

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

The research of borrowing words has been one of the interests within the field of linguistics. This is due to the fact that a language may interconnect to one another. In addition, the fact that language is considered as something that is not static, some experts argue that there is no independent language in this world including Indonesian. Indonesian is derived from Malay language. In addition, it has been developed in accordance with cultural contacts with other nations such as Dutch, English, Arabic, Portuguese, Chinese and Tamil. Hence, it can be said that there are several words in Indonesian that are considered as the borrowing words.

There are several reasons for a language such as Indonesian to borrow words from other languages. First, Indonesian has a direct contact with another language. Second, the borrowing words are likely to be used to show the modern and high educational level of its users. Third, the borrowing words assist the users of a particular language to apprehend the meaning of words and terms that seldom appear within the fields of science, social, politics, law, and others in their language.

The borrowing words are likely to appear through three major factors. The first is the geographic proximity factor. The geographical location greatly facilitates the interconnection of any languages, such as the interconnection between Persian and Arabic, Javanese and Sundanese, Bugis and Makassar, as

well as Manado and Gorontalo. The second factor is power. The words and terms of powerful countries are likely to be borrowed by other countries, such as Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal. The third factor is necessity. Due to the development of Science and Technology, most of English words and terms are borrowed especially related to technological terms. Additionally, some words and terms of Arabic that are pertinent to Islamic culture are also borrowed, such as words and terms to do worshipping and give greetings in Islam (Bakalla, 1990: 80).

Indonesia has an active relationship with other countries, such as Dutch, English, French, and Arabic. Therefore, it is essential to highlight the interconnections between Indonesian and the influential languages of those countries causing the appearance of borrowing words. In other words, it can be said that several borrowing words in Indonesian are attained dominantly from Dutch, English, French, and Arabic. Furthermore, the interconnection among those languages is the major factor of code-switching, code-mixing, interference and integration. In a nutshell, the influence of other languages on certain languages is considered as diffusion and cultural assimilation (Weinreich, 1963:5).

It is apparent that a language is established by systemic aspects. It means that a language consists of several subsystem, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantic subsystem (Kridalaksana, 2008). Moreover, a language is considered dynamic from time to time. That is to say, some changes in vocabularies, word and grammatical are likely to occur. Also, the interactions

among languages are likely to raise changes in a language, such as the raising of new words or terms so called the borrowing words. Thus, the phenomenon of borrowing words may appear in which two different languages have interconnected over a certain period so that they will surely influence each other. Consequently, there is a possibility for each word to be adopted to other languages. The interconnection among languages may also cause the act of language contact.

Generally, a language contact is considered as the use of two languages or more in the same place at the same time. Language contact often involves face to face interactions among a group of speakers, at least some of whom speak more than one language in a particular geographical locality. For instance, English, Arabic and a few other languages are likely to be employed worldwide by several speakers. In addition, the language contact may also occur in a particular country, as in Switzerland, which is home to four social community groups whose languages are French, German, Italian, and Romansh (Thomason,2001:1-3).

The borrowing words in Indonesian are the proofs of the existence of language contacts. The term borrowing herein may be interpreted as taking the elements of a foreign language into Indonesian to be standardized and employed as the officially Indonesian. The function of borrowing word itself is to enrich the vocabulary of Indonesian to become more diverse (Nababan, 1984:2). All types of the borrowing words may include two processes, namely importation and substitution. Substitution is the words collection within the same form as the model, namely as the source language. Meanwhile, the importation is the words

collection producing new models with changes and replacements in accordance with the same pattern. Based on the two borrowing processes, there are three forms of borrowing, namely loanword, loanblends, and loanshifts (Haugan: 1972).

The borrowing words are also considered as the absorbed words from other languages (Hudson, 1986: 58). In the borrowing process, the speakers usually use the borrowing words from other languages in referring to any objects. The words are likely to be adjusted to the phonetic sound class and phonological pattern of the borrower's language. Then, the original consonants and vowels are replaced with segments that are similar to those found in the borrower's language. However, there are also some borrowing words that are directly accepted without any phonological adjustments (Robin, 1989).

The form of language can finally also experience development, shift, or even changes. Developments or shifts can occur in as a generalization or an extension of the meaning. It is considered as a word that experiences various additions to the meanings which are used in general. For examples, the words *صحابية*. Basically, this word means someone who has lived in the time of messenger of Allah SWT. However, nowadays, it means all friendship without any connection between the individuals and other. The shifts may also occur through specialization or narrowing of meaning. For examples, the word *kertas* (قرطاس), *ulama* (علماء), *dokumentasi* (documentation), and *madrasas* (formerly: all types of schools both public and private, but now the word *madrasas* are identical to Islamic schools). Another example is the word *ustaz*. According to

the dictionary of *al maani and almunawir*, the word *ustaz* means **المعلم بما يعلم** **ويدرس العارف** while in KBBI, it means a person who invites goodness in religious matters. Therefore, the word *ustaz* has also been involved in the narrowing of meaning.

Additionally, there are some borrowing words referring to words that are adapted to the Standard Indonesian Spelling System. For examples, the word *salat* in Arabic are **صلاة, صل, يصلي, يصلي** yet in Indonesian it is written as *salat*. Moreover, the word *ustadz* becomes *ustaz*, *Juma`t* becomes *Jumat*, and others. Therefore, in the present research, the researcher is interested to examine the borrowing words of English and Arabic into Indonesian.

There are several reasons this research is conducted. First, it is necessary to provide a general opinion about whether the borrowing words in the Indonesian novel called *I am Sarahza* is derived from English other languages. In addition, it is necessary to portray whether the borrowing words have been integrated into Indonesian or not. Above all, the researcher is interested to expose whether the writing of borrowing words is in accordance with the Standard Indonesian Spelling System as well as to understand the types and processes that occur in the borrowing words of English and Arabic into Indonesian within the novel written by Hanun Salsabiela entitled *I am Sarahza*.

The reason for this novel to be examined is due to the interesting story and to read which possess a very deep meaning. Besides, the main characters, Hanum Salsabila and her husband Rangga, teach the readers to remain optimistic despite the failure of the pregnancy program continues to haunt them. Furthermore, the

novel also the readers to have confidence in every effort since there are no results who betrayed the process. Moreover, the characters in this novel have a strong character which increases the readers' interest. Above all, the setting of this novel is abroad, and contains a lot of borrowing words mainly from Arabic and English.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research, there several problems that are identified in this research as stated in the following.

1. There are many words in Indonesian that are borrowed from foreign languages. Yet, the study of borrowing words that involves English and Arabic are insufficient.
2. There are difficulties in analyzing of word that are borrowed form.
3. There are some misunderstandings in classifying the types of borrowing.
4. There are many differences in the process of borrowing words from English and Arabic into Indonesian.
5. The phonological change of English and Arabic borrowing words Indonesian language.

C. Limitation of the Research

Based on the identification of the research, the focus of this research is the borrowing words in Indonesian novel Entitled *I am Sarahza* written by Hanum Salsabiela Rais and Rangga Almahendra. The data analysis focuses on the type of borrowing in Indonesian attained from two languages, they are English and

Arabic. It includes the detailed analysis about the shift in meaning and morphology which are adapted into the borrowing words in Indonesian. Henceforth, the present research is projected to examine the borrowing words in Indonesia, focusing on Indonesian affixes attached into the words as the result of grammar adaptation. For instances, the words *berdiskusi* and *kehamilan* have already been added some affixes, such as *ber-di-ke-an-nya*, *pe-an*, and *me*.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the research, there are several linguistic issues analyzed in this research. On this basis, the research problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of borrowing words in Indonesian novel entitled *I am Sarahza*?
2. What shift in meaning occurs in the borrowing words within Indonesian novel entitled *I am Sarahza*?
3. How does the adaptation process of borrowing words happen in Indonesian novel entitled *I am Sarahza* based on the standard of Indonesian spelling system?

E. Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research are formulated as follow.

1. To analysis the types of borrowing words in Indonesian novel entitled *I am Sarahza*.

2. To analysis shifts in meaning of borrowing words in Indonesian novel entitled *I am Sarahza*.
3. To identify or analyze the adaption process of borrowing words in Indonesian novel entitled *I am Sarahza* based on the Standard Indonesian Spelling System.

F. Significances of the Research

There are practical and theoretical benefits that can be acquired from this study. The practical significances are:

- a For language teachers, this research can offer an additional source of borrowing words. Besides, this study is able to contribute to the development of the borrowing words' theory.
- b For future researchers, the elaboration of this research may be useful as references to conduct further researche related to borrowing words.
- c For other readers, this research provides information for students and readers covering the domain of borrowing words, both in phonological and semantic changes.

The theoretical significances are:

- a. The readers are able to understand the types of borrowing words in Indonesian novel Entittled *I am Sarahza*.
- b. This research is beneficial to enlarge the theory of borrowing words by tracing the origin of words that are borrowed from two foreign languages (Arabic and English) into Indonesian.