Abstract

This study discusses about the morphological changes that occur when Arabic loanwords are absorbed into the Malay language. Morphological change is one of the phenomena that occur in any of the languages in the world. This is due to the dynamic nature of the language of constant change and evolves over time. Thus, borrowing the language is a language that process important in the development of a language. Symptoms of this borrowing and language changes occur as a result of a clash of language and culture. When borrowing language take place then changes will also occur, particularly in terms of morphology. Morphological changes involving Arabic loanwords are changes in the source language word classes that are absorbed into the target language, the source language word class is initially transformed into a noun verb or adjective or adverb phrases in the target language sentence, e.g. strong, absorbed, and understood. In addition, any change in the meaning of grammatical meaning plural words in the original source language is a plural noun, but transformed into a single word in the target language as a jiran, akhbar, maklumat. Generating the data is processed by a computerized data BDP-UKM of 5 million words using wordsmith Tools in concordance. These data were analyzed with the theory of generative morphology. Hence, the result of a clash of language, then the language will change. Borrowing words enrich and Malay as the language of knowledge and language lingua franca in Nusantara.

Keywords: Loanwords Morphological Changes Word Classes Grammatical Meaning Data Corpus
1. Preliminary

Language plays an important role in the life of a nation or community. Language has always evolved with time and this is the dynamic nature of constant change. The development of the language depends on the use and efforts enriched by adding or taking new vocabulary from other languages. This is due to the fact that the less developed nations usually absorb a lot of words from the developed nations. This process is called as borrowing words. Loans are usually not planned language. These borrowing symptoms arise consciously or unconsciously among a community of languages in their clash of languages of other communities. Borrowing the words occurs together with borrowings or the introduction of new cultural features, both material cultures is or who is not materialistic culture (Princess Roslina 1994, Asmah 1995, Trask 2007).

Borrowing words is a common element in any language in the world that has long existed since centuries ago. Borrowing words involve words borrowed from foreign languages that are embedded into the target language. Thus, borrowing words is a common symptom that occurs due to a clash of different communities and languages. Loans are also known as absorption. Sapir (1994) argues that borrowing is a language that uses other languages where it occurs naturally in contact language that emphasises the profound impact of both vocabularies. This causes both the interplay of language in use these words to refer to several things, processes and ways of thinking.

Thus, the phenomenon of Arabic loan words in Malay language is not a new item. Arabic loanwords treasury has long dominated the Malay word, until Malay language speakers themselves cannot identify the origin of the words that have been absorbed into the language itself. Thus, Arabic loanwords have become part of the Malay language.

2. Morphological changes Arabic loan words in Malay

The study of foreign loan words have been much discussed and debated. Influx of foreign words in the Malay language is not a new item. Foreign loan words have long dominated the Malay vocabulary words to the extent that Malay speakers themselves cannot identify the origin of the words that have been absorbed into the language itself. Therefore, changes in the morphology are one of the phenomena that occur in any of the languages in the world. This is due to the dynamic nature of the language of constant change which evolves over time. Typically this language change occurs when there is a clash of language (Heah 1989). According to Dervish (2004) in the face of language development seen in the words change, but the inner change is due to the need of meaning. So, this explains why, the word often referred to in general the word change is said to change the language. Hence, this study discusses words are discussed according to the morphological changes that include changes in the source language word class which are absorbed into the target language and change the meaning of grammar.
2.1 Word Class Changes

In the Malay language, classification of words or word classes is a very important aspect in the morphology of the system description language. Nik Safiah et al (2010) posits that the word in a language can be classified into specific groups based on several criteria such as phonological or sound structure, morpheme structure criteria, the criteria syntax and semantic criteria. Said classification is based on the similarity of the word sort form or function, or form and function. Words that have such similarity are grouped into the same word. Thus, the words in the Malay language are divided into four sections namely nouns, verbs, adjectives and function words. These morphological criteria see the features in the form of words make classification according to build form words and also after receiving remuneration (Kridalaksana 2005, Abdullah 2007 Nik Safiah et al 2010).

So, when a language borrows words from other languages sometimes that words will change. This can be illustrated this way when the Arabic word is absorbed into the Malay language, the class he will change and no longer remain the same as the source language. This Arabic word class change occurs because the adjustment that the word has to go through when absorbed into the Malay language. Change word classes in this study means an Arabic word absorbed into the Malay language belongs to the category of different word classes. Arabic words usually experience changes such word classes of Noun transformed into a Verb or Adjectives or Adverb phrases when used in the Malay language. However, there is also an Arabic word which does not change the class whereby he remained as the Noun. This proves that these words are experiencing changes in the structure of sentences based on word classes that have been recorded and are listed in the data corpus.

Based on the analysis conducted, it is found that kuat or strong has changed from Noun class to Adjectives or Adverb phrases. Kuat is actually a word that comes from the Arabic word (قوة) that belongs to the derivative noun (al-Masdar or verbal noun). Root word or words which are essentially derived from Verb qawiya (قويّ) or (strong). According to Wan Moharani and Muhammad Marwan (2008) Al-Masdar is a derivative nouns that show without being accompanied by the act of timing.

Apart from that, this study also found that in the following sentence “...menghadapi tekanan yang paling kuat dalam usaha mendapatkan ...” reveals that the stronger is classified as Adjectives placed after the word amplifier (Kata Penguat) the most. The charge amplifier strengthens the plain meaning of the adjective (Abdullah, 2006). Nik Safiah et al (2010) and Wan Moharani (2008) states that the amplifier is said to be the one that precede or follow the word or Adjectives phrase and works to strengthen meaning contained in the word or phrase, adjective. Most said was before the amplifier. As already stated before by Nik Safiah et al (2010) the amplifier is located in front of the word adjective. Therefore, the strong words in the sentence are classified as Adjectives is because it follows the words of the amplifier.

The results also showed that in the following sentence “Asas-asas ekonomi kita masih kuat” are two phrases. Firstly, ‘Asas-asas ekonomi kita’ is a phrase that is the subject. Secondly, ‘masih kuat’ is the adjective phrase. Adjective phrase is an arrangement of words that consists of a word or words that contain adjectives or adjectives as said the core (Nik Safiah et al 2010). Thus, the kuat word of the verse is classified as
Adjective because it describes the state of Noun as ‘Asas-asas ekonomi’. Thus, the adjective phrase in the text serves as a predicate of the sentence after the subject of the present. In this case, the predicate of the sentence does not serve as a predicate act, but serves as a predicate condition.

2.2 Meaning changes Grammar

Grammatical meaning changes occur as a result of changes in the borrowing language. This is an innovation that changes occur in the language results through the speakers or change as a result of an element vocabulary enrichment through interaction and communication between speakers of different languages (Anthony 1972). Dervish (1994) and Abdullah (2009) states that the grammatical meaning or grammatical grammar and meaning are the meanings emerge from grammatical process. Grammatical meaning is produced through a process of meaning formation of words such as augmentation, multiplication, and compounding.

Thus, in the relation to the above, the study found that the Arabic words meaning plural originally changed into a single meaning when absorbed into the Malay language. Thus, the study found that in the borrowing language, the use of the plural al-takthir most widely absorbed into the Malay language which includes words for instance huruf, kubur, kurun, umum, usul, ulamak, jiran, ajaiib, arwah, ehwal, anasir, akhlak, and akhbar. In fact there is also an Arabic word which combined singular and plural words together in Malay, for example alim ulamak, asal usul, hal ehwal.

In the concordance data, it shows that use words such as jiran (neighbours) and it is listed in the data corpus. Word jiran (:جيران:) is derived from the Arabic word al-Plural nouns and noun Takthir sole is jar (:جَار:) The root of the word is jawara (:جوار:). Jar (:جار:) is a noun derivative (al-Masdar or verbal noun). The findings demonstrate that word jiran changes from plural nouns to singular nouns when absorbed into the Malay language.

Based on this finding, in the sentence ‘Dia terus memanggil jiran-jiran dan terus memecah masuk’ shows that the jiran repeated to form plural. Plural is formed by the repetition of the word policy. In the Malay language, the multiplication is a process that is repeated or double stem. This repetition can occur to all or referred to as a full or partial multiplication of the multiplier partial words. The repeated word forms are called policies, and form repeat called multiples. Typically located in front of basis (Abdullah 2006 Nik Safiah et al 2010). Consequently, in the verse there are two phrases that ‘Dia’ is the first phase of the subject. The second phrase is a phrase the predicate verb phrase ‘terus memanggil jiran-jiran dan terus memecah masuk’. Jiran is plural in the text since the object comes after the verb call. Nik Safiah et al (2010) explain full multiplication involves all types of stem duplicated names without any form. Password policies can be doubled and consists of all kinds of forms, encompassing singular nouns, nouns and noun plural issue. Thus, this result proves that the plural jiran-jiran in the text is full multiplication.

Additionally, the study also found reveals that in the following sentence ‘Beberapa orang jiran menawarkan diri …” that says the number present numeral coefficient of Beberapa and orang lead word jiran. Some are indeterminate number of words and the hand is a noun numeral coefficient for the human soul. Nik Safiah et al (2010)
states that the number is a number of words that become illuminated volume at present before a noun phrase and phrase. For Asmah (2009) the phrase is a core number of the cardinal which is said to be the cardinal number, which says the number or quantity. Word is followed by a description of the core consisting of a noun, with or without the numeral coefficient, or the size of the preceding noun, or both. Therefore, if said core is created by said quantity, then it can be argued that only some quantity that can be followed by numeral coefficient names, like Beberapa orang jiran. Numeral Coefficient number also is the only party to be a noun in the pair said to be a number of lights in the shape or condition of the noun that follows it (Nik Safiah et al 2010).

As already known that the word jiran is the Arabic plural, but when used in Malay, the word jiran will be doubled once again to show that it means a lot, as shown in the examples of the jiran-jiran. In fact, the word jiran-jiran also comes with numerals and numeral coefficient for state purposes as the examples in regard to the amount of a few neighbors. However, this words jiran-jiran should not have to be doubled because the original meaning of the word itself has neighbours showed signs plural or many. However, when this jiran borrowed words into Malay language then it will change when used in the Malay language. Thus, from the study, it is found that the jiran has changed when absorbed into the Malay language, which changes from the word meaning plural to singular.

Thus, it is crucial highlight that in this study, it is found that most of the Malay word consisting of a single two syllable word, e.g. aku (N + KV), emas (V + KVK), impi (VK + KV). Arabic roots are too many words of three syllables to which they belong in the category of verbs, such as kataba (كتب), wajada (وجد), qawiya (قوي). This is because the amount of a single Malay word with three syllables is rather small, the Malay language borrows many Arabic words that consist of two syllables which belong to the category of nouns, such as, kuat (KV + VK), jiran (KV + KVK) (Nik Safiah et al 2010).

**Conclusion**

In retrospect, borrowing language is an important process in the development of the language. Symptoms of this borrowing occurred unnoticed by a community of language and culture clash. Therefore, the said loan occurs due to the nature of language or first language speakers who borrow words from other languages and make them a part of the vocabulary. The advent of Islam and the Arabic language in the Melayu Nusantara cause Arabic word to be absorbed into the Malay language. Therefore, the main factors that causes the borrowing of Arabic words in the Malay language are due to first, as the business factors and second, the spread of Islam by traders who act as Arab missionaries in Malaya. It has been established that when borrowing language occurs then changes will also occur, particularly in terms of morphology. Morphological change is considered as one of the common phenomena that occur in any of the languages in the world. This is due to the dynamic nature of the language that constant change and evolves over time.

This study specifically examines the morphological changes that occur in Arabic loanwords that cause changes in the source language word classes that are absorbed into the target language. Source language word class changes are changes in the
original Arabic word which are transformed into a Noun or Verb Adjectives or adverbs said words in the target language sentence, for example (*paling kuat, kuat bekerja*). In addition, any change in the meaning of grammatical meaning plural words in the original source language is a plural noun, but it is transformed into a single word in the target language as *jiran-jiran*. Thus, the word *jiran* this when used in the Malay language will change the meaning of the word from plural to singular. Hence, jiran will be doubled once again to show that it means a lot when used in the Malay language, such as *jiran-jiran*.

Therefore, given that so many Arab words are absorbed into the Malay language, it is directly or indirectly enriches not only the Malay vocabulary, but also Malay as the language of science and language as well as a lingua franca in the archipelago. So, borrowing words have an impact on the community in which it enhances language and linguistic communication system streamlines. Thus, based on the analysis of this study, it can be deduced that borrowing Arabic words have a very large influence on the expansion of the Malay vocabulary.

References


