

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the introduction of this study. It consists of the background of the study, the research questions, the aim of the study, the scope of the study, the significant of the study, the research methodology, the clarification of related terms and the organization of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

In this globalization era, where information spreads rapidly, two languages may be in contact even though they do not “directly” meet. The contact of two or more languages often influences the languages themselves. In other words, one language may borrow some lexical words from another language that has been in contact. Thus, borrowing is normally used when a word from language A does not exist in language B. As language develops, there are many areas that indicate the existence of borrowing in our daily life, for instance, the word *mouse* in technology and *actor*, *celebrity* and *acting* in entertainment are borrowed words. In Indonesian language, those words do not exist. One way to express those words is by borrowing them. Borrowing itself in linguistics is a term that refers to “the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another, a process that occurs any time two cultures are in contact over a period of time” (Hoffer, 2002, p.1).

In Indonesian context, Indonesia has borrowed a number of words from some languages, such as Dutch (*fabriek* as *pabrik*), Arabic (name of days, such as *isnain* as *senin*), and English (*quiz* as *kuis*). As for English, nowadays people use it as lingua franca. This is because people from other language backgrounds use English for communication. Consequently, it influences other languages and also the vocabulary of Indonesian language indirectly.

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For 30 years, from 1966 to 1996, Indonesian media had overexposed the use of borrowing: more than 600 adjectives and 500 verbs were derived from English in the 1966 specimen, compared to only 126 adjectives and 39 verbs in the 1966 samples (Sneddon, 2003). As a result of that phenomenon, *Badan Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Bahasa* has created the equivalents to those words in order to avoid excessive borrowing (Tabbiati and Yanuar, 2012). This indicates that borrowing can be “harmful” to the preservation of Indonesian language.

The use of frequent borrowing may replace the Indonesian term. For example, in Indonesian, there is a word *luar jaringan* or *luring* which is the equivalent word for English word ‘offline’. However, it seems that Indonesian people especially teenagers prefer to use the word ‘offline’ rather than *luring*. This phenomenon also appears in da Silva’s research (2003) which was about English borrowing entitled “The English Borrowings and the Indonesian-English Code-switching in Two Collections of Blog Short-Stories”. It examined the existence of English borrowing and code switching that were easily found in Indonesian texts, especially in Raditya Dika’s books. Another study focusing on borrowing came from Hajeeyusoh (2011) who conducted a study on “The Influence of English Borrowings in the Bahasa Indonesia in Mobile Phone Advertisements” and demonstrated how English borrowing can influence Indonesian language.

Inspired by two studies above and how the excessive borrowing in media can affect Indonesian language, the present study is conducted to elucidate borrowing phenomena. Different from the previous studies which merely focus on classifying the types of borrowing in written language, this study tries to explore borrowing in spoken language used by teenagers at 11-14 years old in junior high school and some possible factors that cause borrowing. To analyze the data, this study employs theory of borrowing by Hockett (1958) and supported by Campbell (1998) to further classifying borrowing.

Borrowing may have four types, according to Hockett (1958), there are: Loanwords (types of borrowing that allow the speakers to adopt the item or idea

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and a source language for each), loanshift (adapting native word into a new meaning), loan translation (when the speaker translate words from donor language) and loan blend (a form in which one element is a loanword and the other is a native element). Those four types of borrowing are used to divide the borrowed words that are found in the study. By doing so, the study is expected to make some contributions into providing insight on how far borrowing influences Indonesian language among teenagers.

1.2 Research Questions

The study is conducted in order to answer the questions which are formulated as follows:

1. What borrowing occurs in the utterances of junior high school students, in terms of:
 - a. Types of borrowing
 - b. Phonological processes (sound change)
 - c. Parts of speech
2. What are the possible factors which cause the occurrences of borrowing?

1.3 Aim of the Study

The study aims to:

1. Examine the kinds of borrowing found in the utterances of teenagers.
2. Find out the phonological processes especially sound change in the borrowing words.
3. Investigate which parts of speech that mostly occur in the utterances.
4. Investigate the possible factors of the use of borrowing. It aims to discover the influence of English in Indonesian language by looking at the borrowing process; is the borrowing process necessary? Or is it merely done in the name of prestige? And it is expected to provide insight into how teenagers react to borrowing: whether they borrow word because there is no

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equivalent word in Indonesian to express the same idea or they borrow a word because English is more prestigious than Indonesian.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is in the social function area of linguistics, specifically, borrowing process; it covers the kind of borrowing, the phonology of the borrowed words, and their relation to Indonesian. It also focuses on what kind of borrowing occurs in the daily conversation and why they occur.

1.5 Significance of The Study

This study may contribute to further research regarding the study of borrowing, specifically borrowing in Indonesian language. It is also expected as a small step to understand how teenagers use borrowing; excessive borrowing. In addition, this study is also expected to be able to contribute as a consideration for Indonesian linguists to deal with the ‘invasion’ of foreign languages through borrowing. In other words, it is expected that this study will be used as a small tool to investigate the borrowing phenomenon in Indonesian languages.

1.6 Research Methodology

Since the study describes the phenomenon of borrowing found in a spoken language, the study uses a descriptive qualitative method. It describes the phenomenon found in order to answer the research questions. The study uses 18 teenagers as the respondents.

1.6.1 Data Collection

Due to the limited time, the data are collected from 18 Indonesian teenagers by random sampling in one of the junior high schools in Bandung. Those 18

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teenagers are asked to describe their activity in one day especially with their friends in Indonesian language. Their stories are audio-recorded. The recording is later transcribed and analyzed in order to find out the types of borrowing.

1.6.2 Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the theory of Hockett (1958) about how to recognized that a word is borrowed is used. The collected data are thoroughly analyzed in order to discover the phonological process by using the theory from Campbell (1998) and the parts of speech as well as the possible factors of the borrowing.

1.7 Clarification of related terms

To avoid misconception and misunderstanding, there are terms in this study that need to be clarified. However in this section, a brief explanation of each terms is only included, the further discussion is available in chapter two. The terms mentioned are as follows:

1. Loanword

Loanword is one of type of borrowing that allow the speakers to adopt the item or idea and a source language for each (Hockett, 1958).

2. Loanblend

Loanblend is a form in which one element is a loanword and the other is a native element (Hockett, 1958).

3. Loan-translation

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Loan-translation occurs when the speaker translates words from donor language (Hockett, 1958)

4. Loanshift

Loanshift is a type of borrowing that occurs with morphonemic substitution without importation from donor language (Beardsmore, 1986).

5. Phonological Change

Phonological change is a process that “..plays an extremely important role in the comparative method and hence also in linguistic reconstruction, in internal reconstruction, in detecting loanwords, and in determining whether languages are related to one another” (Campbell, 1998, p.16).

1.8 Organization of the Study

This study is classified into five chapters that cover:

1. Chapter I Introduction

Chapter I presents the introduction of this study. It has background of the study, research questions, aim of the study, scope of the study, significant of the study, research methodology, data collection and data analysis.

2. Chapter II Literature Review

In the chapter II, the literature review of this study explained more about borrowing, phonological process, and teenager’s language.

3. Chapter III Research Methodology

Chapter III covers the methodology of the research. This chapter also consists of purpose of the study, method of the study, data collection and data analysis.

4. Chapter IV Finding and Discussion

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Finding and discussion are explained in detail in chapter IV.

5. Chapter V Conclusion and Recommendation

This chapter presents the result of this study and recommendation for the further research.

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