

## THE STATUS OF FRENCH LOANWORDS IN THE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRAK

*Masuknya kata serapan dari bahasa Prancis ke dalam bahasa Indonesia tidak lepas dari adanya kontak bahasa di antara kedua bahasa tersebut. Di dalam proses penyerapan istilah asing tersebut terjadi fenomena interferensi karena adanya perbedaan sistem bahasa Indonesia dengan sistem bahasa Prancis, seperti sistem fonetis dan ortografisnya, di samping struktur pembentukan katanya. Fenomena ini berhubungan erat dengan status kata serapan bahasa Prancis di dalam bahasa Indonesia, masih berupa interferensi atau sudah berintegrasi dalam bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengamati status kata serapan apakah masih berupa interferensi atau sudah berintegrasi ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Kata serapan dari bahasa Prancis yang masuk ke dalam bahasa Indonesia sebagian besar masih berupa interferensi karena kata serapan yang digunakan masih banyak dalam bentuk aslinya meskipun ada juga yang sudah berintegrasi dengan bahasa Indonesia terutama yang mengalami penyesuaian-penyesuaian secara konsisten baik pelafalan maupun tulisannya.*

**Kata kunci:** *bahasa Prancis, bahasa Indonesia, kata serapan, status.*

### ABSTRACT

The inclusion of French loanwords in the Indonesian language cannot be separated from the fact that there have been contacts between the two languages. In the process the French words underwent interference due to the different systems between the Indonesian Language and French, such as phonetic and orthographic system, in addition to the different structure of word formation of both languages. This phenomenon is closely linked to the status of French loanwords in the Indonesian language, whether they are interference or already integrated with the Indonesian language. In light of this, this study aims to examine whether French loanwords in the Indonesian Language are in the state of interference or already have integration status. This Study shows that the majority of French loanwords in Indonesian are still in the forms of interference. This is because these loanwords are still in their original forms – French words. Other French loanwords are already integrated with the Indonesian language, especially those having undergone consistent adjustments through their spoken and written use.

**Keywords:** French language, Indonesian language, loanwords, status

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## INTRODUCTION

The inclusion of foreign elements in the vocabulary of a particular language is natural and a common phenomenon (Baried, 2010:3). Therefore, there is no language absolutely free from the influence of (an)other language(s) and, similarly, there is no nation free from other nations' influence. The interaction among nations enables language contact. Such contact results in, among other things, vocabulary derived from one language and used in another language. Like other languages, the Indonesian language is also not immune from the influence of other languages, particularly with regards to its vocabulary.

Foreign vocabulary found in the Indonesian language are borrowed from other languages and they are termed loanwords. Loanwords refer to words adopted or derived from other languages which are later completely or partially adjusted to the system of the recipient language (Kridalaksana, 1984:90). In the process, through which a foreign word becomes a loanword, changes or modifications frequently happen depending on the structural rules in a particular language, for example, the rules of word formation in the Indonesian language. Either changes or modifications occur as the result of the difference of structure in both languages.

As one of the languages from which some vocabulary in the Indonesian language is derived, French has different structures compared with Indonesian, particularly in spelling and pronunciation. Unlike Indonesian whose word spellings and pronunciations are similar, pronunciation of French words are different from their spelling. It happens because the phonological system between Indonesian and French differs greatly. As a result, Indonesian people tend to make mistakes in pronouncing and writing French words. This is called Interference Phenomenon, a situation which refers to mistakes in listening, reading, and interpreting a particular foreign language and it frequently happens to foreign language learners due to the strong influence of their mother tongue.

In the process, through which a word of a language becomes a part of another language's vocabulary, interference phenomenon is common although it is frequently seen as a negative symptom (Hadi, 2004:31; Suhardi, dkk, 1982:14). In establishing the status of a loanword, interference is closely related to integration. Both terms share almost similar definition. Therefore, the relationships between sounds, forms, and meanings determine whether a particular word is categorized as having interference status or integration status. According to its sound, a word can be categorized into interference if the word retains its native phonological feature or pronunciation. On the other hand, a loanword has the integration status when its pronunciation has been adjusted to that of the recipient language. The perfect example for this phenomenon is the word *corsage* [kɔʀsaʒ](korsase). Indonesian people pronounce this word as [kɔʀsasə] because phoneme [ʒ] does not exist in the phonological system of the Indonesian language, making it difficult to pronounce. Therefore, the interference phenomenon occurs-the pronunciation of *corsage* underwent an adjustment to the Indonesian phonological system. By adjusting this word to the recipient language's system, this word entails integration status because it would appear to be an original Indonesian word for Indonesian native speakers in general. In addition, the spelling of *corsage* in Indonesian, *korsase*, also follows Indonesian's spelling system where there is no difference between spelling and pronunciation.

Adding affixes to loanwords enables these words to possess integration status because this style has become the structural characteristics of words in the Indonesian language. Loanwords experiencing affixation create the impression that they are original Indonesian words, such as the word *mengkudeta*. *Kudeta* is actually derived from a French word, *coup d'état*. In French it is pronounced as [kudeta], which is how this word is pronounced and spelled in Indonesian. Attaching the affix makes the word unrecognizable as a French-derived word because its spelling and pronunciation system share similarities with

other Indonesian words. In addition to affixation, repetition or reduplication is another structural characteristic of Indonesian words to denote plural meaning. In French, plural meaning is indicated by adding -x, -s, or other changes depending on rules governing nouns and adjectives. On the other hand, in Indonesian, plural meaning is indicated by reduplication of nouns, verbs, and adjectives as well as adding numbers and adjectives having plural meaning (Cholsy, 2004:1).

From the discussion of loanwords above, it is shown that the characteristics of both donor and recipient language persist. In other words, the identity of each language can be vividly seen and felt, for example in the word *mengkudeta*. Prefix *meng-* emphasizes the word's integration status because affixation is one of the structural characteristics of Indonesian words. On the other hand, the word *kudeta* still retains French's characteristic although it has been adjusted to the spelling system of the recipient language.

Whether a loanword is categorized as having interference or integration status needs a further study. The question, thus, lies on whether French loanwords in Indonesian can be classified into interference or integration. If one particular word has the status of interference, it requires a deeper study aiming at exploring the reason for this word's inability to integrate with the Indonesian language. When one word has been integrated with Indonesian, the question should focus on revealing the characteristics.

The data of the research were collected from weekly magazine *Femina*, 2012 edition. *Femina* magazine serves as the most suitable data source because it presents detailed discussions on women's life including fashion and culinary where many French loanwords are used (Cholsy, 2012). This magazine targets middle-classed young and adult women between 18 and 45 years old. The diction in this magazine can be regarded as "up to date" and various French loanwords used in this magazine can be deemed classy. In addition, data used in this research were French loanwords found in some articles on the internet which cover topics of culinary, fashion, politics, and history.

## Language Contact, Interference, and Integration

The introduction of a language into another language is a common and natural phenomenon. Baried (2010:3) states that there is no language that can be free from the influence of other languages and, similarly, there is no nation that is free from other nations' influences. The influence of a language on another is the result of language contact between speakers of both languages and language contact signifies one aspect of cultural contact (Weinreich, 1963:5). Cultural contact results in interaction and communication between people that influence each other and this contact gives impact on a language as a communication device. Therefore, the inter-influence among languages leads to the inclusion of loanwords.

According to Weinreich (1968:56-61) and Hadi (2003:67-70) the inclusion of foreign vocabulary into a language results from several factors. Some of the factors are meaning, socio-culture, scarcity, and history. Meaning becomes an important factor due to the necessity of finding synonyms for particular words. It occurs because one language does not have more than one word for a particular meaning. Meaning nuance factor (Hassal, 2010:142-143) also plays a significant role in the loanword phenomenon because a loanword can have a meaning that does not exist in the recipient language. Socio-cultural factor also plays a role for prestige reason. Someone using loanwords can be regarded to have prestige. Low frequency in using particularly words can make them easily forgotten and replaced by these loanwords. Historical factors underlying language contact such as colonization and immigration are the inevitable elements of the domination of one language over another language.

These factors greatly influence the inclusion of French loanwords in the Indonesian language. The contact between Indonesian and French has existed since Indonesian people and French people made contact during Dutch colonization in Indonesia. This contact continued during the brief French colonization in Indonesia. However, the

language contact between Indonesian and French was different from that between Indonesian and Dutch.

Historically, the inclusion of French vocabulary cannot be separated from the role of the Dutch in the colonial era. In the era, in addition to foreign words or terms coming from Dutch, those belonging to French and English were also introduced. In particular, this introduction occurred during the brief French colonization under Governor General Herman Willem Daendels (Dorléons, 2006:307). In addition, the existence of a French community residing in Batavia brought a quite significant influence on culture development in Indonesia although their number was only about 187 people in 1905. They introduced the French lifestyle especially Parisian lifestyle to Batavia. They established hotels, hair salons, expensive stores, fashion stores, theatre buildings. At the time, some European women living in Indonesia (Batavia) did not like Indonesian fashion (*sarong* and *kebaya*) and this was seen as an opportunity for French people, particularly French traders, to market Paris style clothes. In addition, they offered theatrical entertainment that included opera and comedy show. Ballet was also introduced especially to the daughters of the bourgeois (Lombard, 1996:81-83).

These historical facts definitely left importance legacies to Indonesia, one of which is the French loanword. These loanwords are not as close as those of Dutch and English because the relation between Indonesian and French was not as close as that between Indonesian and either English or Dutch. In addition, the interaction between Indonesian and French was only limited to several fields. In the eyes of international world, the French are very famous for their excellent taste of arts covering fine arts, fashion, and culinary. This has led France to be the trendsetter and made it a perfect place for everyone who wants to study those fields including for Indonesian students. In addition, the French were also famous for their advance in science and technology and this attracts Indonesian students to continue their study in

France and apply the technology in their home country. Therefore, some terms or vocabularies relating to those fields, particularly those which do not exist in Indonesian, were eventually borrowed and used in Indonesian.

The existence of foreign words in Indonesian serves as a lexical interference phenomenon, but it can shift from interference into integration. Mackey (1976:310) strongly emphasizes that a sign (lexicon) will no longer retain its interference when it has become an integral part of another language, or in other words, it has fully integrated with that language. Therefore, interference opens a possibility for language integration (Suhardi, et al., 1982:13).

However, it should not be generalized that the interference phenomenon is a negative phenomenon or an integration-leading factor. Interference is considered as a normal and common phenomenon due to intensive contact between languages, which also serves as the vivid evidence of diffusion and cultural acculturation process (Weinreich, 1968:5). Interference, according to Weinreich, occurs due to the changes on a system of a particular language including its phonological, morphological, and other systems (Chaer & Agustina, 1995:161; Romaine, 1989:52). The existence of foreign words inevitably influences the recipient language. In the process of absorption, the foreign words undergo some changes or adjustments in accordance with the system of the recipient language. Within a certain period of time and during their adjustment with the system and rules of Indonesia, the French borrowed words can shift from interference to integration state. The integrated loanwords in Indonesian can experience, among other things, affixation process which signifies flexion type, a common type in Indonesian. Furthermore, those words can also experience reduplication which signifies plural meanings. When one word has undergone the affixation or reduplication and acceptable grammatically and semantically, it can be said that the word has been integrated with Indonesian, otherwise, it is still at the interference level.

## The status of French loanwords in Indonesian

Approximately 87% of French loanwords are still in their interference status because they still retain their original forms and are written in italic to show that those words are foreign terms. Most loanwords are nouns referring to terms and names but those also include some adjectives. Those words are still kept in their original forms because they refer to particular names. Besides, there is no word in Indonesian that shares similar meaning with the loanwords.

It has been a trend that French loanwords tend to be used in their original forms especially those that were borrowed nowadays. From the collected data, new loanwords and those that are mainly used by print media in Indonesia tend to appear in their original forms. In other words, there is no adjustment especially in their orthography. Consequently, the need to find synonym underlies the use of loanwords in their original forms. In addition, this use creates nuances so that such loanwords will be perceived more 'elegant' or 'prestigious'. Besides, it is considered to be more 'attractive' for customers and eye-catching as it is shown in the following examples:

1. *Seporsi kecil **baguette**, diolesi mentega dan selai buah merupakan sarapan populer. Alternatifnya **croissant**, **brioche**, dan **pain au chocolat**. **Café au lait** yang dituang dalam cangkir jumbo diminum perlahan.* 'A small plate of baguette, spread with butter and fruit jam is a popular breakfast. Alternatively is croissant, brioche, chocolate bread. Coffee milk poured into jumbo cup is drunk slowly.'
2. *Membuat **meringue** (cookies dari putih telur dan gula) memang perlu perhatian ekstra.* 'Making the meringue (cookies made from the white of egg and sugar) needs extra attention.'
3. *Tampilkan gaya **chic** anda bersilahturahim dengan memakai jaket pendek ini.* 'Show your chic style in silahturahim moment by wearing this short jacket.'

4. *Sebaris **crochet** mengintip dari kaus yang dilapisi rompi berpadan celana pendek.* 'A row of crochet peeks from t-shirt covered byvest combined with short pants.'

In those examples, loanwords from French retain their original forms and are written in italics. Some words have no synonym in Indonesian, thus, their original forms are retained. As a matter of fact, some words have synonyms in Indonesian, however, those words are still used in their original form. Words such as *pain au chocolat* (roti coklat-chocolate bread), *café au lait* (*kopi susu*-coffee milk), *chic* (*keren*-cool), dan *crochet* (*rajutan*-knitting) are not translated into Indonesian as it is described in example (1a), (3a), dan (4a). These foreign words and the translated versions can be used interchangeably. However, those foreign words do give different nuances to the sentence since they seem classier although grammatically incorrect.

- (1a) *Seporsi kecil **baguette**, diolesi mentega dan selai buah merupakan sarapan populer. Alternatifnya **croissant**, **brioche**, dan **roti coklat**. **Kopi susu** yang dituang dalam cangkir jumbo diminum perlahan.* 'A small plate of baguette, spread with butter and jam fruit is a popular breakfast. Alternatively croissant, brioche, chocolate bread. Coffee milk poured into jumbo cup is drunk slowly.'
- (3a) *Tampilkan gaya **keren** anda bersilahturahim dengan memakai jaket pendek ini.* 'Show your chic style in silahturahim moment by wearing this short jacket.'
- (4a) *Sebaris **rajutan** mengintip dari kaus yang dilapisi rompi berpadan celana pendek.* 'A row of crochet peeks from t-shirt covered by vest combined with short pants.'

On the contrary, the word *meringue* in example (2) cannot be replaced by *kue kering* (cookies) because *meringue* is a kind of French



finger-food made from the white of egg (albumen) and sugar. Therefore, the word *kue kering* may not refer to the same object. However, words like *baguette* (a long thin loaf of French bread), *croissant* (crescent-shaped bread), and *brioche* (a flaky French bread with a rich flavour) should retain their original form since these words do not have their equivalence in Indonesian. If they are translated, it requires a long description or explanation.

Retention of the original form of loanwords elements clearly indicates that those words above are in interference status due to the absence of phonetic and orthographic adjustment. Nevertheless, words that have experienced adjustment do not necessarily have integration status. The following are some criteria in determining the status of the loanwords.

### Consistency in Phonetic and Spelling Adjustment

Differences between pronunciation and orthography of French and Indonesian words become the reason of the adjustment of French loanwords, particularly, in terms of spelling which follows the pronounced sounds. Pronunciation difference mainly results from some consonants that the Indonesian language does not have. Therefore, adjustment lies in the consonant system in Indonesian resulting in differences between both spelling and pronunciation of the loanwords and those of the original forms of the loanwords. Sound adjustment also influences the spelling system of the loanwords in Indonesian.

These adjustments ultimately lead to the formation of new words (loanwords) in Indonesian which are often regarded as the original Indonesian vocabulary because those words follow spelling and pronunciation system in Indonesian. Therefore, it is suggested that these kinds of loanwords have had integration status and not interference status. However, sound adjustment of loanwords is not enough for making a word have integration status because it also requires

consistency in writing or spelling. Consistency in spelling means that there is only one way of spelling a certain word that has to be followed.

Differences in sound and orthographic system between French and Indonesian trigger inconsistencies in the spelling and pronunciation of these loanwords. Accent marker ( ` , ' and ^ ) in the French's system which functions as one of phoneme markers tends to disappear in French loanwords in Indonesian. The word *à la* in French tends to be *a la* or *ala* when adjusted to Indonesian style. This inconsistency of spelling occurs because of the different system existing in French and Indonesian. Moreover, this phenomenon happens because Indonesian speakers have little knowledge that particular words are loanwords because they are simple words and pronounced with Indonesian's system. The word *à la* pronounced as [ala] consists of two words, *à* as a preposition and *la* as a definite article (single feminine). In the French language, those words are followed by a single feminine noun as seen in example (5), adjective as seen in example (6), or an idiomatic phrase as seen in example (7). In the Indonesian language, in contrast, these words are followed by a noun carrying meaning of 'in a particular manner, how, with, according to, like, or through' as seen in examples (8) and (9).

5. *Gaya 'musim panas di Bali' a la Karusel Kid akan digantikan dengan gaya yang lebih urban dan simpel.* 'Summer style à la Karusel Kid in Bali will be replaced by a more urban and simpler style'
6. *Tatapan singkat ala salon?* 'A quick hairdo à la salon'

Structurally, *à la* in French differs from *ala* or *a la* in Indonesian. In French, *à la* consists of two words belonging to different classes. Depending on its function in sentences, these words can be followed by a singular feminine noun and an adjective. In the structure of Indonesian, *a la* functions as an adverb followed by either noun or adjective. The meaning of *à la* in French depends

on the function and the structure of a sentence. Example (6) shows that states that *à la* refers to *di* meaning ‘at’ (a preposition usually followed by an adverb of place) while *à la* in example (5) refers to a particular way of doing something. In the Indonesian language, ***a la* or *ala*** declares the meaning of ‘particular manner’ or ‘according to’ as shown in example (5a) and refers to a certain meaning as in example (6a) below:

(5a) *Gaya ‘musim panas di Bali’ menurut Karusel Kid akan digantikan dengan gaya yang lebih urban dan simpel. ‘According to Karusel Kid, summer style in Bali will be replaced by a more urban and simpler style.’*

(6a) *Tatanan singkat seperti salon? ‘A quick hairdo as it is done in salon’*

The omission of accent marker in Indonesian and the joining of those two words do not necessarily make *a la/ala* a loanword despite the fact that this word is considered a loanword in terms of its structure and meaning. This type of loanword can be categorized as a loanword that has not been integrated with Indonesian and still have interference status. If these words are written as a single word, ‘*ala*’, it can be said that this word has been integrated with Indonesian. It is an interference when the word is written as ‘*a la*’ because this word consists of two words *a* and *la*. In Indonesian’s structure, there is no word consisting of one letter only.

The inconsistency in the writing of *a la* becomes the main reason why this word still has its interference status. This writing inconsistency does not signify any difference in its meaning or context. Therefore, *a la* or *ala* can be written in ‘as you like it’ manner or it depends on the writer’s understanding of the origin of this word. Therefore, the consistency of the writing system and the use of a loanword become important factors in determining its status.

With regards to French, the issues of orthography and pronunciation become obstacles for inclusion of French loanwords into Indonesian.

This inconsistency makes French loanwords interferential in nature. The accent mark is an example of this inconsistency in terms of its use by removing the accent when a word containing this mark, such as *à la*, is used in Indonesian. The tendency to remove this mark is caused by the attempt to adjust to the structure of word formations of Indonesian. If there is a consistency in removing the accent mark in the use of words, such as *à la* in Indonesian, it can be said that there is an attempt to integrate this word into Indonesian. However, in reality, today the accent mark sometimes appears in Indonesian, such as in the following examples.

7. *Namun, Anbo memodifikasi crème bavaoise menjadi krim coklat. ‘However, Anbo modifies crème bavaoise into chocolate cream.’*

8. *Menyantap crème brûlée di hadapan ikon. ‘Enjoying crème brûlée before an icon.’*

9. *Agar lebih encer, saus tomat direbus dengan susu dan purée tomat. ‘In order to be thinner, tomato sauce should be boiled with milk and tomato blend’.*

10. *Sesaat sebelum disajikan keluarkan soufflé lalu lepaskan kertas roti dari ramekin. ‘Just before it is served, take soufflé out and remove the baking paper from ramekin.’*

11. *Dari pâtisserie hotel ini, jinjinglah sekotak kue yang laris manis. ‘From this hotel pâtisserie, bring a box of cake that is selling well.’*

12. *Menjamurnya pâtisserie dan online shop spesialis macaroon dan meringue,.... ‘The proliferation of the pâtisserie and online shop specialist macaroon and meringue....’*

In example (7) there is an inconsistency of the spelling of *crème*. The word *crème* means cream in Indonesian but the writer keeps the original orthography. This is likely because the writer assumes ***crème bavaoise* as a name (as in example 8) and to have different compositions from those of *krim coklat*. In examples (9) and (10) keep the original orthography too. But in**

examples (11) and (12) word *patisserie* is written twice with different versions, with and without accent. In this case, the accent is used because the writer might assume that the use of accent is not necessary or it tends to be a mere variation. However, in French structure the accent mark is an important system that determines pronunciation.

Consistency in writing or spelling is important for a loanword to be categorized as an integrated loanword. In other words, the loan word has integrated into the recipient language because its consistent orthography is a strong indicator that the word has followed the recipient language's orthographic system. This appropriacy is acceptable when the loanword only has one form in its recipient language that is acknowledged and standardized, both in verbal use and writing. Therefore, there will be no doubt or mistake in its use in terms of its structure and meaning. This understanding becomes important as the basis to determine the status of a loanword. This loanword will eventually become a part of the recipient language. As a result, this loanword can be perceived as if it did not originally belong to a foreign language. The followings are examples of such loanwords.

13. *Kain **denim** yang lemas, membuat jumpsuit dapat diandalkan saat bergegas menuju studio pemotretan.* 'Limp denim makes a jumpsuit reliable when one hurries to a photo studio'.
14. *Celana **kulot** yang potongannya melebar dan panjangnya kurang lebih 10 cm di bawah lutut.* 'Culottes pants with widen cut and approximately 10 cm below the knee'.
15. *Padankan dengan celana **pantalon** berpotongan longgar yang sedikit menutupi sepatu.* 'Match it with pantaloons with wide cut that cover some part of the shoes'.
16. *Meski Indonesia adalah negara tropis ada saja **butik** yang menyediakan baju hangat (sweater), pashmina, dan sepatu jenis boots.* 'Although Indonesia is a tropical country, there are boutiques selling sweaters, pashmina, boots'.

17. *Bagi anda yang bertubuh kurus, gaun tumpuk membuat **siluet** tubuh lebih berisi.* 'For you who are slim, a stack dress makes your silhouette more attractive'.

**Tabel 1**  
**Indonesian and French orthography and pronunciation**

Indonesian Orthography and Pronunciation	French Orthography and Pronunciation
denim [dɛnim]	<i>de Nîmes</i> →denim [dɛnim]
kulot [kulot]	<i>coulotte</i> [kulot]
pantalon [pantalon]	<i>pantalon</i> [pɑ̃talɔ̃]
butik [butik]	<i>boutique</i> [butik]
siluet [siluet]	<i>silhouette</i> [siluet]

The words **denim**, **kulot**, **pantalon**, **butik**, and **siluet** as presented in Table 1 are commonly used in Indonesian and they are not treated as foreign words. They are not italicized and pronounced with Indonesian pronunciation system which is in accordance with their spelling. These adjustments make these words identifiable as common Indonesian words and their foreign characteristics seem vague, if not disappear, in terms of orthography and pronunciation. In addition, the consistency of these words when they are written and spoken makes them perceived as integrated loanwords, not interferential ones.

Nevertheless, this does not apply when connected to their semantic aspect. There is often a semantic change, such as to the word *pantalon*. *Pantalon* means trousers in French but in Indonesian the word means one kind of trousers, straight leg or classic pants. This change is a common phenomenon that occurs in the process of the inclusion of a loanword to a language that includes Indonesian (Hadi, 2003; Wijana, 2012; Nurweni, 2013).

### The Use of Reduplication

In addition to the consistency in writing or spelling, loanwords have been integrated with or adjusted to Indonesian's structural rules such as reduplication to refer to plural meaning.



French loanwords which undergo repetition is limited only to nouns. Below are the examples of repetitions which refer to plural meaning:

- 18 *Agar kamar mandinya berkarakter, ia menambahkan **detail-detail** unik seperti **chandelier** putih dan cermin ukiran.* ‘In order for the bathroom to be characterized, it adds unique details like white chandeliers and carved mirrors.’
- (18a) *Agar kamar mandinya berkarakter, ia menambahkan **banyak detail** unik seperti **chandelier** putih dan cermin ukiran.* ‘In order for the bathroom to be characterized, it adds unique details like white chandeliers and carved mirrors.’

The words *detail-detail* in example (18) has the same meaning as *banyak detail* that means details (18a). The reduplication, *detail-detail*, is one way to refer to plural meaning. The use of this reduplication indicated that the word *detail* has been integrated with Indonesian and no longer has the status of interference although its spelling and pronunciation have been adjusted.

The word *detail*<sup>1</sup> in Indonesian is obviously a loanword due to the inconsistency in its pronunciation. According to Indonesian Unabridged Dictionary/KBBI (2012:321), *detail* is pronounced in the way it is written, which is [detail] and it consists of three syllables. However, many people pronounce *detail* as [dətɛɪl] or [ˈdi:teɪl] similar to its English pronunciation. This inconsistency occurs since some Indonesian speakers understand that this word is a loanword, so they pronounce it by following the way it is spelled and pronounced in its donor language. Some speakers, however, are inconsistent, and it raises a new way of pronouncing this word, which is greatly influenced by interference from their mother tongue. The significant influence from the mother tongue triggers variation in pronunciation such as [dətɛɪl]. In French, *detail* is pronounced as [detaj] and written as *détail*. Pronunciation in French shares closer resemblance to the pronunciation suggested in KBBI.

The word *detail* is no longer written by maintaining its accent é and it is replaced by *e* in Indonesian as it can be seen in sentence (18). It is also not italicized as any other Indonesian words. Meanwhile, *chandelier*<sup>2</sup> is written in italics because this word is not an Indonesian word. The difference in spelling and the assumption that a particular word is still a foreign word indicate that the word is interference, thus signifies that this word has not fully been integrated with the recipient language. Italicization of words in Indonesian indicates that these words are words of other languages. In example (18), it is clearly seen that *chandelier* is a foreign word and, thus, written in italics. On the other hand, *detail* is not written in italics although *detail* is a loanword. This signifies that *detail* is no longer a foreign word and has been integrated with Indonesian. Repetition of *detail* to express plural meaning also shows that this word is no longer interference, instead, it has been integrated into Indonesian.

To express plural meaning on interference words, it is very common to attach adjectives or numbers referring to plural meaning. Example (19) shows a sentence which carries plural meaning by using an adjective, *beberapa* meaning a few, several, or some.

Example (19) is a sentence with plural meaning which does not use repetition as plural meaning marker, but it uses adjective *beberapa*.

- 19 **Beberapa *pâtisserie*** kecil di sejumlah tempat tersembunyi di Singapura.... ‘Several small *pâtisseries* are in some hidden place in Singapore.’
- (19a) *Pâtisserie-pâtisserie* kecil di sejumlah tempat tersembunyi di Singapura.... ‘Several small *pâtisseries* are in some hidden place in Singapore.’

*Beberapa* is used in example (19), and it is not a reduplication although repetition or reduplication can be structurally used in a such example as (19a). Sentences (19) and (19a) share the same meaning, but those sentences have

different style in expressing plural meaning. However, the style used in (19a) is less familiar because reduplicated words still retain their foreign elements and are written in italics. Being written in italics in addition to reduplication of particular loan words, thus, determine whether those loanwords have had integration status or are still in interference state.

### Affixation Process

Affixation refers to the process or result of affix addition to root, base, or stem (Kridalaksana, 2001: 2). Affixation or also well known as morphological process can be defined as word formation process from other word units serving as its base form (Ramlan, 1983: 31). In this process, affixes such as prefix, infixes, suffixes, and simulfix (prefix and suffix) are attached to a root word. An affixation process also forms a word with a new word class and with a new meaning which is pertaining to its original meaning. In terms of loanwords, affixation might occur to some words that have been integrated with Indonesian. Loanwords added with particular affix are not written in italics because they have been considered to be integral parts of Indonesian and they are no longer considered as foreign words.

Only few French loanwords can experience affixation processes because these loanwords tend to have interference status. The data show that most loanwords are written in italics and retain their original forms. An example of French loanwords that have undergone affixation process can be seen in the following (20) and (21)

20. *Siapa yang paling layak **mengkudeta** SBY?*  
'Who is the most worthy to coup SBY?'
21. *Pada tahun 1999, ia **dikudeta** oleh pihak militer pimpinan Pervez Musharraf, beberapa bulan setelah Perang Kargil.* 'In 1999, he was ousted by the military leader Pervez Musharraf, a few month after the Kargail war.'
22. *Akan tetapi, untuk makanan dalam jumlah besar, seperti potongan-potongan daging*

*atau ayam, **disauté** tanpa digoyang-goyangkan dalam sauté pan.* 'However, in large amounts of food such as pieces of meat and chicken, were sauted without shaking them in saute pan.'

23. *Sebelumnya bumbu **disaute** terlebih dahulu baru dicampur air.* 'Previously, the seasoning is sauted first and mixed with water.'

*Mengkudeta* and *dikudeta* are derived from one word, *kudeta*, that has been added with prefix *meN-* and *di-* which change *kudeta* as anoun into active and passive verb respectively. In *mengkudeta*, the letter *k* in *kudeta* does not disappear when attached to prefix *meN-* since its root comes from a foreign word. If *kudeta* was not a loanword, *me(N) + kudeta* becomes *mengudeta*. However, the word, *mengudeta*, is not used in Indonesian, so it can be said that the use of *mengkudeta* is consistent. However, it is not impossible that *mengudeta* can be found in Indonesian although it is a loanword. A similar case is found in the word *sukses* that changes into either *mensukseskan* or *menyukseskan*. A loanword blends into Indonesian when the language users do not realize or have less understanding on the word's origin so they regard it as an original Indonesian word. Therefore, the identity of a loanword is possible to change from showing obvious foreign element to expressing the identity of the recipient language that has absorbed it.

Affixation found in loanwords when being absorbed into Indonesian becomes the main indicator to determine their status. An integrated loanword cannot be solely determined from the affixation process, but it is also seen from its use, particularly, in its consistent spelling or writing. Nevertheless, an affixation process is unable to fully eliminate the foreign trace of the loanword. This consistency serves as an indicator due to the fact that the inconsistency in spelling can happen to loanwords that have undergone an affixation process. Examples (22) and (23) prove the spelling inconsistency in loanwords, to which affixes have been attached.

The inconsistency in examples (22) and (23) does not lie on their affixation process but in the way of writing the word *sauté*<sup>3</sup>, in which accent on *e* has been omitted. It might have happened because the writer doubted how to write this word correctly, whether to write it in its original form or to adjust it to the structure of the Indonesian language. It is also possible that the writer knows the origin of this word, so the accent is used to recognize that it is a foreign word. Since *sauté* is commonly used in culinary, and it has no synonym in the Indonesian language, *sauté* in its original form is persistently used. *Sauté* is restricted only in a specific content whose meaning is unfamiliar for people in general. However, this word can be adjusted into the system of the Indonesian language by adding affixes. As a result, inconsistency is possible to be found in its spelling or writing. Any possibility for consistency can be gained by simply writing this word into *disaute* or *disote* because in French, *sauté* is pronounced as [sote]. If this word gets an affix *di-*, it will be pronounced [disote].

In addition to the inconsistent spelling, *disaute* is a verb with passive meaning which has no active meaning in Indonesian unlike *kudeta*, which has two variations *mengkudeta* (active) and *dikudeta* (passive). In Indonesian, *saute* has only one derivation, *disaute*, while *mensaute* cannot be found in Indonesian. This happens due to the meaning of *sauté* in French. *Sauté* in French is an adjective derived from the verb *sauter* which has a passive meaning. This word means *digoreng* (fried). As a culinary term, *sauter* follows a verb, *faire*, so it becomes *faire sauter* that means to fry quickly. Therefore, the use of *sauté* in Indonesian fits its meaning in French and, thus, there is no active voice.

## CONCLUSION

Most French loanwords in Indonesian are interference. These French loanwords are included and used in their original forms and they do not experience adjustment. It means that these words

have not integrated with Indonesian. These loanwords are mostly proper nouns referring to particular things. They also include adjectives having no synonym in Indonesian and, thus, need detailed explanation to describe them.

Loanwords having integrated with Indonesian have undergone some adjustments covering their phonetic and orthographic features. Furthermore, they also fit the system in Indonesian. Adjustments to the Indonesian's system are reduplication and affixation. These adjustments are inadequate to determine the status of a loanword. Determining the loanword's status also requires the consistency of its use. This consistency becomes a parameter in determining the status of a loanword to avoid any doubt arising when the word is used. It is particularly related to pronunciation and spelling. However, consistency is unable to solely serve as a binding rule, particularly, in affixation processes because a language is dynamic. An element previously regarded as inconsistent or improper based on certain rules and guidelines can be regarded as 'correct' in the future. Affirmatively, the frequent use of loanwords also determines their status. It means that high frequent use indicates a justification for a language phenomenon.

The status of loanwords is also important to perceive the close relationship between the donor and recipient language, in addition to the productivity of loanwords use. The loanwords that are productively used are no longer in the state of interference, rather, they have integrated with the recipient language. Productive loanwords are no longer treated as loanwords, but they have embedded into the recipient language. Nevertheless, foreign elements of loanwords are sometimes vividly visible regardless of their integration with the recipient language.

## Notes:

- 1 Detail according to Badudu (2009:57) refers to French loan word whose meaning is very small part, very distinctive.
- 2 *Chandelier* in Indonesia refers to a place

- where someone puts candles
- 3 *pâtisserie* in Indonesian is bread shop or bread factory
- 4 *sauté* (adjektif) in Indonesian means *yang (di) goreng (fried)*. *Sauté* food refers to kind of food cooked for a short time in a pan containing a large quantity of hot oil.

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