THE PRESENTATION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE
IN UMAR KAYAM'S NEWSPAPER COLUMN

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ABSTRACT

Umar Kayam is a prolific columnist who has generated many culture-bound writings for a local newspaper called Kedaulatan Rakyat *in Yogyakarta. He utilizes Indonesian, Javanese, and English languages to portray or respond regional, national, and international issues. Although there are many studies on Umar Kayam's works, there are limited discussion on the ways he utilizes English language in his columns. It is apparent that the English words, phrases, and clauses used by Kayam are distinctive in the sense that they are often followed by Indonesian or Javanese equivalences or interpretation; cover local, national, and international issues; and encounter lexical innovation. Readers with no repertoire of Javanese and English languages would find it hard to digest such Kayam's expression as* 'Mbok jangan kesusu. Don't go to the milk.'; '…warga sipil yang hensem yang masih kinyis-kinyis.'; or "Gud ipening! Gud epening, halo tuwan. Pliis dahar ....". *This article seeks to investigate the the sociolinguistic aspects of Kayam's uses of English in his columns by describing the various uses of English language in the columns and revealing the form changes of the English language elements. The results of the study would help non-Javanese readers to digest Kayam's ideas and would at the same time enrich the description on how English is domesticated in the expanding circle countries like Indonesia. The data source of this research is 35 columns written by Umar Kayam in* Kedaulatan Rakyat *in the period January to December 1990. The data collection is done through close reading by focusing on significant and relevant patterns or details of the English words, phrases, and clauses. The data is analyzed phonologically, morphologically, and syntactically, presented formally; and formulated with words and interpretations. The analysis considers sociolinguistic aspects of the English language used in the columns, by mainly addressing such phenomena as naturalization and lexical innovation.*
Keywords: *expanding circle country, naturalization, lexical innovation*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication used by humans to interact with each other. Apart from these functions, language is also used as a group of identity that differentiates one group from another. This is due to the dynamics of language and society. The multilingual Indonesian society creates a wide variety of languages; one of them in the mass media. According to Danesi (2008: 257), mass media and popular culture are always in partnership; The trends in the mass media will have an impact on popular culture. That is why Danesi called the language that emerged from their partnership with the term 'pop language'.

Koran "Kedaulatan Rakyat" (KR) is a mass media published in Yogyakarta on September 27, 1945. This newspaper has been claimed to be the local media with the most readership in Indonesia (krjogja.com, 26 February 2019). Apart from having various sections - from news on Yogyakarta and its surroundings, education, sports, economy and business, as well as other rubrics - KR once had a column 'Gleyengan' which was a light and familiar writing about the daily life of (late) Umar Kayam's work. which lasted three years (1987-1990, about 127 sketches).

"Gleyengan" is considered attractive because it is packaged in a humorous, light, relaxed style; as well as presenting a 'binding' permanent character. In addition, the use of local language terms (in this case Javanese), along with Indonesian and English (which are sometimes 'mocked') is a special attraction for readers of the column. The following examples illustrate the above explanation:

Table 1. The Usage of English in Column "Gleyengan" of KR Newspaper

1.	"…dengan Pembukaan dan Mukadimahnya, yang dulu telah saya ciptakan bersama seorang *founding-father* dan seorang *founding-mother,* yaitu Mr. Rigen dan Ms. Nansiyem…" (p.30)
2.	Kalau mulut rakyat usil itu bisa bahaya, to? *It could be dangerous!*" (p.9)
3.	"Elho, *now I am surprised you asked such a dummy question,* Geng!" (p. 36)
4.	Mr. Rigen, yang meskipun dirjen satu *kitchen cabinet,* mengkeret … (p.36)
5.	"Elho, *you should be sensitive enough to draw your own conclusion.* Tarik sendiri, dong, kesimpulanmu!" (p. 37)

The use of English elements - both in the form of phrases and sentences - as in the example above shows how the English elements in the 'Gleyengan' column in Kedaulatan Rakyat daily are used in very different ways (because they are combined with Indonesian and regional languages) , compared to the use of the foreign language for academic or other formal needs. This difference in usage is the author's first reason to examine the use of English elements in this column. The second reason, to the knowledge of the author of the above topics, has not been discussed much. The third reason is that in the digital era, printed newspapers are increasingly rare, but the use of English elements is still used in news published online; thus the use of elements of the English language like this is still a topic worthy of research.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative research, namely research that describes reality and social life (Holliday, 2002: 1; Creswell, 2003: 181-182). The data source of this research is 35 columns written by Umar Kayam in the daily Kedaulatan Rakyat from January to December 1990. Data collection was carried out through close reading with an emphasis on significant and relevant patterns or details in English words, phrases and clauses. Data were analyzed phonologically, morphologically, and syntactically, presented formally; and formulated with words and interpretations. The analysis also considers the sociolinguistic aspects of the use of English in the column "Gleyengan" of KR newspaper; especially regarding phenomena such as naturalization and lexical innovation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In data analysis, data are grouped based on words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Data in the form of words are grouped into two, namely monomorphic and polymorphic. (http://www.slideshare.net.). Monomorphemics are words that consist of only one independent morpheme, for example: *hat, cat, rat*. While polymorphisms are words formed from several morphemes, for example: *unfaithfulness, network, agreeable, teachers*. The following table clarifies the above information.

Table 2. Data Grouping of The English Usage in 'Gleyengan' Column of KR Newspaper

No.	English Elements	Data		
1.	Words	**Monomorphemic**: 1) Pelayan-pelayan itu harus membaca majalah-majalah ***travel*** dan wisata terbitan luar negeri (p. 35) 2) Profesor Lemahamba sesudah memberi ***budget*** cukup untuk panitia pamit. (p.99)		
		Polymorphemic	**English words with English affixes**	**English words with Indonesian affixes**	**English words in the form of compound word**
			1)Saya menyerah. ***bargaining***, tawar-menawar, *enyang-enyangan,* …(p.6) 2) Saya lantas *mak brabat* lari ke ***counter***, khawatir pesawatnya *selak*berangkat (p. 12)	1)…mempertahankan ***exist*-nya** sebagai manusia (p.114); 2) Raja mana yang senang **di-*abdicate*** dengan sekenaknya oleh bawahannya, apalagi kalo yang dikira bawahannya itu di belakang layar adalah ayahnya dan ibunya. (p. 31) 1) Raja itu sekali-sekali banyak memberi konsesi kekuasaan juga kepada ***opposant*-nya** itu. (p. 31) 2) …makanan pesta dari sononya memang sudah sangatlah ***generous*-nya**. (p.97)	Mr. Rigen, direktur *kitchen cabinet,* guru filsafat Jawa, sopir dan ***bodyguard*** saya, yang habis saya tinggal setahun bertapa di Amerika. (p.5)

2.	Phrase	1) 'Wah, kok bolehnya kamu unjuk gigi alias ***show of force***, Mister. (p.1)
		2) Mr. Rigen, yang meskipun dirjen satu ***kitchen cabinet***, mengkeret … (p.36)
		3) Tahu-tahu bangun pagi *utuk-utuk **in the morning*** itu susahnya bukan main. (p.67)
		4) Kami boleh pilih ***Italian dressing, French dressing*** atau ***Javanese dressing***. (p.73)
		5) Wol cap kambing, ***made in England***, untuk celana-celana sang bapak…(p.90)
3.	Clause	1) Beni Prakosa sekarang kesurupan Shakespeare. ***To be or not to be*** … Beni lari ke luar halaman dikuti Tolo-tolo. (p.61)
		2) Burung apa saja ***can do no wrong, you know***! (p.111)
		3) "***Just want to drop in***, Geng. *I just want to check* kondisi gulamu. (p.70)
4.	Sentence	1) "Geeng. Ageng! ***What's going on here. Somebody is going nuts here!***" (p.87)
		2) Okelah, *I have to run*….(p.71); "Elho, ***now I am surprised you asked such a dummy question***, Geng!" (p. 36)
		3) "***Are you sure, this is Javanese dressing, Miss?***" (p.73)
		4) "***Yes, we are, Sir. This is Javanese all right.***" (p.73)

In addition to the data in Table 2 above, this study found two types of changes in the form of English usage. This can be seen in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Changes in Forms of English Usage in Column "Gleyengan" of KR Newspaper

Form Changes	Data
A. The Use of English Elements in Indonesian Spelling *(Naturalization)*	1) ***"Gud ipening***! ***Gud epening***, halo tuwan. ***Pliis dahar*** ...." (p.122)
	2) …warga sipil yang ***hensem*** yang masih *kinyis-kinyis*…(p.102)
	3) ***Teng yu, bek,*** Pak Doktor, sudah *diparingi* persen." (p.52)
	4) Wah, *sori*, Gen, kamu harus bayar dada-mentok itu." (p.16)
B. The Combined Use of English Words with Indonesian *(Qualifiers)*	1) Sepintas mirip Pasar Klewer Solo, tetapi jauh **lebih *colourful*** lagi. (p.121)
	2) Itu punya misi dahsyat dalam Visit Indonesia Year 1991 yang ***almost* habis** ini. (p.122)
	3) Dan di atas itu semua *kepyuran* kelapa yang **sangat *generous***. (p.1)
	4) "…Tolo-tolo berjalan *itik-itik* **lebih *majestic***. (p.32)
	5) Saya jadi ***shocked* berat** waktu dipegang jabatan saya. (p. 37)
	6) **Saking *curious*** saya, saya segera saja menjatuhkan pilihan saya pada *Javanese dressing* itu. (p.73)
	7) Bolehnya mengibas-ngibaskan itu **sedikit *overacting***. (p.63)

CONCLUSION

1. In the 'Gleyengan' column in Kedaulatan Rakyat (KR) newspaper, the English elements used are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.
2. In the use of English elements in the 'Gleyengan' column in Kedaulatan Rakyat (KR) newspaper, two types of changes were found, namely the use of English words in Indonesian spelling *(naturalization)* and the combined use of English words with Indonesian as *qualifiers*.

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