

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the main points covering the whole content of the present research entitled *The Study of Phonetic and Phonemic Change of English Loanwords in Seven Short Stories Written by Dewi Lestari: a Study of Historical Linguistics*. This comprises the background of the study, the research questions, the aims of the study, the scope of the study, the research methodology, the clarification of terms, and the organization of the paper.

1.1 Background of the study

Language is one of the tools of communication. In the world, there are so many kinds of language used by people in the world to communicate. According to Saussure (1966, p.68), “linguistics is the study of language, and is also concerned with the history of languages, and with the social or cultural influences that shape the development of language”. Linguistics includes such fields of study as: *phonology* (the study of the sound patterns of language), *phonetics* (the study of the production and perception of the sounds of speech), *morphology* (the study of word formation and structure), *syntax* (the study of grammar and sentence structure), *semantics* (the study of meaning), *pragmatics* (the study of the purposes and effects of uses of language), and *language acquisition*.

The study of language can be described synchronically and diachronically. According to Crowley (1997, p.19), “diachronic point of view describes the relationship between various aspects of language over periods of time; while synchronic point of view describes the basic units of the language used at a particular time”. One of the reasons that language should be described diachronically is that language changes over the time. Anderson (1978) mentions that when one language continues to grow, its vocabulary is gradually changing while some others sink into disuse and disappear, and others are being added to

meet new words. There are some reasons that lead to that change such as language contact. As Rusyana (1984, p.53) states that the process of taking over and using one element of other language in international relationship are simply called language contact. Thus, language contact enables one language borrows or copy words from another language in making new words.

In addition, according on Appel (1987, p.1, as cited in Mukhuba, 2005), “language contact inevitably leads to bilingualism”. Because, when the nation carries out international relationship in the world life, cultural contact among nations can happen. Cultural contact is certainly followed by language contact. Language contact is mirroring linguistic contact. The effect of contact because contact situation, and then they became elements of a language can be transferred from one language to another, and at the final, effect of contact cause language change.

As the result of language contact and bilingualism, loanword is one of the evidence found mostly in one language. According to Mulyawati (2003), it plays an important role in borrowing process. As we can see, in Indonesian, loanwords are often found, especially English loanword. English loanwords become the main external cause of language change in Indonesian. Because, English is the International language which creates a lot of probabilities in borrowing process of English words when cultural and language contacts between Indonesia with other countries happen. So, English loanwords enrich the lexicon of Indonesian through language contact and bilingualism.

The previous research done by Rahayuningdiyah (2008) discusses English borrowing words in Indonesian language based on their reason, ways, forms, meaning and process of writing English borrowing words in Indonesian language used in “*Annida*” magazine. That research focused on the English borrowing word itself like its form whether it is loanshift or loanword; its change in meaning like total, permanent, narrowing and broadening meaning; its way borrowing like direct and indirect; its process of writing like phonological and morphological

integration. Meanwhile, this study focuses only on the loanwords and their phonetic and phonemic changes. Because the aims of this research are to figure out the patterns and kinds of phonetic and phonemic changes which happen in English loanword in Indonesian in seven short stories written by Dewi Lestari and to reveal its process of those changes. Moreover, the fact that English spoken is not always same with English written, like based on Yule (1996, p.40), “the sounds of spoken English do not match up, a lot of the time, with letters of written English”. While in Indonesian, spoken and written form is same. So, the researcher wants to figure out the borrowing process from original words in donor language (English), to recipient language words (Indonesian) whether the most dominant changes is phonetically, or phonemically, or both. Because, based on Crowley (1997, p.72) phonetic and phonemic change is divided into three kinds which are phonetic change without phonemic change, phonetic change with phonemic change, and phonemic change without phonetic change. Moreover, this study also aims to figure out the pattern and the process of those changes.

Since this research applies a different aspect which is analyzed from the previous research, it is expected that the research will offer a different or new knowledge in understanding English loanwords in Indonesian phonetically and phonemically. Therefore, the difference in the findings and conclusions will also enrich the knowledge since they come from different aspect of analysis.

1.2 Research Questions

This research is conducted based on these following questions:

1. What are the loanwords found in those seven short stories written by Dewi Lestari?
2. What kinds of phonetic and phonemic change found in those loanwords?

1.3 Aims of the Study

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This research aims to analyze what kinds of phonetic and phonemic changes which are found in the English loanwords of the seven short stories written by Dewi Lestari. Moreover, the identification is needed to figure out the process of the phonetic and phonemic changes of borrowing words from English which occur in Indonesian as well to reveal its pattern and change.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The analysis will focus only on loanwords in Indonesian from English in seven short stories written by Dewi Lestari. There are so many loanwords in Indonesian from English found in those ten short stories. And those words will be taken as the data to be analyzed in this research which to figure out the process of Phonetic and phonemic changes of loanwords from English which occur in Indonesian language.

1.5 Research Methodology

The study applied a descriptive qualitative method since it explored the phenomena of loanwords from English to Indonesian (Alwasilah, 2009, p.107). It is because the collected data were in text form, not numbers, and were analyzed by describing, elaborating, and interpreting the findings. Thus, the analysis was emphasized by means of description, not numerical measures.

The subject of this study is about the analysis of phonetic and phonemic change of Indonesian in loanwords from English in seven short stories written by Dewi Lestari. There are many English loanwords found in those seven short stories, so they have been sufficient enough to be analyzed their phonetic and phonemic change.

The data for this study were taken and collected from seven short stories written by Dewi Lestari which were retrieved June 14th – 15th, 2013 from <http://www.lokerseni.web.id> . The process of identification of English loanwords was classified based on their types of phonetic and phonemic change using theory proposed by Crowley (1997).

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1.6 Clarification of Terms

These following terms are clarified to avoid misunderstanding:

1. Loanwords

According to Yule (1996, p.65), borrowing is one of the most common sources of new words in English which means taking over of words from other languages. Moreover, the most commonly borrowed element is lexical item, known as loanwords. According to Campbell (2004, p.62) “Borrowing is the process of taking words from another language and making them part of its own vocabulary, and while that words called Loanwords”. In borrowing process, there are donor language and recipient language. According to Fasold (2006, p.294) donor language is the language that is borrowed, while the recipient language is the borrowing language. For example in this research, the donor language is English, while the recipient language is Indonesian.

2. Phonetic and Phonemic changes

According to Crowley (1997, p.72), there is a difference between phonetic and phonemic descriptions of a language. Phonetic description is the physical facts of the sounds of the language (e.g. [p], [m]), while phonemic is the way of these sounds are related to each other for the speaker of that particular language (e.g. /p/, /ph/, /m/). However, phonetic and phonemic change is divided into three kinds which are phonetic change without phonemic change, phonetic change with phonemic change, and phonemic change without phonetic change.

1.7 Organization of Paper

This research will consist of five chapters. It will be organized as follows:

CHAPTER I

This chapter will focus on the introduction of the research including the background of the research, research purposes, research questions, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, and the organization of the paper.

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CHAPTER II

The second chapter will discuss the theoretical frameworks and the literature reviews as the foundation of the research.

CHAPTER III

The third chapter will discuss the research methodology describing the steps and procedures of the study as well as the data resources in conducting the study.

CHAPTER IV

The fourth chapter will present the findings and discussion of the research. It will be the part of where the discussion of the research which is the essential part of research is elaborated.

CHAPTER V

While the last chapter, this section will be the conclusion of the research and the suggestion for further research.

