



COMPARISON OF LOAN WORD FROM CHINESE IN INDONESIAN

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| Article history: | Abstract: |
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| Received 26 th April 2021 Accepted: 10 th May 2021 Published: 4 th June 2021 | The purpose of this paper is to examine upturned words in Chinese and Indonesian. The writing of this paper is based on the similarity in the use of Chinese and Indonesian vocabulary, many Chinese learners feel that Chinese vocabulary is very complicated compared to Indonesian, therefore the influence of Chinese in Indonesian can be compared and can be a reference for students in making it easier to learn Chinese. This is evident from the results of the author's observations when teaching beginner Chinese. When learning activities, students encounter difficulties in understanding Chinese. On this basis, the authors made a comparative study of Chinese and Indonesian everyday vocabulary which has almost the same pronunciation. This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods and comparative studies. The content in this paper contains the use of Indonesian loanword consonants compared to Chinese after it is described. The influence of Chinese is evidenced by the presence of upturned Indonesian from Chinese which has many variations, besides that Chinese also affects Indonesian from the dialect version of each region in Indonesia which uses Chinese and more vocabulary. The influence is more focused on changing Chinese consonants which are changed in Indonesian pronunciation, because of this adjustment, the consonants have also been changed according to the pronunciation of consonants in Indonesian. The author hopes this paper can be used by learners to make it easier to learn Chinese and learners can find out about the concept of loanwords from Chinese. |

Keywords: Chinese, Indonesian, loan words

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian is a unitary language used in all regions of the country of Indonesia. According to (Johns, 1985) the Indonesian language has a very important position Indonesia is a country of many languages and many traditions, a large number of which are related. It has in addition a national language, a modern development of Malay known as Indonesian, that serves as an instrument of national unity. This means that Indonesian is the national language; its position is above regional languages. Indonesian has several vocabularies that are influenced by foreign languages, some of the vocabulary used by Indonesians is a foreign language that has been adapted or is the original of the foreign language. Words taken from foreign languages are called loanwords, According to (Zhi, 1987) In the eight Malay-Indonesian dictionaries studied, found altogether 507 Chinese loanwords, of which a rough check has shown at least 454 to be derived from South Fujian dialects, representing 89.5% of the total Chinese vocabulary found in the Malay and Indonesian languages.

According to the theory of (Mulyadi, 2015) Loanwords in Indonesian are influenced by various countries, such as Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, English, Hindi, Japanese, Persian. Portuguese, Sanskrit and Tamil. Loanwords have come indirectly (via another language) mainly from French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Latin, Russian and Spanish. This makes Indonesia rich in culture and language. On the other hand, foreign nations have brought influence as well as benefits to the Indonesian people, Indonesians minds are open to the breadth of information that can be obtained from language acquisition. Indonesian culture is also increasingly diverse. His most striking influence was from the Chinese nation. The culture was brought to Indonesia by the Chinese in 1961. According to (Hidayah, 2015) the Chinese in Indonesia numbered 2,505,000 people or 2.5% of Indonesia's population of 96,327,000. Where most (1,230,000 people) live in Java and Madura. From this amount of data, it is a large number compared to other foreign nations so that the influence of Chinese culture enters and integrates into every element of life in Indonesia. Initially, the Chinese came to Indonesia intending to do business. Then, some of them married Indonesians until they settled. After Indonesian independence, the Chinese who had settled became part of Indonesia. According to state regulations they are considered a race. Based on the above background, Chinese in Indonesia is increasingly developing and used by the Indonesian people. With the development of education in the field of language or more precisely the use of

Mandarin in 1900, according to (Chan, 2014) Indonesia established a Chinese language school called THHK, which also led to the development of education in Indonesia. At that time, it was a good achievement for writers to work.

Some new words are foreign languages, have undergone a few changes to facilitate communication, and have been recorded as Indonesian vocabulary including Chinese. The vocabulary recording cannot be denied from the fact that the words used are loanword from the Chinese language. The use of loanwords from Chinese in Indonesian is based on the results of the 1999 Seminar on Language Politics (Sosial (Indonesia), 2007): a) Chinese is a foreign language;

b) Guidance on the Chinese language needs to be done to improve the quality of teaching; c) Chinese can be taught as a compulsory or elective subject; compulsory for study programs that specifically teach the language such as Chinese study programs, Chinese diplomas, options at the secondary school level such as junior high school, high school and the like as well as the university level; d) The development of the Chinese language is carried out thorough research to enrich the Indonesian language, improve the quality of teaching Chinese in Indonesia, and prevent the negative impact of the language on the growth and development of the Indonesian language. Therefore, this study aims to find out more details about the influence of the Chinese on Indonesian. In the future, the writer hopes that the results of this research can serve as a reference to make it easier for learners of Chinese and Indonesian.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study used the descriptive qualitative method. According to, (Sugiarto, 2017) qualitative research is a type of research where the findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation and aim to reveal symptoms holistically-contextually through collecting data from natural settings by using the researcher as a key instrument. This qualitative research approach method uses a comparative study to collect and generate data. This comparative study is carried out by comparing two research subjects and looking for similarities and differences. According to (Pane, 2020) the meaning of a comparative study is a method used to compare data then the results of the comparison are made into new conclusions.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Vocabulary analysis in this discussion section consists of sorting Indonesian absorption vocabulary from Chinese which will be analyzed, the analysis stage starts with the pronunciation and consonants and vowels using qualitative descriptive methods and comparative studies. According to (Duli, 2019) context, situations, events, conditions, and interactions cannot be replicated to any extent, or generalizations cannot be made to a broader context than those studied with any belief. Based on this theory, this research has used the appropriate method. In addition to the qualitative descriptive method, it also uses a comparison method in which the materials (vocabulary) will be compared between absorption vocabulary in Indonesia and Chinese so that the writer can easily analyze.

According to (Rahmawati, 2017) in the study of loanwords, there were 10 languages and dialects derived from Chinese that were absorbed in Indonesian 3 with a total of around 1,100 words spread across various domains. In this study, the writer only discusses the vocabulary related to everyday vocabulary derived from upturned Chinese words which have the same as a total of 11 vocabularies. As for some of the results of research and observations made on Indonesian loanwords from Chinese, the following data were obtained:

| Indonesian | Chinese |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ama | amah |
| mian bao | bakpao |
| rou wan | bakwan |
| mifen | mihun |
| chao | cah |
| jiu | ciu |
| guazi | kuaci |
| kongfu | kungfu |
| lihai | lihai |
| baba | papa |
| tong | tong |

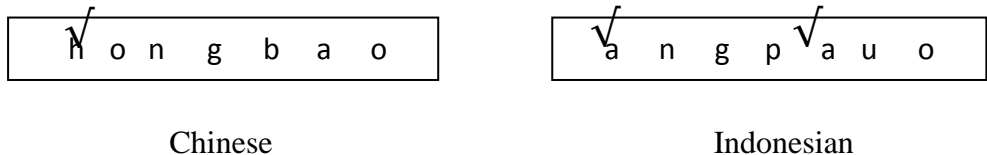
4. DISCUSSION

Ama (阿妈) in Indonesian is amah. Ama in Indonesian is defined as an old person or a female servant. Whereas in the Chinese language ama (阿妈) has almost the same meaning, namely women who have age or can also be used as a mother.

Ama (阿妈) in Indonesian becomes amah with a change, namely the end of the consonant h.



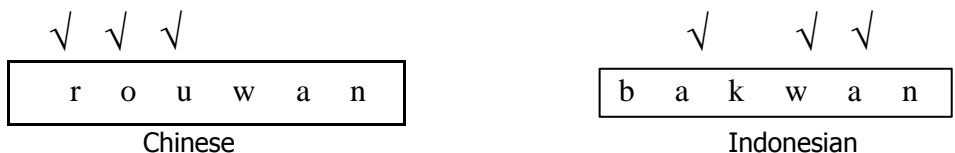
Hong bao (红包) in Indonesian is angpau or angpao (not standard). hong bao (红包) in Indonesian means a small envelope to place donations given to people who have an intention. Whereas in Chinese hong bao (红包) has the same meaning. Hong bao in Indonesian becomes angpau or angpao with a change, namely the prefix hong becomes h removed from a to and b becomes p (according to the pronunciation in Indonesian) o becomes u.



Mian bao (面包) in Indonesian is bakpao. Bakpao in Indonesian is defined as food made from wheat flour filled with various fillings such as green beans or meat. Whereas in Chinese, mian bao (面包) has the same meaning. Mian bao (面包) in Indonesian becomes bakpao with a change, namely the prefix mian becomes bak and in b becomes p (according to Indonesian pronunciation).



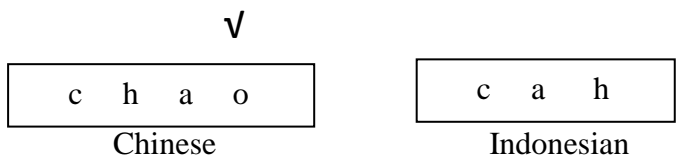
(肉丸) in Indonesian is bakwan. Bakwan in Indonesian is defined as food made from rounded meat, flour, and some vegetables. However, over time Bakwan did not use meat and only used vegetables with flour as the main ingredient. Whereas in the Chinese language rou wan (肉丸) has the same meaning but the main ingredient in food does not change, namely still using meat. Rou wan (肉丸) in Indonesian becomes bakwan with a change, namely the prefix rou becomes bak while the wan suffix remains the same.



Mifen (米粉) in Indonesian is mihun. Mihun in Indonesian means food made from flour as the main ingredient. Whereas in Chinese mifen (米粉) has the same meaning. Mifen in Indonesian becomes mihun with a change, namely the suffix fen to hun.



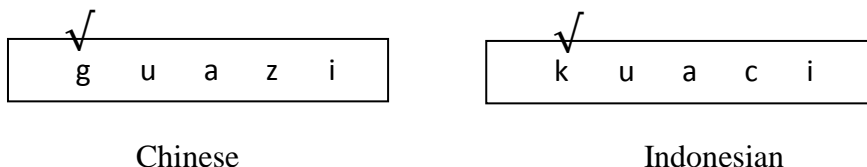
Chao (炒) in Indonesian becomes cah. Cah in Indonesian means a dish of vegetables (mustard greens, mushrooms, shrimp, chicken liver, etc.) cooked in a little soup. Whereas in Chinese, mian cah (炒) has the same meaning regarding cooking. But, more leads to cooking techniques such as sauteing. Chao (炒) in Indonesian becomes cah with a change, namely removing the vowel o and changing the h to the back.



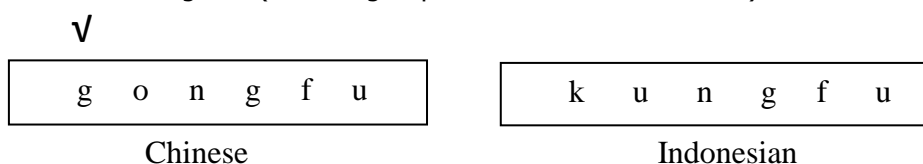
Jiu (酒) in Indonesian becomes ciu. Ciu in Indonesian means an alcoholic drink. Whereas in Chinese jiu (酒) has the same meaning. Jiu (酒) in Indonesian becomes ciu with a change, namely the prefix j consonant changes to c (according to the pronunciation of the j consonant in Indonesian).



Gua zi (瓜子) in Indonesian is kuaci which means food made from salted watermelon seeds or flowers. Whereas in Chinese gua zi (瓜子) has the same meaning. Gua zi (瓜子) in Indonesian becomes kuaci with a change, namely g to k and z to c (according to the pronunciation of consonants in Indonesian).



Gong fu (功夫) in Indonesian is kung fu. Kungfu in Indonesian is interpreted as a martial art from China. Whereas in Chinese gong fu (功夫) has the same meaning. Gong fu (功夫) in Indonesian becomes kung fu with a change in the consonant letter g to k (according to pronunciation in Indonesian).



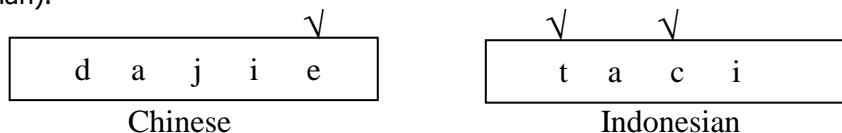
Li hai (厉害) in Indonesian becomes shrewd. Smart in Indonesian is interpreted as clever, clever, and dexterous. Whereas in Chinese li hai (厉害) has the same meaning. Li hai (厉害) in Indonesian is still shrewd.



Ba ba (爸爸) in Indonesian becomes papa. Smart in Indonesian is in Ba ba (爸爸) in Indonesian is papa. Papa in Indonesian means father or father. Whereas in the Chinese language ba ba (爸爸) has the same meaning. Ba ba (爸爸) in Indonesian becomes papa with a change, namely the consonant letter b becomes p (according to pronunciation in Indonesian).



Da jie (大姐) in Indonesian is taci. Taci in Indonesian is defined as an older sister (no blood relationship). Whereas in Chinese, da jie (大姐) has the same meaning, namely older sister (no blood relationship). Da jie (大姐) in Indonesian becomes taci with a change in the consonant letter d to t and j to c (according to the pronunciation of consonants in Indonesian).



Tong (桶) in Indonesian becomes tong. Tong in Indonesian is interpreted as a storage container such as water, trash made of wood, plastic and aluminum planks. Meanwhile, in the Chinese language tong (桶) has the same meaning. Tong (桶) in Indonesian remains a barrel without any changes.



5. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion of the results, it can be seen that the Chinese language has brought many influences in Indonesia, including its influence on culture, language, and education. The conclusion is that the influence of the Chinese language on Indonesian is very much. This is evidenced by a variety of loanwords in Indonesian originating from Chinese. Besides, Chinese also affects Indonesian from the dialect version of each region in Indonesia which uses Chinese. The influence is more focused on changing the Chinese consonants which are changed to Indonesian pronunciation because of these adjustments, so the consonants are also changed according to pronunciation in Indonesian.

Although at first glance it has different letters or pinyin, even though the pronunciation is the same. The suggestion for this research is to conduct further research to discuss in more detail the Indonesian loanwords in Chinese.

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