**Research Article**

# FEATURES OF THE BORROWING PHENOMENA IN MALAY LANGUAGE

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# ABSTRACT

The study of the phenomenon of word borrowing is one of the essential sources in the study of the vocabulary of a language. Learning to acquire words depends on language conflict and language contact in linguistics. Communication between speakers of different languages is one of the factors that influence of languages each other. This language conflict is characterized by bilingualism, acquisition, and language shift. Several factors influence the acquisition of words, the degree of connection of their linguistic meanings, homonyms, the obsolescence of words, and the absence of semantic differences. This article discusses the research carried out by linguists and researchers on loanwords in Malaysia and beyond.

# KEYWORDS

Malay language, semantic, phonological, transfer, dialectic, archaic loanwords.

# INTRODUCTION

The arrival of different cultures with modern technology in Malaysia has created the problem of lack of words or terms to develop knowledge in the society. Some words in certain fields or their meanings have become more difficult to find. Because of this, the society faced difficulties in progressing towards development. Lack of words or terms led to the introduction or appropriation of words from foreign languages.

The knowledge of the language acquired due to the factor of necessity is very valuable. Even non-colonial countries adopt foreign language terms for education and technology out of necessity. Japanese and Thai have also adopted many terms from foreign languages, especially English, to meet their higher education needs.

According to the scientific research of H. Heah, the study of linguistic acquisition actually belongs to the field of study of language conflict. The acquisition of words from dictionaries usually occurs when there is a clash of languages.

People using different languages cause languages to influence each other. As a result of language conflict, there are cases of language change, mixing or extinction.

"bahasa meminjam tidak perlu bayar apa-apa dan bahasa peminjam tidak kehilangan apa-apa. Di sini peminjaman bermakna imitation"

O. Jesperson says that the language being acquired does not have to give anything; at the same time, the language does not lose anything. Jesperson put forward the idea that appropriation is. If a society is highly valued in terms of the development of its civilization, the acquisition of words will be easier. At this point, if we analyze every language in the world, we can see that there is no unlearned word in any language.

Chronologically, the linguists of the European countries began to study borrowed words and their phonology and morphology earlier than the Eastern linguists. For the first time, the Danish linguist O. Jesperson thinks about the phonetic alphabet that can be used alternatively in each language and analyzes the phonology of English language acquisitions. In the course of his analysis, he came to the conclusion that word appropriation is very common among world languages and that no language in the world is free of borrowed words. In 1950, the Greek researcher H. Einer proved that German Paul's ideas were wrong with his lexical analysis of bilingualism and word acquisition. E. Repetti, thinking about borrowed words, gave the classification that "borrowed words are used in 3 different ways." 1) direct assimilation of borrowed words without any change, 2) partial assimilation, in which the word changes due to certain phonetic phonological changes 3) confirmed his ideas only with concrete examples of the acquisition of suffixes from another language.

U.G. Shellaber, who was one of the first to show interest in the Malay language and literature, occupied an important place in the history of the Malay language with the first "Practical Malay Grammar" (1899) and "Malay-English Dictionary" (1902). This dictionary of his was the

basis of subsequent dictionaries. Then R. O. Winstedt, a British orientalist who conducted research on Malay vocabulary and grammar. In 1913, he published a book called Malay Grammar, in which he gave some outdated versions of English words, which were considered the language of communication and military at the time, and gave moral explanations. In addition, he published a 3-volume Malay-English dictionary in 1914-1917. RJ Wilkinson, a contemporary of Windest and who advised him to study Malay grammar, also contributed to the Malay language with his "Classical Malay Dictionary". Later, linguists such as Ismail Hussain, Zaharini Ahmed, Mwita, Leslau, and Asmah Haji Omar studied the phonetic and phonological aspects of the loanwords that entered the Malay language, specifically the consonant movement.

Asmah Haji Omar expressed the following points about the process of acquiring words in the Malay language:

"Acquisition of any language into another language comes from two main reasons. The first is the absence of an equivalent of the term being learned in a certain language, or the emergence of a new term as a result of the development of science and technology. The second, even if it is the equivalent of the words that have been adopted in a certain language, it is not compatible in terms of meaning.

Linguist Hendershot conducted research on Malay words borrowed from Arabic and noted that the language that contributed the most to the classical Malay period was Arabic. In 2002, I.

Mansur, after analyzing the semantics of Arabic loanwords in the Malay language, included 1242 Arabic loanwords from the letter A to the letter M in the Kamus Devan dictionary.

Also, Z. Ahmad, who made a great contribution to Malay linguistics, opposed the opinion of European scientists. He justified the possibility of language acquisition in 7 different ways, i.e. pure acquisition, hybrid acquisition, semantic acquisition, transfer, dialectical and archaic acquisition methods on the example of the Malay language. Every rule based on it is still followed in Malay language.

In particular, Uzbek linguists also conducted scientific research on borrowed words and adverbs. The reason is that the origin and origin of the words in the current Uzbek dictionary are different. The Uzbek language, a Turkic language, was historically used by the peoples of the Central Asian region for several centuries at the same time as the Persian language. At the same time, new words, Persian additions, phrases, and even word-forming additions entered the lexical layer of the Uzbek language. As a result, borrowed words enter the relationship of synonymy and antonymy in the centuries-old speech process. Uzbek scientists such as I. V. Arnold, V. A. Zvegintsev, R. Jomonov, Sh. Rakhmatullayev have studied such features of the language.

In conclusion, the words that appeared as a result of the interaction of the adopted words or as a result of the interaction of different cultures and in the process of the relationship between the language users are called adopted words. 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 a number of words from the Sanskrit language. Reforms aimed at strengthening the Malay language in Malaysia are gaining momentum slowly. Out of necessity, Malay continues to absorb words from English, especially in technical and specialized fields.

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