

LANGUAGE CONTACT OCCURRED IN THE DEBATE OF DKI JAKARTA GOVERNOR CANDIDATES

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Abstract

This research analyzes the forms of language contact occur in the debate of DKI Jakarta governor candidates and how is the language contact is employed in the debate. The data is taken from the transcript of the first debate of DKI Jakarta governor candidates and are analyzed using the Jendra's theory on forms of language contact. The result shows that: (1) There are four forms of language contact identified in the debate: code switching, loanwords, loanblends, and loanshifts/loantranslations. (2) Loanwords occur most frequently in the debate, and loanblends occur least frequently (3) The language contact is employed most frequently in the second segment and the least frequently both in the third and fifth segment, and (4) Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono employs the language contact most frequently and Sylviana Murni is the one who employs it least frequently.

Keywords: language contact, debate, governor candidate

1. Introduction

In this globalization era and era of information and technology, the world seems to be borderless. An event happens in a certain part of the world could be streamed live and watched by people thousand miles away from the venue. People could interact with their family and friends in other continents using various social media and chatting platform. A news easily spreads worldwide via the internet. Studying abroad and travelling to other countries become trends nowadays.

In this 'borderless' world, it is very easy to make contact or interaction among cultures and nations. Inter-country company merger becomes common, students study in an inter-university system via student exchange program, an artist collaborates with other artists from different countries to create a masterpiece, and many others. Supported by the vast development in terms of information technology, people communicate to other people from different countries without any significant hindrance in those cooperations. Yet, one thing remains the same from century to century that language still becomes the primary means of communication.

The globalization era described above and the fact that language is still the main instrument to communicate contribute to the development of language itself. It is easier these days to learn other languages as well as absorb influences from those languages. The possibility that there are also contacts among languages, not only contacts among people, becomes an undeniable fact.

Yaron Matras in the book *Language Contact* stated that “language contact occurs when speakers of different languages interact and their languages influence each other.” (2009: 1) Moreover, he also adds that the “manifestations of language contact are found in a great variety of domains, including language acquisition, language processing and production, conversation and discourse, social functions of language and language policy, typology and language change, and more.” (2009: 19) In other words, language contact can be said to be the influence of one language in another and it is found in various medium of communication.

One of the languages that frequently undergoes contact with other languages is, of course, English. Its status as an international language and as a *lingua franca* causes English to be used in written and oral communication with people from different backgrounds, and most of the times it requires the language to be mixed with the native language. That particular phenomenon happens also in Indonesia. We could easily identify nowadays the use of English—totally or partially—in almost any form of communication, regardless of whether the speaking partner or audience is English native speakers or non native speakers. English is used in daily conversation, songs, broadcasting, literary works, speech, social media, chatting platform, tutorial videos, and many more. Therefore, the language contact between English and Indonesian occur many times.

In the cases of songs, the trio GAC (Gamaliel Audrey Cantika) is one example of artists who frequently mix Indonesian and English in their lyrics, such as in the song “Never Leave Ya,” “Cinta,” “Bahagia,” and “Jangan Parkir.” In the cases of literary works, Christian Simamora is an author who prefers to use English in the titles of his novels although the novels themselves were written in Indonesian. Some examples of those titles are *Pillow Talk*, *How to Stay Single*, *As Seen on TV*, *Come on Over*, *Tiger on My Bed*, and *Marry Now, Sorry Later*. There are also many video bloggers or vloggers who use both Indonesian and English in videos, such as Fathia Izzati who employs a lot of English in her makeup tutorial videos that has Indonesian as the base language.

One interesting phenomena of the language contact between English and Indonesia that is interesting to be observed is in the field of politics. As widely known, on February 15, 2017, many provinces and regions in Indonesia held simultaneous regional elections for electing governors, regents, or mayors. The election of the governor of DKI Jakarta attracts the attention of the public widely, and the debates of the candidates running for the position of the governor were broadcasted live nationwide by national television as well as several private TV channels.

The debates of DKI Jakarta governor candidates administered by *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* DKI Jakarta were held in three sessions. The initial debate was held on 13 January 2017, the second one was on 27 January 2017, and the final debate was on 15 February 2017. The venue of the debates was in Birawa Room, Bidakara Hotel Jakarta. Each of the debate—which lasted for more or less 2-2, 5 hours—was led by a different moderator and has a different theme.

Most of the participants in the debate, whether they are the candidates or the moderators, had some experiences of living in English speaking countries. Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono was staying in the United States in 1990 since his

father was trained there. Then, he himself went back and forth to the U.S. several times between 2008-2009 both for training and for continuing his study. Sylviana Murni joined a short course in Australia in 2003. Both Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno pursued their Master (and Doctoral) degrees in American universities and they had the chance to work there as well. As for the moderators, Ira Koesno—the moderator of the first debate—is a graduate from two universities in England. While Alfito Deannova, the moderator of the third debate, had joined a training/course in ABC Sydney, Australia in 2003.

The backgrounds of the participants, intentionally or unintentionally, influence the use of English employed in the debate that was conducted mainly in Indonesia. The fact that it was a political discussion contributed also to those frequent employment of English since in some cases, English is considered to possess a more complete political register rather than Indonesian. Overall, as stated by Aqwan Fiazmi Hanifan and Chusnul Chotimah in their article:

Ketika menyampaikan konsep dan gagasan, salah satu elemen yang sering dipakai [dalam debat Pilkada DKI] adalah kata-kata dalam bahasa Inggris...Dari transkripsi debat, tim redaksi Tirto menemukan 99 kata berbahasa Inggris yang diucapkan para kandidat pada debat pertama dan kedua.

(In explaining concept and expressing ideas, one of the elements frequently employed [in the debate of DKI governor candidates] is English words...In the debate transcription, the editorial staff of Tirto identifies 99 English words uttered by the candidates in the first and second debate) (2017: 1)

One outstanding instance is the frequent use of English by Agus Yudhoyono, the governor candidate, that is said to “*sepanjang debat berlangsung Agus Yudhoyono (AHY) kerap kali memaparkan penjelasan menggunakan bahasa Inggris campur Indonesia* (during the debate Agus Yudhoyono (AHY) frequently mix English and Indonesian in his explanations).” (Ajeng, 2017: 1)

Many other researches have been conducted on various forms of language contact with different data, and most of them discuss only a particular aspect of language contact such as borrowings or code-switching. This research is focusing on identifying the various forms of language contact in the first debate of DKI Jakarta governor candidates and in finding out how those forms are employed. The discussion on language contact proposed by Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra in his book Sociolinguistics: A Study of Societies' Languages is used to analyze the data.

2. Theory

2.1. Related Studies

There aren't many researches conducted in language contact previously. Yet, there are at least two previous outstanding researches on language contact that the writer could find based on her search in the internet.

The first research is entitled “Language Contact in Viking Age England: A Sociolinguistic Perspective” which is an unpublished thesis in the Programme in Nordic Viking and Medieval Culture, University of Oslo. This thesis is written by Ivan Chia Kuo Ku in 2009. It aims to identify the parallel words between Old English and Old Norse to see the Old Norse influence on Old English.

In the first phase of the analysis, Ku compiles a word pool of Old English/Old Norse from the and uses four types of search parameters to maximize the accuracy of the pool. The statistical result of this phase reveals that the proportion of the parallel words show an overall declining trend. In the second phase of the analysis, the compilation of the parallel words is categorized into eight designated domains. The result of the second phase demonstrates that there are three top dominant domains and that the four culture-bound domains have comparatively low ratios.

The second research is entitled “Linguistic Norm and Language Contact: The Case Study of the Hungarian Language in Romania” which is an article in “The Proceedings of the International Conference on Literature, Discourse and Multicultural Dialogue” published by Dimitrie Cantemir University, Tîrgu Mureş, Romania. It is written by Noemi Fazakas and Csaba Attila Both from Sapientia University Romania in 2017. The article analyzes the influence of language contact upon the use and the structure of Hungarian language in Transylvania.

In this research, the writer discusses also the language contact. Yet, the object of the research is the debate of the DKI Jakarta governor candidates.

2.2. Language Contact

Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina in their book *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal* state that “..., masyarakat tutur yang terbuka, artinya, yang mempunyai hubungan dengan masyarakat tutur lain, tentu akan mengalami apa yang disebut kontak bahasa dengan segala peristiwa-peristiwa kebahasaan sebagai akibatnya (an open speech community, which means the one that has a relation with other speech communities, will definitely undergoes what is called as language contact with all the linguistic events as the result).” (2010: 84) The statement highlight that language contacts occur because of the interaction among speech communities.

The study of language contact itself has developed since 1940s. It observes and describes the forms of the contacts. Whereas the reasons of language contact can be classified into two:

1. Direct contacts which happen because the speakers of the languages meet in person, mostly through travelling in the present or exploration in the past.
2. Distant contacts happen through mass media (newspapers and magazines, TV, internet, and others).

(Jendra, 2010: 67-68)

Jendra also defines language contact as “a sociolinguistic circumstance where two or more languages, elements of different languages, or varieties within a language are used simultaneously or mixed one over the others.” (67) He also adds that this concept is used to cover a situation where people switch from one language to another (2010: 67). So, it can be concluded that a language contact is a situation where where a particular language or code meets another language or another code.

The linguistic forms occur because of the language contact could be divided into the following:

1. **Code-switching** is a situation where speakers deliberately change a code being used, namely by switching from one to another (2010: 73). The example could

be found in the sentence “*Jangan lupa ya, it’s really hot and absolutely gorgeous*” (2010: 74) in which the speaker switches the code from Indonesian into English.

2. **Code-mixing:** This concept is used to refer to a more general form of language contact that may include cases of code-switching and the other form of contacts which emphasizes the lexical items (2010: 78). So, the discussion of code mixing covers code switching, loanwords, loanblends, and loanshift or loantranslations.
3. **Word-borrowings** (process) or **loanwords** (product): In these cases, a bilingual borrows lexical items (words) from another language and uses in his/her utterance. Unlike switching or mixing codes, borrowing foreign words does not require a high degree of fluency in a different languages (2010: 81). For example: cuisine is an English word borrowed from French, so it is a loanword. (2010: 82)
4. **Loanblends** are formed through combining the word of foreign language and a word of the base language (2010: 91). Showgeschäft is the example of a loanblend, in which the English word show is combined with the German word geschäft (business) to mean show business.
5. **Loanshifts** or **loantranslations** refer to words which are formed by borrowing only the meanings found in the words of the foreign resources. Thus, unlike loanwords and loanblends, in loanshifts only the meanings are borrowed while the forms are replaced by the ones found in the language. (2010: 92) In this case, only the concept and not the term is adopted from another culture. An example of this is the Indonesian phrase nama keluarga which concept is taken from the Dutch familie naam since Indonesians are not usually familiar with that particular concept.
6. **Interference** is a term originally used to refer to the deviation from the norm of using a language that occurs in the speech of bilinguals as an effect of their familiarity with another language. The deviation includes cases of using a single word, phrase, or clause that belong to a language into another language, as well as the sound of a language which is influenced by the sound found in another language, or the spelling system usually used in a language which is then used in another language (2010: 94). Jendra adds that “all forms of interferences are studied within the frame of second (foreign) language learning as well as in the field of psycholinguistics.” (2010: 99) Thus, language interference is studied within the frame of language acquisition.

Since Jendra states that code-mixing covers the other forms of language contact, the writer does not identify this particular form in the discussion. Language interference is not identified as well since the research does not discuss the issue of language acquisition.

2.3. General Description of the Debate

The debates of the DKI Jakarta governor candidates were administered by *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (KPU) DKI Jakarta and held in three sessions. The venue of the debates was in Birawa Room, Bidakara Hotel Jakarta. Each of the debates was broadcasted live by several TV stations. There are three pairs of candidates participated that is Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono-Sylviana Murni, Basuki Tjahaja

Purnama-Djarot Syaiful Hidayat, and Anies Rasyid Baswedan-Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno. The duration for the first debate was 90 minutes, and the duration for the second and third debate was 120 minutes each. All were added by 30 minutes for commercials.

Each debate was divided into six segments. The first segment was on the profiles of the candidates. Then, the candidates elaborated the vision, mission, and programs in relation to the theme. The second and third segments were for the candidates to respond to the questions from the panelists and to give responses to other candidates' opinions. The fourth and fifth segments were Q & A session among the candidates. In the last segment, the moderator(s) gave one final question from the panelists, followed by the chance for the candidates to deliver statements of commitment as well as do a bit of campaigning.

The first debate was held on 13 January 2018 and started at 8PM. The theme was on economic and social condition and it covered the subtopics on education, health, job opportunity, social gap, security, environment, transportation, and waste management. Journalist Ira Koesno acted as the moderator in this debate.

The second debate was on 27 January 2017 and started at 7.30PM. The main theme was on bureaucracy reformation, public service, and city management. Quite different from the initial debate, there were two figures acted as the moderators in this debate. They were Prof. Eko Prasodjo, a lecturer from *Universitas Indonesia* and a former vice minister, and Tina Talisa, also a journalist.

The third debate was held on 15 February 2017, also at 7.30 PM. Population and the quality improvement of Jakarta society were chosen as the theme of the debate. Whereas the subthemes were women's empowerment, child protection, anti drug-abuse, and policies related to the disabled. Another journalist, Alfito Deannova, was given the chance to act as moderator in this debate.

As stated previously, only the first debate is used as the source of data for this particular research.

3. Method

3.1. Data Collection

The main source of data in this research is the first debate of DKI Jakarta governor candidates. The writer downloaded the video of the debate from the internet along with the transcript. For double-checking, the writer watched the video several times to recheck whether the transcript has already been in accordance with the actual utterances of the debate.

Then, the language contact found in the utterances of all the candidates and the moderator are identified and recorded. Next, the data are classified according to its forms and given codes. There are 155 data identified in the debate.

3.2. Data Coding

The code of the data is given in three-digit number. The first digit shows the type of language contact (as seen in the table below), the second digit shows the segment in which the language contact appeared, and the third digit shows the number of datum itself.

Code	Form of Language Contact
1	Code switching
2	Word borrowing or loanwords
3	Loanblends
4	Loanshifts or loantranslations

Table 3. Code for Form of Language Contact

For example: data 1.1.1. means that it is a code switching which is the first data of the first segment.

3.3. Data Analysis

After the data are gathered, the writer analyzes them to identify the forms of language contact used in the debate and how the language contact is employed in it. For identifying the forms, Jendra's classification are used for the classification. In the discussion of each form, the researcher provides statistical data in the form of tables. The first statistical datum shows which segment has the most and the least frequent number of language contact and the second one shows which speaker employed the most and the least frequent number of language contact.

Later, in the conclusion, the writer draws a conclusion. The findings stated in the conclusion include which language forms are mostly used by the candidates and the moderator, which segment has to most frequent occurrence of language contact, and who uses the language contact most frequently.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Code Switching

In the first debate, there are 52 code switching identified in all of the six segments. The switching is in the units of words, phrases, and sentences. The example of each unit is as follows.

Data 1.1. and 1.2.

*Selamat malam **audience**, para penonton, para **netizen** di manapun Anda berada.*
(Good evening audience, ladies and gentlemen, and all netizens wherever you are.)

The sentence above was uttered by the moderator, Ira Koesno, and there are two English words (audience and netizen) exist in that Indonesian sentence.

Data 2.3.

*Ini adalah sebagai **ripple effect** dari program-program tersebut.*

(This is the ripple effect of those programs.)

In the sentence uttered by Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono, it could be identified that there is the English phrase ripple effect in the sentence.

Data 3.4.

Mereka kehilangan segalanya. They lost everything. Kehilangan tempat tinggalnya, kehilangan mata pencahariannya.
(They lost everything. They lost everything. They lost their homes and lost their jobs.)

In the above example, it could be seen that there is the English sentence They lost everything existing among Indonesian sentences uttered by Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono.

Another interesting fact about the existence of code switching in the debate is that the speakers did not only switch from Indonesian to English, but also from Indonesian to Arabic and from Indonesian to Javanese. The examples of the switch from Indonesian to Arabic and from Indonesian to Javanese could be seen as follows.

Data 1.11.

Bismillahirrahmanirahiim. Assalamualaikum warrahmatulahi wabarakatuh. Kami hadir di Jakarta membawa pengalaman pengetahuan dan akumulasi jaringan.
(In the name of generous and loving God, may God bless you. We are in Jakarta to bring experiences, knowledge, and network accumulation.)

In the sentence above uttered by Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno, the speaker started his utterance with a prayer and a greeting in Arabic and then he switched to Indonesian.

Data 4.2.

Kalau dulu kalau denger suara ambulans katanya wah ngeri apakah anak saya yang meninggal jatuh ke sungai atau ketabrak, tapi sekarang dia bisa bekerja dengan baik to, ongkos juga tidak bayar.
(He/she used to be scared when he/she heard ambulance' siren and wondered whether it was his/her son who died, fell into the river or got hit, but now he/she could work well, and doesn't have to pay any fee.)

In the sentence uttered by Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, the existence of the Javanese interjection to could be identified.

From all the code switchings identified in the debate, there are one word and one phrase that frequently occurred and they are both from Arabic that is assalamualaikum and insya Allah. Assalamualaikum is used three times or 5,76% from all data by different candidates as a greeting before they started the debate and insya Allah is used five times or 9,62% to express hope.

The tables below show the frequency of usage of code switching in different segments and by different speakers.

Segment	Number of data
1	18
2	11
3	6
4	6

5	7
6	4
Total	52

Table 4. Number of code-switching based on the occurrence in each segment
 From the table, it could be observed that the first segment has the most number of data that is eighteen or 34,62% from all data and the last segment has the least number of data that is four or only 7,69%. The use of code switching seems to be declining from segment to segment, with the exception of the increase by one data in the fifth segment compared to the fourth segment.

Speaker	Number of data
Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono	19
Sylviana Murni	3
Basuki Tjahaja Purnama	2
Djarot Saiful Hidayat	2
Anies Rasyid Baswedan	9
Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno	7
Ira Koesno	6
Total	52

Table 5. Number of code-switching based on the speaker

From the data, it could be seen that Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono is the most frequent user of code switching with 19 data or 36,53% from all data while both Basuki Tjahaja Purnama and Djarot Saiful Hidayat is the least frequent users with only two data each or 7,69%. Basuki Tjahaja Purnama and Djarot Saiful Hidayat are also the pair of candidates who used the least number of code switching.

4.2. Loanwords

According to Jendra, there are two types of loanwords. They are:

1. **Necessary loanwords**, also named importations, which are words borrowed from foreign language by bilinguals into their utterance because they find there is no exact word in their own language that can express what they mean. The Sanskrit *karma* for instance, was borrowed into English in the 19th century because there was no any single word in the language that could express the meaning appropriately.
2. **Unnecessary loanwords** are the words from a foreign language that are borrowed although there are actually corresponding words in the receiver language that may be used to substitute them. This type of loanword has been also named substitutions. The words hot, request, and date that are borrowed into Indonesian belong to this type as the Indonesians may actually use *panas*, *meminta*, or *kencan* to refer to the meanings expressed by the English items.

(Jendra, 2010: 88-89)

So it could be concluded that actually unnecessary loanwords, just like the name implies, are unnecessarily to be used since there is already vocabulary that could substitute those words. Based on the classification, the researches in this case only focuses on the unnecessary loanwords to be analyzed, since the number of

necessary loanwords are plentiful and almost all words in Indonesian are necessary loanwords.

There are 63 unnecessary loanwords found in the debate. One most interesting fact about the data that is there are many loanwords that were repeated many times in the debate. Those words among others are as follows.

Data 2.2.5.

*Iya memang kita ketahui, gini **rasio** di DKI lebih tinggi di nasional.*
(As we know, ratio in DKI is higher than in national level.)

The word *rasio* were used four times or 6.35% in the second segment of the debate. In the sentence uttered by Basuki Tjahaja Purnama above, *rasio* is an unnecessary loanwords since actually we could replace it with the word *nisbah*.

Data 2.2.2.

*Dalam waktu dua menit, jelaskan langkah yang akan Anda ambil untuk solusi masalah tersebut, terutama dalam menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan dan mengurangi dominasi penguasaan aset agar ketimpangan dan kemiskinan bisa secara **konkret** dikurangi.*

(Within two minutes, please explain the steps that you will take to solve those problems, especially in creating job opportunities and reducing the domination in asset ownership so that the gap between the rich and the poor as well as poverty could be concretely minimized.)

Ira Koesno as the moderator was the one who frequently used the word *konkret*, as could be seen in the utterance above. That particular word appeared five times in the debate or 7.93%. In the context, it could be seen that the word *konkret* could be substituted by the word *nyata* to make the phrase *secara nyata*.

Data 2.3.1.

*Para **kandidat** dan penonton serta hadirin, sekarang kita masuk ke sesi tiga.*
(Candidates and audience, now we are entering the third session.)

The word *kandidat* is also an unnecessary loanword that was oftentimes, in this case four times, employed by Ira Koesno to address the candidates. It is considered unnecessary since actually Indonesian provides the word *calon(gubernur dan wakil gubernur)* as a translation of *candidate* instead of *kandidat*.

Data 2.5.2.

*Saya ingin bertanya, bagaimana menurut Bapak bahwa Jakarta ini kok ketegangan sosial, keamanan, **kriminalitas** boleh dikatakan yang termasuk yang terburuk di antara kota-kota besar di dunia?*

(I want to pose a question, according to your opinion why does the social tension, security level, and criminality in Jakarta are considered one of the worst among big cities in the world?)

In this utterance, Sylviana Murni used an unnecessary loanword that is *kriminalitas* that is actually could be replaced with *tindak kejahatan*. The word *kriminalitas* occurred four times in the fifth segment of the debate.

Data 2.6.6.

Di sana tak ada moral, di sana tak ada karakter, di sana tak ada nilai.
(There is no morality, no character, no value there.)

In the sentence uttered by Anies Rasyid Baswedan, there is an unnecessary loanword that is *karakter*. It is considered unnecessary since it could be translated into *watak* in Indonesian. Yet, this word is the word that were most frequently used in the debate that is twelve times or 19.05% in segment six.

Data 2.6.7.

Justru yang mau kita bangun adalah iman, takwa, akhlak karena yang dibutuhkan bagi masyarakat Indonesia adalah pendidikan yang menumbuhkan karakter moral dan karakter kinerja.
(What we actually want to develop is faith, devotion, moral since what the Indonesians need is education that develops moral character and performance character.)

Akhlak is another unnecessary loanward that frequently appeared in the last segment of the debate that is five times such as could be seen in Anies Rasyid Baswedan's utterance above. It is unnecessary since Indonesian have the phrase *budi pekerti* for substituting *akhlak* that is a loanword from Arabic.

The freuquency of usage of unnecessary loanwords in each segment could be seen in the table below.

Segment	Number of data
1	6
2	17
3	4
4	9
5	5
6	22
Total	63

Table 6. Number of loanwords based on the occurrence in each segment

The usage of unnecessary loanwords are not distributed equally among segments. The second and last segment have very high frequency of usage while the other segments only have low frequency of usage.

Whereas the frequency of usage of unnecessary loanwords based on speakers could be observed from the table below.

Speaker	Number of data
Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono	14
Sylviana Murni	2
Basuki Tjahaja Purnama	8
Djarot Saiful Hidayat	2
Anies Rasyid Baswedan	14
Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno	5
Ira Koesno	17
Total	63

Table 7. Number of loanwords based on the speaker

The frequency of usage of unnecessary loanwords among speakers are not equally distributed as well. Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono and Anies Rasyid Baswedan is a high-frequent users of loanwords, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama is a medium level user, and other speakers are low-frequent users. An interesting fact for the use of loanwords is Ira Koesno as the moderator is the most frequent loanword user of all. She employed loanwords seventeen times.

4.3. Loanblends

According to Jendra, “loanblends are formed through combining the word of foreign language and a word of the base language.” (2010: 91) From the statement, it can be concluded that the so-called loanblend is word from a foreign language and a word from the base language combined to form a new word or the suffix(es) from a base language attached to a word from foreign language such as in the example handphone-nya.

In the debate, there are only six loanblends identified. The loanblends could be explained as follows.

Data 3.4.1.

*Kalau kita **ngedepankan** to lead by example.*
(We put forward ‘to lead by example’.)

The utterance was uttered by Sandiaga Uno. In it, it could be identified that there is a loanblend that is ngedepankan. The word blend the prefix -nge from Javanese with the base word depan and suffix -kan from Indonesian.

Data 3.5.1. and 3.5.2.

*Namanya **non-tunai**, kartu **non-tunai** terintegrasi.*
(It is called non-cash, integrated non-cash card.)

Data 3.5.4.

*Di dalam visi misi program kami yang dimaksud dari pasangan calon tiga itu bukan strategi, karena kalau strategi kami itu adalah transparansi, **non-tunai**.*
(In our vision and mission, what has been meant by candidates number three is not a strategy, since our strategy is transparency, non-cash.)

Both utterances were uttered by Basuki Tjahaja Purnama. In those two utterances, the word non-tunai were used three times or 50% from all data and made it the most frequently used loanblend in the debate. Non-tunai is a loanblend since it combines the prefix non from English and the base word tunai from Indonesian.

Data 3.5.3.

*Jadi saya bingung bagaimana pasangan nomer 1 mengeluarkan program-program, ide-ide, yang sebenarnya bertentangan aturan dan lebih banyak **meng-copy** kami.*
(So I got confused why candidates number one make programs and formulate ideas that are against the rules and copying ours.)

Basuki Tjahaja Purnama was the speaker of the above sentence. The word in bold, *meng-copy*, is a loanblend since the Indonesian prefix *meng-* is attached to the English verb *copy*.

Data 3.5.5.

Cuma ngomong saya mau bangun ini, mau bangun itu, bangun ini tapi ga ada action-nya.
(Just saying that they want to build this, build that, build this but there is no action.)

The above utterance was also spoken by Basuki Tjahaja Purnama. A loanblend is identified here, that is *action-nya*. In this case, the noun *action* from English is followed by the suffix *-nya* from Indonesian.

From the explanation, it could be identified that the loanblends in the debate only exist in two segments out of all the six segments as could be seen in the following table.

Segment	Number of data
1	—
2	—
3	—
4	1
5	5
6	—
Total	6

Table 8. Number of loanblend based on the occurrence in each segment
Segment four has one loanblend and segment five has five loanblends. Other segments do not have any loanblend in them. Therefore, unlike the code switching, it could be seen that the occurrence of loanblends is not consistent from segment to segment. It could also be stated that segment five has the most frequent loanblends of all with five data or 8,33% from all data.

Whereas for the occurrence of the loanblends based on the speaker, it could be seen in the following table.

Speaker	Number of data
Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono	—
Sylviana Murni	—
Basuki Tjahaja Purnama	5
Djarot Saiful Hidayat	—
Anies Rasyid Baswedan	—
Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno	1
Ira Koesno	—
Total	6

Table 9. Number of loanblends based on the speaker
The occurrence of loanblends is not distributed properly among speakers as well. They were uttered only by Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno and Basuki Tjahaja Purnama. Moreover, Sandiaga Uno uttered only one loanblend while Basuki Tjahaja

Purnama uttered five loanblends. Therefore, the distribution of loanblends among those two speakers is also not consistent in numbers.

4.4. Loanshifts or loantranslations

There are 34 loanshifts or loantranslations identified in those six segments of the debate. As stated previously, loanshifts occur when a particular concept is adopted from another culture then given term from the language of the adopting culture.

There is an interesting fact that the loanshift *rumah susun* appeared the most frequent times in the debate, that is eleven times or 21,15% from all data. It is because the topic of *rumah susun* (flat/apartment) is one of the issues discussed in the debate. *Rumah susun* is a loanshift since the concept of flat/apartment derives from the modern Western culture where people prefer to stay in a flat/apartment since having their own house is considered quite expensive. In Indonesia, flat/apartment is then given the term *rusun* or *rumah susun*. Basuki Tjahaja Purnama and Djarot Saiful Hidayat is the candidates that mostly employed the phrase *rumah susun* which they used eight times or 15,38%, which make them candidates with the most frequent usage of loanshift as well that is 20 times or 38,46%. The example of the use of *rumah susun* in a sentence could be seen in Basuki Tjahaja Purnama's utterance below.

Data 4.2.3.

Lalu kami jaminan transportasi, orang yang gaji UMP yang tinggal di rumah susun tidak bayar transport.
(Then we also provide transport insurance, those with minimum salary who live in a flat do not have to spend anything on transport.)

Whereas from the data, it could also be observed that Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono and Sylviana Murni are the candidates that used the least number of loanshifts that is three times or 5,77%. Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono did not employ any loanshift at all, and Sylviana Murni was the one who employed all the loanshifts. One of the examples of loanshift used by these candidates could be seen in the following utterance.

Data 4.5.1.

Sehingga, kita betul-betul ingin Jakarta ini nyaman, aman, kemudian tidak terganggu, tidak ada pelecehan.
(Therefore, we really want Jakarta to be comfortable, safe, no harassment, no bullying.)

In the example, the adopted concept *bully* is given the Indonesian term *pelecehan*.

The distribution of loanshift for each segment could be seen in the table below.

Segment	Number of data
1	6
2	3
3	8

4	13
5	1
6	3
Total	33

Table 10. Number of loanshift based on the occurrence in each segment
 Segment four has the most number of loanshifts that is thirteen times or 25%, in which five of them are the word *rusun*. On the other hand, the following segment that is segment five, only has one loanshift or only 1.92% from all data.

Then, the distribution of use of loanshift based on speaker could be observed in table 9 below.

Speaker	Number of data
Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono	—
Sylviana Murni	3
Basuki Tjahaja Purnama	12
Djarot Saiful Hidayat	8
Anies Rasyid Baswedan	2
Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno	4
Ira Koesno	4
Total	33

Table 11. Number of loanshifts based on the speaker

Basuki Tjahaja Purnama is the most frequent user of the loanshifts which he employed twelve times or 2,31%, five of them are the phrase *rumah susun* and the word *rusun*. On the contrary, Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono did not use any loanshift whatsoever.

4.5. Data Tabulation

From the analysis above, it could be observed that loanwords appear the most frequently during the debate that is 63 times or 40,64% from all data. On the other hand, there are only six loanblends occur in the debate that makes up only 3,87% of all data.

The distribution of language contact usage among segments could be seen clearly in the following table.

	Code Switching	Loanwords	Loanblends	Loanshifts	
Segment 1	18	6	—	6	30
Segment 2	11	17	—	3	31
Segment 3	6	4	—	8	18
Segment 4	6	9	1	13	29
Segment 5	7	5	5	1	18
Segment 6	4	22	—	3	29
	52	63	6	34	155

Table 12. Distribution of Language Contact Based on Segment

The employment of language contact from segment to segment is relatively stable. The second segment has the most frequent employment of language contact that is 31 times or 20% from all data. Whereas the third segment and the fifth

segment both have the least frequent usage of language contact that is only eighteen times each or 11,61%.

Whereas the distribution of language contact employment among speakers is tabulated as follows.

	Code Switching	Loanwords	Loanblends	Loanshifts	
Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono	19	14	—	—	33
Sylviana Murni	3	2	—	3	8
Basuki Tjahaja Purnama	2	8	5	12	27
Djarot Saiful Hidayat	2	2	—	8	12
Anies Rasyid Baswedan	9	14	—	2	25
Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno	7	5	1	4	17
	52	63	6	34	155

Table 13. Distribution of Language Contact Based on Speakers

Quite unlike the distribution among segments, the language contact usage among speakers is not distributed equally. Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono very frequently employed language contact, that is 33 times or 21,29%. While his vice governor candidate, Sylviana Murni, is the speaker with the least frequent usage of language contact. She employed language contact only eight times during the debate, and that number makes up only 5,16%.

5. Conclusion

The first debate of DKI Jakarta governor candidates featured seven speakers, that is one moderator and three pairs of governor-vice governor candidates. Although the debate was officially held in Indonesian, the usage of words, phrases, and sentences from other languages—in this case English, Arabic, and Javanese—was found.

There are four forms of language contact identified in the debate, that is code switching, loanwords, loanblends, and loanshifts/loantranslations. Loanwords occur most frequently in the debate, and loanblends occur least frequently.

In terms of segment, the language contact is employed most frequently in the second segment and the least frequently both in the third and fifth segment. While in terms of speaker, Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono employs the language

contact most frequently and his vice governor candidate, Sylviana Murni, is the one who employs it least frequently.

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