 'kaji hayat' is rarely used. Furthermore, 'kaji hayat' is an outdated word. Just like other terms relating to specialized fields of study such as 'arkeologi,' the concept has added new meanings which are relevant to current developments.

Table 3.2   arkeologi vs kaji purba

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	arkeologi	53	77.9	77.9	77.9
	kaji purba	15	22.1	22.1	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Between the pairs 'arkeologi' and 'kaji purba,' 53 readers (77.9%) chose the English loan 'arkeologi' while 15 (22.1 %) chose the Malay equivalent, 'kaji purba.' Readers found the word 'arkeologi' more popular and modern as well, apart from being suitable and effective in conveying a message. From the contexts of the excerpts from the articles, the researcher could come to the conclusion that the word 'arkeologi' has

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   132

a deeper meaning than 'kaji purba.' It indicates that it involves interpreting the society, human life and culture in the past by studying their remains while the term 'kaji purba' just connotes studying the remains of old things.

Table 3.3 lokasi vs tempat

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	lokasi	60	88.2	92.3	92.3
	tempat	5	7.4	7.7	100.0
	Total	65	95.6	100.0	
Missing	System	3	4.4		
Total		68	100.0		

Table 3.4 statistik vs perangkaan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	statistik	59	86.8	88.1	88.1
	perangkaan	8	11.8	11.9	100.0
	Total	67	98.5	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.5		
Total		68	100.0		

60 readers (88.2 %) preferred 'lokasi' rather than 'tempat.' Only 5 of them (7.4 %) preferred 'tempat.' 3 of them (4.4 %) did not make any choice for these pairs. Between the pair 'statistik' and 'perangkaan,' 59 (86.8%) preferred 'statistik' while 8 preferred 'perangkaan.' 1 respondent did not make any choice. The word 'perangkaan,' which is the Malay equivalent of 'stastistik' is not used at all in newspapers. 'Statistik' seems more suitable and effective because it refers to figures that show a group of numbers that represent a fact or describe a situation. It goes beyond just showing numbers as connoted by 'perangkaan,' for example :

Statistik yang dikeluarkan oleh polis mengenai perilaku pendatang asing ini sangat membimbangkan. Tahun lalu misalnya, statistik polis menunjukkan 15 798 kes ragut

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   133

dilakukan oleh pendatang asing dan pendatang Indonesia yang paling banyak terlibat.'
(Utusan Malaysia 18 July 04 pg 10).

Table 3.5 sekular vs duniawi

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sekular	61	89.7	89.7	89.7
	duniawi	7	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.6 disiplin vs tatatertib

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	disiplin	63	92.6	92.6	92.6
	tatatertib	5	7.4	7.4	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.7 operasi vs gerakan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	operasi	52	76.5	78.8	78.8
	gerakan	14	20.6	21.2	100.0
	Total	66	97.1	100.0	
Missing	System	2	2.9		
Total		68	100.0		

For the pairs 'sekular' and 'duniawi' 61(89.7%) chose 'sekular' while only 7

(10.3%) chose 'duniawi.' An overwhelming majority chose 'disiplin' instead of

'tatatertib.' The Malay equivalent may be less attractive. 52 respondents (76.5%)

chose 'operasi' because they found it easier to use as well as more suitable. This word

is easier because the Malay equivalent, 'gerakan' is very general and it also has

different meanings. It can refer to physical movement or an activity. The phrase

operasi is wide and connotes that it involves many aspects such as military planning

and coordination besides activities in certain places. Furthermore, this word is globally

understood and globally known.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   134

Table 3.8   festival vs pesta

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	festival	55	80.9	83.3	83.3
	pesta	11	16.2	16.7	100.0
	Total	66	97.1	100.0	
Missing	System	2	2.9		
Total		68	100.0		

For the pairs 'festival' and 'pesta' 55 readers (80.9%) chose 'festival' because they found it more suitable and popular in entertainment contexts since a film awards ceremony usually had this word, for example, Festival Filem Antarabangsa Tokyo. Furthermore, 'pesta' seems to be associated with smaller events while film festivals are on a large scale, at the regional, even international level.

Table 3.9 industri vs perusahaan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	industri	61	89.7	91.0	91.0
	perusahaan	6	8.8	9.0	100.0
	Total	67	98.5	100.0	
TotalHAS MISSING		68	100.0		

61 readers (89.7%) chose 'industri' over 'perusahaan' while only 6 (8.8%) chose 'perusahaan.' 1 respondent did not state his/her choice. From the responses, the word 'industri' seems to be easier and more suitable because the Malay equivalent, 'perusahaan' is not as flexible as 'industri' in its usage. *Industri* has a more advanced connotation in the context of development and economy.

Table 3.10 isu vs persoalan

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   135

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	isu	63	92.6	92.6	92.6
	persoalan	5	7.4	7.4	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

63 readers (92.6%) chose *isu* while only 5 (7.4%) because they found it more suitable and effective in conveying message, as well as easier to use and understand. It is easier to use because it is shorter. It is easier to use shorter words in the plural, for example, *isu-isu*.

Table 3.11 konflik vs persengketaan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	konflik	54	79.4	80.6	80.6
	persengketaan	13	19.1	19.4	100.0
	Total	67	98.5	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.5		
Total		68	100.0		

Nearly 80% of the readers preferred 'konflik' to 'persengketaan' as the former was shorter, more effective and easier to use.

Table 3.12 aktiviti vs kegiatan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	aktiviti	52	76.5	76.5	76.5
	kegiatan	16	23.5	23.5	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

52 readers (76.5%) preferred found 'aktiviti' while 16 (23.5%) preferred 'kegiatan.' The majorty of the readers chose 'aktiviti' because they found it more suitable and effective, easier to use and understand as they were more familiar with this word than its Malay equivalent. In the newspapers, the Malay equivalent, 'kegiatan' is not very popular.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   136

Table 3.13 produktiviti vs daya pengeluaran

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	produktiviti	41	60.3	60.3	60.3
	daya pengeluaran	27	39.7	39.7	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

41 (60.3%) readers preferred 'produktiviti' while 27 (39.7 %) preferred 'daya pengeluaran. More readers preferred the word 'produktiviti' because it is found to be more suitable and effective in conveying messages in economic contexts according to the readers the majority of the readers. 'Daya pengeluaran' sometimes refers to general effort.

Table 3.14 alternatif vs pilihan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	alternatif	40	58.8	58.8	58.8
	pilihan	28	41.2	41.2	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

40 (58.8%) readers chose 'alternatif' instead of 'pilihan' while 28 (41.2%) chose 'pilihan.' More readers chose 'alternatif' because the word 'pilihan' may not give the intended message as it is too general. *Alternatif* conveys the following meaning : 'the only other choice or the second choice.'

Table 3.15 moral vs akhlak

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	moral	42	61.8	61.8	61.8
	akhlak	26	38.2	38.2	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

41 readers (61.8%) preferred 'moral' over 'akhlak' while 26 (38.2%) preferred 'akhlak.' The word 'moral' was found to be more suitable to use according to the

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   137

readers and writers. According to a Bahasa Melayu expert from the Centre for Languages and Pre-University Academic Development from International Islamic University Malaysia (CELPAD), Siti Baidura, this word is more universal, commonly used to be suitable to the context of a Malaysian society where there are Muslims as well as non-Muslims. This is also mentioned by some of the readers. The word 'akhlak' which is adapted from Arabic would be more suitable in the religious context.

Table 3.16 organisasi vs pertubuhan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	organisasi	43	63.2	63.2	63.2
	pertubuhan	25	36.8	36.8	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.17 persepsi vs pandangan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	persepsi	40	58.8	58.8	58.8
	pandangan	28	41.2	41.2	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

For the *organisasi – pertubuhan* pair, 43 (63.2%) chose 'organisasi' because they found it more suitable and effective, easier to use and understand. 25 of them (36.8%) felt otherwise. The readers found *persepsi* to be more modern apart from being suitable and effective in conveying message compared to 'pandangan.'.

In their responses, as regards their reasons for the preference of English loans, the most popular answer given by readers was that the English loan words were more suitable and effective in conveying messages. The pattern seems to be similar as in the

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   138

case of the words *alternatif, biologi, fokus, lokasi, operasi, industri, konflik, statistik, sekular, moral, aktiviti, disiplin, produktiviti,* and *definisi*.

There are many English loan words which the readers find to be more suitable and effective in conveying a message. The researcher has interviewed some experts from Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, from the Jabatan Pembentukan Istilah (the Department of Terminology Formation.) When the researcher consulted some Bahasa Melayu experts from Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka on many of the words such as *festival, konflik, statistik, aktiviti, organisasi, denisi, fokus, operasi ,persepsi* and others, they stated that there is no difference in meaning between these words and their Bahasa Melayu counterparts. The only difference is that in the pairs, one is the English loan and the other one is the Bahasa Melayu word. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka accepts English loan words once they have become widespread in use by writers and users. Dictionaries include new words only after those words have come into widespread use. Bahasa Melayu users have a choice whether to use the English loan word or the Malay word. The response of the writers and readers towards some words has got to do with their attitude. Psychologically, they would prefer the English word over the Malay word even though the Malay word gives the same meaning. It is the media which makes certain words more popular and this influences the readers' attitude. Kishe (1994) in her article on English loanwords in Kiswahili mentioned that the preference for English over Kiswahili terms is mainly psychological. She gave an instance in which the standard term for 'certificate' is *stashahada* but the English term 'diploma' is gaining more acceptance to the extent that the Kiswahili term *stashahada* is disappearing because it is considered too African or Arabic, especially in the context of higher education. Other such words which seem to have overtaken

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   139

their counterparts in Kiswahili, include 'sekreteriati` (secreteriat) and numonia (pneumonia). The Kiswahili equivalents are 'kamati' and 'kichomi.' This situation in Kenya is an indication of the power of English loanwords.

Preferred English loanwords by readers for other reasons

Table 3.18 program vs rancangan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	program	51	75.0	75.0	75.0
	rancangan	17	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.19 aktif vs giat

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	aktif	61	89.7	89.7	89.7
	giat	7	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Most of the readers chose 'program' and 'aktif' over their Malay counterparts because they found them easier to use and understand. 51 readers (75%) chose 'program' over 'rancangan.' For the *aktif – giat* pair, 61 readers (89.7%) chose the English loan *aktif*. They are probably more familiar with these words. From the contexts of the newspaper articles, the researcher concludes that 'giat' shows higher intensity in activeness. This can be seen in the example below.

Ketika ini, kerja-kerja pemasangan badan dan kemudahan pesawat pertama A320 AirAsia sedang giat dijalankan.

Table 3.20 definisi vs takrifan

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   140

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	definisi	61	89.7	89.7	89.7
	takrifan	7	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.21 slogan vs cogan kata

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	slogan	58	85.3	85.3	85.3
	cogan kata	10	14.7	14.7	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.22 atlit vs olahragawan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	atlit	54	79.4	79.4	79.4
	olahragawan	14	20.6	20.6	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Nearly 90% of the respondents had come out in support of 'definisi.' It sounds catchy and academic. 58 readers (85.3%) preferred *slogan* over *cogan kata. Slogan* is found to be easier to use, understand and was more popular among readers because it sounds catchy and easier to pronounce. For the *atlit – olahragawan* pair, 54 (79.4%) readers chose *atlit* while 14 (20.6%) chose *olahragawan.* 'Atlit' is preferred because it is easier to pronounce as it has less syllables than *olahragawan/wati*. There is grammatical flexibility in the sense that we can pluralize by saying *atlit-atlit*. Moreover, 'atlit' is gender neutral. With *olahragawan/wati*, it is also vague whether it refers to one or more.

Table 3.23   finalis vs peserta akhir

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	finalis	50	73.5	73.5	73.5
	peserta akhir	18	26.5	26.5	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   141

Table 3.24 artikel vs makalah

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	artikel	65	95.6	95.6	95.6
	makalah	3	4.4	4.4	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.25 logik vs penaakulan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	logik	61	89.7	89.7	89.7
	penaakulan	7	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.26 produk vs barangan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	produk	48	70.6	70.6	70.6
	barangan	20	29.4	29.4	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.27 tradisi vs adat resam

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	tradisi	38	55.9	55.9	55.9
	adat resam	30	44.1	44.1	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.28 graduan vs siswazah

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	graduan	43	63.2	63.2	63.2
	siswazah	25	36.8	36.8	100.0

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   142

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Table 3.29 kanser vs barah

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	kanser	47	69.1	69.1	69.1
	barah	21	30.9	30.9	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

From the *finalis – peserta akhir* pair 50 readers (73.5 %) preferred the English loanword *finalis* while the rest of the readers chose *peserta akhir*. The readers who chose 'finalis' responded that 'finalis' sounded more modern and therefore it is more popular. From the *artikel-makalah* pair, 65 readers (95.6%) chose *artikel* while only 3 (4.4%) chose *makalah*. *Artikel* was found to be easier to use and understand because the respondents seemed to be more familiar with this word. The Malay equivalent, *makalah* is hardly used today. For the *logik-penaakulan* pair, the majority of the readers, 61 of them (89.7%) chose *logik* while only 7 (10.3%) chose *penaakulan*. Both the readers and writers felt that the words 'artikel' and 'logik' were easier to use and understand. *Logik* is easier because it is shorter than 'penaakulan.' For the *produk-barangan* pair, most readers and writers chose *produk* over *barangan* because it is a more popular word. Some find the latter too general. 48 readers (70.6%) chose *produk* while 20 readers preferred barangan. (Tradisi is said to be easier to use compared to 'adat resam.' Both the readers and writers group found 'graduan' easier to use and understand and considered it more popular. The universality of this word made the respondents more familiar with it. The readers who chose 'kanser' over 'barah' considered this word more popular because this is a more common word in the medical field.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   143

English loan words preferred by the writers

Absolute preference for English loanwords

Table 4.1 arkeologi vs kaji purba

	Frequency	Percent
arkeologi	20	100
kaji purba	0	0
Total	20	100

Table 4.2 disiplin vs tatatertib

	Frequency	Percent
disiplin	20	100
tatatertib	0	0
Total	20	100

Table 4.3 festival vs pesta

	Frequency	Percent
festival	20	100
pesta	0	0
Total	20	100

Table 4.4 isu vs persoalan

	Frequency	Percent
isu	20	100
persoalan	0	0
Total	20	100

Table 4.5 program vs rancangan

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   144

	Frequency	Percent
program	20	100
rancangan	0	0
Total	20	100

Table 4.6 atlit vs olahragawan

	Frequency	Percent
atlit	20	100
olahragawan	0	0
Total	20	100

Table 4.7 artikel vs makalah

	Frequency	Percent
artikel	20	100
makalah	0	0
Total	20	100

Table 4.8 logik vs penaakulan

	Frequency	Percent
logik	20	100
penaakulan	0	0
Total	20	100

Table 4.9 produk vs barangan

	Frequency	Percent
produk	20	100
barangan	0	0
Total	20	100

The writers showed a strong preference for 33 loan words against the equivalents available, a very high percentage of 80.4%. In some cases, their preference for the loanword was absolute, for example, *arkeologi, disiplin, festival, isu, program, atlit, artikel* and *logik*. All 20 writers (100%) chose these words instead of their Malay equivalents. It may probably be assumed that since

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   145

the journalists read a lot of news material in English in their line of work, they may be strongly influenced to use loanwords.

Pairs in which the writers were equally divided in the preference

Table 4.10 kanser vs barah

	Frequency	Percent
kanser	10	50
barah	10	50
Total	20	100

Table 4.11 alternatif vs pilihan

	Frequency	Percent
alternatif	10	50
pilihan	10	50
Total	20	100

Table 4.12 realiti vs kenyataan

	Frequency	Percent
realiti	10	50
kenyataan	10	50
Total	20	100

The writers were equally divided in the case of the following pairs : *realiti – kenyataan*, *alternatif – pilihan* and *kanser – barah*. 10 writers (50%) chose these loanwords while the other half of the writers chose the Malay equivalents.

English loanwords that are preferred because they are found to be more popular

Table 4.13 inisiatif vs daya usaha

	Frequency	Percent
inisiatif	11	55
daya usaha	9	45
Total	20	100

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   146

Table 4.14 aktif vs giat

	Frequency	Percent
aktif	18	90
giat	2	10
Total	20	100

Table 4.15 finalis vs peserta akhir

	Frequency	Percent
finalis	16	80
peserta akhir	4	20
Total	20	100

Table 4.16   persepsi vs pandangan

	Frequency	Percent
persepsi	11	55
pandangan	9	45
Total	20	100

When probed on the reasons for the writers' preference for English loanwords, the finding was that the popularity of the words influenced their choice. Such is the case with the words *aktif, program, atlit*(also suitable), *inisiatif, finalis, arkeologi* (it is also seems to be more modern), *elemen, realiti, intelektual, persepsi* (also modern) and *isu*. 18 writers (90%) preferred *aktif* while only 2 (10%) preferred *giat*. For the *inisiatif-daya usaha* pair, 11 writers (55%) chose *inisiatif* while 9 (45%) chose *daya usaha*. For the *finalis-peserta akhir* pair, 16 writers (80%) preferred *finalis* while only 4 (20%) preferred *peserta akhir.* 11 (55%) writers chose *persepsi* while 9 (45%) chose *pandangan*.

English loanwords that are preferred because they are found to be easier to use and understand

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   147

Table 4.17 industri vs perusahaan

	Frequency	Percent
industri	18	90
perusahaan	2	10
Total	20	100

Table 4.18 aktiviti vs kegiatan

	Frequency	Percent
aktiviti	16	80
kegiatan	4	20
Total	20	100

Table 4.19 konflik vs persengketaan

	Frequency	Percent
konflik	16	80
persengketaan	4	20
Total	20	100

Table 4.20 produktiviti vs daya pengeluaran

	Frequency	Percent
produktiviti	15	75
daya pengeluaran	5	25
Total	20	100

Table 4.21 definisi vs takrifan

	Frequency	Percent
definisi	15	75
takrifan	5	25
Total	20	100

Table 4.22 organisasi vs pertubuhan

	Frequency	Percent
organisasi	16	80
pertubuhan	4	20
Total	20	100

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   148

Table 4.23 slogan vs cogan kata

	Frequency	Percent
slogan	18	90
cogan kata	2	10
Total	20	100

Table 4.24 graduan vs siswazah

	Frequency	Percent
graduan	15	75
siswazah	5	25
Total	20	100

Another main factor that influenced the writers' preference was that many of the English loans seemed easier to use and understand. Such is the case with the words - *industri* (this word was also found to be more suitable and popular), *festival, konflik, aktiviti, slogan* (these words were also found to be more popular and suitable), *disiplin, isu, graduan, organisasi, produktiviti, artikel, logik, definisi, alternatif* (these words were also found to be more modern and popular). 18 writers (90%) chose *industri* and *slogan* while only 2 (20%) chose their Malay equivalents, *perusahaan* and *cogan kata*. 16 writers (80%) chose *konflik*, *aktiviti* and *organisasi* while only 4 writers (20%) chose their Malay equivalents, *persengketaan, kegiatan* and *pertubuhan* respectively. For the *graduan-siswazah, definisi - takrifan* and *produktiviti - daya pengeluaran* pair, 15 writers (75%) preferred the English loanwords while only 5 (25%) preferred their Malay equivalents.

English loanwords that are preferred for other reasons

Table 4.25 biologi vs kaji hayat

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   149

	Frequency	Percent
biologi	15	75
kaji hayat	5	25
Total	20	100

Table 4.26 sekular vs duniawi

	Frequency	Percent
sekular	18	90
duniawi	2	10
Total	20	100

Table 4.27 lokasi vs tempat

	Frequency	Percent
lokasi	18	90
tempat	2	10
Total	20	100

Table 4.28 fokus vs tumpu

	Frequency	Percent
fokus	11	55
tumpu	9	45
Total	20	100

Table 4.29 statistik vs perangkaan

	Frequency	Percent
statistik	15	75
perangkaan	5	25
Total	20	100

Table 4.30 operasi vs gerakan

	Frequency	Percent
operasi	15	75
gerakan	5	25
Total	20	100

Table 4.31 tradisi vs adat resam

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   150

	Frequency	Percent
tradisi	16	80
adat resam	4	20
Total	20	100

Table 4.32 moral vs akhlak

	Frequency	Percent
moral	15	75
akhlak	5	25
Total	20	100

The writers found the words *biologi, lokasi, sekular*, *fokus, statistik, operasi*, *moral* and *disiplin* to be more suitable and effective in conveying message. The words *kanser* and *produk* were found to be more modern than their Malay equivalents.

Bahasa Melayu equivalents

Out of the 44 pairs of words given, the BM equivalents were only chosen in 13 pairs by the readers, thus giving a percentage of 31.7%. The readers had a strong preference for English loan words, i.e 68.3% of them. This goes to show that educated readers do get influenced by English loan words due to their exposure to reading materials in English. The BM equivalents which the readers preferred over the English loanwords were : *akhir*, instead of *final*; *lalulintas* for *trafik*; *dilaksanakan*, and not *direalisasikan*; *keadaan* for *situasi*; *kencing manis*, rather than *diabetes*; *kejadian*, not *insiden*; *daya usaha* for *inisiatif*; *segi* for *aspek*, *ciri* for *elemen*; *kenyataan*, for *realiti*; *perbahasan* in place of *perdebatan*; *cendekiawan* for *intelektual* and *kebanyakan* for *majoriti*.

As for the writers' preferences it was found out they preferred the following BM equivalents : *akhir* instead of *final*; *lalulintas* for *trafik*; *dilaksanakan*, and not

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   151

direalisasikan; *keadaan* for *situasi* and kebanyakan for *majoriti*. Only 5 BM

equivalents were preferred by the newspaper writers.

Pairs in which the Malay equivalent is preferred by both readers and writers

Table 5.1 a) final vs akhir (readers)

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	final	10	14.7
	akhir	58	85.3
	Total	68	100.0

Table 5.1 b) final vs akhir (writers)

	Frequency	Percent
final	8	40
akhir	12	60
Total	20	100

Table 5.2 a) trafik vs lalulintas (readers)

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	trafik	16	23.5
	lalulintas	52	76.5
	Total	68	100.0

Table 5.2 b) trafik vs lalulintas (writers)

	Frequency	Percent
trafik	8	40
lalulintas	12	60
Total	20	100

Table 5.3 a) direalisasikan vs dilaksanakan (readers)

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	direalisasikan	21	30.9
	dilaksanakan	47	69.1
	Total	68	100.0

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   152

Table 5.3 b) direalisasikan vs dilaksanakan (writers)

	Frequency	Percent
direalisasikan	8	40
dilaksanakan	12	60
Total	20	100

Table 5.4 a) situasi vs keadaan (readers)

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Situasi	13	19.1
	Keadaan	55	80.9
	Total	68	100.0

Table 5.4 b) situasi vs keadaan (writers)

	Frequency	Percent
situasi	9	45
keadaan	11	55
Total	20	100

From the pairs of words given, it seems that most of the English loanwords are preferred over their Malay counterparts by the respondents. Out of all the 44 pairs, it is in the *trafik /lalulintas, informasi/maklumat, final/akhir, direalisasikan/dilaksanakan, situasi/keadaan* pairs, the Malay equivalent is preferred among both readers and writers. We can conclude that the English loanwords, *trafik ,informasi, final* and *situasi* are generally not accepted by readers and writers and are perceived to intrude. The respondents may not be very comfortable with the English words. As we can see from the results, there is quite a big difference in the responses for the word *final, trafik* and *situasi*. According to van Hout & Muysken (1994) the frequency of use in the donor language has an influence over the choice of a word. Since these Malay

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   153

words are commonly used, the writers and readers are more familiar with them and therefore, have preference for them over the English loanwords.

Differences in the preference between readers and writers

The discussion of results follows the tables below :

Table 5.5 a) diabetes vs kencing manis (readers)

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	diabetes	23	33.8
	kencing manis	43	63.2
	Total	66	97.1
Missing	System	2	2.9
Total		68	100.0

Table 5.5 b)   diabetes vs kencing manis (writers)

	Frequency	Percent
diabetes	13	65
kencing manis	7	35
Total	20	100

Table 5.6 a) insiden vs kejadian (readers)

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	insiden	30	44.1
	kejadian	36	52.9
	Total	66	97.1
Missing	System	2	2.9
Total		68	100.0

Table 5.6 b) insiden vs kejadian (writers)

	Frequency	Percent
insiden	13	65
kejadian	7	35
Total	20	100

Table 5.7 a) inisiatif vs daya usaha (readers)

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   154

	Frequency	Percent
Valid inisiatif	28	41.2
daya usaha	40	58.8
Total	68	100.0

Table 5.7 b) inisiatif vs daya usaha (writers)

	Frequency	Percent
inisiatif	11	65
daya usaha	9	35
Total	20	100

Table 5.8 a) aspek vs segi (readers)

	Frequency	Percent
Valid aspek	33	48.5
segi	35	51.5
Total	68	100.0

Table 5.8 b) aspek vs segi (writers)

	Frequency	Percent
aspek	12	60
segi	8	40
Total	20	100

Table 5.9 a) elemen vs ciri (readers)

	Frequency	Percent
Valid elemen	33	48.5
ciri	35	51.5
Total	68	100.0

Table 5.9 b) elemen vs ciri (writers)

	Frequency	Percent
elemen	12	60
ciri	8	40
Total	20	100

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   155

Table 5.10 a) realiti vs kenyataan (readers)

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	realiti	32	47.1
	kenyataan	36	52.9
	Total	68	100.0

Table 5.10 b) realiti vs kenyataan (writers)

	Frequency	Percent
realiti	10	50
kenyataan	10	50
Total	20	100

Table 5.11 a) perdebatan vs perbahasan (readers)

	Frequency	Percent
perdebatan	28	41.2
perbahasan	39	57.4
Total	67	98.5
Missing System	1	1.5
Total	68	100.0

Table 5.11 b) perdebatan vs perbahasan (writers)

	Frequency	Percent
perdebatan	15	75
perbahasan	5	25
Total	20	100

Table 5.12 a) intelektual vs cendekiawan (readers)

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	intelektual	24	35.3
	cendekiawan	44	64.7
	Total	68	100.0

Table 5.12 b) intelektual vs cendekiawan (writers)

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   156

	Frequency	Percent
intelektual	16	80
cendekiawan	4	20
Total	20	100

Table 5.13 a) majoriti vs kebanyakan (readers)

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Majoriti	36	52.9
	Kebanyakan	32	47.1
	Total	68	100.0

Table 5.13 b) majoriti vs kebanyakan (writers)

	Frequency	Percent
Majoriti	9	45
Kebanyakan	11	55
Total	20	100

With some pairs, there is a difference in the preference between the readers and the writers. The readers preferred the Malay equivalents of the words *diabetes (kencing manis),   insiden (kejadian), inisiatif (daya usaha), aspek (segi), elemen (ciri), realiti (kenyataan), perdebatan (perbahasan)* and *intelektual (cendekiawan)* while writers preferred the English loanwords. *Elemen, inisiatif* was found to be more popular among writers. *Aspek* is found to be more suitable. For the pair *realiti / kenyataan*, there is almost a tie from the responses among the writers. The writers who chose this word found it more popular. As regards 'insiden' and 'kejadian,' readers chose 'kejadian' because they were more familiar with this word, but writers chose 'insiden.' 'Insiden' was not accepted by nearly 53% of the readers,

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   157

yet it is commonly used in newspapers. Writers found this word easier to use, more modern and suitable. Between 'diabetes' and 'kencing manis', the latter was the preferred choice of readers while writers found (diabetes) more modern, suitable and popular. Writers chose 'intelektual' because they found it more modern and popular while readers chose *cendekiawan.* For the *majoriti / kebanyakan* pair, writers preferred *kebanyakan*, but readers chose *majoriti* because they found it easier to use and understand.

'Inisiatif' was not preferred by the readers as compared to 'daya usaha.' 'Segi' was slightly more favoured than 'aspek' by the readers, whereas 'aspek' was by the writers. The same observation applies to the elemen-ciri pair.

The preference for 'realiti' and 'kenyataan' was equally divided between the writers (50-50). Fewer writers favoured 'perbahasan' to 'perdebatan' while the Bahasa Melayu word was the favoured choice of the readers.

While 'intelektual' was the widely preferred choice for the writers, 'cendekiawan' was preferred by nearly 65% of the readers. The readers had a slight preference to use the loan word 'majoriti' while the writers were slightly in favour of 'kebanyakan.'

The researcher could observe that from the pairs of words where there are differences in the preference between readers and writers, while the readers preferred to maintain using the Malay equivalents as they are more familiar with them and not yet used to the English loans, the writers generally preferred the English loanwords. Their preference is probably because the writes have more English influence and exposure as their job involves international communication and they are also exposed

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   158

to a lot of materials in English when they need to find information. The concluding chapter of the thesis comes next.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Borrowing words from other languages has been an on going process in all languages. The English language itself has evolved with many borrowed words from other languages. There is no language that is free from foreign or external influence. From all the loanwords the researcher has gathered, there is the phenomenon of linguistic transfer, which is seen from the words without equivalent and words with close equivalents. Such words are borrowed to fill the lexical gap in Bahasa Melayu, which means they have been borrowed to express concepts and to refer to things for which there is no suitable Bahasa Melayu equivalent and to maintain the accuracy of the meaning conveyed by the foreign lexical item.

Borrowing words seems much more convenient than to create new words in Bahasa Melayu to express the same terms. Furthermore, the concepts which have long been associated with English are better expressed with English words which can capture the meanings concisely. We can observe that many words that were borrowed

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   159

were prompted by external factors such as history, external events and circumstances, social, political, economic, educational, scientific, technological and mental development, change in trends, practices, attitudes and beliefs, new experiences, perceptions and outlook due to urbanization and contemporary social issues and material development. In our daily lives, there is exchange of information and ideas as well as traveling which has made us share new knowledge.

Globalization has tremendously influenced the current flow of information. Malaysia cannot afford to lag behind where information and knowledge are concerned to enable it to catch up with the rest of the developed countries. Exposure to other knowledge and new ways of expressing also prompt borrowing.

Some lexical gaps are due to factors inherent in the language itself. Borrowing also happens because no language has precise words to express every idea, feeling, thought, action, concept, process, characteristic or state. Some languages have exact terms to refer to things for which other languages may have to use phrases or resort to circumlocution.

Many English words, those with as well as without equivalents in BM are borrowed because they have some semantic advantages. There are words with central meanings which can be extended to many contexts. There are also words for which there are precise meanings or those words which are broad in meaning and cover many aspects. So writers can maximize the use of such words in expressing themselves.

In a borrowing situation, the borrowing language must stand to benefit in some way from the transfer of linguistic material. Bahasa Melayu has gained a lot from borrowing the words without equivalents in the language. Kachru (1994) is of the

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   160

opinion that we cannot deny the fact that English is a valuable resource in our linguistic repertoire which must be used to our advantage in spite of the love-hate relationship with English in Asia and Africa.

For the words with equivalents, we can see that some English loans seem to be more popularly used and seem to be gradually replacing their Malay counterparts. These words are no different semantically, yet Malay language users prefer them because of their attitude. Some English loan words are used because they seem to sound more sophisticated, modern or elegant. There are Malay equivalents of some English loans which have become archaic and no longer used today. Writers are very much influenced by the English language, exposed to knowledge, information, ideas and culture from the West. That is why they tend to be fond of using English loan words in newspaper articles The findings of the survey on responses by sample readers is that the frequency of use plays an important role in the popularity of English loan words. The Malay equivalents for some of the English loan words are rarely used in the spoken media or discourse, which makes the readers more familiar with the English loans.

The researcher has also found reasons which are justified and understandable in the use of English loan words. From the findings, the researcher found that English loanwords are used to replace their Malay counterparts in specialized areas because the concepts are relevant to modern contexts. English words have been borrowed for the following reasons :- the Malay equivalent does not have a wide application, cannot be used in all contexts; the English loan word is more suitable in certain collocations; for euphemism; some English loans are semantically elastic and flexible, with central meanings that can be used in various contexts; the English loan word gives a wider

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   161

and indepth meaning; to vary the vocabulary; for discourse functions to suit the context of the texts and events; for creative exploitation; the Malay equivalent may not capture the real meaning; the English loans appear more specialized and are used as registers; the English loan is shorter; there is difference in connotation, which makes the English loan more effective; the borrowed words are metaphorical and English loans are associated with sophisticated lifestyle.

5.2   IMPLICATIONS OF STUDY

ESL teachers may use the findings of the study to bring about spelling awareness among their students. The close similarity in the orthography of the BM and English spelling systems of the loan words and the original English words are likely to be a source of spelling confusion when writing in English. Students need to be acutely aware of the spelling differences. Spelling activities to instill this awareness may be given . For example, students may be asked to give the English spelling for loanwords in Bahasa Malaysia which are similar in spelling and also have identical sounds. Examples of such words are :

kolej

hoki

fakulti

vokasional

wad

Since the original words in English and the loan words in BM sound quite alike, pronunciation activities may also be designed and practiced to get the students

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   162

to pronounce the English words with the correct stress. This is quite important, otherwise some students may end up pronouncing the target words following BM phonological distribution. The following pairs of words will serve to illustrate :

In English	In BM
vacuum	vakum
reactor	reaktor
technology	teknologi
textile	tekstil
normal	normal

ESL learners who are familiar with BM loanwords need to be much aware that the loan words have been adapted and are not meant to replace English words in terms of their spelling or phonology. They must be proactive and find out the differences between the BM loan words and the English words the former are derived from. Such a comparative study only stands to benefit the learners as they become more competent in using both languages with greater linguistic accuracy.

Language researchers conducting studies in relation to both languages may now be able to understand better loan words in BM which have been introduced through the English language, although the words themselves may have entered

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   163

English through other languages. Those involved in research can further improve their knowledge of etymology.

Journalists for BM newspapers and magazines can gauge the widespread use and impact of BM loan words in the mass media. They can evaluate whether it is acceptable to have so many loan words, whether it is possible to have other BM words or coin new ones from existing language resources in the language. Resorting to English most of the time is an easy way out, but will not the identity of BM be affected? Journalists are influential guardians of a language. So they have to exercise discretion.

The Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka can use the present study as a basis for future changes to be made in the various language components. As English is the international lingua franca by and large, it is difficult not to be influenced by it. If the loan words from English can indeed benefit BM users and the development of the language in the domains of science and technology, the loan words can be used in a systematic way in terms of how they are spelled and pronounced.

5.3 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The following are some suggestions that interested people can pursue :

1)   English loan words in the electronic media, namely radio and television have not been adequately studied. The use of loan words in those two mediums can be systematically studied, categorized and findings made available for the benefit of interested groups.

2)   The Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka has to form a committee of experts to look into the widespread use of English loan words in BM. The

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   164

committee can come up with BM words which are already available for new developments or coin new ones as and when necessary, for example : 'surgeri' can be replaced by pembedahan and tsunami may be replaced by ombak maut. If the English loan words are found to be concise, they may be retained.

3)   The publishers of BM newspapers need to form a committee to standardize the use of English loan words in their publications. This will ensure systematicity and consistency in terms of orthography and semantics. "Jemaah menteri" and "kabinet" are synonymous. The former is in BM while the latter is a loan word. Both refer to the English word, "cabinet" (of ministers). Such a committee will ensure that English loan words and BM words are appropriately used.

4)   Research may be conducted on the current loan words to study whether they truly do not have equivalents in BM. While it may be justified in specialized fields, there are other less specialized ones where loan words may not justify their use, for example: 'kapital' (capital) for *modal,* ' isu' (issue) for *tajuk,* 'direktor' (director) for *pengarah,* 'diplomat' (diplomat) for *duta* and 'servis' (service) for *perkhidmatan / penyelenggaraan*

5)   Since there is a considerable number of English loan words, some of which are recent, research can be conducted among a selected group of readers to find out if they comprehend the many English loan words which appear in Bahasa Melayu articles.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   165

5.4 LIMITATION OF STUDY

The limitations of this study are related to constraints of time and the scope of this study. There are 4 newspapers. Two broadsheets and two tabloids. The former, namely Berita Harian and Utusan Malaysia were selected for the present study. The reason being they are more established and reputable for serious research. The tabloid newspapers were not included.

For reliability and validity reasons, apart from the journalists at Berita Harian, the respondents of the questionnaire included those from the International Islamic University Malaysia. The survey was not broadened to include members of the public for the reasons mentioned earlier.

The present researcher believes that this study is a modest contribution to the field of loan words in particular and Bahasa Melayu-English bilingualism in general.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   166

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9 : 4 April 2009
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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   167

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Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
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Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   169

APPENDIX 1

Pilih perkataan Bahasa Melayu atau kata pinjaman daripada Bahasa Inggeris untuk mengisi ruang kosong. Sekiranya anda memilih kata pinjaman Inggeris, pilih sebabnya samaada perkataan itu lebih mudah, lebih moden, lebih berkesan atau lebih popular daripada perkataan Melayu. Sekiranya ada sebab lain, sila nyatakan.

1. IT IS (Sistem Maklumat Pengangkutan Bersepadu menyampaikan _____ trafik yang tepat dan berguna untuk membantu merancang perjalanan di sekitar Lembah Kelang.

A. . informasi   B maklumat

     i)   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
     ii)   lebih moden
     iii)   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
     iv)   lebih popular

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   170

Lain- lain _____

2. Jika kaedah keusahawanan dianggap gagal membantu segelintir orang Malaysia untuk membolehkan pergerakan sosial keluarga mereka ke strata lebih atas, pendidikan dan latihan sumber manusia menjadi _____ terbaik

A alternatif.   B. pilihan

     i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
    ii.   lebih moden
   iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
   iv.   lebih popular
     Lain- lain _____

3. Perkembangan dalam bidang _____ berlaku dengan begitu pesat terutama dalam bidang bioteknologi, kejuruteraan genetik, dan teknologi makanan. Perkembangan ini memesatkan lagi sumbangan terhadap kemajuan dalam bidang perubatan, pertanian dan perindustrian yang secara langsung atau tidak langsung mempengaruhi kehidupan manusia.

    A.   biologi   B. kaji hayat

     i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
    ii.   lebih moden
   iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
   iv.   lebih popular
    Lain- lain _____

4. Timbalan Ketua Polis Negara, Datuk Seri Mohd. Sedek Mohd. Ali meminta Suruhanjaya Diraja Penambahbaikan Perjalanan dan Pengurusan Polis Diraja Malaysia
(PDRM) _____kepada usaha meningkatkan imej dan kewibawaan pasukan itu.

    A. fokus   B. tumpu

     i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
    ii.   lebih moden
   iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
   iv.   lebih popular
    Lain- lain _____

5. Apabila Anna disahkan menghidapi _____, dia menurut nasihat doktor untuk mengamal gaya hidup sihat.

    A. diabetes   B. kencing manis

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   171

i. lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
ii. lebih moden
iii. lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
iv. lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

6. Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi berkata, pihak asing tidak sepatutnya melibatkan Malaysia dalam _____ pengeboman di Kedutaan Australia di Jakarta.

A. insiden   B. kejadian

i. lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
ii. lebih moden
iii. lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
iv. lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

7. _____ sebenar helikopter yang dipercayai terhempas pada Isnin lepas yang membawa tujuh orang masih gagal dikesan.

A. lokasi   B.tempat

i. lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
ii. lebih moden
iii. lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
iv. lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

8. Enam anggota tentera terbunuh apabila helikopter Nuri terhempas dan meletup di kawasan _____ tentera di Banding, Perak pada jam 5.petang

A. operasi   B. gerakan

i. lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
ii. lebih moden
iii. lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
iv. lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

9. Dengan penduduk Islam dunia yang dianggarkan 1.8 billion, pasaran produk halal dianggarkan AS$560 bilion (RM2.12 trillion) setahun serta cukup besar untuk diterokai pengusaha _____ makanan.

A. industri   B. perusahaan

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9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   172

   i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
   ii.   lebih moden
  iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
   iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

10. Seorang pelakon Malaysia yang berjaya membawa pulang sesuatu anugerah dari sebuah _____ filem antarabagsa dianggap satu kebanggaan.

    A. festival   B. pesta

   i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
   ii.   lebih moden
  iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
   iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

11. Bagi Pergerakan Negara-Negara Berkecuali, penyelesaian terbaik terhadap _____di Palestine dan Israel adalah dengan melaksanakan segala resolusi yang diputuskan oleh PBB.

    A. konflik   B. persengketaan

   i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
   ii.   lebih moden
  iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
   iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

12. _____ yang dikeluarkan oleh polis mengenai perilaku pendatang asing sangat membimbangkan. Tahun lalu misalnya, _____ polis menunjukkan 15, 798 kes ragut dilakukan oleh pendatang asing.

    A. statistik   B. perangkaan

   i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
   ii.   lebih moden
  iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
   iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

13. Banyak _____ tempatan telah berjaya menembusi pasaran global terutama Asean, China, India dan negara di Timur Tengah.

    A. produk   B. barangan

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9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   173

i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
    ii.   lebih moden
    iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
    iv.   lebih popular
    Lain- lain _____

14.   Masyarakat atau negara yang menganuti dasar atau falsafah menolak urusan
agama sama sekali daripada urusan kehidupan harian dan pemerintahan negara
digelar negara _____

    A. sekular   B. duniawi

    i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
    ii.   lebih moden
    iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
    iv.   lebih popular
    Lain- lain _____

15.   Kita seharusnya menapis segala kebanjiran budaya dan ideologi luar agar sesuai
dengan budaya, _____ dan nilai keagamaan yang menjadi teras pemerintahan kita.

    A. tradisi   B. adat resam

    i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
    ii.   lebih moden
    iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
    iv.   lebih popular
    Lain- lain _____

16.   Gerakan globalisasi yang mampu membunuh nilai _____ dan agama serta
etika kita seharusnya ditolak.

    A. moral   B. akhlak

    i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
    ii.   lebih moden
    iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
    iv.   lebih popular
    Lain- lain _____

17.   Isteri Perdana Menteri, Datin Seri Endon Mahmood hari ini dianugerahkan
Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Kemanusiaan berikutan sumbangan beliau terhadap
_____kemasyarakatan, tugas-tugas sukarela dan kebajikan di peringkat
antarabangsa dan tempatan.

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9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   174

A. aktiviti   B. kegiatan

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

18.   Selain itu, beliau juga **_____** dalam bidang kemanusiaan di peringkat kebangsaan dan menjadi penaung kepada Yayasan Budi Penyayang Malaysia, Persatuan Kesihatan Mesra Kanak-kanak Malaysia, Persatuan Bulan Sabit Merah dan lain-lain.

A. aktif   B. giat

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

19.   _____ "Jangan terpedaya, tembakau membunuh" sempena Hari Tanpa Tembakau Dunia menjadi satu peringatan supaya tidak terjebak dengan aktiviti merokok.

A. slogan   B. cogan kata

  v.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 vi.   lebih moden
 vii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
viii.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

20. Kementerian Pembangunan Usahawan dan Koperasi berjaya mewujudkan kira-kira 1,634 usahawan baru melaui dua _____ Gerak Usahawan yang diperkenalkan tahun ini. Timbalan menterinya, Datuk Khamsiyah Yeop berkata, _____ itu yang sebelum ini diadakan di Selangor dan Kedah berjaya melebarkan sayap perniagaan sehingga memperoleh RM 5 juta.

A. program   B. rancangan

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

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9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   175

21.   Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi mahu penyelidikan _____ di negara ini dipertingkatkan bagi menyokong usaha-usaha mengenai kajian sejarah dan pembentukan tamadun lama. Menurutnya, penemuan dalam _____ dapat dijadikan bukti kepada pembentukan tamadun sesuatu kaum atau penduduk asal di sebuah negara selain mempunyai hubung kait dengan pembentukan identity masyarakat.

    A. arkeologi   B. kaji purba

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
  ii.   lebih moden
  iii. lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
  iv.   lebih popular
  Lain- lain _____

22.   Ibu bapa memainkan peranan penting dalam soal _____ pelajar kerana mereka bertanggungjawab mengawasi setiap tingkah laku anak masing-masing.

    A. disiplin   B. tatatertib

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
  ii.   lebih moden
  iii. lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
  iv.   lebih popular
  Lain- lain _____

23.   Raja Pecut Asia Tenggara, Nazmizan Mohamad tidak menolak kemungkinan melupakan hasrat mempertahankan gelarannya di Sukan Sea Manila, November depan. Ini berikutan _____ kelahiran Dungun, Terengganu itu masih terasa sengal di tulang kering kanannya ketika menyertai Kejohanan Olahraga Terbuka Selangor, Sabtu lalu.

    A. atlit   B. olahragawan

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
  ii.   lebih moden
  iii. lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
  iv.   lebih popular

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9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   176

Lain- lain _____

24.   Pasukan bola sepak Pahang akan memasuki peringkat _____ dalam pertandingan bola sepak Asean Football Federations (AFF) setelah menewaskan Brunei.

    A. final   B. akhir

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

25. Pemilihan perkataan 'infotainmen' mencetuskan polemik termasuk DBP yang menganggap slogan baru RTM itu sebagai tidak sesuai kerana salah dari _____ pembentukan istilah serta tidak mendukung makna yang jelas.

    A. aspek   B. segi

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

26. _____ peraduan melalui SMS sudah banyak diperkatakan oleh persatuan pengguna kerana ia membabitkan eksploitasi ke atas seseorang yang mengeluarkan banyak wang untuk menyertainya.
    A. isu   B. persoalan

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   177

27. Kejayaan Hilda menjejak kaki ke universiti setaraf Universiti Harvard, Amerika Syarikat adalah atas _____ sendiri setelah melihat profail dan prestasi yang dicapai oleh universiti tersebut.

    A. inisiatif   B. daya usaha

   i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
  ii.   lebih moden
 iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
  iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

28. Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) mempunyai lebih 34,000 penuntut yang sedang mengikuti pengajian di pelbagai peringkat. Pelajarnya kini menikmati kemudahan pengajian lebih selesa serta bermutu hasil pembangunan pesat yang dilaksanakan dengan matlamat melahirkan _____ berkualiti, berdaya saing serta cemerlang.

    A. graduan   B. siswazah

   i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
  ii.   lebih moden
 iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
  iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

29. Dua juruterbang tempatan akan mencatat satu lagi sejarah kebanggaan negara jika mereka berjaya menamatkan misi penerbangan mengelilingi dunia merentasi enam benua dalam tempoh 24 hari. Misi ini akan _____ di bawah program Malaysia Boleh yang dianjurkan oleh Kementerian Belia dan Sukan.

    A. direalisasikan   B. dilaksanakan

   i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
  ii.   lebih moden
 iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   178

iv.   lebih popular

Lain- lain _____

30. Berikutan peristiwa-peristiwa keganasan yang berlaku sejak 11 September, masyarakat di Barat mempunyai _____ bahawa keganasan berkait rapat dengan Islam.

   A. persepsi   B. pandangan

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular

Lain- lain _____

31. Debaran Akademi Fantasia sampai ke kemuncak apabila Zahid muncul juara menerusi konsert akhirnya yang berlangsung di Stadium Putra Bukit Jalil. Zahid menyampaikan lagu berjudul *Biarkan bulan* bicara dan *Milikku* mengetepikan lima lagi _____ AF2 termasuk pencabar terdekatnya Linda

   A. finalis   B. peserta akhir

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular

Lain- lain _____

32. Tumpuan utama dalam pengurusan pemasaran ialah bagaimana menawarkan produk atau perkhidmatan yang memberi kepuasan serta menepati kehendak pelanggan. Matlamat ini tidak terhad kepada _____ perniagaan sahaja. Jabatan kerajaan atau _____ sukarela juga perlu prihatin kepada keperluan memberi khidmat yang mampu memuaskan serta memenuhi kehendak pelanggan mereka.

   A. organisasi   B. pertubuhan

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   179

i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
ii.   lebih moden
iii. lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

33.   Kesesakan _____ di Lembah Klang kian meruncing disebabkan kadar penggunaan pengangkutan awam yang semakin berkurangan. Kadar ini menurun daripada 34 peratus pada tahun 1985 kepada 16 peratus pada masa ini, terutamanya bagi penggunaan bas. Sebaliknya, kadar penggunaan kereta persendirian telah meningkat secara ketara daripada 47 peratus kepada 71 peratus.

   A. trafik   B. lalulintas

i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
ii.   lebih moden
iii. lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

34. _____ murid S.R.K Subang Jaya meminati muzik kerana bagi mereka muzik menyeronokkan, menghiburkan dan memberikan ketenangan. Muzik moden (terutama rancak, rock, rap dan pop semasa) paling diminati oleh murid-murid diikuti oleh muzik tradisional dan muzik berunsurkan agama.

   A. Majoriti   B. Kebanyakan

i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
ii.   lebih moden
iii. lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

35. _____ jerebu di Lembah Kelang telah menjadi semakin teruk sehingga ia dapat menjejaskan kesihatan. Oleh itu, sekolah- sekolah terpaksa ditutup

   A. Situasi   B. Keadaan

i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami

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9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   180

ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

36. Laporan fenomena jerebu pada rahun 1997 menunjukkan negara di rantau Asia Tenggara kerugian hampir AS$ billion dalam pelbagai sektor ekonomi, selain masalah kesihatan dan pengurangan _____.

   A. produktiviti   B. daya pengeluaran

 i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

37. _____ ini cuba memperlihatkan bagaimana orang Melayu mempunyai kemahiran dan pengetahuan farmaseutikal tentang tumbuh-tumbuhan yang dijadikan sebagai ubat dan penawar kepada penyakit.

   A. Artikel   B. Makalah

 i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

38. Bajet yang besar bukanlah jaminan kejayaan sesuatu filem tetapi jalan cerita yang mantap, olahan, mesej dan bakat merupakan _____ yang penting.
   A. elemen   B. ciri

 i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

39. Para pengkaji di Universiti Harvard, Amerika mendapati hampir tujuh daripada setiap sepuluh jenis _____ tidak ditentukan oleh gene langsung, tetapi ditentukan melalui cara hidup kita. Tiga puluh peratus berpunca daripada merokok, 30 peratus

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9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   181

berpunca daripada pemakanan yang tidak sihat dan kira-kira 10 peratus disebabkan tabiat buruk seperti tidak bersenam.

   A. kanser   B. barah

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

40. Salmah ingin memastikan bahawa impiannya untuk berjaya dalam kerjayanya menjadi _____ dengan bekerja bersungguh-sungguh

   A. realiti   B. kenyataan

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

41. Dengan bermotokan 'Berkredibiliti dan Berketerampilan', Kelab Debat Kolej Islam Malaysia telah berjaya membawa nama Kolej Islam Malaysia ke peringkat yang lebih tinggi di dalam arena _____.

   A. perdebatan   B. perbahasan

  i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
 ii.   lebih moden
iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

42.   Ujian untuk menjadi salah seorang pegawai pentadbir ini mengukur

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9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   182

kecenderungan- kecenderungan seperti daya menyelesaikan masalah menggunakan
_____, interprestasi data dan konsep-konsep matematik, serta menilai potensi
untuk menjalankan tugas-tugas pentadbiran yang asas seperti perancangan dan
membuat keputusan.

    A. logik   B. penaakulan

   i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
  ii.   lebih moden
 iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

43. Memberi satu _____ yang tepat mengenai cinta ialah sukar.

    A.   definisi   B. takrifan

   i.   lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
  ii.   lebih moden
 iii.   lebih sesuai atau berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
 iv.   lebih popular
Lain- lain _____

44. Professor Khalid Hassan merupakan seorang _____ dalam bidang falsafah

 A.   cendekiawan   B. intelektual

     i)   Lebih mudah digunakan atau difahami
     ii)   lebih moden
     iii)   lebih berkesan dalam menyampaikan mesej
     iv)   lebih popular
     Lain-lain _____

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   183

APPENDIX 2

Example of data for words without equivalent

Bahasa Melayu has lexical gaps in expressing or referring to the following :

Nouns

People

- An officer responsibe for accommodation, food, and equipment in a military unit - *kuarter master* (3)
- Someone who likes to pretend - *hipokrit* (3)

Technology

- Website - *web*   (6)
- Electronc mail - *e-mel* (7)

Abstract nouns

- A task requiring considerable or concerted effort - *projek* 5
- Strong feelings- *emosi* 6

Adjectives

Bahasa Melayu has lexical gap in the adjectives which mean the following :

- Easily irritated, offended, hurt – *sensitif* 3
- the present or recent time/contemporary - *moden* 5

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9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   184

APPENDIX 3

English loans	Malay equivalent	
konsert	pertunjukan	Example of data for words with close equivalents
model	contoh	
era	zaman	
kos	harga	
skim	rancangan	

APPENDIX 4

Example of data for words with equivalents

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   185

English loans	Bahasa Melayu equivalent
motif (intention)	niat
produk	barangan
gender	jantina
program (TV)	rancangan
intelektual	cendekiawan
realisasi	laksana
positif (good)	baik
kualiti	mutu
mesej	pesanan, berita, maklumat
isu	hal, masalah, perkara
komunikasi	perhubungan
final	akhir
artis	penyanyi

APPENDIX 5

More other words without equivalent

English loanword	English word
31) professional	professional
32) potensi	potential
33) premis (1)	premis
34) sektor	sector
35) sinonim	synonym
36) tema	theme
37) tradisi (1)	tradition
38) teori	theory
39) toleransi	tolerance

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9 : 4 April 2009
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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   186

40) sosial	social
41) ton (face)	tone
42) tekstur	texture
43) kabinet	cabinet
44) landskap	landscape
45) misteri	mystery
46) minimum	minimum
47) mekanisme	mechanism
48) fungsi fungsinya	function
49) komponen	component

English loanword	English word
50) loteri loterilah	lottery
51) skrin	screen
52) postur	posture
53) maple	maple
54) serial	serial
55) lagenda	legend
56) justifikasi	justification
57) akses	access
58) profail	profile
59) kes	case

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   187

60) risiko	risk
61) nombor	number
62) sindiket	syndicate
63) reformasi	reformation
64) fakta	fact
65) teknik	technique
66) gimik	gimmick
67) retorik	rhetoric
68) sistem	system
69) meta-nilai	meta-value
70) model	model

Continued	
71) kategori	category
72) maksima	maximum
73) Seksyen	Section
74) Sub Seksyen	Sub Section
75) prinsip (1) prinsipnya	principle
76) Protokol	Protocol
77) arena	arena
78) trend	trend
79) agenda	agenda
80) pengkelasan	classification

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9 : 4 April 2009
Shamimah Binti Haja Mohideen, M.HSc. (TESL)
A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   188

81) label	label
82) set	set
83) genre	genre
84) emosi	emotion
85) simpati	sympathy
86) gossip	gossip
87) standard	standard
88) biro	bureau
89) badminton	badminton
90) moto	motto
91) keunikan	uniqueness
92) tennis	tennis
93) gansterisme	gangsterism

APPENDIX 6

More adjectives without equivalent

English loanword	English word
26) negatif	negative
27) simbolik	symbolic
28) popular	popular
29) tropika	tropical
30) estetik	aesthetic
31) formatif	formative
32) tradisional	tradisional
33) terapeutik	therapeutic

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9 : 4 April 2009
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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   189

34) berpotensi	with potential
35) senior	senior
36) progresif	progressive
37) Sivik	Sivic
38) alternatif	alternative
39) poket	pocket
40) berkaliber	with calibre
41) berkarbonat	carbonated
42) solo	solo
43) emosional	emosional

English loanword	English word

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   190

44) bermerit	with merit
45) termoden	most modern
46) reproduktif	reproductive
47) maritime	maritime
48) Marin	Marine
49) komersial	commercial
50) korporat	corporate
51) berteknologi	with technology
52) audio	audio
53) berapriori	with apriori
54) digital	digital
55) taboo	taboo
56) konvensional	convensional
57) Eksekutif	Eksekutive
58) berkoordinasi	coordinated
59) multimedia	multimedia
60) obses	obsessed
61) fatalistik	fatalistic
62) klasik	classic
63) sentimental	sentimental
64) futuristik	futuristic
65) eksotik	exotic
66) sinikal	cynical
67) subjektif	subjective

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   191

68) agresif	aggressive
69) kritikal	critical
70) elektronik	electronic
71) serius (1) seriusnya	serius (1)
72) kronik	chronic
73) senior	senior
74) konsisten	consistent
75) online	online
76) sinikal	cynical
77) sensasi	sensational
78) futuristic	futuristic
79) regular	regular
80)akademik	academic
81)global	global
82)demokratik	democratic
83) electronik	electronic
84) sensitive	sensitive
85) mega	mega
86) sosial	social
87) sistematik	systematic
88) berprestij	with prestige

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   192

APPENDIX 7

Words with Malay equivalents

English loanword	Bahasa Melayu equivalent
1) insiden	kejadian
2) pengeboman	letupan
3) individu	orang /seseorang
4) imej	gambar
5) polis	mata-mata
6) operasi beroperasi	gerakan
7) akademiknya	pelajarannya
8) kualiti berkualiti	mutu/sifat
9) inisiatif	daya usaha
10) komunikasi	perhubungan
11) berkomunikasi	bertutur
12) program	rancangan
13) informasi	maklumat
14) patriotisme	kesetianegaraan
15) graduan	siswazah
16) fokus	tumpu

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   193

English loanword	Bahasa Melayu equivalent
17) isu	persoalan, perkara pokok
18) aspek	segi, sudut
19) merealisasikan	melaksanakan
20) organisasi	pertubuhan
21) alternatif	pilihan, jalan
22) aktiviti	kegiatan
23) intelektual	cendekiawan, cerdik pandai
24) elit	golongan atasan
25) status	taraf / kedudukan
26) nasionalis	pejuang kebangsaan
27) minda	fikiran
28) serius	teruk
29) arkeologi	kaji purba
30) antikuiti	barang purba, zaman kuno, masa purbakala
31) tiara	gandik
32) industri	perusahaan
33) seks	persetubuhan
34) festival	pesta, temasya
35) artis	penyanyi
36) delegasi	pengutusan, perwakilan
37) model	peragawati

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   194

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   195

38) okey	boleh tahan
39) syif	giliran kerja
40) impak	kesan
41) aktif	giat, cergas
42) dikategorikan kategori	digolongkan golongan
43) obesiti	kegemukan, gemuk gedempol
44) lokasi	tempat, kawasan
45) hospital	rumah sakit
46) arkitek	jurubina
47) akauntan	jurukira
48) bankrap	muflis
49) atlit	olahragawan
50) biologi	kaji hayat
51) aksesori	alat/hiasan tambahan
52) mengadaptasi	menyesuaikan diri
53) antenatal	sebelum bersalin
54) kanser	barah
55) artritis	penyakit sengal, radang sendi
56) enakmen	undang-undang
57) finalis	peserta akhir
58) definisi	takrif, istilah

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   196

English loanword	Bahasa Melayu equivalent
59) ekstrem	terlampau
60) etnik	bangsa
61) etika	sistem / prinsip akhlak
62) debat	bahas
63) insentif	dorongan, pendorong, perangsang
64) kelab	persatuan
65) komuniti	masyarakat
66) berkasual kasual	bersahaja
67) kuantiti	jumlah
68) Kastam	langganan
69) konsentrasi	tumpuan
70) komprehensif	menyeluruh
71) kapasiti	keupayaan
72) mesej mesejnya	pesanan, berita
73) maksimum	had/darjah tertinggi
74) nasional	kebangsaan
75) Majistret	hakim, pengadil
76) moral bermoral	akhlak
77) pelan	rancangan, rangka

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   197

English loanword	Bahasa Melayu equivalent
78) respons	tidakbalas, sambutan, jawapan, balasan
79) mempromosikan	menggalakkan
80) premis	perkarangan
81) realiti	kenyataan , hakikat
82) kestabilan	kekukuhan
83) teater teater-teater	panggung
84) tradisi	adat resam
85) situasi	keadaan
86) sekular	duniawi
87) visi	wawasan
88) wayarles	tanpa dawai / kawat
89) zon	mintakat
90) reaksi	tindakbalas
91) persepsi	pandangan, tanggapan
92) reputasi	nama baik
93) poket	saku, kocek
94) unik	satu-satunya, tiada tara/bandingannya keunikan
95) sosiologi	ilmu kemasyarakatan
96) superintendan	pengawas, penguasa

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   198

English loanword	Bahasa Melayu equivalent
97) konflik	perselisihan, sengketa, pertikaian, pertentangan, percanggahan
98) fundamental	asas, dasar, utama
99) dekad	dasawarsa
100) berdialog	berbincang, berunding
101) episod	adegan, peristiwa
102) keegoan	keakuan
103) dominan	paling kuat, penting, berkuasa
104) disiplin	tatatertib
105) notis	pemberitahuan, kenyataan
106) media massa	sebaran am
107) manual	buku panduan
108) menu	senarai hidangan
109) fasa	peringkat, perkembangan, tahap
110) ejen	orang perantara
111) format	bentuk, rupa, gaya, susunan
112) fantasi	khayalan
113) flet	pangsa
114) diabetes	kencing manis
115) kurikulum	sukatan pelajaran
116) dispesifikasikan	ditentukan, ditetapkan
117) tropika	kawasan khatulistiwa

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   199

English loanword	Bahasa Melayu equivalent
118) skrin	kaca
119) Asisten Komisioner	Penolong Pesuruhjaya
120) tip	panduan, petua
121) Genetik genetik	kaji baka baka
122) relevan	berkait
123) produktiviti	daya pengeluaran
124) normal	biasa, lazim
125) objek	barang, benda
126) mesin	jentera
127) nota	catatan
128) moraliti	kesusilaan
129) Ginekologi	sakit puan
130) bereksperimen	beruji kaji
131) fizikal	jasmani
132) eksternal	luaran
133) flora	tumbuhan
134) famili	keluarga
135) demonstrasi	tunjuk perasaan
136) final	akhir, penghabisan
137) spiritualiti	kerohanian
138) testis	buah pelir

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   200

English loanword	Bahasa Melayu equivalent
139) sperma	benih jantan
140) kolumnis	penulis ruang
141) kafe	kedai kopi
142) karektor	sifat, ciri, peribadi
143) lateks	susu getah
144) komposer	penggubah lagu
145) arena	gelanggang
146) artikel	rencana, makalah
147) Geologi	kaji bumi
148) sensitif sensitiviti	prihatin kepekaan
149) gossip	umpatan
150) insomnia	suhad
151) hernia	burut
152) bajet	belanjawan
153) penganalisis	pencerakin
154) dicaj	dicas
155) deposit	simpanan cengkeram
156) inovasi	pembaharuan

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   201

Language in India www.languageinindia.com
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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   202

English loanword	Bahasa Melayu equivalent
157) kompleks	rumit
158) Matematik	ilmu hisab
159) polisi	dasar
160) simbol	tanda, lambing
161) struktur	pembentukan, susunan, binaan
162) prosedur	tatacara
163) prejudis	prasangka, praanggapan
164) Prebet	persendirian, perseorangan
165) resolusi	niat , azam, ketetapan, penyelesaian
166) tong	penyepit
167) sivil	awam
168) elastik	anjal
169) kombinasi	gabungan
170) personaliti	sahsiah
171) berorientasikan	arah, hala, haluan
172) drastik	keras
173) eksistensi	kewujudan
174) mengedit	menyunting
175) Personal	peribadi
176) Astronomi	kaji bintang, ilmu falak
177) produk	barangan
178) trafik	lalulintas
179) kosmetik	alat solek

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   203

180) literal	harfiah, zahir
181) konvensyen	adat kebiasaan
182) drama	sandiwara, peristiwa
183) dominasi	penguasaan, pengaruh
184) farmasi	kedai ubat
185) majoriti	kebanyakan
186) restoran	kedai makan
187) hotel	rumah penginapan
188) logik	penaakulan
189) slot	ruang waktu
190) panik	cemas
191) tuisyen	kelas bimbingan
192) internal	dalaman
193) retorik	seni berpidato
194) obsess	asyik, ghairah
195) saiz	ukuran
196) alumni	bekas mahasiswa
197) teknik	cara/kaedah
198) cool	tenang
199) komplikasi	kerumitan, kesulitan
200) motif	niat, tujuan
201) elemen	unsur, ciri, anasir
202) kritikal	genting

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   204

203) statistik	perangkaan
204) transformasi	penukaran, perubahan
205) variasi	kelainan
206) komitmen	kewajipan
207) slogan	cogan kata
208) posisi	kedudukan, keadaan

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A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newpaper Articles   205