

The Conflict of Determination Features of Thai Loanwords in Patani Malay Dialect

¹ABDONLOH KHREEDA-OH, ²HISHAMUDIN ISAM, ³MASHETOH ABD MUTALIB
*Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Prince of Songkla University,
Pattani Campus¹;
School of Languages, Civilisation and Philosophy,
College of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia^{2,3}*

Abstract: *Loaning Thai Language (TL) into Patani Malay Dialect (PMD) has widely occurred due to the need for new terms. Consequently, PMD speakers are not aware that the spoken words are derived from PMD or borrowed from other languages. Studies related to the determination of TL loanwords in PMD previously were only in the form of vocabulary word list which is inclusive of the meanings from TL as the source language. However, the findings of the studies frequently contradict with each other. Based on the conflict, this paper tries to present the features of determining TL loanwords in PMD to facilitate the process of reviewing TL loanwords in PMD. The data regarding TL loanwords were obtained from PMD dictionaries and previous studies. The analysis was conducted based on a comparison of past studies of the TL loanwords in PMD to find the determination features that could describe the source of the loan words more accurately. The results of the analysis showed that TL loanwords in PMD can be identified and categorized through determination features based on the similarities or near similarities between the contributor's language (TL) and the recipient's language (PMD) from the aspects of phonology, morphology and meaning with the help of comparison tables. The results showed that the features presented could facilitate the process of identifying TL loanwords in PMD and contribute to the planning of PMD language corpus in Southern Thailand for the sake of being more systematic and scientific in nature.*

Keywords: *Thai Language, Patani Malay Dialect, loan words, determination features, word similarities.*

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I. Introduction

Language borrowing or loanword is the result of language clash that is able to cause an insertion of foreign elements into a particular language (Abdullah Hassan, 1974). According to Asmah Haji Omar (1995), Malay language (ML) has received an influence from Sanskrit, followed by Arabic in the 10th century, and in the present, widely influenced by English due to the development of science and technology. Besides that, there are also other languages that have given an impact to ML like Javanese, Tamil, Chinese, Portuguese, Dutch and Persian (Abdullah Hassan, 1974). There are also loanwords from Austroasia (Mon, Khmer) that contributed to ML vocabulary especially in the northern part of Peninsular Malaysia (Ruslan Uthai, 2007). Simultaneously, other languages that affect and influence ML also receive influence from foreign languages to enrich their vocabulary treasures. This proves that loanword is an interesting thing because it can enrich a particular language's vocabulary treasures.

In Southern Thailand, Thai language (TL) loanword has become the dominant language as well as the main language in Thailand due to the needs for new terms. This is proven by Ruslan Uthai (2011) who mentioned that besides loanword, TL is able to enrich the treasures of PMD vocabulary. This loanword has created the characteristics of PMD privileges such as the presence of gush consonants namely consonants /ch/, /th/, /ph/ and /kh/ along with the monosyllable words in PMD. TL loanword which is categorised as monosyllabic language is predicted to affect PMD to change into a monosyllabic language too. As a result, the speakers might not know that the spoken language is originated from PMD or the one loaned from the other languages and absorbed into their own language.

II. Problem Statement

A study by Mohammad Yusoff Ismail (1989) only listed several TL loanwords in Kelantan Malay dialect along with their meanings and elaborations at a glance. Meanwhile, other studies by Worawit Baru (1990, 1999), Shintaro Hara (2001), Umaiyah Haji Umar (2010) and Ruslan Uthai (2011) only listed some TL loanwords in PMD with their meanings. These studies contradict with each other in which some of them mentioned about loanwords coming from TL while some said that they are not. Hence, there is doubt about the source of the loanwords. For instance, some studies said that the word *nat* _{uz} [naʔ]: daily market, is a loanword from TL while other studies claimed that it is not sourced from TL. Based on this conflict, this study tries to present the characteristics that determine TL loanwords in PMD to ease the process of reviewing those words.

III. Data And Methodology

The data of TL loanwords were obtained from PMD dictionaries namely PMD-PSU Dictionary 1 (1984) and PMD-PSU Dictionary 2 (2010) as well as previous PMD studies related to loanwords worked by local and foreign scholars. Meanwhile, the data used as TL source reference were obtained from the Royal Thai Institute Dictionary 2011 (2013). The selection of PMD-PSU Dictionary 1 (1984) was made because it mentioned about the origin of the loanwords marked by the word (๑๓๐) along with the source language in TL, and the types of loanwords with a display of sentence samples showing the use of the words in daily occurrences. On the other hand, the selection of PMD-PSU Dictionary 2 (2010) was made because this dictionary contains more new TL loanwords that show the number of these loanwords increase according to the need of the era. Although this dictionary does not have a symbol of (๑๓๐) as a loanword determiner, once it is aligned with the loanwords contained in the PSU-1 dictionary, the ones contained in PSU-2 too can also be identified. In addition, the Royal Thai Institute Dictionary 2011 (2013) was selected because it is regarded as a dictionary that is considered authoritative and widely used by academics in Thailand.

IV. Analyses And Discussion/ TL Loanwords And Determination Features

The analysis is made based on the comparison of previous studies concerning TL loanwords in PMD in order to search for the determining characteristics that are able to elaborate the source of loanwords in a more accurate way. Based on the comparison made, the total number of TL loanwords in PMD contained in PSU-1 Dictionary with their source words is 108 while there are 100 words in PSU-2 Dictionary. The identified 108 words are categorised into nouns, verbs and adjectives as illustrated in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Types of TL Loanwords in PMD contained in PSU-1 and PSU-2 Dictionaries

No.	Loanwords	PSU-1	PSU-2
1	Nouns	75	74
2	Verbs	23	17
3	Adjectives	10	9
	Total	108	100

Once it is found that the total of TL loanwords with a symbol (๑๓๐) in PSU-1 Dictionary are 108 words and in the PSU-2 Dictionary are 100 words, there are also several numbers of loanwords in the two dictionaries as well as other studies based on the characteristics of determining TL loanwords in PMD. These features have been modified from the studies undergone by Supha Wacharasukhum (1991) and Ruslan Uthai (2011).

There are two important features in determining the features of TL in PMD which are first, the word retains its special characteristics like gush consonants /p^h/, /t^h/, /c^h/, /k^h/, and the friction sound of /r/ or being monosyllabic which is not borrowed from other languages such as Arabic or English. The second feature is the word has a similar meaning or almost similar to TL once it is compared to the meaning in TL dictionaries.

Table 2 Types of TL Loanwords in PMD contained in PSU-1 and PSU-2 Dictionaries based on Determining Characteristics

No.	Loanwords based on Determining Characteristics	Contained in PSU-1 and PSU-2
1	Nouns	61
2	Verbs	31
3	Adjectives	19
	Total	111

Based on the above Table 2, the total number of TL loanwords in PMD contained in the two dictionaries is 111. Nouns (61) are having the highest number of words followed by verbs (31) and adjectives (19). Through the analysis made, there are some TL loanwords in PMD that are available in PSU-2 but not in PSU-1. Those words are categorised in Table 3 below:

Table 3 Types of TL Loanwords in PMD based on Determination Features available only in PSU-2 Dictionary

No.	Loanwords based on Determination Features	Available only in PSU-2
1	Nouns	176
2	Verbs	25
3	Adjectives	4
	Total	205

Based on Table 3 above, it is clearly seen that nouns have the highest number of words in PSU-3 with 176, followed by verbs (25) and adjectives (4). This proves that nouns are frequently borrowed and used daily by the speakers compared to the other types of words categories.

Besides loanwords that are determined by their features found in PSU-1 and PSU-2 dictionaries, there are also loanwords based on previous studies as illustrated in Table 4 below:

Table 4 Types of TL Loanwords in PMD based on Determination Features from Previous Studies: Dictionary Reviews

No.	Previous Studies	Total number of Words	Similar with PSU 1-2	Not available in PSU 1-2
1	Paitoon M. Chaiyanara (1983)	140	76	64
2	Syed Abdullah Aljufri (1983)	173	119	54
3	Muhammad Yusoff Ismail (1989)	51	44	7
4	Abdul Hamid Mahmood (1994)	12	12	0
5	Worawit Baru (1999)	17	12	5
6	Hara Shintaro (2001)	53	29	24
7	Zainal Abidin Ahmad (2002)	7	6	1
8	Ruslan Uthai (2007, 2011)	40	30	10
9	Umayyah Haji Umar (2008, 2010)	30	24	6
10	Asmah Haji Omar (2008)	10	6	4
11	Hayati Lateh dan Zaharani Ahmad (2014)	13	9	4
	Overall Total	546	367	179

Based on Table 4 above, it is clearly seen that there are 546 TL loanwords in PMD from previous studies by 11 scholars, reviewed with PSU-1 and PSU-2 dictionaries to find their similarities. There are 179 new words that are not available in both dictionaries; yet have been reviewed, that could conform to the determination features in which these words will be compared to the words existed in the previous studies as illustrated in Table 5 below:

Table 5 Types of TL Loanwords in PMD based on Determination Features found in Previous Studies: Reviews on Previous Studies

No.	Previous Studies	Not available in PSU 1-2 Dictionary	Similar to Paitoon/ other studies	Borrow from other languages/not used in PMD	Total that fits the determination features
1	Paitoon M. Chaiyanara (1983)	64	-	6	58
2	Syed Abdullah	54	3	0	51

No.	Previous Studies	Not available in PSU 1-2 Dictionary	Similar to Paitoon/ other studies	Borrow from other languages/not used in PMD	Total that fits the determination features
	Aljufri (1983)				
3	Muhammad Yusoff Ismail (1989)	7	0	0	7
4	Abdul Hamid Mahmood (1994)	0	0	0	0
5	Worawit Baru (1999)	5	3	0	2
6	Hara Shintaro (2001)	24	6	0	18
7	Zainal Abidin Ahmad (2002)	1	0	1	0
8	Ruslan Uthai (2007, 2011)	10	2	0	8
9	Umaiyyah Haji Umar (2008, 2010)	6	6	0	0
10	Asmah Haji Omar (2008)	4	0	2	2
11	Hayati Lateh dan Zaharani Ahmad (2014)	4	3	0	1
	Overall total	179	23	9	147

Among the 179 loanwords that are available through the process of dictionary reviews, these words are going to be reviewed again with the words found in the previous studies to see whether there are similarities or not. Consequently, there are only 147 new words that need to be analysed and categorized.

The findings of the analysis as a whole have shown that TL loanwords in PMD are able to be identified and categorized through determination features based on the similarities or near similarities between the contributor's language (TL) and the recipient's language (PMD) from three aspects: phonology, morphology and meanings with the help of the comparison tables on previous studies.

V. CONCLUSION

Loanwords from TL into PMD happened due to the need of having new terms and the modernisation of language. This phenomenon has led to some PMD speakers not knowing that the spoken words were indeed originally from PMD or the ones borrowed from other languages but absorbed into their own language. Based on the studies concerning the determination features of TL loanwords in PMD, they are often contradict with each other. By putting forward the determination features in PMD, it helps to facilitate the process of reviewing TL loanwords in PMD as well as being able to elaborate more accurate sources of the loanwords. These features are determined based on the similarities or near similarities between the contributor's language (TL) and the recipient's language (PMD) in phonology, morphology and meanings by the helps of previous studies' tables of comparison. The result of the findings has shown that the determination features presented is able to ease the process of identifying TL loanwords in PMD.

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