

The Borrowing Process of English Covid-19-Related Words into Indonesian

Proses Penyerapan Kata-Kata Bahasa Inggris terkait Covid-19 ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia

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Abstract

This research was aimed at finding out the patterns of English loans on Covid-19 into Indonesian and their borrowing processes. Data for this qualitative study were English borrowing words and phrases functioning to denote Covid-19 issues which are massively used by Indonesians. The data were obtained from various sources such as mass media, official documents, notices in public places, daily conversation, and others. The classification of borrowing by Haugen (1950) was used in this study. Data analysis was done by comparing the original forms of the loanwords and the phonologically-and-morphologically 'imitated' ones. Findings of this study reveal that English loans on Covid-19 can be classified into loanwords, loanblends, and loanshift, each of which has its own borrowing processes. None-phonemic substitution, partial-phonemic substitution, and total phonemic substitution are the borrowing process of loanwords. Spelling adjustment and letter omission are the borrowing methods of loanblends. Loan translation is the only borrowing process for loanshift. This study recommends that future research use more data on health realm in order to make a more comprehensive description of the borrowing process in Indonesian.

Keywords: *borrowing process; covid-19, loanblend; loanshift; loanword*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola kata-kata serapan bahasa Inggris terkait Covid-19 di Indonesia dan proses penyerapannya. Data penelitian kualitatif ini adalah kata dan frasa serapan bahasa Inggris yang berfungsi untuk menyampaikan isu-isu Covid-19 yang banyak digunakan oleh masyarakat Indonesia. Data diperoleh dari berbagai sumber seperti media massa, dokumen resmi, pengumuman di tempat umum, percakapan sehari-hari, dan lain-lain. Klasifikasi penyerapan menurut Haugen (1950) digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Analisis data dilakukan dengan membandingkan bentuk asli dari kata serapan dan 'bentuk tiruan' secara fonologis dan morfologis. Temuan penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa kata serapan bahasa Inggris terkait Covid-19 dapat diklasifikasikan menjadi kata serapan, serapan campuran, dan serapan pengalihan, yang masing-masing memiliki proses penyerapan sendiri. Substitusi non-fonemis, substitusi fonemis parsial, dan substitusi fonemik total merupakan proses penyerapan kata-kata serapan. Penyesuaian ejaan dan penghilangan huruf adalah metode penyerapan dari

serapan campuran. Penerjemahan pinjaman adalah satu-satunya proses penyerapan untuk penyerapan penggantian. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan agar penelitian selanjutnya menggunakan lebih banyak data di bidang kesehatan untuk membuat deskripsi yang lebih komprehensif tentang proses penyerapan dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Kata kunci: proses penyerapan; covid-19; serapanan campuran; serapan pengalihan; kata serapan

Introduction

Like any other languages, Indonesian is a dynamic language. It is open to the interference of other languages, be local or foreign languages. It welcomes words from various languages in order to enrich its vocabulary items. English is one of languages which massively appears in the Indonesian language. English terms can be easily found in all walks of life, including health. During the Covid-19 pandemic, English words related to the virus viral in daily conversation, mass media, official announcements by the government, notices in public places, and others. English pandemic terms such as 'physical distancing', 'swab test', 'tracing', 'testing', 'droplets', and others get Indonesian sound.

Word formation in Indonesian is guided by *Pengindonesiaan Kata dan Ungkapan Asing* published by Pusat Bahasa Indonesia. It addresses how to adopt and adapt foreign words into Indonesian (Pusat Bahasa Indonesia, 2003). Another book discussing word formation in Indonesian is *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan*. It explains how foreign words can be transferred into Indonesian (Kebahasaan 1990). Another book touching on loanwords in Indonesian is the one written by Muslich in which the description of Indonesian spellings for loanwords are presented (Muslich, 2014). Those books, however, do not provide with sufficient description and data. Therefore, comprehensive assessment toward the Indonesian language is called for.

English loanwords in Indonesian by far has been researched from various perspectives by a number of scholars. *First*, Juliawan studied phonemic changes and syllabic changes of English loanwords in Indonesian appearing in *CHIP* magazine (Juliawan 2017). His study confirmed that there are 12 processes of consonant-phonemic changes, and there are 10 vowel-phonemic changes. The study, however, does not provide with sufficient description of the process. *Second*, Moekhardi focused on the formation process and the meaning of English-influenced blends in advertisements, brand names of beverage products, and names of cafes and restaurants in Yogyakarta (Moekhardi 2019). This study provides with detailed explanation of the process of blending, rather than the borrowing process. *Third*, Ariyati conducted a study on English loan words used by Indonesian IT writers in their thesis abstract (Ariyati 2014). This study focuses on the description of the loanwords used in thesis abstracts, instead of the description on the borrowing process. *Fourth*, a study on the meaning of English loanwords in Indonesian articles of sport revealed that meanings of some loanwords in Indonesian sport articles do not change, but others do (Nurweni 2013). This study is concerned merely with the meaning of loanwords; the process of borrowing was not the concern of this study.

Next, a study on English loanwords in health related to phonological translation and spelling adjustment in translation of medical terms into Indonesian confirmed that

the phonological translation and spelling adjustment do occur in the process of translating English medical terms into Indonesian (Jayantini et al. 2017). Their research focused on the language used in medical textbooks. As such, their study does not provide with the description of the loans in the natural communication. *Last*, a study on English loanwords in Indonesian, particularly the ones related to Covid-19 confirmed that some of English borrowings are already available in the online KBBI, and some are not available yet. This study reveals that adoption and adaptation are the borrowing process in Covid-19 terms (Abdulloh et al., 2020). The study, however, does not provide with the detailed explanation of the process. The borrowing in their research is in line with the statement by (Haugen 1950) saying that most studies in borrowing refer to the descriptive of the results of the borrowing, rather than the process of the borrowing. In addition, research on English borrowings viewed from the phonological, morphological and semantical perspectives is the recommendation of their study. In addition to Abdulloh et al.'s study, another research on Kasdan et al studied the terminology corpus on Covid-19 in Malay. Their study was concerned with the coinage of Malay terms on Covid-19 viewed from the perspective socioterminology (Kasdan et al 2020).

On the basis of the review, we consider that a study focusing on the process of phonological and morphological borrowing of loanwords on Covid-19 into Indonesian is called for. In particular, this research is aimed at finding out the patterns of English loans on Covid-19 in Indonesian and their borrowing processes. Comprehensive assessment on the phonological and morphological borrowing process in the daily communication could be instrumental for understanding the Indonesian language.

Borrowing, in a simple definition can be defined as the process of picking out linguistic systems of a source language and adapting the linguistic systems with the ones of a recipient language. As defined by Haugen, borrowing words is the attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another (Haugen 1950). Cherviak mentions that borrowing is a process in which one language adopts an element from another language (in Petryshyn 2014).

Katamba classifies borrowing into direct and indirect borrowing (Katamba 1994). Direct borrowing is the process of directly taking linguistic units from other languages without any modification, as Indonesian got 'swab' from English. Indirect borrowing is the process of taking words from other languages and modifying them either at the level of phonology or morphology such as 'television' (English) becomes *televisi* (Indonesian).

The point worth noting is that borrowing is a process, not a state; it deals with a process of reproducing a new language (model) in a way of the language that speakers have already learned (Haugen 1950). English words reproduced by Indonesian speakers is one case in point. The results of the reproduction are, among other things, the change in sound and the modification at the syllabic level, or the substitution of the entire parts of the word. Haugen mentioned that since borrowing involved the process of reproduction, so the analysis of the borrowing process needs to make a comparison between the original form (the language model) and its imitation (Haugen 1950).

The borrowing process results in loanwords, that is words which are accepted, recurrent, widespread and collective. They are used regularly and are permanently present and established in the recipient language's monolingual environment (Hafez 1996). From this, it can be noted that foreign words can be considered as loanwords when they are massively used by most language users in a community.

Furthermore, by basing on the phonemic and morphemic substitution, Haugen grouped the borrowed patterns into three terms: Loanword, loanblend, and loanshift (Haugen 1950). Loanword is the result of borrowing which show morphemic importation without substitution. 'Screening', 'droplet', 'hand sanitizer' are cases in point of English loanwords in Indonesian. They are 'imported' from the source language without any substitution. Loanblend is the result of borrowing that shows both importation and morphemic substitution such as *klaster*, *aktif*, *positif*, and *imunitas*. Loanshift is the borrowing that shows complete morphemic substitution of native morphemes, and they are changed with the new ones from the recipient language such as 'physical distancing' which is replaced with *jagajarak*. Hockett in Hoffer classified the borrowed words into three options: loanword, loanshift, and loan-translation. Loanword is the result of adopting linguistic items from the source language. Loanshift is the process of adapting native words to the new meanings. Loan-translation is the borrowing in which speakers use item-for-item version of the original (Hoffer 2005).

Why should we borrow foreign words? Reasons for borrowing foreign words are various. As postulated by Haugen, speakers borrow linguistic patterns of a language other than his own language when they have to cope with new linguistic situations (Haugen 1950). It suggests that being encountered with new situations in which new terms are supposed to use, speakers tend to borrow the available terms from other language. Practically, most of us prefer adopting available words from other languages than making up original words from nothing (Katamba 1994). Also, Danesi and Rocci conclude that borrowing is much more practical for enlarging vocabulary items than creating new words since the latter needs more cognitive efforts (in Petryshyn 2014). In line with this, Romaine mentions that borrowing frequently involves culture specific items such, e.g. food, dress, cultural institutions, and activities (Romaine 1995). Kachru proposed two hypotheses of the reasons of lexical borrowing: deficit hypothesis and dominance hypothesis (in Dashti & Dashti, 2017). It is stated that "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". The dominance hypothesis hypothesizes that when two cultures meet, the word-borrowing is not because of mutual relation, but rather dominant-subordinate relation. It entails that subordinate language tends to borrow lexical items from the dominant language, and it is not necessarily to fill in the linguistic gap. Considering that the dominant-subordinate relation between English and Indonesian, this research is worthwhile for proving the hypothesis.

Method

The current research is a qualitative one which was aimed at describing the process of English loans on Covid-19-pandemic terms into Indonesian. It is worth confirming that borrowing in this study is the process of integration of the borrowed words into Indonesian. Data for this study were English words related to covid-19 pandemic which are massively used by Indonesian speakers. Data were collected through observation and note taking. Mass media, notices in public spaces, official documents, daily conversation among Indonesian speakers, social media accounts, and speeches were the objects being thoroughly observed. Note taking was undertaken as the loans on Covid-19 appeared in those objects.

As the data were listed, they were analyzed by comparing the borrowed words in Indonesian (Recipient Language/RL) and the ones in the source language (SL). In this

phase, the original forms and the ‘imitated’ ones were phonologically and morphologically compared. The comparison was intended to find out the patterns of the borrowing process. The classification of loanwords and the process of the borrowing are based on the classification by Haugen (Haugen 1950): loanwords, loanblends, and loanshifts. Cambridge Dictionary of American English is the main reference for examining the original forms of the loans under study, while the ‘imitated’ terms were examined by using Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) and the book by Muslich (2014).

Confirming a borrowing word with the KBBI was the first step in data analysis. As it exists in it, the borrowing word was then compared with its original form in Cambridge Dictionary of American English. This comparison confirmed that some borrowing words stay similar in some ways to their original ones, and some others are different from their original forms. The borrowing words were then classified into the classification of borrowing words by Haugen (1950).

Result

Data analysis reveals that most English Covid-19-pandemic terms in Indonesian discourses are borrowing words, in the sense that they recurrently appear, and they are collectively used by Indonesian speakers. Those borrowings can be classified into loanword, loanblend, and loanshift.

Loanwords

Loanword is foreign (English) words which are entirely adopted in Indonesian. In the process of adopting, there is morphemic importation without morphemic adjustment. Despite the absence of the morphemic adjustment, this study reveals that some English words concerning Covid-19 pandemic undergo phonemic substitution and grammatical adjustment. However, because English and Indonesian have different phonological patterns, some loanwords on Covid-19 undergo the process of sound substitution covering none, partial, and complete substitution.

None Phonemic Substitution

This study reveals that some loanwords on Covid-19 do not undergo phonemic substitution, and they are reproduced by Indonesian speakers almost in the same way as the source language; the English pronunciation is retained.

Table 1. Loanwords having none Phonemic Substitution

English loanword	Pronunciation	
	English	Indonesian
(01) Corona	/ko-ro-na/	/ko-ro-na/
(02) Droplet	/drɒplət/	droplet/
(03) Physical distancing	/'fɪz-ɪ-kəl/ /dis-təns-ɪŋ/	/fɪsɪkəl/ /dis-təns-ɪŋ/
(04) Screening	/skri:nɪŋ/	/skrinɪŋ/
(05) Testing	/'tes-tɪŋ/	/tes-tɪŋ/

All English words in Table 1 do not undergo phonemic substitution; The pronunciation of them is retained. Indonesian speakers pronounce them almost in the same the way English native speakers do. Indonesian speakers pronounce [corona] and [physical distancing] by retaining all the original sounds. The English sound in [testing] is retained since Indonesian sound has all sounds existing in the word: the consonant sound plosive /t/, the short vowel sound /e/, the consonant sound /s/, and the nasal

sound /ŋ/. The similarity of the sound does not preclude the complete phonemic importation. Likewise, the English pronunciation of [screening] is retained almost fully. The slight difference lies in the vowel / i:/; when the vowel / i:/ is reproduced, it gets shorter: /i/ because Indonesian sound does not distinguish between long and short vowel sounds. All vowel sounds in Indonesian are pronounced with the same length. The English sound / drɒplət / is not much different from the Indonesian /drɒplɪt/. The slight difference lies in the last vowel sound. In English, the last phoneme is pronounced /læt/; it uses ‘mid central vowel’ /ə/. In Indonesian, however, the phoneme is pronounced /ɪt/, and it uses ‘mid front vowel’ /ɪ/. The use of the mid-front vowel /ɪ/ due to the ease of pronunciation.

Partial Phonemic Substitution

Some loanwords on Covid-19 undergo partial phonemic substitution. The original sound of loanwords is retained, but others conform with Indonesian sounds. The substitution is that because English and Indonesian phonological systems do not correspond identically. Besides, the conformation is the attempt of speakers to imitate the sound of English as closest as possible.

The first partial substitution happens in diphthong. It was found that all diphthongs are substituted with single vowel sounds. The data are in Table 2.

Table 2. Loanwords with Diphthongs and their Slight Phonemic Substitutions

Loanwords		Pronunciation	
		English	Indonesian
(06)	Face shield	/feɪs/ /ʃi:ld/	/fes/ /sild/
(07)	Hand sanitizer	/hænd/ /sænətazər/	/hend/ /senitaisər/
(08)	Lockdown	/lɒkdaʊn/	/lɒkdon/
(09)	Stay at home	/steɪ/ /æt/ /hoʊm /	/stɪ/ /et/ /hom/
(10)	Tracing	/treɪsɪŋ/	/tresɪŋ/
(11)	Ventilator	/vent- ə leɪt ər/	/fen-tɪ-lɔ-tor/

The pronunciation of the loanword [face shield] is slightly altered. The diphthong /ei/ in the word ‘face’ is replaced with /e/ in the Indonesian pronunciation. Besides, the fricative-palatal sound /ʃ/ in the word ‘shield’ is changed into a fricative-alveolar sound /s/.

In the loanword [hand sanitizer], the low-front-vowel sound /æ/ in [hand] is replaced in the mid-front-vowel sound /e/, resulting in /hend/. The word [sanitizer] is pronounced /senitaisər/. It means that the sound /æ/ is simplified into /e/, and the sound /ə/ is altered in /i/, and the fricative-voiced-consonant /z/ is replaced by /s/, its fricative-voiceless counterpart.

The loanword [lockdown] is slightly phonologically changed. The phoneme /lɒk/ is retained, in the sense that it is pronounced in the same way as in the source language. The second phoneme, [down], is pronounced slightly differently. In the source language, it is pronounced in diphthong /daʊn/, but in the recipient language, it is pronounced in a single vowel sound /dɒn/.

The pronunciation of [stay at home] undergoes alteration. The diphthong in /steɪ/ is changed into a single vowel sound /ɪ/, the ‘low front’ vowel sound /æ/ in /æt / is

changed into the ‘high front’ vowel sound /e/, and the diphthong /oʊ/ in [home] is replaced with /o/.

The loanword [tracing] is slightly altered. The diphthong /eɪ/ is replaced with the front-mid-vowel sound /e/, and the nasal sound /ɪŋ/ is retained, resulting in /tresɪŋ/ for [tracing].

The loanword [ventilator] undergoes both consonant and diphthong substitutions. The voiced consonant /v/ in [ventilator] is replaced by the voiceless consonant /f/. Besides, the alteration lies in the mid-front-vowel sound /ə/; it is changed into high-front-vowel sound /ɪ/. Also, the diphthong /eɪ/ is replaced with the mid-central-vowel sound /ʌ/, all of which result in /fen-tɪ-ʌ-tor/.

In addition to diphthongs, vowel sounds of some loanwords on Covid-19 undergo slight alteration as well. The data are displayed in Table 3.

Table 3. Loanwords undergoing Slight Vowel Sound Substitutions

Loanwords	Pronunciation	
	English	Indonesian
(12) Antigen	/anti jən/	/anti gen/
(13) New normal	/nu:/ /n ɔ: r məl/	/nu/ /nɔ: r mʌl/
(14) Rapid test	/ræpɪd/ /test/	/repɪd/ /tes/

The pronunciation of [antigen] is slightly modified as it is pronounced by Indonesian speakers. The last syllable is pronounced /gen/ by Indonesians, instead of /jen/. The pronunciation of the phrase [new normal] in the recipient language is almost the same as the one in the source language. The difference between the two lies in the syllable –‘mal’. Instead of /n ɔ: r məl/, this word is pronounced /nɔ: r mʌl/. The mid-central-vowel /ə/ is replaced by /ʌ/, another mid-central-vowel sound. The pronunciation of the phrase [rapid test] undergoes slight substitution. The low-front vowel /æ/ in [rapid] slightly changes to the mid-front vowel sound /e/, resulting in /repɪd/. The vowel sound /e/ in /repɪd/ is more favorable among Indonesians than /æ/ since Indonesian sound does not have it.

Complete Phonemic Substitution

Next, a few data show complete phonemic substitution as presented in Table 4. The English sounds are completely replaced with Indonesian ones.

Table 4. Loanwords with Complete Phonemic Substitution

English loanword	Pronunciation	
	English	Indonesian
(15) PCR	/pi: si: ar/	/pe. ce. er/
(16) Swab	/swɒb/	/sweb/
(17) WFH	/ˈdʌb. əl. ju: / /ef/ /eɪ/	/we/ /ef/ /hʌ/
(18) WFO	/ˈdʌb. əl. ju: / /ef/ /oʊ/	/we/ /ef/ /o/

The word [swab] in (16) is pronounced /sweb/ instead of /swɒb/ since /e/ sound when combined with the double consonants [sw] is easier than /ɒ/ sound. Also, the adjustment is due to the rule overgeneralization. The letter a is commonly associated with the sound /e/.

English abbreviations in (15), (17), and (18) are adopted in Indonesian, but they undergo phonemic substitution. In Indonesian discourses, they are pronounced in the same way as how to pronounce Indonesian alphabets. [pɔr] is respectively pronounced /pe/, /ce/, and /er/, [w] is pronounced /we/, instead of /'dʌb. əl.ju: /, [h] is pronounced /hʌ/, instead of /eɪ/, and [o] is pronounced /o/, rather than /oʊ/. The substitution is to simplify the pronunciation. Pronouncing /'dʌb. əl.ju: / and /eɪ/ might twist the tongue. Pronouncing those abbreviation as the Indonesian pronunciation is much easier than imitating the English sound.

Grammatical Adjustment

Part-of-speech Adjustment

This study reveals that some loanwords in Indonesian discourses fit the Indonesian structure, such as English nouns and adjectives are borrowed as verbs. It is clearly seen in passive voice construction.

(19) *Jadi relawan uji coba vaksin, dia **diswab** sebelum disuntik*
 Being a vaccine volunteer, he would be tested using a swab before being injected.

(20) *Yang sempat kontak erat dengan pasien akan **ditracing**.*
 Those who get in touch with patients need to be traced.....

(21) *Sebelum berangkat kita harus **dirapid** (test) dulu.*
 Before leaving, we need to have the rapid test.

'Swab' in (19) and 'tracing' in (20) are English nouns, and 'rapid' in (21) is an English adjective. Those words, however, in those examples are treated as if they were verbs. Passive voice in English is formed by combining between 'to be' + past participle. The formula of passive voice in Indonesian is prefix *-di* + verb; verb does not undergo changing.

The pattern *-di* + swab, *-di* + tracing, and *-di* + rapid in (19), (20), and (21) confirm that they are passive sentences. The borrowing words, regardless of their part of speech, receive the prefix *-di* and stay in their original forms because they are treated as if they were Indonesian verbs which should remain in their original form. It results in a new pattern of Indonesian passive voice: the prefix *-di* + English nouns or noun phrases, or adjectives.

Table 5. Part-of-speech Adjustment

Passive Voice Construction	Part-of-Speech Adjustment	Examples
English: 'to be' + Past Participle (Verb III)	English nouns and adjectives are treated as Indonesian verbs	... <i>Dia diswab sebelum disuntik..</i> '...He was tested using a swab before being injected'
Indonesian Passive Voice: <i>-di</i> + Verb	The prefix <i>-di</i> initiates any English words, resulting in passive sentences.	

Plurality Adjustment

(22) *ketika bersin biasanya kita mengeluarkan banyak droplet.*

When we sneeze, we commonly give off droplets.

The loanword in (22) is the word ‘droplet’. It is a countable noun because of which it can be pluralized by adding the suffix –s. By contrast, Indonesian nouns are not pluralized in that way, but rather it uses quantifiers such as *banyak* ‘many’, *beberapa* ‘several’ and others. When English nouns are incorporated into Indonesian sentences, they are fitted into the Indonesian grammar, resulting in plural nouns with no suffix –s or –es. It produces a hybrid pattern *banyak* or *beberapa* + English plural nouns with no –s or –es such as *beberapa droplet*.

Table 6. Plurality adjustment

Plurality	Adjustment	Examples
English: suffix –s or –es after countable nouns	Indonesian quantifiers + English nouns without –s or –es	<i>Banyak droplet, beberapa.....</i>
Indonesian: quantifiers such as <i>beberapa</i> , <i>banyak</i> before nouns		

Loanblends

Loanblend is borrowing words having morphemic substitution as well as importation (Haugen 1950). This study reveals that loanblends on Covid-19 undergo morphemic substitution at the syllabic level. Syllables of English words are substituted by Indonesian ones. How is the pattern of the substitution? It is found that the integration of borrowing words and the Indonesian language through spelling adjustment and letter omission.

Spelling Adjustment

The first conformation can be seen from the consonant [c] and [k]. Some data reveal that the consonant [k] in loanblends on Covid-19 is the conformation towards English words containing the consonant [c]. The consonant [c], either singly or in cluster, either at the beginning of a syllable, or the margin of a syllable, is commonly pronounced /k/ (as in *active*, *contact*). As it is reproduced by Indonesian speakers, the consonant [c] is modified into [k] as presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Spelling Adjustment of the Consonant [c] and [k]

English	Indonesian
(23) <i>Active</i> /'æk-tɪv/	Aktif
(24) <i>Cluster</i> /'klʌs.tə r/	Klas-ter
(25) <i>Contact</i> /kɒn-tæ k/	Kon-tak
(26) <i>Protocol</i> /prɒt- ə k ɔ:l/	Protokol /pr ɒt ə k ɔ:l/
(27) <i>Reactive</i> /ri:' æk-tɪv/	Reaktif
(28) <i>Suspect</i> /sə'spek/	Suspek

Adjustment:

The consonant [c], be at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the word, be singly or in cluster, is replaced with the consonant [k].

In Indonesian discourses, the sound and the spelling of the second syllable of the word 'cluster' are retained, but the first syllable is modified by which the *-clus* is simplified into *-klas*, resulting in the loanblend *klaster*. Thus *klaster* is the blending between English and Indonesian syllables. Likewise, the consonant [c] as the initial and the closing part of the word 'contact' changes to [k] due to its pronunciation. Likewise, the consonant [c] in the last syllable of the word 'protocol' changes into [k], resulting in *protokol*, in order to conform with its pronunciation.

The word 'suspect' consists of two syllables: *sus-pect*. When it is reproduced by Indonesian speakers, the spelling of the first syllable is retained, but the spelling of the second one is modified. The *-ct* at the end of the English syllable is replaced with *-k*, and thus it becomes *sus-pek*. Thus, the word *suspek* is the hybrid between the English syllable *-sus* and the Indonesian one *-pek*.

The first syllable in (23) and the second one in (27) are *act* whose pronunciation is /æk/. As they are reproduced by Indonesian speakers, the pronunciation stays almost the same, but the consonant [c] is replaced with [k].

The second conformation between Indonesian spellings and English sounds can be traced from the change of the consonant [c] into [s]. In some cases, the consonant [c] in English words is pronounced /s/. Table 8 presents data containing the consonant [c] whose pronunciation is /s/.

Table 8. Spelling Adjustment of the Consonant [c] and [s]

English	Indonesian
(29) Vaccine /væk-si:n/	Vaksin
(30) Specimen /spes-ə-mən/	Spesimen
Adjustment: The consonant [c] is changed into [s] due to its pronunciation.	

The first consonant [c] in the word 'vaccine' is pronounced /k/, so it is changed into [k]. The second [c] is pronounced /s/, and it becomes [s] in the Indonesian spelling. The consonant [c] at the end of the first syllable in 'specimen', is pronounced /s/, and in consequence, it is changed into [s] in the loanblend.

The third conformation between Indonesian spellings and English sounds can be traced from the change of the *-ive* ending into *-if* as presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Spelling Adjustment of the -ive Ending

English	Indonesian
(31) Positive /p ɒz-ət-ɪv/	Positif
(32) Negative /'n eg-ət-ɪv/	Negatif
Adjustment: '-ive' ending is changed into <i>-if</i> .	

Data in Table 9 present that '-ive' ending in adjectives is changed into *-if*. The words 'positive' (31) and 'negative' (32), 'active' (23) and 'reactive' (27) are respectively changed into *positif*, *negatif*, *aktif*, and *reaktif*.

Next, the change of syllables ending *-ion* to *-si*.

Table 10. The Change of –ion ending into –si

English	Indonesian
(33) Local transmission	Transmisi lokal
(34) Self Isolation / aɪ-sə'leɪ-fən /	Isolasi Mandiri
(35) Confirmation	Konfirmasi

Adjustment: the ‘-ion’ ending is changed into -si.

The last syllable of Data (33), (34), and (35) are *-ion*, and as reproduced by Indonesian speakers, it becomes *-si*.

Letter Omission

Another process of loanword integration is omission. In such words, one of letters in the model language is deleted in order to conform with the recipient language. It was found that some loanblends on Covid-19 conform with Indonesian by letter omission. Table 11 displays the data of letter omission.

Table 11. Letter Omission

English	Indonesian
(36) Immunity	Imunitas
(37) Immune	Imun
(38) Pandemic	Pandemic

Letter Omission:

1. Omission one of twin consonants
2. Omission the vowel and the consonant in the final position
3. The change of the stem *-ty* into *-tas*

Data (36) shows that one of the double consonants is omitted, and the *-ty* ending is changed into *-tas*, resulting in *imunitas*. Likewise, one of the twin consonants in (37) is deleted, and the vowel in the final position is erased as well, resulting in *imun*. The letter omission also happens in the last letter of (38), resulting in *pandemi*.

Loanshift

Loanshift is words from a model language appear in a recipient language with complete morphemic substitution. This study shows that the loanshift takes place through one-to-one morphemic substitution (Romaine 1995). English terms on covid-19 integrate with the Indonesian language through word-by-word translation. The one-to-one morphemic substitution can be seen in Table 12. Data in the table show that English phrases are translated into Indonesian through word-by-word translation, and they incorporated into Indonesian syntactical rules.

Table 12. Indonesian Terms on Covid-19 and their Original Versions

Indonesian	English
(39) <i>Imunitas Kelompok</i>	Herd Immunity
(40) <i>Kenormalan Baru</i>	New Normal
(41) <i>Jaga Jarak</i>	Physical Distancing
(42) <i>Isolasi Mandiri</i>	Self-isolation
(43) <i>Jaga jarak</i>	Social Distancing

(44) <i>Di Rumah saja</i>	Stay Home
(45) <i>Bekerja dari Rumah</i>	Work from Home
(46) <i>Bekerja di Kantor</i>	Work from Office

The Indonesian terms *imunitas kelompok* (39) and *kenormalan baru* (40) are respectively translated from the English phrases ‘herd immunity’ and ‘new normal’. The syntactical structure of *imunitas kelompok* and *kenormalan baru* is based on the Indonesian syntactical rule requiring that a head comes earlier than its modifier. The borrowing term in (41) and (43) is *jaga jarak* which is directly translated from ‘physical distancing’ and ‘social distancing’, both of which refer to the effort to prevent the spread of the virus by distancing physically. *Di Rumah Saja* (44), *Bekerja dari Rumah*, (45), and *Bekerja di Kantor* are respectively the word-by-word translation of ‘Stay at Home’, ‘Work from Home’, and ‘Work from Office’.

Discussion

As stated earlier, the objectives of the current study are to describe the process of borrowing of loans on Covid-19 in Indonesian. This study reveals that loans on Covid-19 in Indonesian can be classified into loanwords, loanblends, and loanshift. How do the loans in each classification conform with Indonesian? Partial phonemic substitution, complete phonemic substitution, and none phonemic substitution are the process of borrowing of loanwords on Covid-19 in Indonesian. It was found that loanblends on Covid-19 undergo spelling adjustment and letter removal. Turning to loanshifts, it is found that English terms and their translation are interchangeably used by Indonesian speakers. Also, it is found that the translation applied in loanshift is one-to-one morphemic substitution of the origin terms or word-by-word translation.

Why Indonesian should borrow foreign words from other languages to denote Covid-19 issues is one of the questions relevant to raise. Reasons for using loanwords on Covid-19 are various. The hypotheses proposed by Kachru (1994) are relevant to view the influx use of English terms on Covid-19. Data for this study show that the Indonesian equivalent for most of English terms on Covid-19 are available in Indonesian. With the exception on technical terms such as PCR, ‘antigen’, and Corona, the indigenous terms can easily be found in Indonesian. ‘Tracing’, one of the very frequently-used terms, has *pelacakan* as its equivalent, ‘rapid test’ is equivalent with *tes cepat*, ‘lockdown’ is equivalent with *karantina wilayah*, and many others. On the basis of this, it can be underlined that the borrowing process is not based on Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah (PUI) saying that borrowing foreign terms takes place when the terms are not available in Indonesian (Kebahasaan 1990). The massive use of English terms amid the national language is not because of linguistic deficit as touched on in Kacru’s deficit hypothesis.

Kachru mentions that when two cultures come into contact, the word-borrowing is not based on mutual relationship, but dominant-to-subordinate relation. It entails that the subordinate language tends to pick up terms from the dominant one because of the prestige of the language. Filling in the linguistic gap is not the main motive. Weinrieh mentioned that the primary motivation for borrowing is prestige (in Romaine 1995). It entails that speakers tend to use loans from languages having higher prestige because it could display their social status. As such, we can say that the propensity to use English terms in relation to Covid-19 is due to the language dominance rather than linguistic deficit.

Regarding the phonemic substitution in loanwords, this study reveals that all English diphthong sounds are replaced with Indonesian single-vowel sounds such as Indonesian /e/ for the English diphthong /ei/ as in [face], the Indonesian /o/ for the English diphthong /au/ as in [down]. The process of changing the diphthong sounds into single vowel sounds are according to Haugen is called under differentiation (in Romaine, 1995). Indonesian constraint confirms that spelling and pronunciation consistently correspond. As such, since diphthong is the combination of two vowel sounds, so Indonesian diphthong is necessarily realized in double vowel as in the words *kerbau* /kerbau/, *wahai* /wa-hai/, and others. By contrast, English diphthongs are realized in single vowels as in [virus]- /'vɪ-rəs/. The spelling using a single sound may lead Indonesian speakers under-differentiate the two phonological constraints, and pronounce it with a single sound as represented in the spelling. In short, the replacement of diphthongs with single vowel sounds is due to under differentiation.

It has been generally argued that lexical material is the most easily borrowed, and among the lexical items, nouns are the most frequently borrowed (Katamba 2020; Romaine 1995). The high frequency of occurrence of noun happens in this study. Out of the open lexical classes, noun tops the list, and it is followed by adjectives. The arising question is: why is noun the commonest item to be borrowed? One of the plausible answer is that Indonesian noun is genderless because of which foreign nouns, including English, do not need be realigned when they have to integrate into Indonesian. Indonesian welcomes foreign nouns adaptively, no matter what the gender of the nouns in the origin language is. The English term 'mask' and the German one 'die maske' do not make any difference for Indonesian. The existence and the absence of gender in loanwords do not bring about the disruption of Indonesian regularities. The openness of Indonesian towards foreign nouns might lead the influx of English nouns in this study.

Turning to loanshift, this study reveals that loan translation is dominantly used by Indonesians. Indonesian jargons and words of encouragements used for minimizing the spread of Covid-19 such as *kenormalan baru*, *di rumah saja*, *jaga jarak*, *bekerja dari rumah*, and others are the translation of English terms. Both the Indonesian and English versions are equally used by Indonesians. The question is: why are the borrowing terms and their original terms are equally favorable for Indonesians? The English terms such as 'Herd Immunity', 'New Normal', 'Work from Home', 'Physical Distancing' and others confirm that Indonesian speakers have positive attitude toward English. English is reacted favorably by Indonesian communities. Research concerning the use of foreign languages in children literature (Hayati 2016) and the use of foreign language in advertisement (Saputra, Subiyantoro, and Setiawan 2021) are some of the evidence of the positive attitudes towards English. The positive attitudes of Indonesian speakers towards English could be because of the high status of English as an international language. Demonstrating the ability to mention English terms, Indonesians subtly display their social status. It is right what was noted by Haugen (1953) and Weinreight (1968) that the motive of borrowing is beyond the need of language, that is prestige (in Romaine, 1995, p. 66).

What about the use of the Indonesian version of the jargons despite the English ones? The massive use of *Kenormalan Baru*, *Bekerja dari Rumah*, *Bekerja di Kantor*, *Imunitas Kelompok*, etc. suggests that Indonesians have positive attitude towards their national language. The national language is their pride as reflected in the studies by (Alamsyah 2018; Asfina and Ovilia 2017). The higher status of English is not the only

source of prestige, but the status of Indonesian as the national language could inflame the nationalism and internally drive speakers to use it.

Conclusion

In sum, *first*, the hypothesis proposed by Haugen concerning the classification of borrowing process does happen in this study. It reveals that the borrowing process of English terms on Covid-19 results in loanwords, loanblends, and loanshifts, each of which has its own process in integrating into Indonesian. English terms on Covid-19 undergo either phonemic or morphological adjustment when they are 'approaching' Indonesian. *Second*, despite the limited number of its vocabulary, Indonesian could provide with terms for denoting Covid-19 issues, but most of them are superseded by English terms. *Third*, loan translation is the borrowing process in loanshift through which words of encouragement for minimizing the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesian and English versions are equally viral among Indonesians.

On the basis of the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that the influx use of the English terms for denoting Covid-19 issues suggests that the dominance hypothesis truly happens in the relation between English and Indonesian. On the other hand, Indonesians are flexible in terms of the choice of languages. They are proud of being part of the global and local communities. This research recommends that future research use more data on health realm in order to make a more comprehensive description of the borrowing process in Indonesian.

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