

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

#### A. Concept of Borrowing Language

English borrowing in Indonesian leads to language development and modernization by their lexicons. According to Mihalicek and Wilson (2011: 486), there are no two languages that are same each other especially for the languages that come from different families. It means that languages all over the world have different form moreover languages that are derived from different family. For example, in Cambridge online dictionary (2017), a word *patient* means a person who is getting medical care by the doctor. This word in Indonesian is called as *pasien* refers to a person who is getting ill, suffers. Because a language makes contact so that absorption is occurred. Meanwhile, Haugen (1950) who analysed linguistic borrowing says that borrowing refers to speakers adopt elements of second language into their own without awareness and there is no obligation to repay the loans.

Viewed from its history, according to Mihalicek and Wilson (2011: 486), English was derived from a language that brought by Anglo Saxon when they invaded British long years ago together with Jutes from Germany. The word *English* is derived from the word *Angles* that was indicated as language brought by Anglo. Therefore, English is known to have one family under proto-Indo-European languages. After that, British invaded many countries and made English becomes universal language today. British had established Indonesia for about 3,5 years in 18 century

led under Sir Thomas Stanford Raffles. However, English is not an official language in the country.

Samuel (2008: 345), English in Indonesia was used only in education that had been taught in teaching-learning process since curriculum 1967 in level junior and senior high school. In this process, English was introduced through texts and books not conversation in classrooms. Carr (1958) says that after getting newly sovereign, Indonesian prepared to assimilate foreign sounds into its phonemic system, foreign words into lexical system, foreign word order into syntactical system. Foreign affixes such as *anti-*, *-isme*, etc have been adapted and begun to be productive from English to Indonesian.

In term of borrowing, it correlates with language development and its terminology as the concept of English borrowing in Indonesian. Kaelan (2017: 31) describes the terminology of language that have different concept refers to analogy and anomaly. It had been appeared since classical ancient Greek about 4- 3 BC especially in the era of Aristotle. Viewed from Phylosophy, Cadden (2017) found two concepts: trivium and quadrivium. Trivium shares about language arts that refer to the art of logic, rethoric, and grammar. It describes the nature language of human being in interacting with other people as social creature and it also states the chronological event from the past and present related to language that focus on two points: analogy and anomaly. While quadrivium constitues arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.

Related to borrowing in Indonesian viewed from its terminology, according to Muslich (2008: 101), analogy focuses on a lingual unit which is regular and does not differ from existing language convention. It deals with user who comparing the new borrowed language with the internal recipient language which is usually used by commonsense. It is purposed to add lexicons in Indonesian. In addititon, Kaelan (2017: 32) states analogy as a kind of transformation between logic and math into language. Hence, to determine whether it is borrowing item or not by viewing the condition after absorpton to Indonesian occured in case of congruity of existing language convention. In analogy, the language relates to pronunciation, phonology, and grammatical system. For example, the word *dance* becomes *dansa* in Indonesian. It changes based on the phonological system of Indonesian in *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia*. It means that change of spelling system leads to change of phonological system of recipient language, Indonesian.

On other side, anomaly refers to existing language in this nature. There is incongruity in language such as irregular verbs in English and others are synonym and homonym in that language. Porera in Kaelan (2017: 32) states because of its drift, anomaly is like an orbit in the sky that shows irregular. These concepts emerge a meaning as phylosophy not linguistic. For example, the word *bank* has the same meaning and form as *bank* in Indonesian, the word *atom* also has the same meaning and form as *atom* in Indonesian. Alisjahbana in Samuel (2008: 167) adds irregularities of

language is a transitional fact that must occur and development of language is a natural phenomenon that is not influenced by human. In this case, language grows by itself naturally and it is not determined by human's power.

Language is a sign. Along before today, in the era of Saussure, as founding father of modern Linguistics and structuralist, there was convention about language as sign. For example, the concept of *tree*, people at that time confused what had to say the *tree* like. So, as the inference, at that time people agreed that *tree* is stems on which grow lush foliage so when people say the word *tree* as concept, they had sound image to what something in their mind is like a thing refers to *tree* until today. According to Araki (2016), this sign is to conform about signifier and signifiant which shows arbitrary.

Besides expressing idea and thought, language is also used as means of communication. In this function, people can not live without interacting each other. The words that are produced by them express their desire and what something inside their mind then convey it in forms of information. In his organon model of language, Buhler (2011: 35) states basic functions of language: (1) There are correlations with symbol of language and the word represented. (2) There are correlations with symbol of language and the speakers who express their ideas. (3) There are correlations with symbol of language and the hearer so that it raises hearer a reaction to do something. Those mean that there is sender that expresses an idea as symptom and it

is coordinated with the object and stated of affairs then deliver to the receiver who appeal its signal. Sender and receiver have correlations with symbol of language as representation. The language that borrows is usually called as recipient language and another is donor language. Related to borrowing, people of recipient language can also find authentic meaning with the sender who expresses a new language to be presented. For example, the term *supervisor* in English then finds its similar meaning as *penyelia* in Indonesian. It aims to develop lexicon in Indonesian.

According to Bloomfield in Meridhita (2012: 32), borrowing is a kind of cultural diffusion. It is a result of language contact situation. When borrowing foreign term is occurred, it influences cultural habit of recipient language because a language is a product of culture itself. So, borrowing in recipient language makes cultural diffusion. Kridalaksana in Meridhita (2012: 33) argues that besides adopting lexicons, there are also phonological, grammatical, and lexical items in borrowing process through language contact situation. Even, some lexicons are adapted based on their ortography system which is used to state a language system. According to Fromkin et al. (2011: 356), borrowing from different language brings different pronunciation in case of grapheme and morpheme. It does not always fit to the phonological rule of borrowing language, but it can refer to the phonological rule of own language including morpheme. For example, the word *nationalism* becomes *nasionalisme* in Indonesian.

In line with this concept, Kridalaksana (2008: 8) defines a language that borrows new word from other language in forms of sound, phoneme, grammatical and lexical as well. It means that borrowing of foreign terms in Indonesian such as the word *film* that its form is resemble when it was borrowed including its sound. Borrowing can also be formed as phonological and morphological phrases. The items of English borrowing in Indonesian may change or it can be original one.

Sugono (2007: 2) argues that borrowing foreign words in Indonesian are planned systematically. It means that in process of borrowing, it has to pay attention on two cases: matters of Indonesian in past and nowadays, and the purpose of absorption of foreign language in Indonesian which is to strenghten people minds related to the use of borrowing. It means that there is no similar word in Indonesian before. A language is dynamic and now it is selectively developed to fill or name of a thing in Indonesian that there is no similar name in own language so that it matches to recipient language. For example, the term *computer* is adapted to *komputer* which indicates that there is no a term to state a thing of *computer* in Indonesian. So, the term *Komputer* is used which belongs to specific term of Technology. Whereas the words *laundry* and *tower* have own words as similar to Indonesian as *binatu* and *menara*. Manfredi et al. (2015: 284) suggest that the distinctive feature between old and newer borrowings is on how they are adapted to native language and recognized by speakers. It means that old names must

be always borrowed as adaptation and newer names are used to be translated by speakers of recipient language.

## **B. Borrowing Viewed from Orthography and Translation Theory**

Linguistic sign is arbitrary and it has good relationship with signifiant and signifier that is indicated as sound image and concept. According to Saussure in Araki (2016), sign is the collaboration that occurs between two very different things in mind: concept or abstract ideas and sound image which sound image associates with a concept and it also mental imprint of the sound. However, Duan (2012) says that a concept does not mean as an object though they are closely connected. It means that, as people have something in their mind, it refers to a concept. Meanwhile the reflection to what something in their mind, refers to object. In the other word, arbitrary is the association between signal with signification.

Saussure replaced sound pattern as signification which is not physical sound but it is a kind of phychological impression of the hearer's to a sound which is given to him/her through the evidence as a sense, while concept was replaced by signal. Concept and sound image influence the words before and after borrowing in language. For example, the word *garage* acts as the concept or signal which its sound sequence acts as its signification. In English, *garage* means a building that is used to keep a car and finally it is presented as *garasi* in Indonesian that according to KBBI online (2019), it means part of a house which is to put car. It shows that

those languages have similar item to the way of borrowing. This same idea can be represented by other sequence of sounds even other different language family.

Strategy of borrowing is connected with orthography and translation theory. Viewed from orthography, Sriyanto (2015: 6) says that orthography or spelling system is related to grammar that involves the use of letters and arrange letters into words or sentence included absorption and punctuation. Spelling system is closely related to absorption or taking foreign terms to native language as borrowing. Taken from its history, Sriyanto (2015: 7) says that long before *PUEBI*, Indonesian have been used by people since 1928 that at that time was referred to *Ejaan Van Ophuijsen* which was enacted in 1901. Then, in 1947 there was newer spelling system called as *Ejaan Soewandi*. In 1972, in the era of reign Soeharto, there was actual spelling system called *Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan* or *EYD*. Nowadays, this *EYD* changes to be *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia* or *PUEBI*.

Borrowing foreign words have to accord with pronunciation of native language which is Indonesian. For example, the word *assurance*, long before today in the era of *Ejaan Van Ophuijsen* and *Soewandi* is pronounced as *asoeransi* and afterthat it becomes *asuransi*. The word *assurance* becomes *asuransi* which is a kind of borrowing's strategy that refers to adaptation. According to Carr (1958), Indonesian has so far made two orthographic changes that reflect as urgent for freedom; the distinctively Dutch vowel *oe* has been replaced by *u*. For instance, the word *boes* became



*bus* which occurred to be orthographically identical with the Dutch *bus*, and earlier was adapted to be *bis*. The word *bus* is also found in English which is adapted to be *bis* in Indonesian, the word *buku* was derived from Dutch, *boek* and in English is *book*. In addition, English and Dutch are one family under proto-Indo-European languages.

Mustakim et.al. (2016: 58) say that there are two main groups of words that are considered as borrowing: the words that are borrowed as original pattern of foreign terms, in case of pronouncing and writing and the group of borrowing have been adapted to the phonological system of Indonesian through *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia*. Those are in line with Muslich (2008: 139) who says that borrowing has two forms: (1) foreign term that forms of new term, it does not have similar meaning in Indonesian so that people can use this foreign term as original pattern. For example, the word *bank* does not have yet similar meaning in Indonesian; (2) foreign term that has been belonged to Indonesian for so long then refers to phonological system of Indonesian and people usually use it in everyday life communication. For example, the word *supply* becomes *suplai* in Indonesian.

Borrowing that is viewed from translation theory, Vinay and Darbelnet in Waliński (2015) define taxonomy of translation procedures that is divided into two kinds: direct translation and oblique translation that are used to iron out incompatibilities which occur between source language and target language. Direct translation is divided into three methods:

borrowing, calque, and literary translation. Further explanation is as follows.

1. Borrowing in this procedure is the simplest way of translating text. For example, in Technology, the term *notebook* can be translated in Indonesian as *laptop* even it has variants such as *tablet*, *netbook*, etc. At which each of them shows distinctive feature in its function. According to Waliński (2015), some reasons to use borrowing are there is a gap in target language relates to the language factor in society as metalinguistic such as exemplified before; discussion of source text concept that is unknown by target audience. For example, the word *gender* is written as *gender* not *jenis kelamin*. This term often makes audience confused; creation of specific term related to stylistic effect that aims to recognize target audience about foreign culture. For example, the words *night club* that are found in Indonesian as *klub malam* that has function to meet and greet friends or colleagues with drinking wine by applying west culture.
2. Calque refers to target language that borrows and introduces expression form of source language by translating each original elements as literal and maintaining syntactical rule of target language. This calque, according to Waliński (2015), is also called as a lexical calque or loantranslation. For example, the word *kindergarten* becomes *taman kanak-kanak*, the word *playgroup* becomes *kelompok bermain*, *online* becomes *dalam jaringan* that has undergone morphological process to be *daring* in Indonesian.

3. Literary translation is transferring text directly from source language to text of target language grammatically. According to Waliński (2015), this procedure usually happens for two texts of languages that come from the same family of languages which pays attention on the linguistic rules of the target language. It means that literary translation works efficient for transferring two texts between source language and target language that are from the same family languages even if they have culture that almost the same, it will be more efficient. For example, a Romance is spoken in Switzerland which applies adjective before noun ordering under influence of German as Proto-Indo-European languages family. Newmark in Madkour (2016) states literary translation which is also called as word-for-word translation is understanding and interpreting text with focusing on textual and referential level of text. It conveys the meaning of the text through their complexity including implication, connotation, image, and symbolism. Language is maintained and translated piece by piece to target language then giving it meaning commonly through the text.

Oblique translation is divided into four methods: transposition, equivalence, modulation, and adaptation. Further explanation is as follows.

1. Transposition refers to replace one word order with another in text as structural and without changing its meaning. For example, the text *I know she is sad* can be transposed to *I know her sadness*. This method is versatile for translating text because it can change syntactical rule in text

as long as it does not change its meaning as adjective in text can be replaced by noun like exemplified above.

2. Equivalence refers to reformulating an equivalent text to fit into text of target language by using different stylistic term and structural method. For example, in exclamation, the word *watch out* becomes *awas* and *danger* becomes *bahaya* in Indonesian. Equivalence can also be applied in terms of idiom, proverbs, onomatopoeia, sayings, etc. For example, the proverbs *what has done is done* becomes *yang berlalu biarlah berlalu*.
3. Modulation refers to changing text as perspective without changing its message related to the meaning of unnatural feeling by target audience and at least it works at the phrase stage. For example, *she is 20 years old* becomes *dia berusia 20 tahun*. It aims to express text in different way and it makes audience easier to express things in own language.
4. Adaptation refers to recreate situation between source language and target language relates to text as equivalent. This situation means the culture of source language that does not function to target language's culture. Adaptation involves syntactical structures and representation of ideas in whole text such as movies and books that are recreated in forms of new titles using this method. For example, Indonesian's novels entitled *Laskar Pelangi* is recreated in abroad as *Rainbow Troops*, *Jejak Langkah* is recreated to be *Footsteps*. There is also Indonesian novel using English titled *The Chocolate Chance* and it is recreated in Malay with title

*Coklat: Manisnya Cintamu Hangat Merengkuhku*. So, from these explanations, borrowing strategy can be defined from translation theory that is basically used to find similar meaning into target language.

### **C. Types of English Borrowing in Indonesian**

Haugen (1950) explains that borrowing consists of two types as word and phrase. The clear explanations of those types are presented as follows.

#### **1. Word**

In KBBI online (2019), word is the smallest meaningful element that is used to speak or write then and it can be used to form phrase, clause, and sentence which is marked by space each other. According to Pearson in Khan (2016), word refers to the smallest linguistic unit that conveys a specific meaning and becomes separated unit in a sentence. Then, when it is used in written form, it is usually marked off by spaces and punctuations before and after. This word is usually called as general lexicons and according to Susetyo (2016), borrowing English words in Indonesian consists of eight groups that are explained as follow.

##### **a. Basic word**

Basic word is word that can be used as foundation to form word in wider scale, or word that does not go through affixes as morphological, reduplication, and compounding. For example, the word *provinsi* is borrowed from English, *province*. According to Hymes in Tadmor et al. (2010: 227), there is basic word or basic vocabulary in borrowing language

that is at least as old as comparative linguistics. It means that basic word tends to be viewed as resistance borrowing of lexicons and it is used widely for possible communication from a number of words. Perhaps, they can be used for thousand of languages.

b. Derivative word

Derivative word is word that is modified by affixes (prefixes and suffixes), it is borrowed completely in Indonesian such as the word *mengklaim* that is adapted from English, *claim* and undergoes morphological process of prefix *meN-* *klaim*. According to Stene in Wohlgelmuth (2009: 43), borrowing in forms of nouns and adjective can be used in sentence construction which they do not need to be inflected while verb can not.

c. Compound word

Bauer in Moehkardi (2016) argues that compund refers to putting two words into new words. It is a process of combining at least two free morphemes into new formation and has new meaning. For example, the words *alih daya* and *rumah makan* that are borrowed from the words *outsourching* and *restaurant*. In using compound word, it can not be used reversely. For example, the word *outsourching* in English becomes *alih daya* in Indonesian but this compound word can not be used as *daya alih*.

d. Acronym

Danks in Moehkardi (2016) states that acronym refers to a word that is coined by taking the initial letters of the words in a title or phrase and using them as new word. Or, it takes initial letters of a phrase and it forms

another word such as *North Atlantic Treaty Organization* whose its acronym is *NATO* which in Indonesian borrowed as *Pakta Pertahanan Atlantik Utara*. In this acronym, there is also abbreviation of borrowing. For example, the words *hubungan masyarakat* that is borrowed from English, *public relation*. In Indonesian, the similar meaning to state *public relation* is *hubungan masyarakat* and later it is shortened to be *humas*.

e. Name of self

Name of self defines name of people, place, month, day, and religious day that can be identified through local culture of where people live. For instance, *USA* or *United State of America* becomes *Amerika Serikat*, *Egypt* becomes *Mesir*, *March* becomes *Maret* into Indonesian. There is borrowing name places and identities such as name of institutions. Helleland (2012) says that addressing the meaning of place names may reflect to feelings of individual and collective identity, it aimed at naming place with another similar name which is influenced by Cognitive linguistics, Anthropology, and History.

Then, Alber (2014) believes that type of borrowing can be based on word categories. Word categories are divided into seven parts: verb, noun, adjective, adverbial, numeral, pronoun, and particle including preposition, conjunction, interjection, and article. For example, the word *expose* basically refers to verb and it is borrowed to be *ekspos* into Indonesian that is found people use this word as noun. Haugen in Wohlgelmuth (2009: 42), says that apart from phonological adaptation, there is grammatical

accommodation of borrowing words, especially part of speech allocations. From this argument, he created scale of adoptability. They are nouns > verbs > adjectives > adverbs and prepositions > interjection. It shows that borrowability verbs is lower than nouns.

Type of borrowing can also be defined by reduplication. According to Katamba in Nian et al. (2012), reduplication as the repetition of all and may be part of radical element. In this case, after borrowing them in Indonesian, reduplication is occurred. For example, the words *resep- resep* are borrowed from English, *recipe*. It undergoes reduplication since the word borrowed in Indonesian. In the one hand, it is only consisted of a word, *recipe*. This term is called as root of word that can be modified through morphological process of reduplication such as *beresepe- resepe* in Indonesian. However, the word is used based on context itself.

## **2. Phrase**

It is group of words that is used together and has particular meaning but it does not have a function as subject and verb. Aarts and Haegeman (2006: 125) argue that phrase refers to expansion or projection of words. These words are grouped into string which form of units, both in terms of form and in terms of meaning. Phrase at least consists of two words that they have no function as subject and verb but they can define meaning each other as a unit. It is different with idiomatic phrase or denotative meaning. For example, a phrase *kelas sosial* is borrowed from English, *social class*. In



English, *social class* refers to noun phrase where noun (*class*) modifies adjective (*social*) whose core element is noun. In Indonesian, it adapted to be *kelas sosial*.

As clear, Aarts and Haegeman (2006: 124), there are five kinds of phrases in English. They are noun phrase, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase, adverbial phrase, verb phrase. In more specific, noun phrase refers to a unit or constituent who is the most important element is noun. For example, a phrase *digital media*. Adjective phrase refers to a constituent whose important element is adjective. For example, *John is very expressive*. Prepositional phrase refers to preposition is core element in a constituent. For example, *Marry is in Jakarta*. Adverbial phrase refers to adverbial is core element in a constituent. For example, *just actually*. Verb phrase refers to *have completed*.

Whereas according to Supriyadi (2014: 11), phrase is divided into two major divisions in Indonesian: exocentric and endocentric. Exocentric refers to no element which is equivalent as functional to the whole structure. For example, there are words in a clause *dua orang siswa sedang buku baru di perpustakaan*. The words *sedang membaca* have the same distribution to the element of *membaca* as core. The words *buku baru* have the same distribution to the element of *buku* as core. Meanwhile a word *perpustakaan* does not have distribution to the same element in the whole structure. So, it is called as exocentric. Endocentric refers to some types of phrase which contain a core word and have the same formal function in the clause as single

core. The example is mentioned above except *perpustakaan* show endocentric.

Endocentric in Indonesian is divided into four divisions. They are zero phrase, coordinative phrase, attributive phrase, and appositive phrase. Zero phrase refers to phrase which has one element posits a word also as a core. For example, *Doni makan nasi*. *Doni*, *makan*, and *nasi* are core in phrase. Coordinative phrase is joining two or more words or other part of speech which have the same syntactic position or add conjunction *dan* or *atau* between them. For example, *ayah ibu*/ father mother. Attributive phrase refers to relation between element are not equal so an element can replace other in a constituent as whole. This phrase consists of core (*diterangkan*) and attribute (*menerangkan*) elements. Core element to form a meaning as semantic in the structure. For example, *era digital* that is borrowed from English, *digital era* whose pattern *menerangkan-diterangkan*. This phrase that commonly used in borrowing English phrase to Indonesian. Appositive phrase refers to relation between element can replace each other. For example, *Indonesia, my motherland*.

According to Gumperz in Chouaou and Boukhatem (2015: 7), borrowing can be formed of single word, frozen, or idiomatic phrases that are derived from one language which proves as donor language into grammatical system of recipient language. Then, they are treated to be lexicons as part of recipient language which involve morphological and phonological system. It means that borrowing words diffuses grammatical,

morphological, and phonological systems of recipient language. They can refer to single word such as noun, adjective, and verb which has no affixes. For example, the word *resort* is noun which changes orthography system to be *resor* in Indonesian. Orthography system of the word borrowed leads to change phonological system although it does not change its part of speech. Whereas words which have suffixes going through affixation before or after they have been borrowed in Indonesian, they are formed through combination in Indonesian as morphological.

Borrowing of frozen variety refers to confidential documents such as historical document, decree, etc that unfortunately are not found in Indonesian. While term that goes through affixation such as *instructor* becomes *instruktur* which in Indonesian means *pelatih, pengajar*. Here, there is morphological adaptation *-or* as suffix that is adapted to rule of Indonesian, *-ur* which this suffix as the actor to the free morpheme *instruct*. On the other hand, affixation is applied based on sentence context itself. Then, the example of idiomatic phrase such as *black box* is translated to Indonesian to be *kotak hitam*.

Viewed from meaning, there is term which refers to word as specific. According to The Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics in Khan (2016), term is a kind of unit expression which has universal intuitive recognition by native speakers in both spoken and written language. It is specialized as mono referential in a very specific concept in high degree relates to specific field or dicipline such as science that is found in language. Term is usually

called as specific lexicons that applies in its purposes. Bloomfield in Khan (2016) defines term as the smallest unit that is capable to constitute utterances completely or in his idea is famous as minimal free form. This minimal free form can be said as labels for concept that are found in isolated text as abstract entities. For instance, the term *operasi* that is borrowed from operation which refers to medical process, military movement, and something plan that has been developed; *Kurikulum* is borrowed from curriculum that refers to education; *master* is found in bowling match and belongs to specific purpose of sport.

Borrowing foreign term that found in newspaper, it may have different context in each page though they have same orthography. For example, term *pin* can be found in bowling and banking. On the other hand, a term that is used in page of newspaper can show different context to the other pages.

According to Sugono (2007: 12), there are two terms that can be applied directly in context and term which is created to new concept because newer knowledge. For example, *demokrasi* that is derived from *democracation* can be applied directly in context. Meanwhile, the example of term that needs to be created related to new concept such as term *aktuator* that is derived from English, *actuator*. This term is found in machine inside of drone. And, the term *drone* is found recently and created in Indonesian as *pesawat nirawak/ robot terbang*, there was no item stated *drone* in the past. So, phrase *pesawat nirawak/ robot terbang* is used to find basic concept of

term in Indonesian as newer knowledge without changing its meaning. Sugono (2007: 10) states requirements of term are (1) it can be formed of words or phrases that applied in proper context. (2) it applied in context states at least the same reference or concept. (3) it has meaning as connotation. (4) it is easy listening/ euphonic. (5) it fits to rule of Indonesian.

#### **D. Strategies of English Borrowing in Indonesian**

According to Moeliono (1985: 119), there are four strategies of borrowing which are explained as follows.

##### **1. Adoption**

Adoption is a kind of strategy that user takes new foreign word/ term as its original pattern. For example, the word *supermarket*, this word does not change form and meaning when it is taken or used. Other example, the word *atom* does not change form and meaning before and after borrowing in Indonesian. Susetyo (2016) says that adoption is a kind of way to enrich lexicons of Indonesian. It means that adoption is taking words from other language as donor language in recipient language and it does not change form and meaning. The word that is borrowed can be used as the way it is as simple. So, from this adoption, borrowed words automatically enrich the lexicons of recipient language.

## 2. Adaptation

Adaptation is a kind of strategy that user only takes new foreign word/ term but its form fitted to recipient language of Indonesian. Susetyo (2016) says that adaptation is a kind of result from language contact situation among people that influences each other. It means that people make interaction with others and language absorption is occurred automatically. In influencing others, there are language units and language structures which are open and close to the influence itself. Open means that speaker is easy to get influence of other language while close means that speaker is difficult to get influence of other language. Haugen (1950) says that adaptation is actually slip in part of all native morpheme for some part of the foreign. A scale for the time of borrowing can be set up on the basis of phonological form. For example, the word *education* is adapted to be *edukasi* in Indonesian.

In line with Muslich (2008: 173), borrowed word in Indonesian at least is adapted to phonological system of Indonesian. Because phoneme is a smallest unit of sound in a language so only a unit of sound that has function is symbolized by letter. For example, the word *standard* becomes *standar*. The phoneme /d/ does not have function in Indonesian, so it is removed. The word *plaza* becomes *plasa* in Indonesian, there is a change of phoneme /z/ becomes /s/. Relate to suffixes in borrowing, Muslich (2008: 185), argues that foreign terms that have suffixes are borrowed as a whole. For example, the words *naturalisation* and *credibility* become *naturalisasi*

and *kredibilitas* in Indonesian; the word *variable* becomes *variabel*, and so on.

Still according to Muslich (2008: 102), there are two kinds of adaptation; phonological and morphological adaptation. Phonological adaptation refers to strategy that is used to change the sound of foreign term and adapted to native language of Indonesian. For example, the word *bowling* is adapted and written as orthographic to be *boling*. Since it is adapted to Indonesian, it occurs phonological adaptation because of orthography system is changed. Whereas morphological adaptation refers to adaptation of word formation as structural, the change of structure automatically leads to change of its sound. For example, a term *instructor* is adapted to morphological system of Indonesian to be *instruktur*.

According to Saefullah (2009), there are factors that lead to the differences of pronunciation and spelling system/ orthography from donor language to recipient language, one of them such as there is adaptation relates to articulator spelling system and pronunciation of recipient language. For example, the word *plaza* becomes *plasa* in Indonesian changes its phoneme /z/ becomes /s/. It means that there is adaptation of articulator before and after the word borrowed in Indonesian. So, to pronounce the word *plaza* and *plasa* will be different though they refer to same meaning. It can be checked through *KBBI* as valid. Pastika (2012) adds adaptation of spelling system aims to resist borrowing forms with finding similar terms to Indonesian. Common people do not pay attention on

spelling system related to borrowing that used in their utterances. They tend to pay attention on sound patterns.

Darheni (2009) found three ways related to morphological process of borrowing foreign terms in Indonesian such as affixation, reduplication, and abbreviation. For example, in affixation, there is a borrowing word *mengevakuasi* that is adapted from English, *evacuate*. In this case, there are two things explained. First, since the word *evacuate* is adapted to Indonesian, it needs prefix *meN-* becomes *meN- evakuasi = mengevakuasi*. Second, in case of word order that the word *evacuate* belongs to verb and in Indonesian it has similar form to the word *evacuation* that belongs to noun. However, prefix is always followed by verb, and there are any other affixations like *ber-*, *di-*, and *ter-* that are applied on the words *berpori*, *didesain*, and *terkontrol*. They are formed based on the sentence context itself. In reduplication, there are the words *kelas- kelas* in Indonesian that are adapted from English, *class* and added suffix *-es*. Suffix *-es* in the word *classes* shows that there are more than one class as prural that shows reduplication in Indonesian. In abbreviation, for example, the phrase *teknologi finansial* are adapted from English, *financial technology*. In Indonesian, it has sentence pattern of *diterangkan- menerangkan* so it becomes *teknologi finansial* whose its abbreviaition is *tekfin*. Other, the term *cellular phone* that are adapted into Indonesian becomes *telepon seluler* whose its abbreviaition is *ponsel*.



According to Sugono (2007: 5), there are also adaptations of terms and name of self. For example, terms that state ideas refers to democraton, process refers to equalization or distribution, condition refers to stabil or unstabil, and character refers to compatible that all of them is specified based on certain terms. For example, a word *kondusif* is adapted from English, *condusive* refers to condition. Meanwhile adaptation of name of self refers to place such as name of country. For example, *Germany* is adapted to be *Jerman*, *America* is adapted to be *Amerika*, *Philippines* is adapted to be *Filipina*, *France* is adapted to be *Perancis*; name of month. For example, *February* is adapted to be *Februari*, *August* is adapted to be *Agustus*, *May* is adapted to be *Mei*. It is caused by local situation where people live, so name of self like country, month, institution change.

### **3. Translation**

Translation is a kind of strategy that user takes synonym of the new foreign word/term in the recipient language. In more spesific, this strategy aims to develop new lexicons to own language by taking concept of other language which does not use foreign term at all. For example, the words *upload* means *mengunggah*, *download* means *mengunduh*, *bullying* means *perundungan*, *fullscreen* means *layar penuh*, *noise* means *derau* in Indonesian. According to Muslich (2009: 157), not all words obtained and needed to the balance of one-on-one forms in translating foreign words to Indonesian. It means that translation has concept to find its meaning simply

by viewing physics of the words, but not all find their meaning refer to one-on-one forms. For example, the term *balanced budget* meant as *anggaran berimbang* but *bound morpheme* meant as *morfem terikat* not *morfem tidak bebas*. The word *bullying* means *perundungan* that suffix *-ing* as gerund in the word *bullying* changes to be affix *pe- ... -an*.

In this strategy, according to Muslich (2008: 37), there is also translating of abbreviation and acronym (abreviakronim) of foreign terms into native language of Indonesian. For example, the word *online* is translated to be *dalam jaringan* in Indonesian and its abbreviation is *daring*. The term *North Atlantic Treaty Organization* which its acronym is NATO is translated to be *Pakta Pertahanan Atlantik Utara*. The others are *Automatic Teller Machine* and its acronym is *ATM* is translated to be *Anjungan Tunai Mandiri*, *Air Traffic Controller* or *ATC* is translated to be *Pengatur Lalulintas Udara*. Abbreviation refers to a word or a phrase that is shortened and aimed to represent the whole, while acronym takes initial letters of a phrase and may form of another word. Most important is, this strategy is used to develop lexicon of foreign word to get new word and find similar meaning in Indonesian that do not use foreign term at all.

#### **4. Creation**

Creation strategy is almost similar to the strategy of translation. Sridhar (1988), states that creation refers to indigenization strategy which comes from native sources to make people easier to understand so the new

language will be closer to the common people of recipient language. It is a strategy of borrowing that takes basic concept of word from donor language to recipient language without changing its meaning. It can take one foreign word/ term and find its meaning to two or more words of Indonesian. According to Susetyo (2016), creation refers to process of forming new lexicon that occurs due to the effect of different language contacts. For example, the words *spare part* means *suku cadang*, *green house* means *rumah kaca*, *efficient* means *tepat waktu*, *academy* means *sekolah tinggi*, *drone* means *robot terbang/ pesawat nirawak*, *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV)* means *kamera pemantau*, *handphone* means *telepon genggam*, *Sociolinguistics* means *Ilmu Sociolinguistik*. Haugen (1950), says that creation is the result of contact with a second culture and its language that is not strictly loan at all. It means that creation is not direct imitation of a foreign model. However, it is secondarily created within borrowing language. In the other word, it takes concept of foreign term to be created in native language without changing its meaning.

From those strategies, morphological system influences borrowing. There is such a kind of absorption that occurs in affixes for words and terms from English to Indonesian. Sugono in Susetyo (2016), describes about (1) absorption of spelling prefixes and bound morpheme form. For example, the word, *immoral* is absorbed becomes *tidak bermoral*. Here, the prefix *im-* in the word *immoral* means *no* and the word *immoral* becomes negative attitude that does not have moral. Other example, the word *disqualification*

becomes *diskualifikasi* in Indonesian. In this case, the prefix *dis-* has been absorbed to Indonesian. (2) Adaptation of spelling affixes. For example, the word *biology* becomes *biologi* in Indonesian. Affixes *-logy*, *-tion*, and *-ism* have been absorbed to Indonesian to be *-logi*, *-isasi*, and *-isme* which are integrated with the words that are borrowed completely. (3) Absorption of lexicons and terms including idiomatic phrases. For example, the words *camera* becomes *kamera*, *intellectual* becomes *intelektual*, *design* becomes *desain*; terms that have been absorbed such as *strong voters* becomes *pasangan calon lainnya* to Indonesian, *hacker* becomes *peretas*.

In line with strategies of borrowing, according to Haugen (1950); Bojčić and Plavša (2012), strategies of borrowing are defined phonological, morphological, and semantic level which are based on phonological analysis, borrowing is divided into two processes: importation and substitution. Importation refers to importing word from donor language to be recognized to recipient language as original pattern or model. While substitution is reproducing word from donor language to recipient language as inadequate version of the original pattern. According to Swe (2013), there are three processes of borrowing: loanword, loanblend, and loanshift.

Loanword is importing form and meaning of the word from donor language to recipient language. It can be defined as a borrowed word is similar to the word of donor language and can change phonemic shape. Loanblend is borrowing partial term of donor language and native term of recipient language. In the other word, it is a kind of morphemic importation

as well as substitution. Loanblend is also called as hybrid when the original pattern of the word that is borrowed has been substituted as whole to recipient language. Loanshift is taking combination of loantranslation or semantic loan which is analyzed and substituted as morphological.

Loanword consists of three substitutions: nonphonemic substitution, partial phonemic substitution, and complete phonemic substitution. Nonphonemic substitution refers to borrowing word that does not change its form. For example, the word *radar* does not change its form after borrowing it to Indonesian. Partial phonemic substitution is borrowing word that changes its phonological system as partial. For example, the word *naturalisation* becomes *naturalisasi* in Indonesian. Complete phonemic substitution is borrowing word that changes its phonological system almost phonemes in that word. For example, *channel* becomes *kanal* in Indonesian.

Rohbiah et al. (2017) found three strategies of borrowing: loanword, loanblend, and loanshift. Loanword refers to displacement of meaning form because of phonological assimilation similarity whether it is non, part, or wholly assimilation. For example, there is a word *hamburger*. As far as people know, *hamburger* is a kind of special dish from western created from two halves of bread roll and it is filled by round minced beef, vegetables, cheese, and sauce. There is no similar term in Indonesian which is equivalent, so the word *hamburger* is adopted to Indonesian as a whole. Loanblend refers to combination of foreign and native term in which it has same pronunciation but different in spelling system. For example, the word

*club* becomes *klub* in Indonesian. While loanshift refers to representation of foreign concept to native language by giving it new meaning extensively. For example, the word *honor* in English then it has meaning as salary in Indonesian. Greavu (2013) puts strong emphasis on Haugen's taxonomy of linguistic borrowing which divides borrowing into four strategies: loanword, loanblend, loanshift, and loantranslation. The clear explanations are as follows.

#### 1. Loanword

Loanword refers to user or speaker adopting word for each from donor language to recipient language. For examples, the word *era* in English has the same form and meaning with Indonesian as *era*. Then, the word *bank* in English also does not change in its form and meaning. The word *supermarket* in English still the same with Indonesian as it is, they have different pronunciations from their origins. On the other hand, loanword is the absorption from other language as donor language to recipient language which is borrowed just the way it is. In the other word, loanword is also called as morphemic importation without substitution which it does not always alter to fit to the phonological rule of donor language.

#### 2. Loanblend

Loanblend is a kind of borrowing that some parts of the item consist of donor and another part is recipient language. In the other word, loanblend uses morphemic importation which is as the same as substitution. Greavu (2013), states that loanblend is sometimes confused with adaptation if there

is a derivational process of morphological adaptation from foreign to native language. For example, the word *nonstandard* in English then becomes *nonbaku* in Indonesian. Bound morpheme *non* does not change and it is still the same with original pattern of English but morpheme *standard* becomes *baku* in Indonesian. The word *subtitle* becomes *subjudul* in Indonesian. Other examples, *bound morpheme* in English becomes *morfem terikat* in Indonesian. There is substitution in this term because the word that is borrowed has not been original pattern or model, it tends to change its morpheme of recipient language.

### 3. Loanshift

Loanshift is adopting word of donor language in a new meaning of recipient language. It also called as semantic loan extensively. For example, the word *honor* in English means as showing great respect or being proud for someone or something but in Indonesian, the word honor changes its form to be *gaji* that means as salary. Or, loanshift can be defined as morphemic substitution without importation.

### 4. Loantranslation

Loantranslation is importing meaning of borrowing to recipient language and it does not use foreign term at all. Greavu (2013), states that loantranslation functions to conform meaning between recipient language and donor language. It can be formed by literal translation of component of compounds, name of organizations, and common collocations. For example, term *gadget* in English to be *gawai* in Indonesia, the word *online* to be

*daring* in Indonesian. The word *mouse* to be *tetikus* in Indonesian. *North Atlantic Treaty Organization* becomes *Pakta Pertahanan Atlantik Utara*, and so on. In this strategy, there is semantic resemblance between foreign and native terms. This type is also called as calque.

#### **E. Reasons of Borrowing Language**

According to Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language in Prifti (2009), the general reasons of borrowing languages are as follows.

1. There is close contact that occurs in multilingual situation making people use elements of other language more or less intention.

2. There is dominant language that influence people to use borrowing.

English is a universal language that at the first time was used when British established many countries as superstratum language then actually it applied in many terms used by people today. Taken from history, Mihalicek and Wilson (2011: 488) describe that superstratum language refers to the language who were dominant and unequal in term of prestige with native language and subtratum language refers to the language that are less dominant group of language because of an imbalance related to power and prestige. This subtratum language is opposite to supertratum language as donor language that accepts only a few borrowing from subtratum language.

3. There is a sense of need that people borrow words from other language because of some purposes related to language that is used in specific terms like education, technology, commerce, etc.



4. There is a prestige that people use word from other languages in their utterances. Anyone whether educated or uneducated people utters in their language and involve foreign terms seemed like they are prestigious.
5. There are mix reasons of some or all of above reasons that are used to express ideas.

Moeliono in Mellyana (2011: 7) states reasons why people borrowing language. The explanations are as follows.

1. Effectiveness

Adopting new word is considered to be more economical than finding new definition in recipient language. For example, there are words in Indonesian, *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* can be replaced by *parlemen* in order to be more effective. The word *parlemen* is derived from English, *parliament*.

2. Word rareness

The word of certain language which is used rarely in everyday life communication is more forgettable than the word that is often used in society. If there is more popular word in society, people tend to use this one that enables to change the relevant word though this foreign word. For example, the word *abun- abun* is used rarely in everyday life communication and people tend to use the word *imajinasi* that is derived from English, *imagination*. The word, *imajinasi* is more popular than *abun-abun* even many people do not know that it is the native form of Indonesian. Arifin (2012: 4) adds that foreign words used by people in utterances is to

get understanding to something what they mean related to context or it is intentionally chosen by people that consider English has higher position than native language which is called as *inferior complex*.

### 3. Necessity of synonym use

Someone who speaks two or more languages or multilingual speaker has great chance to choose dictions in his speech than those who only know one language or monolingual speaker. It is related to how deep the knowledge of someone to comprehend some languages so he/she only chooses what the dictions that he/she will use in his speech which is relevant to the context. In the other word, someone who speaks more than one language has a chance to use words from those languages that he/she knows. For example, the word *perspektif* that is derived from English, *perspective* is used in speaking rather than the word *sudut pandang* as synonym to the word *perspective*.

### 4. Speaker can not distinguish the meaning of new word compared to target language.

It is confusing that a man who speaks two or more languages especially English wants to say something in Indonesian, but it is incorrect in its use. For example, he should say the word *ekonomi* in his utterances that is derived from English, *economy* but he says *ekonomis*. As structural, it has different word category. The word *economy* becomes *ekonomi* in Indonesian which is a noun and it does not change its word category but there are some people say it as *ekonomis* or *economic* which in English

refers to adjective. According to Muslich (2008: 136), borrowing item that has been adapted to Indonesian, has different word category is a kind of wrong analogy in its using. For example, the word *alternative* should be *alternatif* in Indonesian and it is adjective. However, after adapted to Indonesian, people usually use this word as *alternasi* which refers to noun.

#### 5. Feeling prestige to use foreign word

The use of foreign word by someone can enhance his social status and pride among people. So, the more foreign term which he/she uses, indicates that he/she has good language ability. For example, there are some words such as *absurd* that is derived from English for *janggal*, *efficient* that is derived from English for *sangkil*. He/ she can speak using the words *absurd* and *efficient* as prestigious than using native words.

#### 6. Limitedness of Indonesian

Viewed from history, Indonesia had been established by British for about 3,5 years but English did not become official language in this country. According to Samuel (2008: 345), English became a subject in school in 1967 and at that time many English lexicons had been assimilated in books and texts. Long time before, Dutch colored Indonesian even they have been used until today for some specific purposes such as politics and law. From those explanations, two languages mentioned above are influential in Indonesian so it is very limited to use the dictions of native language. For example, the word *hamburger*. There is no such a name to state a thing like *hamburger* in Indonesian so people adopt this word in daily life

communication as verbal repertoire and never gets back to the source language. This example is also strengthened by argument from Bjoicic and Plavsa (2012), it has been explained in the previous chapter that borrowing used to find a name for a new object that is derived from foreign culture. At the first time, there is no name for an object then called as *hamburger* in Indonesian which is recognized by western. It is strengthened by Wohlgemuth (2009: 38), borrowing foreign words is characterized by form and meaning also its status of recipient language related to insertion, filling lexical gap, concept that previously unknown in the culture of recipient language, and replacement of existing words as synonyms.

Saefullah (2009) defines five factors that underlie borrowing foreign terms. They are (1) Foreign term that will be absorbed to Indonesian increases intranslatability of both languages that lead to the future needs, (2) Foreign term that will be absorbed to Indonesian makes Indonesian readers easy in understanding of foreign text because they have known it before, (3) Foreign term that will be absorbed may be shorter than the word of own language so it looks simpler, (4) Foreign term that will be absorbed makes linguists easy in case of more synonyms found in Indonesian. In addition, English is richer than Indonesian. On the other hand, there is such a kind of language intellectuality, makes Indonesian intellectual, (5) Foreign term that absorbed will be proper and matching in its use because it does not have connotation with terms of Indonesian.

## F. Concept of Equivalences among Form, Pronunciation, and Meaning

According to Meridhita (2012: 33), there are four characteristics of borrowing including (1) language element that is released from donor language does not influence the structure of recipient language, (2) language element that is borrowed change to recipient language equal to structure of donor language, (3) in borrowing, people have to choose the most suitable language aspects of donor language to the nearest aspect of recipient language, (4) Borrowing words from donor language to recipient language has minimal equivalence in case of its structure at the same time.

Meridhita (2012: 33) describes one of characteristics of borrowing is language element that is released from donor language does not influence the structure of recipient language. This means that there is foreign word that is borrowed to native language can change structurally. For example, a phrase *colonial birocration* is adapted to Indonesian to be *birokrasi kolonial*. Phrase *colonial birocration* is derived from noun of *birocration* that modifies adjective of *colonial* as pattern of *menerangkan- diterangkan* which noun as core to the constituent. In Indonesian, though its meaning is still same with the meaning of phrase that is borrowed. It has adapted to pattern of *diterangkan- menerangkan* as *birokrasi kolonial* that undergoes phonological adaptation. It shows that they have different pattern but still have categories as noun and adjective. In this case, this phrase is equivalent

in meaning but different in its form and pronunciation. In so far, Haugen (1950) says that foreign words which are borrowed must be fitted to grammatical structure of recipient language without replacing part of speech. It only changes as grammatical. For instance, class of nouns is still nouns, etc. It shows in Indonesian has different in how combine words as structural with English.

Characteristics of borrowing are also defined by Poplack and Sankoff in Chuoau and Boukhatem (2014: 15). The characteristics are:

(1) Frequency of use: there is rapid frequency of borrowing language discourse that is used by more people and considered giving profit to recipient language. For example, the use of term of *drone*. This term originally comes from foreign in form of mini plane resembles to robot that is operated without cabin and it is used to monitor an area through sky line. This term is used by more people in Indonesian in more frequent so it belongs to borrowing term. Finally, it has actually basic meaning as *pesawat nirawak*.

(2) Morphophonemic and/or syntactic integration: there is borrowing word that is adapted to phonological or morphological system of recipient language then it is considered as own word into sentence, so it belongs to borrowing word. For example, the use term *digitalisasi* which is derived from English, *digitalization* which has adapted to morphological system. People found this term since it is applied to sentence such as *Saat ini Indonesia telah memasuki era digitalisasi*.

(3) Acceptability: recipient language is aware and acceptable to borrowing word which is derived from donor language that is considered as originally designation. For example, there is English *budget* that is acceptable borrowed in Indonesian as it has similar meaning to *anggaran*.

Arbitrary derives from signifiant and signifier or sign and signification in language. As the result, two languages may have similar term in form and meaning by borrowing. Related to this concept according to Welby in Kukkonen (2012), there are three modes of meaning called as Triadic scheme which consists of sense, meaning, and signification. Sense refers to possible meaning to sign. Meaning refers to intention of conditional predictions of people to intend themselves as responsible or deniable to be conveyed, and signification refers to expression from the sign.

Moeliono in Susetyo (2016) states that foreign terms absorbed to Indonesian can be solved into three ways. They are:

(1) Foreign word absorbed to Indonesian does not change in form and meaning. It means that foreign term that is absorbed to Indonesian uses form of original pattern and does not change in its meaning. For example, the word *era* does not change in its form in Indonesian. It has been explained in previous page, in borrowing language the word that is borrowed does not always fit to the phonological rule of donor language so pronunciation changes. The meaning of *era* in Cambridge online dictionary (2017) has equivalent meaning with Indonesian in KBBI online (2019) that means particular stages in a period of time.

(2) Foreign word absorbed to Indonesian has different form but does not change in its meaning. For example, the word *book* becomes *buku* in Indonesian and according to Cambridge online dictionary (2017), it means a set of pages which have been arranged together and have a cover outside that is useful to be written in or read. It is equivalent to its meaning in Indonesian.

(3) Foreign word absorbed into Indonesian has the same form but different in meaning. For example, the word *pot* that does not change its form but changes its pronunciation in Indonesian. From some meanings in Cambridge online dictionary (2017), one of meanings the word *pot* is various types of container that is usually used to cook food or store food and liquid. However, in Indonesian it only has one meaning that according to KBBI online (2019), it means a place for planting flower or crop and it is usually used to decorate yard that is made from cement or plastic.

Equivalence among form, meaning, and pronunciation of English and Indonesian are words/terms that are derived from English as donor language whether it changes or does not change according to orthography system, phonological system, or meaning as semantic when they are matched to Indonesian as recipient language. For example, a sense *drone* is borrowed to Indonesian which means *pesawat nirawak*. It aims to find its basic meaning in own language using creation strategy that is done by taking concept of one foreign word can be created in one or more words in Indonesian by choosing the most suitable language aspects of donor



language into the nearest aspect of recipient language, without changing its meaning. Other, meaning of a word *tank* according to Cambridge online dictionary (2017) is equivalent in meaning to Indonesian as a fighting vehicle that has heavy armored used to carry guns and move on articulated metal track as continuous. It is also equivalent in form but different its pronunciation because in Indonesian there are no two consonants such as *n* and *k* can be read together except *n* and *g* that sounds as /ŋ/. According to Haugen (1950), in borrowing, speakers not only can import form and meaning but also phonemic shape though it is more or less substitution with native phonemes.

In line with modernizing language through borrowing, according to Pastika (2012), there are requirements to keep own language being exist such as acceptability from all level of speakers in society related to new foreign words that modernize language and closeness of meaning to own language. Pöchhacker in Pastika (2012) suggests there are accuracy in translating foreign and own language; similarity between meaning of foreign word and own language; success between absorption foreign term and own language. Then, Marjohan in Pastika (2012) adds that readability is related to foreign words that enter to own language and clarity in meaning between foreign terms and own language. For example, the word *effective* is adapted to *efektif* to Indonesian and has closeness meaning to the word *hemat* in Indonesian. There is accuracy between form of *effective* and its meaning of *hemat*.

Viewed from language policy to borrowing in Sociolinguistics, according to Samuel (2008: 355), there is a policy related to language borrowing especially affixes that are derived from English to Indonesian that can absorb them as the way it is. Hence, English terms can be absorbed simply through direct procedure. For example, the word *organization* becomes *organisasi*. There are two procedures in absorbing foreign terms to Indonesian that had been declared in 1918 and 1926 as direct and indirect procedures. Direct procedure refers to taking foreign term using it simply and indirect procedure refers to using techniques in absorbing foreign terms through paraphrase, loantranslation, affixes, compounding, absorbing with adaptation or without adaptation. Related to English that modernizes language through borrowing, Indonesian has a duty to synchronize and develop language to be modern by combining with own variations because these lead to a language uniqueness of a country.

It has been stated that both languages that involve in borrowing lead to the use of language for future needs. Samuel (2008: 184) states four points in modernization of language. They are:

- (1) All evolving languages will deal with issue of the use foreign word to be adapted to native language of Indonesian.
- (2) Western languages have important role in improving knowledge in whole part of the world.

(3) Foreign words that are borrowed must be recognized in rule and pronunciation of Indonesian through *PUEBI* including its grammatical system, after borrowing them.

(4) English and other western languages become language access that are still used today.

According to Moeliono (2009: 15), there are three main points in modernization of language. Those are as follow.

#### 1. Modernization of language

Indonesian is an official and national language that has a function as means of communication for people accross archipelago. Language becomes a useful factor to support the progress of the nation. As scientific concept, Indonesian is used to communicate with others both oral and written. Though today people do not pay attention in using language through oral form, it is important for people to find source of knowledge such as technology which until today is still operated using western languages. There are some words in technology that use similar meaning to Indonesian such as *download* which becomes *mengunduh*, *mouse* which becomes *tetikus*, *gadget* which becomes *gawai*. In line with Haugen (1950), every loan of foreign words into own language actually current must have appeared as an innovation at some time.

#### 2. Vocabulary enrichment

Enrichment of vocabulary is necessary to serve main concepts and ideas into modern life. At this point, there are two things to enrich

vocabulary in Indonesian: adding new lexical item into native language of Indonesian and forming new element that is associated to existing vocabulary. Adoption, adaptation, translation, and creation from other language are very important strategies to enrich this one.

### 3. Specific terms of register

In language modernization, register refers to specific purpose of language use. In this case, vocabularies that are used can have different meaning based on its context. Automatically, new vocabularies will be recognized. The concept of register refers to language varieties and viewed from the eligible point of language usage situations that are underlied by social background of the speakers. So that every aspect in society has different lexical item that is used.

Whereas Alisjahbana in Sridhar (1988), in his observation, Indonesian prefers coining to borrowing and one of preferred sources is English by strategies such as adoption, adaptation, translation, and creation or indigenization. In modernizing language, it is faced with the lexical sources and other elements which are needed for language development. In more specific, it is a kind of importation of linguistic devices and elements. Modernization of language involves strategies and interesting compromises through contact between speakers.

Borrowing is also related to polysemy. It emerges as effect of borrowing into Indonesian. According to Sumarsono (2014: 212), polysemy which is considered as basic elements of people speech can appear in

various ways. It means that polysemy explains about words that have related variations in sense and depends on certain language context that people use. There are five sources that conduct polysemy: meaning shift, specialization, figurative language, homonym, and borrowing. The relation between borrowing and polysemy is the use of foreign word or term to recipient language as semantic borrowing. It emerges when there is a word that is borrowed and changes in a new meaning into recipient language. For example, the word *item* in English is translated to Indonesian as *butir*. However, there are various ways to say *butir* that depend on its context such as *butir padi*, *butir soal*, *butir jagung*, etc. If it is searched so far, any other forms of polysemy have become widespread and seemed natural into own language, so it is difficult to track their origin.

In line with this topic, there are also meaning shifts including specialization and homonym. For example, the word *suster* in Indonesian that is adapted from English, *sister* but the meaning has shifted. The word *sister* in Cambridge online dictionary (2017), refers to a girl that has relation to son or daughter of her parents. While the word *suster* in KBBI online (2019) has meaning as a female practical nurse; a girl who joins religious community as a nun and lives at nunnery or monastery. In term of specialization, the word *operasi* that is adapted from English, *operation*. After entering to Indonesian, the word *operasi* in KBBI online (2019) can refer to surgery, military movement, and plan to have something developed. The example of homonym, there is word *mobil* in Indonesian. The word

*mobil* in KBBI online (2019) is defined in two ways. First, *mobil* that is adapted from the word *mobile* that means ease to move. Second, *mobil* that is translated from the word *car* that means a vehicle that is typed with four wheels, activated with engine, and able to carry a number of people.

## **G. Relevant Studies**

There are research studies related to borrowing foreign words in Indonesian newspapers. Further explanations are presented as follows.

Sengkey (2016) conducted *Kata- kata Pinjaman Bahasa Inggris dalam Bahasa Indonesia pada Harian "Manado Post"*. She investigated English borrowing in Indonesian that appeared in newspaper of *Manado Pos* which stated types of borrowing that used Haugen's theory and the changes of the meaning of borrowing in Indonesian that used Bauch's theory. Her investigation underlied on types of borrowing. They are: loanword, loanword without phonemic substitution, loanword with partial substitution, and loanword with complete substitution especially phonemic substitution which are unassimilated, partly assimilated, and wholly assimilated as the process of borrowing. Related to the changes of meaning, she found specialization and generalization in Indonesian.

The similarity of the investigation both hers and this research are revealing words that belong to borrowing. The differences are she only focused deeply on loanword as strategy of borrowing while this research puts heavy emphasis on types of borrowing which are word and phrase and

strategy of borrowing through adoption, adaptation, translation, and creation. She did not reveal other strategies of borrowing as specific while this research reveals loanword as general. In the one hand, this research reveals loanword in brief explanation. Related to meaning, she used Bauch's theory that explains about meaning as generic and specific. While this research reveals equivalence among form, meaning, and pronunciation before and after borrowing. There are forms that are borrowed from English is still the same with original pattern or others change. Meanwhile pronunciation refers to English borrowing in Indonesian change based on rule of Indonesian and others still the same with donor language. Meaning is equivalent to donor language. However, it effects homonym and specialization on Indonesian.

Yuliana (2012) conducted *Analisis Pemakaian Kata Serapan dan Istilah Asing dalam Artikel Opini Harian Kompas Edisi Mei- Juni 2012*. She focused on strategy of borrowing that was found in *Kompas* newspaper which consists of three parts: adoption, adaptation, and translation. She also focused on idiomatic expression which refers to its meaning as conotation rather than through find similar meaning as synonym.

The similarity of the writing both hers and this research reveal strategy of borrowing: adoption, adaptation, and translation. The differences of the writing are she focused further on idiomatic expressions as the result of translation strategy in borrowing. Meanwhile this research reveals idiomatic expressions belong to phrase as a form of English borrowing

because there are two types of borrowing: word and phrase. This research also adds one strategy of borrowing which is creation. There are equivalence among form, meaning, and pronunciation between English and Indonesian. There are forms that are same and different with English before and after borrowing. Related to pronunciation, most of words change their pronunciation and some of them are still the same with English. Meanwhile meaning effects homonym and specialization on Indonesian.

#### **H. Conceptual Framework**

In everyday life situation, every human needs to interact each other. In interaction, they use language to express their desire, idea, and information. Language can be shared through two ways, one or two communication process. Newspaper is the oldest mass media shares information to people as one way communication process which supports in developing and modernizing Indonesian. A language also can not stand by itself, along it has speakers that maintain and use the language. It always makes language contact situation. Even Indonesia consists of heterogenous people, but they speak in Indonesian and most of newspaper published in societies is written in Indonesian. Because of language contact, language that is used in newspaper, aware or not, contains foreign language such as English that has assimilated to it. This assimilation is called as borrowing.

The research reveals English borrowing in Indonesian that is found at two national daily printed newspapers and it is objected to types of



English borrowing in Indonesian, strategies of English borrowing in Indonesian through adoption, adaptation, translation, or creation, and equivalences among form, pronunciation, and meaning related to English as donor language that are borrowed in Indonesian as recipient language. Both general and specific lexicons will be revealed in this research. Because it is based on printed newspaper as written form, pronunciation can change as effect of form that changes. Meaning does not change, but this may effect homonym, homophone, homograph, and specialization on Indonesian.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHODS**

This chapter presents research methods that are divided into seven points. They are design of the research, source of the data, procedure of the research, technique to collect the data, instrument of the research, validity of the data, and technique of data analysis. Each of them is described completely as follows.