

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Review

1. Language Contacts

Language contact is the process of using two languages by the same speaker alternately. From this contact, there is a transfer of a language into another language that covers all levels, including the occurrence of the borrowing of words from one language into another (Hockett, 1985: 402-406). Whereas according to Thomason (2001: 2-4), language contact is the use of one or more languages at the same time and place that does not require speakers to speak fluently as bilingual or multiculturalists, even when communicating between speakers in two different languages.

Furthermore, it explains that language contact can occur without direct meetings between speakers of the language concerned, such as the languages of major religions in the world. For example, such as Christianity which is responsible for the spread of Latin through the Greek New Testament to various countries or Pali as the sacred language of Buddhism which spread to Thailand, Burma, and several other Southeast Asian countries. Another example is the Quran, which is a sacred text of Muslims, spread widely to parts of the world including Indonesia. Although not all Muslims abroad speak Arabic, there has been contact with the local language, this is evidenced by a large number of words that were borrowed from Arabic in various

languages, such as in Persian, Turkish and Malay, which are generally spoken by Muslims, including Indonesia, especially in worship.

Language contact is a sociolinguistic circumstance where two or more language, elements of different language, varieties within a language, used simultaneously or mixed one over the others. The form of language contact has been described for example, like situations when a fluent bilingual switches from one language to another, mixes different languages in one conversation, or borrows lexical items from a foreign language into their lexicon. There are two types of language contacts, namely direct and distant. Direct contacts happen because the speakers of the language meet in person, mostly through traveling activities (Made, 2012:67-68).

Language contact without bilingualism does not only occur in the major religious languages of the world, the spread of English in Indonesia through technological developments in form of print or social media, such as radio, television, music, hollywood films, and various written English also considering as lanugage contact without bilingualism. And of course English can be learned through the media.

There are five factors that cause language contact, as follows:

- a. There were two groups who moved to an uninhabited area then they met and lived together there. Maybe such cases are very rare in the modern world because almost all places have been inhabited. This first factor may occur in Antarctica, because it does not have a permanently settled human population, such as researchers or

scientists who have come from various parts of the world who have had contact with each other on their visits while they were there.

- b. The movement of one group to another group, as for the process of this movement by peaceful means or vice versa, but most of the purpose of this movement is to control an area from the original inhabitants. For example of the friendly arrival of Europeans to Indians, as well as the Dutch who came to Indonesia with a specific purpose.
- c. The practice of forced labors exchange, such as South Asians labors that were traded into South Africa. Around the nineteenth century, there had been an industrial labor exchange that caused Tamil as one of the Indian languages that became a minority language.
- d. There is a close cultural relationship between neighbors for a long time. Language contact in this case usually develops between two groups or individuals who have different languages but interact continuously without experiencing difficulties. For example, as happening in a number of tribes in the mountains of the Northwest of the United States, they descended into the valley to hunt buffaloes together. Similar language contacts occur in Indonesia, one of which is the close cultural relationship between groups of Madurese speakers and speakers of Javanese, *Makassar* language and *Bugis* languages.

e. The existence of learning contacts, especially in learning foreign languages in either English or other foreign languages. For example, English in this millennium has become the lingua franca, because all humans throughout the world must learn English if they want to understand science, understand conversations in Hollywood movies, use technology, and collaborate in the business world. The same thing happens to every Muslim in the world, especially in Indonesia, they must learn Arabic to understand the meaning of the content of the Quran, in worship and study the books of sources such as, *Tauhiid*, *Tafsir*, *walhadith*.

2. The Definition of Borrowing

The word borrowed occurs because of language contact between one country into another, this phenomenon is called borrowing word. A word which originally was not part of vocabulary of the recipient language but was adopted from some other languages that made part of the borrowing language's dictionary (Chambell, 1988).

Kridalaksana (2008) has limited it with the word that is borrowed from another language and then adapted with the rule of the recipient language, for instead Indonesia language. For example: *buku*(book), *majalah* (مجلة), and (شج) *salju*. The main reason for borrowing words is due to the existence of a suitable word from another language to express a new activity or concept that has no equivalent to the word adopted from the source language, then put it

into the recipient's language without the translation process. In addition, there is a rapid globalization process, the interconnection between countries in the fields of economy, politics, culture, science, and technology that is increasingly advanced and sophisticated.

In this study, the authors focus on borrowing words. The borrowing is a lexical item (word) that has been 'borrowed' from another language, a word that was not originally part of the recipient's language vocabulary but was adopted from several other languages and became part of the recipient's language vocabulary. Loanwords are not only renovated to accommodate the phonological aspects of loan languages but are also typically tailored to the morphological pattern of lending languages.

Mc Mahon (1999: 204) classifies the process of borrowing words in two ways. The first is adoption or import, which borrows words while maintaining the form of language. Thus, the speaker speaks the word without any changes as the native speaker said the word. The speaker can produce more adoption when trying to give an impression to someone especially if the vocabulary has connotation meaning. The second way, adaptation or substitution in which the word that is borrowed can change by adjusting it to the recipient's language patterns. Borrowing words are taking over words from other languages. The word that is borrowed is a word adopted by speakers of one language from a different language or source language (Yule, 2006: 54).

Borrowing is the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another that occurs any time when two cultures are in

contact over a period of time. Where the information spreads rapidly, two languages may be in contact even though they do not directly meet. The contact of two or more languages often influences the languages themselves. In other words, one language may borrow some lexical words from another language that has been in contact.

According to Haugen (1950: 212) the relation between the language involved, word borrowing are classified into three, namely cultural, intimate, and dialect borrowing. And to this view, there are two types of borrowing, namely speech and language borrowings. Where the foreign words are adapted or not by the borrowers, the two types of word borrowing have been distinguished, namely spontaneous borrowing and incorporated borrowings (Reyes:1974).

Borrowing is a general term in linguistic studies. According to Haugen (1950: 212), borrowing is the process of importing one linguistic system into another linguistic system, which occurs when two cultures come into contact for a certain period of time. Borrowing language is a technical term for combining words from one language into another, whether word, grammar or sound element. Borrowing language usually involves adapting words into phonetic systems and grammar from other languages. Based on some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that the borrowing word is taking new words from other languages and using them in the recipient's language and adjusting them to the system that applies in other borrower's language or simply adopting.

Three major factors that lead to the process of borrowing, as follows:

a. Geographic Proximity Factor

Geographical location greatly facilitates interplaying or borrowing languages from one to another, particularly multilingual society. Examples of Persian and Arabic, Javanese and Sundanese, or Bugis and Makassar, Manado, and Gorontalo that located on the island of Sulawesi.

b. Power Factor

Military power becomes a factor for several countries such as the Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal. For example the Dutch who colonized Indonesia in a relatively long time, so that the Indonesian heavily influenced by the language. Similarly, the Portuguese and the British who had occupied Indonesia, so that they took part in influencing Indonesian. It can be seen from the results that the uptake of the Dutch word 3,280 words, English 1,610 words and 131 words Portuguese (Jumriam, 1996: 9).

c. Requirement Factor

Factors such as the needs of the English language much influence Indonesian language, especially in term of science and technology, including computer terms. Similarly, the Arabic language as a carrier of Islamic culture, this can be seen in the use of Arabic in worship or greeting in everyday life (Bakalla, 1990: 80). In addition

to these three factors, there are also cultural, social, political, and religious factors also influence the development of language.

3. The Characteristic of Borrowing

The characteristic adaptation in borrowing is that the word is adapted orthographically into lexicons of Indonesian Language. In orthographic adaptation, the words borrowed from English into the Indonesian Language.

The term is a word whose use is limited to a particular field. The term itself has four characteristics, namely:

- a. The meaning does not change.
- b. Has a single meaning.
- c. Do not have synonyms and examples in sentences or antonyms and for example in sentences.
- d. The boundaries of understanding are definite (Nababan, 2008: 43).

4. Process of Borrowing

The process of borrowing a word from English and Arabic into Indonesian is divided into three categories.

a. Adoption Process

The adoption process is the process of borrowing word in a whole form of the word from English, even written or spelling. For example:

A word “supermarket” in Indonesia language is taken from the English word “supermarket”. Another example is the word "jamaah" in Indonesian comes from Arabic **جماعة** (jamaah).

b. Adaptation Process

The adaptation process is the process of borrowing word which adapted with sound language or spelling and written or language structure based on Indonesia language. For example: An Indonesia word “*abstrak*” comes from an English word “abstract”.

Based on the explanation above we can know that borrowing is a phenomenon which occurs in almost every language. There are two kind processes of borrowing, adoption process and adaptation process. It means that when we adopt English and Arabic words we take all letter of English and Arabic word, even written or spelling. In the opposite, when we adapt English and Arabic word we must take some letters and appropriate it with the Indonesia language spelling or writing. This thesis particularly focuses on the written only.

c. Translation

A translation is a process of borrowing word which donor language. For example,

- 1) try out (*uij coba*).
- 2) Scanning (*pemindaian*).
- 3) *Baitullah* (*rumah Alah*).

In the process of borrowing, there are two considerations. First, *need feeling* is the absence of the right form with the word to be absorbed so that it requires a foreign term as the term requirement. Second, *prestige motive* is an assumption that foreign language is considered to increase one's intellectual

level (Hockett, 1970: 404-405). Then there are two word borrowing techniques, namely, pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing is a translation technique using original words from the source language without modifying words in the translation process. While naturalized borrowing is a translation technique using words from the source language that is modified in accordance with the rules of the target language, for example in Indonesian the rules were based on the EBI (Indonesian spelling).

There are four backgrounds in the use of foreign language terms, among others as follows, (a) the lack of material, (b) creating grandeur (c) economy and tourism (d) forms of defense. The lack of material is the limitation of the term absorbent language in certain fields. Creating grandeur means that foreign languages are considered more prestigious, more modern, and more sophisticated than their own language. Then the economic background and tourism, because the development and economic growth of tourism are greatly influenced by bilateral relations with other countries so that a lot of absorption in the world economy and tourism. Furthermore, the form of survival is a form of absorption that deliberately maintains the form of a foreign language because of its position which can be accepted by the community (Eddy, 1983: 39-48).

5. The Types of Borrowing

The type of borrowing words includes two importation and substitution processes. The importation process is an absorption word that has the same form, writing and pronunciation as the source language so that it is accepted by the speakers as their own language, while the process of substitution is an absorption word that produces a form that is not an importation, but replaces the same pattern of absorbent language (Haugen,1972: 82-83). Based on this process, absorption words are classified into three types, as follows:

a. Importation

Importation is direct transferences of a lexeme in meaning and form. Since this is the largest category of borrowing, further divisions are useful for this classification. Regarding the degree of assimilation of foreign lexical items, so it can be divided into two criteria of lexical borrowing:

1) Foreign word is a word that does not experience integration into Indonesian which is still spelled like its original form.

Example of foreign word in Indonesian.

1) English: motherhood: has mother character

2) Arabic : *suushan* (سوء الظن): has prejudice toward others

2) Loanword is a word that experiences integration into Indonesian which is absorbed according to the recipient's language. For example :

3) Academy : *akademi*

b. Partial importation is a combination of words, where some words have an adjustment and some have substitution.

4) Account media : akun *media*

c. Substitution is a foreign word which translated into the recipient's language:

5) Broadcaster: broadcaster

6) Try out : *Uji coba*

Furthermore, Haugen (1972: 85) classifies the results of borrowing into three forms of borrowing words; loanwords, loanblends, and loan shifts.

a. Loanwords (**al-kalimatul muqtabasah/muqtaridhah**): morphemic importation without substitution.

The original form of words in one language that is used in another language, for example: English lexical items plaza, printer, laptop, mouse, keyboard, basement, pizza. All words are translated into the same form which are frequently used in Indonesian.

b. Loanblends (**al-mazijul iqtiradhi:murakkab hajin**)

Morphemic importation as well as substitution, which show that there is one linguistic item in one language that is used with another linguistic item in another language. And according to Capuz, these terms were defined by Haugen as those instance of lexical borrowing which called importation and substitution or transfer and reproduction in Weinrich term. There are several types of loanblends, they are: first, transferred stem and reproduced derivative affix, e.g: (Eng) filth-y. Second, Indigenous stem and transferred affix,e.g: fren four-age. The

third, hybrid compound, e.g: *fotokopi, diinstal, dicopy, berambisi, didownload.*

c. Loanshifts (**attachawwulul iqtiradhi**)

Morphemic substitution without importation, and taking a word in the base language and extending its meaning so that corresponds to that of a word in another language. For example, the Indonesian word teamwork (*kerjasama*), hospital (*rumah sakit*). Kalamullah (*perkataan Allah*), feed back (*umpan balik*). (Sneddon, as cited Anna, 2018).

The borrowing level can be recognized into two levels: pure borrowing, where some linguistics is called as loanword, it means an expression or a word is taken over purely into the target language without any change, for example, the word “laptop” is translated into “laptop” and naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the target language. For example, the word “discount” is translated into “*diskon*”.

The use of foreign language absorption words in Indonesian has two functions, namely: (a) to indicate status as part of an intellectual group, (b) to convey the meaning of new vocabulary associated with the use of language and meet the needs of science and technology.

6. Shifts in Meaning

More than 70 years ago, Sapir had introduced a very valuable concept into linguistics, stating that language moves all the time forming itself. It has flowing motion and nothing is completely static, both words, grammatical, proverbs, sounds, and even the system change slowly. Among the factors that facilitate change of meaning, as follows.:

- a. According to Meillet, that language is transferred in an unsustainable or discontinuous manner from one generation to the next generation, as each new generation must learn languages, because it is not impossible if the children can misunderstand the meaning of words. In the misunderstanding is indeed corrected before continuing, if the correction does not occur, then a shift in meaning will occur in the new generation. So most linguists agree that this is an important factor. As the word *tasbih*, which originally meant "*memuji*" or praise became a "*bola tasbih*" which was perforated in small pieces.
- b. Historical causes or historical factors that are related to word development, for example, the word "wanita" actually derived from the word "*betina*". The word "*betina*" is always associated with animals, for example, hens. In its development the word female becomes a female, then the phoneme /b/ becomes /w/ so that it becomes a "*wanita*", the word "*wanita*" equivalence with "*perempuan*" in Indonesian language (Ullman, 2014). In addition, there are several factors that shift the meaning of a word due to the development of science and technology, socio-cultural development factors (*at-tathawwur al-*

ijtmaaiyy wa atsqafiy), language deviation factors (*al-inshirafi lugwaiyy*), factors in the use of association factors, and influence of foreign languages.

The first factor is science and technology, the rapid development of scientific and technological concepts that have touched all people's lives, even contributing to the development of language, especially the development of vocabulary that refers to the objects of the products of these developments. A word that initially means A, shifts to be B or even C. Example in the Arabic dictionary (Mahmud Yunus, *سيارة*) the word *sayyarah* originally meant "kafilah " or "driving group using camels in the desert", then as developments in the field of science and technology, the meaning became "mobil".

The second factor is the socio-cultural development factor. In the life of many people produce a socio-cultural change, and these changes have an impact on activities that result in shifting the meaning of the word. The word *madrasah* originally meant school in general or a place of learning, in the dictionary *al maani* explained "المدرسة هي مكان الدرس والعليم, مكان يدرس فيه التلاميذ و الطلبة" as socio-cultural development, the meaning changes to an Islamic school, starting at the level *madrasah ibtidaiyyah, tsanawiyah dan Aliyah*. In Q.S. At-Taubah: 103, the word *الصلاة / shalah* before the arrival of Islam means prayer and forgiveness, after Islam has come and has received the command to establish five daily prayers in the event of *isra miraj*, then the word *assalah* turns into a ritual of worship which is composed of speech and movements that begin with *takbiratulihram* and ending with greetings.

The third factor is the language deviation factor. In language, sometimes there are deviations that cause shifts in meaning. Therefore, the cause deviation is a misunderstanding, obscurity so that people continue to use it in their daily interactions. For example in Arabic, the word بادب barbaric which in Arabic means with courtesy or with courtesy. After being absorbed into Indonesian, he doesn't know how to behave.

The fourth factor is the difference in the field of use, such as the field of study, research, or activities that have their own characteristics. As in Arabic the word السرير / assariru. In politics it means liberation, but in the journalistic field it means editors, like *raisusarir* editor in chief.

The fifth factor is due to the association that occurs in the relationship between the original meaning and the new meaning that has the same nature (Slametmuljana, 1964). Such as the word "amplop" whose cognitive meaning is letter wrapping, with its connotative meaning "wrapping money, specifically bribe money" in Arabic the word حلوة which meaning cake, sweets, candy, will be therapeutic because of the association of funds in a particular environment, the meaning can change to "*upah*" or "*pemberian*".

The sixth factor is the exchange of sensory responses, as we already know that the human senses include the sense of smell, the sense of hearing, the sense of sight, the sense of touch, and the sense of taste. Each of the senses produces a group of words that can be used by language users. The sense of smell produces groups of words such as rotten, fragrant, and others; the sense of hearing produces words such as loud, soft, melodious; the sense of sight

produces words such as dark, clear, blurry, and bright. The shift in meaning due to a sensory exchange called synesthesia. For example, the sweet word in the sentence as follows,

7) Sugar is sweet: *gula itu manis*

That girl's face is really sweet: *gadis itu wajahnya manis*

He has a very sweet appearance: *dia memiliki penampilan yang sangat manis*

In the second, third and fourth sentences, the word sweet is no longer associated with the sense of taste anymore but has been associated with the sense of sight. The seventh factor influences foreign language, the shift in one language to another can not be avoided. This is due to bilateral relations or interactions between nations so that the influence of foreign languages on Indonesian can not be avoided, for example, the word paper, which literally means paper, but the word paper today means scientific work that is prepared for discussion in scientific forums in the form of seminars or congresses (Mansoer, 2001: 158-167).

There are five factors that caused the shifts in meaning of the word:

- a. The development of science and technology: "The development of science and technology can cause the origin word shift to a different meaning from its origin word. The meaning of words in science and technology based on the general word in society, then experience reducing, restriction and constriction that appropriate with its field.

- b. The development of social and culture: “The shift of meaning also can cause by the social and cultural development, a user of Indonesian language caused the word of meaning to describe their experiences”.
- c. The development of words usage: “Every science fields have their own vocabularies, but the vocabularies of theirs can be used to other fields with the new meaning or different with the original meaning. Finally, the vocabulary becomes general and has several meanings because its use not only in one field but also other fields, it means that the meaning can be general from one vocabulary changes from its original meaning”.
- d. The shift in the conception of sense: “All of the conceptions of sense have their own function to feel what happen with them. In the development of language using, many cases of the conception of sense exchange from the one sense into another. Such as sweet taste, it should be received by the sense of seeing”.
- e. The Association: “There is a relationship between forms of utterance with something else that is related to its form of utterance” (Chaer, 2007).

7. Types of Shifts in Meaning

According to Chaer (2007: 313-315), there are six kinds of shifts in meaning, as follows,

a. Generalization (Extension of meaning)

Generalization is the shift in meaning from specific meanings to more general meanings or the expansion of meaning. This type of shift occurs when at first it only has a meaning, but because of several factors that have other meanings (Ruskhan, 2007:118). The word *Bapak* and *Ibu* in *Bahasa* (Indonesian language) originally meant biological father and biological mother, but both of these words experienced an expansion of meaning to become a teacher, a father, a security guard, and a principal. In Arabic, the word لوح / lauhun originally meant the place to write bones, because according to history the Arabs wrote on animal bones, but because they experienced an expansion of meaning so that their meaning became a place to write even all the places used to write were called *lauhun*. Another example is the word assembly, in the language dictionary of *al munawwir* and *mahmud yunus*, the word comes from the words مجلس, اجلس يجلس, جلس, مجبب, جلوسا, اجلس يجلس, جلس. *majlis* in the form of *masdar mim fatah* or *masdar makan* which means seat, and it has the meaning of seat, but in *Bahasa* this word has several meanings, as follows.

1) The councils or meeting, which discusses the state, as in the sentence:

"para **majelis** permusyawaratan Rakyat pekan depan akan melakukan diskusi".

- 2) Meeting or gathering of many people, as in the sentence, "*mereka bermusyawarah dalam majelis kajian agama tersebut*".
- 3) A building for a meeting place, as in the sentence "*Gedung majelis tinggi dan rendah*".

d. Specification (narrowing of meaning)

This type of a shift is narrowing the meaning of broad words into specific or limited meanings which have only one meaning, a word can only be applied to things that are more limited than before (Ullmann, 2011: 280). Specification occurs when lexeme becomes limited in scope. For example, the word *ustaz*, in the Arabic dictionary, has a meaning *يدرس يعلم بما العالم المعلم و العارف* but now the word means religious teacher or someone who invites to goodness. Then, there is *haramiyyun* which "originally referred to every unlawful act, but the meaning is now a thief". Other than that, there is a word "*amal*" which originated from "*amila yamala*" in Arabic, which means work or deeds, but in Indonesian, experiences narrowing of meaning that is only a good deed. Whereas in Arabic the word "*amal*" means as good and bad deeds. Then the example in the word "shift" in English which means "move or cause to move from one place to another, especially over a small distance and change the position of one's body, especially because one is nervous(oxford dictionary:). Then the use of the word "*shift*" in Indonesian is often used in terms of work which means the division of labor time.

e. Amelioration (elavation)

Amelioration is the shift in the meaning of words to be a more polite, respectful, higher or has a better meaning than the old meaning (Suwandi, 2006: p. 132), whereas according to (Hadiyanto: 2008) shifts in the meaning of words that are felt to be higher or more better value than before. For example, the word "*wanita*" in *Bahasa* is considered to be of higher value than before.

Examples:

- 8) "*Anda*" is better than "*kamu*".
- 9) "*Istri*" is better than "*bini*".
- 10) "*suami*" is better than "*laki*".
- 11) "*hamil*" is better than "*bunting*".

f. Pejoration (degradation)

Pejoration is the shift in the meaning of words which results in new meanings that are more impolite, inferior, or less pleasant and rude to hear than their old meaning. Thus it can be concluded that pejoration and amelioration have emotive value ties.

Examples:

- 12) "*Biadab*" in *bahasa* experienced a shift in meaning into ignorance manners, after being borrowed from Arab .
- 13) "*Kamu*" is worse than "*Anda*".
- 14) "*Bunting*" is worse than "*hamil*".

15) "*Laki*" is worse than "*Suami*"

Another example is the Arabic word "*tabib*", which originally had a good meaning, which is equivalence to a doctor after its development, it experienced a shift in meaning that was bad. The word "*tabib*" today is parallel to *paranormal* or shamans.

g. Synesthesia

Synesthesia is a shift in meaning due to the exchange of two different senses, both from the sense of sight into hearing or the others (Suwandi, 2006: p. 134). It can be seen from this following example where there is a shift from a sense of tasting into sense of seeing (16, 17 and 18) or a sense of hearing into a sense of tasting.

16) *Wajah gadis itu manis sekali.*

17) *Tendangannya cantik sekali.*

18) *Suara anak itu sangat lembut.*

h. Association

Association is the process of shifting the meaning as a result of the similarity of nature.

19) give him *amplop*!

When you hear someone say, "*give him an envelope*" then our association is no longer an envelope that functions as a letter cover, but an envelope containing money; facilitating money; grease money.

8. The Adaptation of Foreign Word Based on the Standard Indonesian Spelling System or EBI

In the natural growth and development of national languages, cultural contact between nations also results in language contact so that the influence of other languages enters the national language. Malay language from the beginning of the Christian era, like a sponge, borrowed many elements of foreign languages which made the language more complete and richer. It can be noted that thousands of words come from Sanskrit, Arabic, Old Javanese, Portuguese, Dutch, Modern Javanese, Sundanese, Minang, and today English. However, there are striking differences between the borrowing processes of the past and present. Previously the borrowing took place spontaneously based on one's taste.

There are two ideas. *First*, there must be continuity between the nature of language then and now; that is, do not lose national identity. *Second*, the borrowing of foreign language elements must sharpen the power of expression of Indonesian language users and must enable people to express their hearts precisely and accurately, which was not possible because there were no words or expressions in Malay. So, borrowing must be selective. The language element that fills the void will enrich *Bahasa*, while the excess and wasteful elements will erode its function as a means of communication that is shared nationally.

Here are a few examples, such as the concept of *kondominium*, which had not previously existed in Indonesian culture, can be borrowed by adjusting the spelling to *kondominium*. Likewise, *konsesi*, *stat*, *golf*, *manajemen*, *domestik*, and *dokumen* are borrowed in the same way. However, laundry does not need to be

borrowed because there is already *binatu* in Bahasa and *dobi*; *tower* is not necessary because there is *menara* or *mercu*; garden is not necessary because you can choose *taman* or *bustan*. Do the developer and builder need to be borrowed? Even though it has been used a lot, has not *mengembangkan* and *membangun* in other fields been integrated into Bahasa? Then the alternative solution is to popularize the term *pengembang* and *pembangun* (Indonesian term: 2003).

In this study, the researcher focuses on the form of borrowing words from English and Arabic into Indonesian, based on its morphological analysis in the basic form, a combination of words and abbreviations. Then in writing borrowing elements from foreign languages must be adjusted to the writing conventions in accordance with the KBBI or with the rules that apply in Indonesian, so that the spelling is not much different from the original form. Uptake words are also attached with affixes, but if there is no affixation or affixes in the word they are called basic form uptake words. Based on morphological aspects, the words form verbal construction by adding prefixes *Me* (N) and (*di-*). Examples of the words *menginstal*, *mendownload*, *mengklasifikasikan*, and *mentransfer* can be formed into passive verbs with the addition of prefixes (*di-*), so as to produce words *diinstal*, *didownload*, *diklasifikasi* and *ditransfer*. Then this is what characterizes that the word borrowing has been integrated into Indonesian is the entry of affixation into the word.

The elements of foreign languages (Sanskrit, Dutch, Arabic, English, Portuguese) include local languages in Indonesia made borrowing words in Indonesian have been quite a lot because it has been going on for a long time.

Based on the entry method, it is divided into two parts, which are elements of language that have not been fully borrowed into Indonesian and elements of language whose writing and pronunciation are adjusted to Indonesian rules.

In the General Guidelines for improved Indonesian Spelling (2007) and Indonesian indexing of foreign words and expressions (2003), the adjustment rules are included. Then new words and terms enter Indonesian, for example, old ones that are considered common do not have to follow the adjustment rules.

Following are the rules for writing borrowing into Indonesian.

- a) A direct translation is a borrowing of foreign terms which are done by direct translating.

Examples:

(20)Supermarket: *pasar Swalayan*

(21)Merger: *gabung usaha*

(22)Franchise: *waralaba*

- b) Spelling and pronunciation adjustments are divided into three adjustment processes, the first, namely the absorption of foreign terms by adjusting spelling and pronunciation, for example computer (*komputer*), microphone (*mikrofon*), system (*sistem*). Second, using foreign terms by just adjusting spelling, for examples design (*desain*), photocopy (*fotokopi*), science (*sains*). Third, the borrowing of foreign terms by adjusting the pronunciation, for example, bank (bank), merger (merger), investor (investor).

- c) Spelling and pronunciation adjustment mark, namely with the two borrowing processes as follows. First, the borrowing of foreign terms is done without adjusting the spelling and pronunciation, if the spelling and pronunciation of foreign terms do not change in many modern languages, then writing the terms is sufficiently italicized. For examples: *et al*, *status qua*, *de facto*, *divide et impera*, *in vitro*. Second, the borrowing of foreign terms is done without adjusting the spelling and pronunciation, if the spelling and pronunciation of foreign terms are widely used in general vocabulary. Write terms printed in vertical letters (not in italics). For examples: golf, internet, elevator.
- d) Combined translation and borrowing, namely the formation of foreign language terms by translating and absorbing them at once, for examples: chief editor (*editor utama*), subdivision (*subbagian*), baitullah (*rumah Allah*).
- e) Adjustment of the spelling of the foreign prefix, namely the prefix which originates in the Indo-European language which is considered to be used in Indonesian terminology after adjusting the spelling. For examples: the words *contra/kontra*: contradiction-*kontradiksi*, *extra/ekstra*: extradition-*ekstradisi*, *intro/intro*: introvert-*introver*.
- f) Adjusting the spelling of foreign endings with suffixes that are borrowed as part of a complete word. For example, *standarisasi*,

implementasi and *objektif*, are borrowed in full in addition to *standar*, *implemen*, and *objek*.

- g) The compound of free form and bound form is the combination of two or more words which one of the elements cannot stand alone. For example, *anekabahasa* (multilingual), *antarkota* (intercity), *dwibahasa/bilingual* (Hapsari, 2014:12-21).

B. Novel

1. Definition of Novel

The novel originates the novella, which in German is called *novelle* and *novels* in English, and then entered into Indonesia. Literally *novella* meant a small new goods, which are then interpreted as a short story in prose (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 9). Novel by HB Jassin in his book "*Poet and The terrain Tifa*" is an extraordinary occurrence of extraordinary lives of people because this event was born of a conflict, a dispute, which redirect their fate (Suroto1989: 19).

A novel is a long essay and prose and contains a series of stories of one's life with others around him to accentuate the character and nature of each offender. A novel is a form of literary works in which there are cultural values, social, moral, and education.

2. The Characteristics of Novel

As a literary work, a novel has its own characteristics when compared to other literary works. In terms of the number of words or sentences, a novel contains more words and phrases so that the process is a relatively much easier interpretation of the meaning of a poem that tends to contain a variety of figurative language. In terms of longer length novel of the cliff so that the novel can express something more, more detailed, more detail, and greater involvement of a variety of complex problems. Here are the characteristics of the novel by Nursito (2000):

- a. The number of words, the number of novel reaches 35,000
- b. Number of pages, the novel reaches a maximum of 100 quarto pages.
- c. The amount of time, the average time spent to read the novel takes approximately 2 hours (120 minutes).
- d. Novel depend on the behavior and possibly more than one perpetrator.
- e. The novel presents more than one impression.
- f. The novel presents more than one effect.
- g. The novel presents more than one emotion.
- h. The novel has a broader scale.
- i. Selection of the novel is more stringent.
- j. Slower pace in the novel.

- k. In the novel elements of the density and intensity is not so preferred.

3. Novel *I am Sarahza*

Here is the following profile of the novel that studies in this research:

- 1) Title : *I am Sarahza*
- 2) Author : Hanum Salsabila Rais & Rangga Almahendra
- 3) Publisher : Republika Penerbit
- 4) Publication Year : Juni 2018
- 5) Number of pages: 368 pages

The novel tells about the life of Hanum and Rangga Overseas. This time focused Hanum life as a newspaper reporter in Vienna named Heute ist. Her husband, Rangga Wunderber was busy with S3 resume and research activities. Hanum gets a job to cover the Black Tuesday in the US memorial to the theme Would the world be better without Islam?

On 11 September 2001 in the United States commemorating the day Black Tuesday or Tuesday the dark, because when the two planes hijacked by two men who called Muslims to destroy the WTC (World Trade Center) in New York, United States. Since the incident many people condemning Islam, and give a stamp to Muslim terrorists. This is referred to as Islamophobia, which until now deepened, partly because of the events of September 11. Black Tuesday events by providing

interesting facts in it and uncover the truth, which many advocates against *Islam*.

4. Relevant Studies

Studies about borrowing words from one language to another have been done by researchers and observers of languages around the world. Some previous studies discuss borrowing words from Arabic into Acehnese, borrowing words from Arabic into Indonesian, and many borrowing words from English to Indonesian. But what distinguishes this research is that researchers take two foreign languages (Arabic and English) into Indonesian.

In this case, the researcher took the previous thesis as relevant previous studies, including the following:

1. The first study is from Erick Krisna Arinjaya. English Department Faculty of Letters Udayana University (2014) whose article entitles *English Borrowing words in Indonesian Novel Entitled Manusia Setengah Salmon*. Her study is aimed analyze the types of borrowing words from English that are applied in Indonesian novels and the adjustment process based on references from Enhanced Spelling (EYD). The data in this study were taken from a novel entitled *Manusia Setengah Salmon* written by Raditya Dika (2011). This study uses Haugen's theory which groups types of borrowing words and also references from the General Guidelines for Improved Indonesian Spelling which describe the process of adjusting borrowing words from English into Indonesian. The results of this study indicate that there are 84 types of "loan words" and 2 types of "loan shifts" found. In

general, English words adopted in Indonesian novels are in accordance with Enhanced Spelling (EYD).

2. The second study that has relevancy in this research is *English Borrowings In Indonesian Newspapers*, written by Iwan Fauzi University Palangkaraya.2012

This paper studies the loan word in Bahasa Indonesia. Data in this paper were collected from three leading newspapers in Indonesia (Kompas, Tempo Newspaper, and Media Indonesia) about three months from 1 April to 24 June 2012. This study found that there were four linguistic integrations of English words borrowed to Bahasa. That is zero-adaptation of loan words, only orthographic adaptations of loan words, orthographic and morphological adaptations of loan words, and only morphological adaptations of loan words. From these four types of integration, English tends to adapt most of its lexicon into Bahasa through morphological adaptations if loan words are considered to be established.

3. Another study that has relevancy on this research is from Selviyana Widya Awal, English Department, Faculty of Language and Art, state University of Surabaya (2016). entitled "*The Nativized Words Caused By Borrowing In Indonesian Personal Names And The Prestige*" written by This research concern on study the structure of morpheme and meaning of English loan words contained in Indonesian personal names. This research used descriptive qualitative as the method. Data were collected from DISPENDUKCAPIL (Department of Population and Civil Registration)

Surabaya and data were analyzed through the process of categorization, analysis, and discussion. This research find there are three type of personal name according to the structure of morpheme, they are personal names with two morphemes, personal names with three morphemes, and personal names with four morphemes. Furthermore, the result shows that the borrowing process has an impact on the process Indonesian naming where every English word analyzed has its original root or form or it can be said as a morpheme structure.

4. Robert Daland, united states Department of English, Republic of Korea. (2015) has conducted the research entitled “*When In Doubt, Read The Instructions: Orthographic Effects In Loanword Adaptation*”. This research investigates the effects of orthographic in the adaptation of vowels of English words which were borrowed into Korean. This research used experimental methods with information-theoretic statistics, they are orthographic and perceptual information gains, that were used to estimate a lower bound on the contribution of orthography and perception to vowel adaptation. The results show that orthography contributes more to vocal adaptations without stress, while perceptions contribute more to stressed vocal adaptations. Furthermore, the result shows that lexical and other cultural factors that exist are likely to affect the relative amount of orthographic influence in a particular loan word adaptation system.

Based on the research above, it can be concluded that there are many experts and researchers have discussed the influence of one language toward the others, the process of shifting the meaning in borrowing words, but there are no researchers conducting research that discusses the types of borrowing words, shifts in meaning, and the adaptation process into Indonesian writing as well as implementation in writing correct borrowing words in learning Indonesian from two foreign languages namely English and Arabic.

5. Theoretical Framework

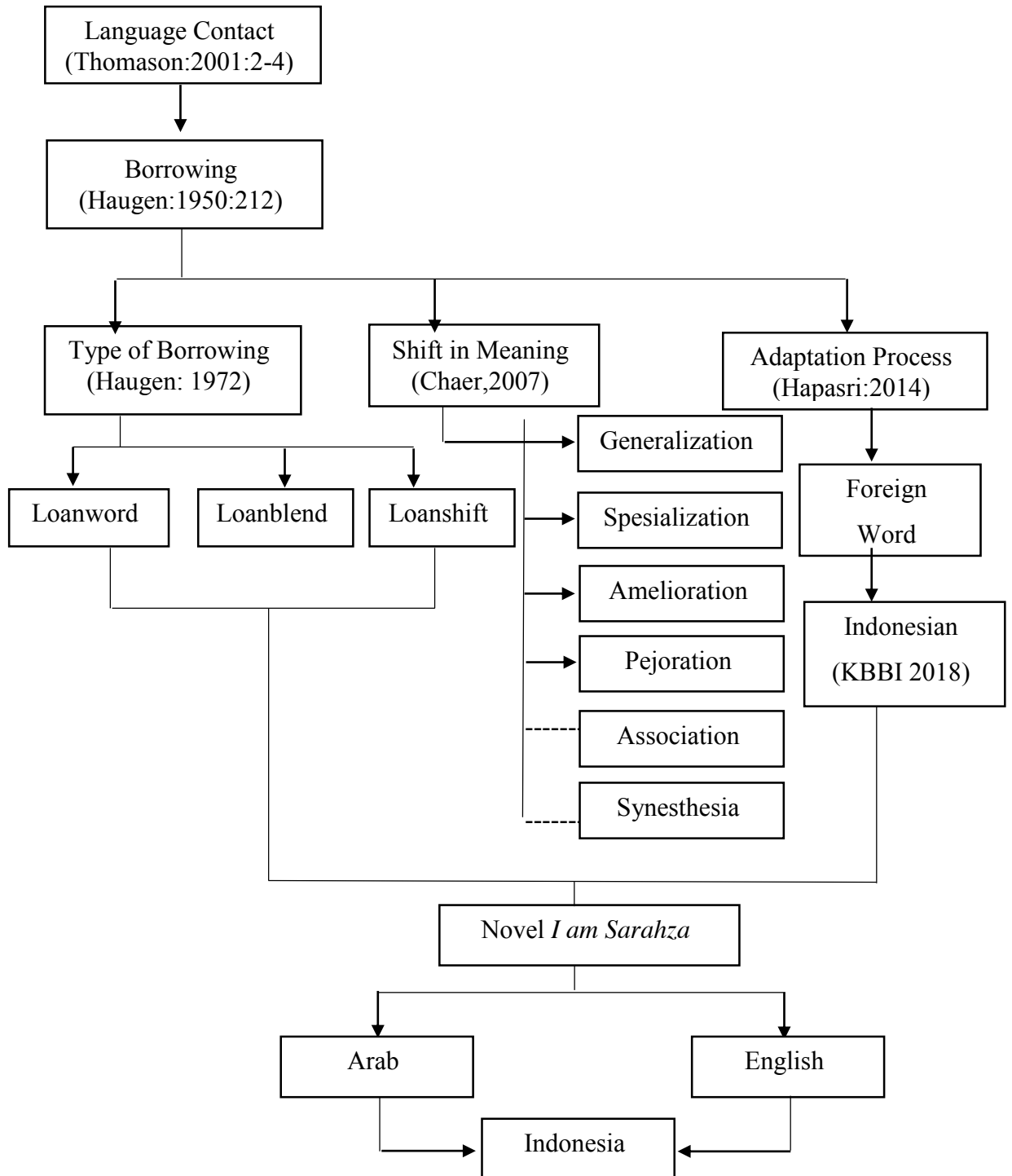


Figure 1. Theoretical Framework of the Research

This study aims to discuss Indonesian borrowing words from English and Arabic in Indonesian novels. Researchers focus on the type of absorption words, shifts in meaning, and adaptation to the target language. Figure 1 is an outline of the research analysis. To start the analysis, the researcher tried to determine words that are borrowed from two foreign languages namely Arabic and English in the novel *I am Sarahza*. The influence of language contact that causes absorption words. Then to identify the type of borrowing words, shifting meaning, and adaptation into Indonesian the researcher uses the oxford dictionary, *al maany* and KBBI 2018. The final step is to determine the appropriate spelling in Indonesian.