



CONCERNING THE VARIETIES OF WORD ACQUISITION IN THE MALAY LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

There are 6 different ways of assimilation of words in the language, these are pure assimilation, spiritual assimilation, hybrid assimilation, transfer assimilation, dialectic assimilation and archaic assimilation. This paper analyzes these appropriation processes in Malay interpretation.

KEYWORDS

Idea, bajukot, purnama, ladang, kapal terbang, full moon.

INTRODUCTION

Language borrowing is the process of borrowing words or terms from one language by another language for a specific benefit to the community adopting the language.

When language acquisition occurs, the language undergoes adaptations and changes until the acquired words are accepted and integrated into

the language's vocabulary. When a dominant or highly cultured language collides with a less influential or less cultured language, they complement each other. For example, when the Malay language collided with the Sanskrit language in the 7th century, the Malay language adopted many words from the Sanskrit language.



Too much language reduction is harmful because the language loses its identity and becomes the language of the market. As a result of language acquisition, the structure of sentence construction can also be broken. In addition, the process of acquisition can lead to changes in the language's sound or phonology, word form or morphology, and sentence form or syntax. Changes in the phonology of Malay are due to the introduction of words from Arabic and English. However, the influence of Sanskrit did not cause phonological change in Malay, although Sanskrit was the first language to influence Arabic and English. When compared to the two languages namely Arabic and English, the Arabic language has more influence on the phonology of the Malay language due to the influence of Arabs who introduced the Islamic religion which demanded that its users read the Quran. Indirectly the user also learns the sounds of the Arabic language. Arabic influence has already started in the Malay Islands since the 14th century, so it is not surprising that the Arabic language dominates the society in the Malay Islands. Arabic has introduced 13 new consonant sounds or loans into Malay[1,15].

THE MAIN PART

At the same time, the process of pure and hybrid assimilation of the Malay language occupies a large place, the rapid development of the world and science creates the need to borrow technical and special terms from the English language in the field of science and technology. In order to make the Malay language a modern language, the

assimilation of the term from the outside into the language leads to equalization with foreign languages in the world.

The process of pure assimilation occurs because Malay does not have a specific or semantically related term for a given word[8]. Purely received words are adapted to the form and sound system of the language in the process of acquisition. To prove the above, we will analyze the acquisition from English: the word "idea" means "new idea, thought" in English. In Malay, the words "fikaran" and "gagasan" mean "idea", and it is precisely because of the lack of an alternative word that gives the meaning in the form of "new idea" that the word "idea" has been adopted as "ide".

The next type of appropriation is semantic appropriation. This form of acquisition enriches the language. The reason is that there is an equivalent of the word being assimilated. But the language accepts the language to create a new meaning and be understood more widely. Based on the dictionary compiled by the Malaysian Language and Library Committee, the word "ladang" is appropriated because it means "plantation"[4,56].

The process of hybrid word assimilation is formed by the combination of two foreign elements as a result of the clash of cultures with the same characteristics. The following words are contrary to Malay grammar, but are actively used in everyday conversation. These compound words "bajukot" and "kasutbut" are derived from English and Malay words[3,149]. The word "clothing" means "baju" in Malay, and "coat" means "coat"



by borrowing it from the English language in the form of "kot". These words are active in speech. It is difficult to replace words from foreign cultures with Malay words. For this reason, a new word is formed using the main means of that word. The English word "plane" or "airplane" has become "kapal terbang" in Malay. "kapal" is "ship", and "terbang" is translated as "to fly", it means "flying ship".

The use of local dialect words in standard Malay is also a process of Malay acquisition [5,35]. The words are taken from the dialects of the states of Kedah, Perak, and Kelantan. "teh" from the Hokkien dialect has entered the Malay language directly[9].

The next method is the forms taken from ancient languages, which are now inactive words. This process is also called revitalization of old or ancient words to fill a gap or need at the same time. In other words, the names of persons, things, and places that were called by that name in ancient times or given a title are included in the modern Malay language. The reason is that these names have lost their value at the same time and such names cannot be used. These words are important in the process of learning subjects such as history, literature, and geography. the word "purnama" was adopted from Sanskrit into Malay. This word is found in Hikayat Pandava Lima. This word is used about to time in the sense of "full moon".

Learning words sometimes creates a factor of necessity. However, in some cases, acquiring the word while there is an alternative version in the same language reduces the level of the language.

The presence of Malay equivalents of English words such as activity (kegiatan), service (khidmat), dialect (loghat) indicates that there is a special dictionary created for the development of the Malay language.

In short, acquiring words from foreign languages has two main effects, i.e. it is beneficial and vice versa. The advantage is that it can increase the meaning of the given concept. This creates a situation of mutual translation with other modern languages, on the contrary, inappropriate use of words from foreign languages can lower the level of the language. This degrades the visual and sound system of the Malay language, and causes more words that the reader does not understand. The arrival of several different cultures with ideas and modern technologies in our country has created the problem of a lack of words or terms for the development of knowledge in society. Some words in certain fields are almost difficult to find words or their meaning. Therefore, the society faces difficulties in progressing towards development. The lack of these words or terms leads to the introduction or appropriation of words from foreign languages.

Borrowing words from foreign languages also occurs because of the pride or need in society for foreign languages that lead to a certain technology. If the members of the society show that they know a few foreign words when talking to their friends, the pomp factor is associated with social welfare, great profit or high victory. This sense of grandeur is born when they speak to their friends who do not know the language. For example, in Malaysia, before independence, a



person who could use English and Arabic words was considered to have a high position[6,241].

CONCLUSION

The necessity factor is also an important factor, because the acquired language knowledge is very valuable. Even if a country has never been colonized, the need to use words from other languages cannot be denied. Japanese and Thai also borrow a lot of terms from foreign languages, especially English, to meet their higher education needs.

Efforts to strengthen the Malay language in Malaysia are difficult. To fulfill the functions described above, the Malay language has adopted words from English, especially in technical and specialized fields. To speed up the development of the Malay language, acquiring this language became a necessity.

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