

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background, statement of the problem, the aims of the study, the scope of the study, research method, population and sample, clarification of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background

Language always changes. Hadiwidjoyo (1994) mentioned, “As the time goes by, words in a language are always changing and proliferate, especially English”. One language could change as there are some surroundings factors, language contact, for instance as stated by Maulani (2003), it is one of the contributing factors of borrowing occurred in one language.

English as a spoken language over worldwide also changes and proliferates itself especially in its vocabulary. It enriches its vocabulary by borrowing some words from other language. William (1975) investigated that there are two sources of English current vocabulary; from native inheritance and borrowing. He also claimed that a borrowing is the most productive source of completely new forms of words.

Therefore, although millions of people acknowledge English as the spoken language in the world (Oxford), the language did not stand by itself as other

languages influenced it. English absorbs many different languages. Thus, in Modern English, one can often express the same idea, for example fear, terror, alarm, and fright in different ways. Those words have similar meanings but each came into English from different languages.

Thorndike quoted in Widarso (1989) pointed out that English lexicon words consist of words that came from different languages; Old English/ Native English (61,7%), French (30,9%), Latin (2,9%), Norway/ Norse/ Viking (1,7%) and other languages (2,8%). In addition, Paul Roberts examined that there are only 14% of native English words on American College Dictionary. Those investigations depicts that other languages influenced English. The language has lexical words derived from outside sources.

Moreover, in 1973, Thomas Finkenstaedt and Dieter Wolff conducted a computerized survey of about 80.000 words in the Old Shorter Oxford Dictionary (3rd Edition) to estimate for the origin of English words. According to the survey, French was the language from which many of English word originates. French has contributed for 28, 3% to enrich English vocabulary. Furthermore, it is noted that 40% of English vocabulary comes from French words ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/list of English words of French origin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/list_of_English_words_of_French_origin)) and it is mentioned that between one third and two thirds of all English words have a French origin ([http://www. babylon.com/definition/list of English words of French origin](http://www.babylon.com/definition/list_of_English_words_of_French_origin))

From the above investigation, it can be concluded that almost half of the English words were taken from French words. This conclusion is in line with Widarso (1989)

who claims that the number of French words in English is almost half of the native English words itself. In addition, Finegan (1992) asserted that English has proved to be an extraordinary host to tens of thousands of words from other languages, especially from French. The French language was claimed as the most sources of borrowed words into English. Hence, French is considered as the second largest sources of the English words.

However, Jurdic (2003) pointed out that the majority of native speakers in English today would not recognize the French words as foreign words as the words have become apart of the commonly used language. The pronunciation of loanwords is often adapted to the native English pronunciation itself. Thus, one could no longer recognize the loanwords. He often assumes those words as the native English words when they are spoken.

This research is aimed at investigating adaptation process of French words into English and its morphological process.

Several researchers have conducted such studies of borrowed words. Jamaluddin (1999), for instance, has analyzed English borrowing words in Bahasa Indonesia. In addition, Mulyati (2003) also has investigated the influence of English loanwords on Indonesia vocabulary. They both have studied the English borrowed words in Bahasa Indonesia. As for the investigating of morphological study, Zaenuddin has conducted research in *Jamak Taksir*. He has analyzed the morphological process of *Jamak Taksir* on the holy bible *Al-Qur'an*. Moreover, O'Brien (2006) has presented a study of Cantonese loanword of English origin. The

closest study to the conducted research is the study done by Fiesner (2005) who investigated the morphological and phonological adaptation of loanword into French.

The research was inspired by those investigations. The concept of morphological process in French words borrowed into English is the main issue investigated in the paper. The paper would reveal the adaptation process occurring in English in borrowing words from French.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

The research is geared toward answering the following questions:

1. What morphological processes are applicable to French words borrowed into English?
2. How are French words adapted into English?

1.3 The Aims of the Study

Based on the statement of the study, I formulated the aim of the study as follows:

1. To examine the morphological processes occurring in French borrowed words into English.
2. To seek the adaptation process occurring in French words borrowed into English.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

As the conducted research investigates the morphological process of French words borrowed into English, the research covers the types of borrowing words that are loanwords that indicate the words are integrated (Duckworth 1977). In this study are French loanwords. Therefore, the study is limited only to the graph of French borrowed words into English.

1.5 Research Method

In order to answer the research questions, the research was conducted using descriptive method. Gay LR (1987) asserted that “the descriptive study determines and reports the way things are”. By using this method, I intended to explore the morphological process of French words borrowed into English and their adaptation process.

1.6 Population and Sample

The population of the research was all the French words borrowed by English taken from a biography book, *Maria Callas*, written by Arianna Stassinopoulos. The book was written in 1981 and it was a riveting biography of love and passion in high places.

1.7 Clarification of the Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the following is the clarification of terms used in the paper:

1. In this study, borrowing is defined as the use of one's language elements by another language especially in its words.
2. In this study, loanword is defined as a word directly taken into one language from another with little or no translation (Duckworth 1977).

1.8 Organization of the Paper

The paper is presented in five chapters:

Chapter I Introduction

This chapter presents background, statement of the problem, the aims of the study, the scope of the study, research method, population and sample, clarification of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

Chapter II Theoretical Foundation

It provides the description of Borrowing and loanwords, their classification, the illumination of French Entered English, and morphological study.

Chapter III Methodology

It discusses the research questions, research design, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV Findings and Discussion

This chapter illuminates of analysis of the adaptation and discussion of findings.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion

It portrays the conclusion and suggestion of the study.

