FEATURES OF INDONESIAN ENGLISH (INDOLISH): A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

Oleh
Yetty Yetty[1], Sri Ayu Budi Lestari[2]
[1,2]English Education Department, Khairun University
E-mail: [1]yettyetty@unkhair.ac.id, [2]sriayu@unkhair.ac.id

Abstract: *This study aims to describe the features of linguistics items in Indolish as well as the register or style and the code switching. It used both oral and written data which were collected by in-depth interview of the participants who work as a bank officer. The data were analyzed by descriptive and qualitative analysis. The result of the study shows that the linguistics features of Indonesian English are omission, overgeneralization, and substitution. It also found that some of technical terms related to register using or style such as annual fee, analyst, approve, credit card, credit, payment, a credit loan, debtor, account officer, debtors' data, System Information of Debtors (SID), loan, offering letter, loan agreements, credit disbursement, a funding officer, customer, and customer fun. Moreover, the phenomenon of code switching occurs based on the data as the characteristics of Indolish because the participants lack of their vocabulary in English and they do the code switch in order to make their interlocutor understand of what they have been said.*

INTRODUCTION

Every society has its own language because language and society are related. Wardaugh (2006:1) argued that society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. While language what the members of particular society speak.

English is one of language which is used by many people in the world. In fact, there are many people coming from different background of English as their daily communication. Some people in a particular country in the world use English as their first language such as America, Canada, British and etc. Besides, English is used as a second language in some people of country such as Singapore, Malaysia and India. In Indonesia as a part of East west Asia, English is still taught as foreign language. However, there are some professional in Indonesia such as an officer, businessman, politician, doctors and etc use English in their daily communication because it is related with their occupation.

Because there are many people from any background in Indonesia, it makes different in the way they speak English if we compared with Standard American or British English. Thus, the variation of English appears. When Indonesian uses English, it is called Indonesian English or Indolish. It is one of varieties of English that still exist.

In terms of language variation, the variation of each language has its features includes

Indolish. It makes the distinction and has its characteristic with other English variety. For example, in the utterance "Why you call me? , the auxiliary do is omit. In standard English the statement must be "why do you call me?". Other example, the features such "I think 70% times of day is used in office" which the use structure *I think* is mostly used by Indonesian when they speak English.

Based on the explanation, this study investigates about the features of Indonesian English (Indolish). It presents what the features of Indolish used by Indonesian particularly by professional. The researcher interviewed the professional who work as a bank officer which has competence in English. The conversation was to be as the data. The data analyzed based on the linguistics features. Hence the participants work as a bank officer, this study also elaborates the register or style and the code switching which they are used.

LITERATURE REVIEW
When people in a society want to communicate with other people, they must use their language because language is as a bridge to communicate. Because of this phenomenon, it raises a term which called sociolinguistics. According to Holmes (2001:1), sociolinguistics is the study about language and society. Moreover, Yule (1996:239) stated that sociolinguistics deal with inter-relationship between language and society. In addition, Wardough (2006:13) stated that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being better understanding of the structure of language and of how language function in communication. Based on the definitions, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is about language and society which cannot separate in human life

As mentioned before, variety of language relates with the features or it can be said as linguistics features. A language is essentially a set of items, what Hudson (in Wardough, 2006:10) calls 'linguistics items such as entities of sounds, words, grammatical structure and etc. Thus, we it can be summarized that linguistics feature is linguistic item which is used to analyze the sentence or utterance by its lexical, phonological, grammatical, syntactical or morphological features.

Meanwhile, the form that talk takes any given context is called a register. Holmes (2001: 246) explained that registers are specific sets of vocabulary items associated with different occupational group or the language of groups of people with common interests or jobs. For example: the language used by airplane pilots, surgeons, bank managers, jazz fans, commentators, etc. Furthermore, Ourthland and Katamba in Budiarsa (2015: 8) stated that different register may be characterized in phonological, syntactic, or lexical items. Informal setting may be reflected in casual register that exhibits less formal vocabulary, more non-standard features, greater instances of stigmatized variables, and so on.

RESEARCH METHOD
The researcher used descriptive qualitative method in conducting this research. The data focused on oral and written data gained from in-deep interview of the participants who work as a bank officer by recording and note taking. Some techniques in analyzing the data are used. First, the collected data from in-depth interview transcribed and were given code. Then, the data which were collected reduced by selecting the data which could representative others. The data based on the linguistic features as well as register or style and code

switching were presented. Presentation of the example was in the form of clause. Then, the presented data analyzed. After doing the analysis, the researcher made some conclusions which could reflect the main points of the analysis.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After analyzed the data, it is found some features of Indonesian English (Indolish) used by the bank officers. They are *omission, overgeneralization, reduction* and *substitution*. Since the participants have same job as a bank officer, it also shown many register using or style on the data. Besides, hence English as Foreign language in Indonesia, the phenomenon of code-switching also occurs in the conversation

Omission

The omission of –ed inflection suffix for the past tense

It is very common for Indonesian omit the –ed inflection when they say the event which happen in the past. It shown in some of the data below:

>> I try to looking for job. *(I tried to looking for a job)* A12
>> I graduate in 2011. *(I graduated in 2011)* B16

Omission of the main verb whether it functions as the main verb or as the auxiliary verb.

It can be seen in the data below:

>> …so customer very hate*. (so customer very hate).*A30
>> I from literature. *(I am from literature).* B20
>> We can hold money and it my children goal. *(We can hold money and it my children goal)* C16
>> I can get a heavy punishment if I do the mistake even though it just a little mistake. *(I can get a heavy punishment if I do the mistake even though it is just a little mistake)* C40

However, the auxiliary sometimes used in appropriate structure or we can say over use in auxiliary verb such as:

>> There is a lot of consequence. *(There are a lot of consequences)* A50
>> He is must pay the credit card. *(He must pay the credit card)* A50

The omission of auxiliary do.

>> So, you wanna be my customer? *(So, do you wanna be my customer?)*B52
>> Even though the customer not use the card but he must to pay the card. *(Even though the customer do not use the card but he must to pay the card)* A30
>> If I not for explain the credit card, maybe the consumer can complain about the annual fee. *(If I do not for explain about the credit card, maybe the consumer can complain about the annual fee)* A50

The omission of determiner

>> There is fee from the card even though the customer not use the card. *(There is a fee from the card even though the customer do not use the card*) A30
>> And sometime customer say yes. (*And sometime the customer says yes)* A40
>> Because I like to be officer. *(Because I like to be an officer)* C14

Overgeneralization

Nouns

Indonesian apply the singular-plural distinction to all nouns.

>> I have been one years. *(I have been one year)* A10

But there is one chances. *(But there is one chance)* A12
We offer two product here. *(We offer two products here)*B34
Five year. *(five years)* C12

Some of the data show that Indonesian doesn't regard the using of singular-plural noun whether the nouns treated as countable or uncountable. Hence, the uncountable nouns are also inflected for the plural vice versa.

Lexical items

The data shows that there are number of lexical words-verb such as *complain* and *explain* which use as a noun.

It's mean this is very complain from the customer because it's very heavy to pay. *(It's mean this is a complaint from the customer because it's very heavy to pay)* A30
I hope you understand about my explain. *(I hope you understand about my explanation)*A50

Substitution

It refers to the replacement of more complex form of standard formal English by a simpler alternative which serve the same function ends.

The use of adverbial.

The adverbial such as *maybe* and *actually* used by the participants is *actually.* We can see the data below:

Actually not. *Actually* I want to be a business woman. A20
Actually, I'm not choose the bank but the bank choose me. (*Actually, I do not choose the bank but the bank choose me)* B12
Actually, I am not the marketing. B54
For joys *maybe* because I have monthly salary. C36
Actually, I have no ore time to do my hobby. C40

The use of some structure such as I think, you know, you mean, like that.

The use of the structure the most typically in the end of the statement as follows:

There is fee from the card even though the customer not use the card. Like that. *(There is a fee from the card even though the customer does not use the card. Like that*) A30
Everyone must know about the credit card, I think. *(I think, everyone must know about the credit card)* A38
It's almost for years, I think. *(I think, It's almost for years)* B10
You know, people have. Every people have different thought, different action, and different characteristics. *(You know, people have, Every people have different thought, different action, and different characteristics)* B50

Register using or style.

Occupational style using specialized or technical terms, it describes the language of groups of people with common interests or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such groups, such as the language of doctors, engineers, journals, legalese, etc. There are some technical terms which are shown in the data. Hence the participants typically have same as a bank officer, they present many terms related to their job. It can be seen the terms in the bold one below.

Annual fee is a it's mean there is a fee from the card if you not use and you use you stay, you must pay. *(Annual fee means there is a fee from the card if you do not use and you use, you must pay).* A30

So, the customer must to follow the instruction from the **analyst**. If customer not follow, the card is not **approve**. *(So, the customer must follow the instruction from the analyst. If the customer does not follow, the card is not approved).* A36

Everyone must know about the **credit card**. A38

So, you can **credit** your **payment** in twelve months. A40

We offer **a credit loan** for the **debto**r. B 26

The **account officer** will analyze the **debtors' data.** B36

And through my division firstly we will check the **SID**. It's in Indonesia we call is **System Information of Debtors** or **Debtor Information System**. B36

So, we can see **the loan** of this debtor in all banks. B 38

We will make **offering letter** contains the all of the **loan agreements**. B40

The data of the debitur will be, it is called **credit disbursement**. *(The data of the debtor will be called credit disbursement)* B40

As **a funding officer** *(I am as a funding officer*) C30

Funding officer job including looking for **new customer**, collecting **customer fund** and also **maintain customer fund**. *The job of funding officer includes looking for new customer, collecting customer fund and also maintain customer fund)* C34

All of the lexical items can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. Lexical Items

No.	Vocabulary Items
1.	Annual fee
2.	Analyst
3.	Approve
4	Credit card
5	Credit
6.	Payment
7.	Credit loan
8.	Debtor
9.	Account officer
10.	System Information of Debtor (SID)
11.	Loan
12.	Offering letter
13.	Loan agreement
14.	Credit disbursement
15.	Funding officer
16.	Customer
17.	Fund

Code switching

Code switching is as the use of more than one language within the execution of speech event (Eastman in Yassi 2016). Gumpers (1982) defines code switching as the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different

grammatical systems or sub system.

Based on the data, the writer found the switch of codes in English to Indonesia. There are some lexical items which switch in to Indonesian. The evidence can be seen in the data number A12, A36, A38, A40, A46, A50, B12, B34, B36, B38 and B50. In the datum C, the writer did not find the code switching. Here are of the data of code switching:

What's the meaning "lamaran"? A12

Yeah. You can "mencairkan" your money and you can "cicil" after eighteen month.... *(Yeah. You can cash down your money and you can pay after eighteen months)* A36

What the mean "pameran"?A38

I can "praktek" with you. *(I can practice with you)* A40

You can pay this "pakaian", yes clothes. A40

It means have "slip gaji'. A46

There is five percent plus for the "tagihan". A50

...... in many kind of variety of job but "untungnya". B12

Firtly, there is a three "tingkatan" *(firstly, there are three levels)* B34

If the credit decision have been decided by "pemutus*". (If the credit decision have been decided by decision maker)*B38

We take all the "riwayat". *(We take all the history)* B36

And if something wrong happen with the certificate house, our debitur will always get angry, not satisfied, and "biasanya mengancam". *(And if something wrong happen with the certificate house, our debtor will always get angry, not satisfied, and usually threaten).*B50

The data above shows that the speakers switch the code because they lack of their vocabulary in English. They do that in order to make the interlocutor understand of their idea by reiterating what have just been said.

CONCLUSION

There are several conclusion based on the study related to the features of Indonesian English used by Professionals who work as bank officers. First, it can be concluded that the linguistics features of Indonesian English are (1) *omission*; omission of –ed inflection suffix for the past tense, the main verb whether it functions as the main verb or as the auxiliary verb, auxiliary do and determiner, (2) *overgeneralization*: nouns and lexical items, (3) *Substitution;* the using of adverbial and some structure.

Second, the data shows some of technical terms in terms of register using or style such as *annual fee, analyst, approve, credit card, credit, payment, a credit loan, debtor, account officer, debtors' data, System Information of Debtors (SID), loan, offering letter, loan agreements, credit disbursement, a funding officer, customer,* and *customer fund*.

Finally, the phenomenon of code switching occurs based on the data as the characteristics of Indolish. There are number of lexical items switched into Indonesia such as *lamaran,, mencairkan, cicil , pameran, praktek, pakaian, slip gaji, tagihan, untungnya, tingkatan, pemutus, riwayat, biasanya mengancam* because the participants lack of their vocabulary in English and they do the code switch in order to make their interlocutor understand of what they have been said.

REFERENCES

[1] Budiarsa, I. M. (2017) "Language, Dialect And Register Sociolinguistic Perspective", *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, 1(2), pp. 379-387. doi: 10.22225/jr.1.2.42.379-387.

[2] Gumperz, John and Hymes, Dell (ed). (1982). *Directions in Sociolinguistics: The Ethnography* of Communication. New York: Holt Rinehart &Winston, Inc.

[3] Holmes, Janet. (2001). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Lancaster University

[4] Wardough, Ronald. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. USA: Blackwell Publishing

[5] Yassi, A. H. (2016). *Code Switching as a Communication Strategy.* Yogyakarta : Trust Media

[6] Yule, George. (1996). *The Study of Language.* Cambridge: University Press

HALAMAN INI SENGAJA DIKOSONGKAN