

## ABSTRACT

This dissertation is a study on loanwords from the three main spoken Malaysian languages which are the Malay language, Chinese dialects and Indian languages in local English newspapers. This research is confined to two English language newspapers namely New Straits Times and The Star. This study seeks to identify the loanwords from the three Malaysian languages which are the Malay language, Chinese dialects and Indian languages in the English language newspapers and to investigate the types of lexical items or loanwords found in the English language newspapers. The data for this study has been culled from 141 newspaper articles which comprise 194 loanwords from the period of October 2005 to August 2006.

The loanwords from the three Malaysian languages are also categorized and analysed to show the extent to which the Malay language, Chinese dialects and Indian languages are used in the English newspapers. The extent of the borrowing of the Malay language, Chinese dialects and Indian languages was analysed by calculating the percentages. The percentages revealed the number of borrowings in the Malay language, Chinese dialects and Indian languages and determined the most predominant language in which the highest number of loanwords comes from.

Loanwords from the Malay language, Chinese dialects and Indian languages used in the English local newspapers differed in terms of quantity and types of lexical borrowings. The findings of this study prove that the need to use the loanwords from the three main Malaysian languages is mainly to express the ideas which exist in the multiracial society in Malaysia with the readers.

Borrowing from the local languages show that the English language is still in contact with other languages to express new ideas and concepts. Hence, it is prone to change according to the users' needs and to express themselves with respect to their needs. This nativization process is therefore inevitable in the outer circle countries where English is used as a second language mainly.

It is hoped that this study will assist in some measure towards an understanding of the way local words, phrases and ideas are borrowed into the English language and the extent of using these loanwords in the local English newspapers.

## ABSTRAK

Kajian ini adalah berkenaan ‘non-English language borrowings’ atau ‘loanwords’ daripada tiga bahasa utama yang digunakan di Malaysia iaitu Bahasa Malaysia, dialek-dialek Cina dan Bahasa-bahasa India yang dipinjam ke dalam Bahasa Inggeris di Malaysia.

Tesis ini merupakan kajian tentang ‘non-English language borrowing’ daripada Bahasa Malaysia, dialek-dialek Cina dan beberapa Bahasa-bahasa India yang dipinjamkan dalam Bahasa Inggeris khususnya, surat khabar Bahasa Inggeris. Hanya ‘loanwords’ akan dikaji dalam disertasi ini. Data untuk kajian ini terdiri daripada 141 artikel suratkhbar Bahasa Inggeris daripada News Straits Times dan The Star. Terdapat sebanyak 194 ‘loanwords’ daripada Bahasa Malaysia, dialek-dialek Cina dan beberapa Bahasa-bahasa India dari bulan Oktober 2005 hingga Ogos 2006 yang dikaji.

Tesis ini bertujuan mengenalpasti dan mengklasifikasikan ‘loanwords’ daripada Bahasa Malaysia, dialek-dialek Cina dan Bahasa-bahasa India yang dipinjamkan dalam Bahasa Inggeris. Tesis ini juga bertujuan mengenalpasti keluasan peminjaman ‘loanwords’ atau ‘extent’ peminjaman ‘loanwords’ daripada Bahasa Malaysia, dialek-dialek Cina dan Bahasa-bahasa India dalam Bahasa Inggeris. Keluasan atau extent peminjaman dalam Bahasa Malaysia, dialek-dialek Cina dan Bahasa-bahasa India dikira dalam peratus. Kiraan peratus menunjukkan kekerapan peminjaman ‘loanword’ daripada bahasa mana yang kerap dijumpai dalam suratkhbar.

Akibat dan kesan peminjaman dari segi 'sociocultural' dibentang. Secara keseluruhan, peminjaman 'loanwords' daripada Bahasa Malaysia, dialek-dialek Cina dan Bahasa-bahasa India menunjukkan yang Bahasa Inggeris masih dipengaruhi oleh bahasa-bahasa lain untuk memperkenalkan idea-idea dan konsep-konsep baru. Dengan itu, Bahasa Inggeris yang digunakan sekarang adalah mengikut kehendak pengguna dalam keperluan sehariannya. Namun demikian, proses 'nativization' tidak dapat dielakkan dalam penggunaan Bahasa Inggeris di negara-negara 'Outer Circle'.

Adalah menjadi harapan bahawa kajian ini dapat membantu sedikit sebanyak dalam memahami dengan lebih lanjut bagaimana dan mengapa perkataan-perkataan, frasa-frasa dan idea-idea asing dipinjamkan ke dalam Bahasa Inggeris.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DISSERTATION**

ESL	English as a Second Language
ESM	English in Singapore and Malaysia
ME	Malaysian English
SBE	Standard British English
SME	Standard Malaysian English