

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.

## **A. Research Design**

The research uses a qualitative research method as it analyses data in form of words descriptively rather than numbers. It helped the researcher to organize the chronologies of the research properly. According to Kielman et al. (2012: 6), qualitative research focuses on fundamental shift in the approach to the research and understands reality through description. In addition, it interprets phenomena based on natural setting to make a sense that bring to these setting.

The research used qualitative research method of content analysis that analyzed content document of newspapers of phenomena related to English borrowing found in daily printed newspaper through text data as natural setting descriptively. The goal of the research was to provide knowledge and understanding of the phenomena under the research.

## **B. Data Source**

This research was carried out within one month, from March, 12<sup>th</sup> to April, 12<sup>th</sup> 2018 through two national daily printed newspapers, *Republika* and *Kompas* on all pages. Briefly, *Kompas* and *Republika* are two national daily newspapers that report many pages. *Kompas* newspaper shares pages *Headline, Politik & Hukum, Opini, Internasional, Pendidikan & Kebudayaan, Sains, Lingkungan & Kesehatan, Umum, Sosok, Ekonomi,*

*Nusantara, Metropolitan, Olahraga, Nama & Peristiwa.* Whereas *Republika* newspaper shares pages like *Headline, Nasional, Opini, Internasional, Publik, Arena, Khazanah, Sehat, Teraju, Gen:i, Ekonomi, Finansial & Industri, Inovasi, Pareto, Mozaik,* and *Belanja.* *Kompas* shares 14 pages in a day and *Republika* shares 17 pages, and those totally were researched for 30 days.

### **C. Technique and Instrument of Data Collection**

Data of the research referred to printed document of newspapers which formed of words as well-grounded and rich descriptions. In collecting the data, the researcher used observation method. In more specific, observation method was *metode simak* with *teknik catat*. According to Sudaryanto (2015: 207), *metode simak* and *teknik catat* aim to record all data and note down data in the field note. More explanations are as follows.

#### **1. Observing**

The technique in collecting data was observation. It was done by reading the data source and noting them carefully.

#### **2. Field note**

The data were identified, highlighted, and noted down in the field note. Afterthat, it was presented through table as data card that consisted of types, strategies of borrowing that were used, sentences that contained English borrowing, and data source including time of data source. Data card

were arranged to answer research questions. It is a table that aimed to note down the data which helped the researcher to understand and recall the data in context related to time and source based on reality.

This research used purposive sampling technique which aimed to choose sample based on certain criteria of consideration. According to Nawawi and Martini in Syukriati (2011: 46), purposive sampling is used to be applied in qualitative research that sample of the data were taken for certain purpose. More spesific, the sampling of the research belongs to homogenous sampling which all borrowing items of the sample are choosen because they have similar traits.

In taking them, the researcher determined suitable criteria through indicators of English borrowing to focus of the research. So, hopefully they could answer research questions. According to Taherdoost (2012), this technique which belongs to non-probability sampling has strenghts are ideal for exploratory research design, low cost, convenient and its weakness are subjective and does not allow generalization.

The instrument of this research was human instrument. According to Moleong in Syukriati (2011: 48), in qualitative research, the instrument of the research is the researcher itself whose position is very complex because she/ he has important roles as a planner in making research, a person in collecting data, analyst, a person in intepreting data, and a person in reporting the result of the research. The instrument was underlied by indicators of English borrowing that are mentioned as follows.

1. English lexicons which have assimilated to Indonesian.
2. English lexicons which are found in KBBI.
3. English lexicons which have changed form, pronunciation, or meaning in Indonesian.

#### **D. Data Trustworthiness**

There are two ways in determining the trustworthiness of the research. The first way is triangulating data by examining research data that were collected with research findings which is done through investigator triangulation to eliminate bias. According to Denzin (2008: 893), investigator triangulation is built into research process because most researches simply require more than one to accomplish the necessary data collection. It was used to check by analyzing data, the investigator hands on data collection and related to major field so relevant to achieve validity of evaluation and research findings. Bowen (2009), adds in triangulation, the researcher can strengthen research findings across data sets that can reduce the impact of bias which can emerge in a single method research. The investigator that assisted this research is Zefki Okta Feri, an English lecturer who specialises on structural English grammar and Systemic Functional Grammar. He currently finished his study taking Applied Linguistics at Graduate School of Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.

The second is triangulating data source by examining the consistency of variety data sources which using the same method.

According to Denzin (2008: 893), triangulation data source is validating the data by drawing different data sources for evidence. In this case, the researcher gathered evidence of documents by using two national daily printed newspapers, *Kompas* and *Republika* that showed the varieties of borrowing which used the same method in research findings.

#### **E. Data Analysis**

In analyzing data, *metode padan translasional* with *teknik interlingual* was used. According to Sudaryanto (2015: 8), translational method is used to define words by measuring other language as parameter of the research. It means that methods that are used in this research is not own language but other language such as English as standard parameter to seek similarity degree intension between own language and other, accordances, equivalences, and coherences of those languages as well. On the other hand, it used syntactical and semantic analysis to root the data in the real world related to two languages that were searched. According to Rossi and Hiram (2017), syntax and semantic representations come from theories of linguistics that are used to define syntax as concept and semantics as meaning of the sentences. So, syntactical and semantic analysis are integrated at some point that they can not be separated. To match form, pronunciation and meaning strongly, the researcher used the latest update of *Cambridge online dictionary* and *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*.

This research belonged to content analysis because it analyzed the content documents of newspapers. The steps in analyzing data are as follows.

1. Reading the documents of two printed newspaper, *Kompas* and *Republika*.
2. Highlighting and noting down the research findings.
3. Coding and classifying the research findings according to the research questions.
4. Reducing the invalid data on the research findings.
5. Intepreting and analyzing the research findings based on related thories.
6. Inferring the results of data analysis by drawing conclusion according to the research questions.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### A. Research Findings

##### 1. Types of English Borrowing in Indonesian

After doing research and getting data related to English borrowing in Indonesian in two newspapers of *Kompas* and *Republika* for one month, found totally borrowing 1737 items. Besides finding types of English borrowing in Indonesian in formed of word. There was found type of English borrowing in Indonesian in formed of phrase. There were totally found 1500 words and 237 phrases. Detail information is stated in table 1.