

Seller and Buyer Integrated Forms of Indonesian and Tetun Language in Pasar Baru Betun, Central Malaka, Malaka Province

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ABSTRACT

The ability of the Tetun community to use two languages or bilingual will give birth to the transfer or transition of languages. Two very important things will emerge in the transition or transfer of language, namely positive and negative transfers. Negative transfers will cause interference, and positive transfers will lead to integration. Integration arises from positive transfer because it benefits both languages from the donor language into the recipient language or the absorbing language. The recipient's language is Tetun, and the granting language is Indonesian. This study aims to determine the forms of language integration Indonesian into Tetun in the conversation of traders and buyers in Pasar Baru Betun, Central Malaka Sub-District, Malaka District. The researcher focused on the integration of Indonesian into Tetun. This type of research is qualitative research. The technique used in collecting data is the technique of record, see and interview. This study indicates that the integration of the Indonesian language into Tetun is in the form of basic words, affixation, reduplication, composite and abbreviation (shortening of words).

Key words: integration, Malaka, Pasar Baru Betun, Tetun language

1. INTRODUCTION

In bilingual societies, there is usually an event called integration. The integration process occurs because, in a bilingual society, language contact events between one speaker with another speaker are inevitable (Civico, 2019, p. 33). In the language contact, there is an event of transfer or transfer of elements of one language into another language which includes levels of language. Receiving other language elements into a certain language to become an integrated status requires quite a long time. Initially, someone lent a language in interacting with other language community members because it was very necessary. After all, in his first language, the language element used in communication had no equivalent.

Integration of one language into another is an intrusion or integration. It happens because there is language contact between one community and another. The event of infiltration or integration of a language is inseparable from the parent language or the language that gives its elements to another language, the language of the recipient of elements from other languages, and what elements are absorbed or integrated (Mahmud, 2017, p. 52). The event of integration or infiltration of language is also the author found in Tetun. The author will give examples of some words in the Tetun language not found. However, because of the contact of the Tetun language with the Indonesian language, these words appear in Tetun, the words are like *ojek* mention in Tetun *odek*, *kursi* mention in Tetun *kulsi*, *meja* mention in Tetun *meda*, *mari* mention it in Tetun *mali*, *bersih* mention in Tetun *belsih*.

By looking at the examples of the vocabulary above, it seems to indicate irregularity in writing and pronunciation compared to the original vocabulary. The absorption or integration of one language into another is adjusted to the rules in writing or pronunciation (Chein, 2019, p. 7). One goal in integrating a language is to increase the vocabulary of recipient languages, which do not yet have a word equivalent. In the integration process, the absorption element has been adjusted to the rules of the absorbent language so that the element of alienity is no longer felt. Spolsky in Akhter explains in conversation that language socialization emphasizes micro linguistics about how a conversation alternates to achieve various social goals (Akhter, 2019, p. 118). In contrast to psycholinguistic studies, which highlight experiments, experiments in discourse analysis in naturally occurring contexts.

The Tetun community is also called a bilingual society because the Tetun community also has a bilingual, meaning that people who use two languages interact with other communities every day. The ability of the Tetun community to use two languages or bilingual will give birth to the transfer or transition of languages. Two very important things will emerge in the transition or transfer of language, namely positive and negative transfers. Negative transfers will cause interference, and positive transfers will lead to integration (Wang, 2017, p. 22). Integration arises from positive transfer because it benefits both languages from the donor language into the

recipient language or the absorbing language. Often using Indonesian in the Tetun community, the integration or uptake of Indonesian into the Tetun language is growing.

2. METHODS

The approach used is a qualitative descriptive study of phenomena that are indeed empirically alive within the speakers. The data source of this research is the various speech events that occur in the conversation of traders and buyers in Pasar Baru Betun. Betun, a border area of the Republic of Indonesia-RDTL allows a combination of various ethnic communities that gave birth to bilingualism. The form of interaction that occurs in a bilingual society can be seen in various speech events. The subjects in this study were traders and buyers in Pasar Baru Betun. While the object of this research is the form of integration of Indonesian in Tetun used in conversation. Data collection techniques are the recording technique, a competent, free listening technique, and the note-taking technique. After data collection is complete, the data is then analyzed using descriptive qualitative methods. Research conducted is based solely on facts or phenomena that are empirically alive to its speakers, so that what is produced or recorded is in the form of language that is usually said to be like a portrait without considering the correct use of language by the speakers (their speakers) (Sudaryanto, 1993, p. 134).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The integration of the Indonesian language into Tetun in Pasar Baru Betun, Central Malaka, Malaka Province, will be explained as follows.

3.1. Integration of Indonesian Language into Tetun in the Form of Basic Words

Basic words are words that form the basis of larger words. Based on this understanding, then in the research data integration of Indonesian into Tetun found integration in the form of basic words, i.e. as if 'similar to', five' names for symbols of natural numbers 5', percent 'gifts; giving; betel money', wrapper 'said classifier for

objects wrapped in the paper', mama 'parents', usually 'common; general; as in the past, motor 'engines that are the driving force', between 'not treated properly', onions' bulbous plants used as food seasonings', three 'numbers denoted by the number 3', kilos' unit of measurement of weight (mass)', and kencur 'plants that have stem roots embedded in the soil, commonly used for spices and medicinal ingredients'. The words above are data integration of Indonesian into Tetun in the form of basic words.

3.2. Integration of Indonesian Language into Tetun in the Form of Affixation

Affix is a bound grammatical unit that is not a basic form, does not have lexical meaning, and only has a grammatical meaning, and can be attached to the original form or basic form to form a new basic form and or word. Based on this understanding, the integration of the Indonesian language into Tetun has integrated affixation in words such as dependent, sustained and size. These words are explained as follows: (1) the dependent word is a derivation form of the base word hanging in Indonesian, and in this case, there affixing a prefix or prefix most on the basic words hanging. Prefix or prefix most derive the word hanging up to result in a new form, which is dependent; (2) the word persist is derived from the root word hold in Indonesian. In this case, prefixes or prefixes with the root word hold occur. Prefix or prefix ber- derive the word resistant to result in a new form, namely to survive; and (3) the word size derived from the base measure in Indonesian. In case this happens, affixing the suffix or suffixes - early based on said measure. Suffix or suffixes - a degrade said measuring classy verb (verbs) to form a new status word class of nouns (size).

3.3. Integration of Indonesian Language into Tetun in the Form of Reduplication

Reduplication is the repetition of grammatical units, both in whole or in part, both accompanied by variations of the phoneme or not (Cahyono, 1995, p. 145). In addition, Keraf (1991, p. 149) defines re-form or reduplication as a grammatical form in the form of doubling part or all of the basic forms of a word.

Based on the above understanding, the integration of Indonesian into Tetun in this study found integration in the form of reduplication. The data integration language of Indonesia into Tetun found is sparse. Rarely is a word that has undergone a morphological process, namely through an idiomatic reduplication process. The basic form of the word sparse is rarely in having three meanings, namely (1) 'tenuous or wide distance; not often interrupting; (2) uneven, and (3) not solid ', whereas rarely has meant that there is uneven and not much (KBBI Offline).

3.4. Integration of Indonesian Language into Tetun in the Form of Composites

Compound words or compositeum is a combination of basic morphemes, which are all status as words with phonological, grammatical, and semantic patterns specific to the rules of the language in question. In connection with this understanding, the research data shows that the integration of Indonesian into Tetun is composite or compound words. Research data shows compositeum or compound words: two thousand, ten thousand, twenty, five thousand, fifteen, kombong fish, fifty, one tail, cinnamon, bay leaf, and ice cubes.

3.5. Integration of Indonesian Language into Tetun in the Form of Abbreviation

Abbreviation is the process of decapitation of one or several parts of a lexeme or a combination of lexemes so that a new form takes place with a word status. Another term for *abbreviation* is shortening, while the result of the process is called shortening. In this process, the lexeme or combination of lexemes becomes a complex word or acronym or abbreviation with various *abbreviations*, namely by decapitation, contraction, acronym, and abbreviations. Based on research data, the *abbreviations* contained in the integration of Indonesian into Tetun are abbreviated. An *abbreviation* is one of the results of a shortening process in the form of letters or a combination of letters, both spelled letter by letter or not. Research data that shows the existence of *abbreviations* in Indonesian into Tetun is PP, KKN, and HP. The word PP is an abbreviation of the word go - go home whose understanding leads to there

is no certainty about something; KKN is an abbreviation of the word of real work lecture whose understanding leads to the form of community service activities by students with cross-scientific and sectoral approaches at certain times and regions. Both forms of this abbreviation are abbreviations in Indonesian; HP is an abbreviation of the word *handphone* in English, which means that it refers to an electronic telecommunications device that has basic capabilities with conventional fixed-line telephones, but can be down to anywhere and does not need to be connected to a telephone network using a cable.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of data analysis that the integration of the Indonesian language into Tetun is in the form of basic words, affixation, reduplication, composite and abbreviation (shortening of words). Indonesian integration into Tetun in the form of basic words such as: *if, five, percent, wrap, mama, ordinary, motorbike, inter, onion, three, kilo, motorcycle taxi, telephone, tomato, tempeh, factory, factory, cabbage, four, bucket, no, clean, day, run out, need, but, broken, fast, vegetable, subscription, boat, hour, eight, count, ten, added, fish, price, right, can, last, sometimes, million, same, win, table, profit, loss, school, college, graduation, hello, need, seasoning, pepper, sour, less, wait, sister, weigh, only, thousand, ginger, galangal, turmeric, coriander, and kencur*. The integration of Indonesian into Tetun in affixes such as: *depends, survives, and measures*. Indonesian language integration into Tetun in the form of reduplication such as; *rarely*. Indonesian language integration into Tetun in composite such as *two thousand, ten thousand, twenty, five thousand, fifteen, kombong fish, fifty, one tail, cinnamon, bay leaves, and ice cubes*. Integration of Indonesian into Tetun in the form of abbreviation such as PP, KKN, and HP.

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