

Anglicism In Aya Nakamura's Song

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Abstract: This research is about anglicism. Anglicism is a borrowing from the English language by another language. This research aims to determine the anglicism found in the songs of Aya Nakamura, the category of anglicism and the group of the word. The anglicism analyzed in this study is lexical and phonetic Anglicism. In this research, the method used is the descriptive qualitative method. The results of this study indicate that there are 31 anglicisms in this album by Aya Nakamura which is called AYA and is divided into two main parts; anglicism lexical and anglicism phonetic.

Keywords: Anglicism; Song; Album.

Introduction

Language is a mirror of the society in which it develops through the people who use it to communicate. A language develops its vocabulary over time, following and reflecting the changes that a nation undergoes in the economic, technological, scientific, political and all other fields. The development of the 21st Century is rapidly pushing humanity into the era of global discovery. To accelerate the spread of innovation among people in the world and good communication between people is very much needed for their roles. Therefore, English is very important of connecting people all over the world and mastery of the English language is a hallmark of the 21st century.

English is an international language that is known and used throughout the world. In song lyrics, many singers from various countries write their lyrics in English with their country's language. The language that is created and poured into the lyrics of a song can hone the language skills of a music lover. In today's era, French song lyrics also use English a lot. This can make it easier for listeners to absorb the lyrics and become familiar with listeners as well as music lovers. Most young people mostly listen to songs that have English vocabulary, thus affecting their foreign language conversations in their daily lives.

The language contact that occurs between English and other languages produces a linguistic phenomenon called Anglicism. Anglicism represents a borrowing whose source language is English either from America or from England. We can say that any element coming from the English language or conveyed by this one is considered as anglicism, whatever the degree of adaptation or the date of entry into the French language. Indeed, anglicisms form traces of the relations between France and England and between France and the United States. These borrowings then testify to the familiarity of the French with the Anglo-Saxon world and these relations which were established between the two peoples from the 16th century brought into the French language a wave of Anglicisms which was no longer to know of interruption. (Hofler, 1985:5)

One of the singers who uses English in their song lyrics is Aya Nakamura. The Franco-Malian singer, whose real name is Aya Danioko, was born on May 10, 1995 in Bamako. After a notable debut on social media and numerous collaborations, she released her first album titled *Journal Intime* in 2017, which went platinum just two years later. She released her second album *Nakamura* in 2018 and rose to prominence with her single 'Djadja'. This new album has her disc certified diamond, and she has sold over 550,000 copies in France and over 1.2 million copies worldwide. Her songs are highly regarded in the French-speaking world and abroad.

On October 15, 2020, Aya Nakamura announced the album through social media. Aya is her third studio album released on November 13, 2020 through her label Rec.118 and Warner Music France. There are 15 songs in this album, and almost all of the songs have some anglicism, for example in the song called *Tchop*.

“*J’vais rider toute la night*”

There are two anglicisms in this lyric; rider and night. The origin of the word rider, borrowed from English, is used as a verb in a sentence to state “make wrinkles, cause wrinkles”. Afterwards, the origin of the word night is used as noun in a sentence to state “the time between one day and the next day when it's dark, when people usually sleep”.

According to the Colpron, dictionary of anglicisms published in Quebec, anglicisms can be classified into six categories:

1. Semantic Anglicism: this is the attribution to a word of a meaning that it has only in English (*faux-ami*), or the literal translation of an English idiom, for example *définitivement* for definitely
2. Lexical anglicism: this is the borrowing of English words or expressions used as such: weekend, football.
3. Syntactic anglicism: this is the layer of syntactic constructions specific to the English language, for example: avoir la charge de (in charge of).
4. Morphological anglicism: these are errors in the formation of words (gender, suffixations, etc.)
5. Phonetic anglicism: it is a pronunciation error, for example: pronunciation of zoo pronounced [zo]
6. Graphic anglicism: it is the use of a spelling or a typography that follows Anglo-Saxon usage

The author will further examine the lyrics of Aya Nakamura's songs in her album entitled Aya because it is suspected that there are many uses of anglicism.

Research Methodology

This research uses the descriptive method to analyze the use of anglicism in the songs on Aya Nakamura's album, entitled AYA. The qualitative method was used in this research. According to Arikunto (2019), this method employs the natural framework, with the intention of interpreting the phenomena that occur. The data collected is in the form of words, images and no numbers. In addition, the qualitative method uses data analysis performed simultaneously with data collection.

This research focuses on lexical anglicism and phonetic anglicism. Once the data is collected, the next step is to analyze the data. Data analysis technique is a method or means of transforming data into information so that the data becomes easy to understand and also useful in finding solutions to problems, which are mostly research related problems.

Results And Discussion

After analyzing the songs on Aya Nakamura's album, entitled AYA, there are many uses of anglicism. Many types of anglicism can be found in lyrics, but lexical and phonetic anglicism are the focus of this research.

1. Plus jamais

There is one use of anglicism in the song *Plus jamais*:

a. Yeah

“Tout ça, c'est relou, *yeah*.”

This word is used as an exclamation in a sentence when you are commenting on what somebody has just said.

2. Tchop

There are four uses of anglicisms in the song *Tchop*:

a. Rider

“J’vais *rider* toute la *night*”

This word is used as a verb in a sentence to state “make wrinkles, cause wrinkles”.

b. Night

“J’vais *rider* toute la *night*”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “the time between one day and the next day when it's dark, when people usually sleep”

c. Flop

“Toi, t’es dans le *flop, flop, flop*”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “failure, especially of artistic work or commercial enterprise”.

d. Game en HD

“J’arrive dans l’*game en HD*”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “Game on an online video game that has improved image quality, whose definition is at least 720p (1280 x 720 pixels)”.

3. Doudou

There is one use of anglicism in the song *Doudou*:

a. Level

“Elles n’ont pas l’*level*”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “a particular standard or quality”.

4. Jolie nana

There are two uses of anglicisms in the song *Jolie nana*:

a. Truc

“Moi j’ai le *truc*”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “Something you don't know the name of, or don't trust”.

b. Life

“C’est la putain de *life*”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “an individual person’s existence”.

5. Fly

There are two uses of anglicisms in the song *Fly*:

a. Vibe

“Je ressens toutes ces *vibes*”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “a mood or an atmosphere produced by particular person, thing or place”.

b. Fly

“Je veux *fly*”

This word is used as verb in a sentence to state “to move through air or space”.

6. Biff

There is one use of anglicism in the song *Biff*:

a. Mood

“J’suis pas dans l’*mood*”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “the way you are feeling at a particular time”

7. Sentiments grandissants

There are three uses of anglicisms in the song *Sentiments grandissants*:

a. Hardcore

“*Toujours* *hardcore*, babe”

This word is used as adjective in a sentence to state “Excessively explicit, violent or uninhibited”.

b. Babe

“*Toujours* *hardcore*, babe”

- This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “a young woman, or your wife, husband or partner, usually expressing love but sometimes considered offensive if used by a man to a woman he does not know”
- c. Baby
 “*On est liés depuis l'début, baby*”
 This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “a word used to address somebody, especially your wife, husband or partner, in a way that expresses love”
8. Love de moi
 There are three uses of anglicisms in the song *Love de moi*:
- a. Ranger
 “*Il faut ranger*”
 This word is used as verb in a sentence to state “Put each element in its place”.
- b. Clean
 “*J’suis trop clean*”
 This word is used as adjective in a sentence to state “without dirt”
- c. Love
 “*T’es tombé love*”
 This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “a very strong feeling of liking and caring for somebody/something”
9. Ca blesse
 There are two uses of anglicisms in the song *Ca blesse*:
- a. Baby
 “*J’veux bien t’aider, baby*”
 This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “a word used to address somebody, especially your wife, husband or partner, in a way that expresses love”.b
- b. Mayday
 “*Moi, j’entends ‘mayday’*”
 This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “Message spoken at the beginning of a radio communication and indicating an urgent need for assistance with danger to human life”.
10. Mon chéri
 There are three uses of anglicisms in the song *Mon chéri*:
- a. Flow
 “*Il a le flow*”
 This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “style”.
- b. Done
 “*C’est done*”
 This word is used as adjective in a sentence to state “finished, completed”.
- c. Longtime
 “*J’t’avais dans le viseur depuis long time*”
 This word is used as adjective in a sentence to state “having been the particular thing mentioned for a long time”.
11. Hot
 There are three uses of anglicisms in the song *Hot*:
- a. So hot
 “*Il est so hot*”
 This word is used as adjective in a sentence to state “feeling or causing sexual excitement”.
- b. Baby
 “*Mon baby d’amour*”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “a word used to address somebody, especially your wife, husband or partner, in a way that expresses love”.

c. Flow

“*Il a trop d’flow*”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “style”.

12. Nirvana

There is no use of anglicism in the song *Nirvana*.

13. La machine

There is no use of anglicism in the song *La machine*.

14. Mon Lossa

There are three uses of anglicisms in the song *Mon Lossa*:

a. Love

“En lové”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “a very strong feeling of liking and caring for somebody/something”.

b. Baby boo

“Baby boo, si des fois je fais des phases”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “a word used to address somebody, especially your wife, husband or partner, in a way that expresses love”.

c. Flex

“C'est plutôt logique avec toi tout est flex”

This word is used as adjective in a sentence to state “Who is flexible”.

15. Préféré

There are three uses of anglicisms in the song *Préféré*:

a. Boss

“C'est toi la boss”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “Person of great value, in a profession, in a discipline”.

b. Baby

“Je crois que baby”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “a word used to address somebody, especially your wife, husband or partner, in a way that expresses love”.

c. Babe

“T'es mon babe”

This word is used as noun in a sentence to state “a young woman, or your wife, husband or partner, usually expressing love but sometimes considered offensive if used by a man to a woman he does not know”

Conclusion

The use of anglicism contained in the fifteen songs in Aya's album found 31 data. There are 3 groups of the word in this album; noun, adjective, verb. The group of the most found word is the noun.

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