

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Language can not stand by itself but it has relationship with other language as language contact situation. As effect of this contact, commonly people of different languages understand other language such as English which has similar aspects like technology, economy, and education so they get new lexicon that belongs to borrowing. In this term, borrowing is different with code switching, transference, and interference.

Before explaining more specifically about borrowing, to differentiate briefly the above distinctive features, according to Amin (2017), transference or linguistic transfer is first language (L1) influences on every aspect to second language (L2) speakers. It means that when speakers speak in L2, they involve many aspects of their L1 including discourse, lexicon, semantics, syntax, phonetics, phonology, and morphology. Whereas interference Duran (2016: 10), recently calls it as cross-linguistic influence, according to Derakhshan and Karimi (2015), interference occurs in process of habit formation when people learn second language. It can refer specifically to both oral and written errors in learning second language through its approach. In this case, the abovementioned L1 and L2 refer to Indonesian as L1 and other foreign language as L2.

Meanwhile code switching, according to Hudson in Khaled (2012: 45), is the differences between code switching and borrowing is that because the words are borrowed from one language to be part of other language, borrowing links own mixing system. In fact, the words used is borrowing that according to Khaled (2013: 45), they are assimilated as whole into recipient language. It means that foreign words borrowed have integrated into a language in which Indonesian as monolingual and becomes the attitudes for daily communication as verbal repertoire, some of them change their phonological system, and they are found in dictionary especially *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*. Strengthened by Crystal in Marmiéné (2015), borrowing also exists and never gets back as reciprocal sense.

English becomes popular in Indonesia day by day. Many people share ideas and talk to others by using English terms in their utterances through newspaper as written language that become indication of borrowing. Thomason and Kaufman in Ng (2015: 30), say that loaning foreign terms to native language involves at least interrelated lexical, phonological, and semantic structure that are maintained and used by speakers of native language. This actually occurs when Indonesian speakers borrow foreign language in form of word or other English term. These may deal with the same form and meaning but it has different pronunciation, the same pronunciation and meaning but it has different form, the same

meaning but it has different form and pronunciation, or it has the same form, pronunciation, and meaning as whole.

It was found words which discuss technology in newspaper such as *computer*. In Indonesian, it is popular as *komputer*, *software* is translated in Indonesian to be *perangkat lunak*. This word has similar meaning to Indonesian as *perangkat lunak* but many people remain to use *software* than *perangkat lunak* because the word *software* is considered to be more effective in their mind besides feeling prestige and native language limitation are some other reasons that make people use borrowing in newspapers. Other examples of English borrowing in Indonesian are found in newspaper such as *information* which is adapted to be *informasi*, *drone* which is created as *pesawat nirawak*, and *bank* that is still absorbed as *bank*. Bojčić and Plavša (2012), add that the use of foreign terms into native language is to find a name for a new object to fill the gap of lexicon in native language as necessity. It means that the use of borrowing as the way to give a name of a thing that does not have similar meaning to the native language.

Newspaper gives many kinds of information to readers because it usually reports information in many pages and shares specific information related to terms. So, it may effect borrowing item with different meaning as semantic such as homonym and specialization. Siregar (2014), states that newspaper is a part of mass media and is considered as the oldest mass media which involves many people to share information through one way communication process which occurs between communicator and

communicant. It refers to necessity relationship in society. It means that newspaper can be created by anyone whether educated or uneducated people who wants to share popular information in society as communicator then involves readers who need information at the same time as communicant. Newspaper is chosen for data source of this research because there are many English lexicons are found in it.

Dobrosklonskaya in Volodina (2013: 41) says that the first mass media in form of oral rather than written form for reaching the audience. After interviewing between interviewer that is journalist and interviewee itself happens, the information is then published to be newspaper as the product of oral information. Bungin in Siregar (2014) says that newspaper is also called as the agent of change which leads to change the society in case of educating people. Newspaper brings kinds of informations that are knowledgeable for wider public about many sectors.

Newspaper proves innovation in language, compared with the language in literary work such as magazine which often focused on more specific readers who might tend to use specific terms of language than newspaper which commonly uses language that can be understood by readers as majority. Being aware or not, language is dynamic and it changes over time periods. For example, in case of tehcnology, there is newer term such as *gadget* that in Indonesian actually means *gawai*. Some years before people used *handphone*, this term in Indonesian has been abbreviated as *HP* which means *telepon genggam*. Though *handphone* and *gadget* have

important function as tools of communication, the term *handphone* is still used by many people today. In this case, newspaper proves innovation in language based on people's needs because of social change of the speakers in society. According to Sneddon in Tabiati and Yanuar (2012), Indonesian media have overexposed their readers with many English words. Media has identified massive borrowing since 1966.

English borrowing in Indonesian especially found in newspaper can influence language development and modernization. Kadare in Prifti (2009) states that talking about language relates to modernization of language, there are at least categories of people such as politician, actor, and journalist that have important role in language process who use language for everyday situation for whole nation that are supported by some factors such as the amount of message transmitted and comprehended by speakers; the use of language grammar and its knowledge of speakers.

As clear, because of its higher intensity of communication than other professions, politician, actor, and journalist are considered as the people who contribute to new lexicons in nation as significant. Grammar comprehension and language knowledge as product of speaking also give influence such as a single word that can be adopted without in-depth knowledge of the speaker in case of language knowledge from borrowing other language. In addition, many borrowing will be produced by the people who at least understand both languages as well. Ashrapova and Alendeeva

in Marmiené (2015) add that some factors leading to recognitions of borrowing are age, occupation, and knowledge of foreign languages.

English borrowing in Indonesian can develop and modernize it as well but in the use of this borrowing emerges irrelevancy of native language such as incorrect phonemes which does not see the rule of Indonesian through *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesian*. All lexicons belong to borrowing have assimilated in Indonesian that are found in KBBI. KBBI has functions in the borrowing process which it presents proper form, pronunciation, and meaning. For example, a word *plaza* is adapted from English and it should be *plasa* in Indonesian but people still use it in every day life situation as *plaza*. There is a word *alternasi* is adapted from English, *alternation* and belongs to noun but people use it in Indonesian to be adjective, *alternatif* from English, *alternative* in their utterances found in newspaper.

This topic is choosen to raise out English borrowing that found in Indonesian newspapers and this borrowability hopefully can conduct theories of Linguistics. It is also important that each page can give readers general or specific lexicons both science and culture related to borrowing. This research will use two national daily printed newspapers which contain English borrowing from many topics

B. Identification of the Problem

From the described background, problems can arise out and are identified as follows.

Borrowing occurs because language makes a contact with other language as language contact situation so it influences other. This can be known from lexicons which assimilate and become verbal repertoire to recipient language. There are no language that are sterile from influencing of other language. Although English is not an official language, it is an universal language and Indonesia are of English influence. It destructs native words of Indonesian related to phonotactic and spelling system.

Many English borrowing in Indonesian are massive and found in many pages of Indonesian newspapers. This is less influence readers in the use of language moreover people that do not understand language knowlegde. Many English lexicons can not differ from borrowing as far they can be found at dictionary of *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI) as monolingual. Irrelevancy the use of English borrowing effects on word category of Indonesian.

C. Focus of the Study

This study focuses on analyzing types of English borrowing in Indonesian, strategies of English borrowing in Indonesian, and equivalences among form, pronunciation, and meaning of English borrowing in Indonesian which are found in newspapers

D. Research Questions

Based on the research focuses above, the questions of the research are formulated below:

1. What the types of English borrowing in Indonesian are found in the newspapers?
2. What the strategies of English borrowing in Indonesian are found in the newspapers?
3. How the equivalences among form, pronunciation, and meaning of English borrowing in Indonesian are found in the newspapers?

E. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are:

1. To describe the types of English borrowing in Indonesian found in the newspapers.
2. To classify the strategies of English borrowing in Indonesian found in the newspaper.
3. To describe the equivalences among form, pronunciation, and meaning of English borrowing in Indonesian found in the newspapers.

F. Significance of the Research

This research hopefully gives significances in the following aspects:

1. Theoretically, this research may contribute to the teaching the theory of Linguistics especially Morphology, Semantics, and Sociolinguistics.

2. Practically, it may raise awareness on understanding of English borrowing in Indonesian as language development and modernization.
3. The research may also contribute to English instructors who deal with learners of BIPA or *Bahasa Indonesia bagi Penutur Asing* in case of what lexicons of English borrowing in Indonesian both in general and specific to be introduced in their teaching and learning. It also helps the next researcher who concerns in the related field and wants to improve it in future research such as composing a dictionary of English borrowing which are absorbed to Indonesian.