

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists the basic idea of the research, those are including; background of research, statement of problems, objectives of the research, significance of the research, definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of the Research

Nowadays, language development in Bahasa Indonesia has grown vast. Specifically, the development of Bahasa Indonesia is influenced by some aspects; however the aspect that is influences significantly is globalization. It because through the globalization, English as the international language is also existed and developed in Bahasa Indonesia.

It is not easy to simplify the implementation of ‘globalization’ and its correlation with English as the important language in globalization era, however—many literatures have explained the existence of it. One of them is Katherine & Mueller (2003) that states the native languages are disappearing at alarming rate due to the spread of English through the mass media advertising and so forth. Therefore it is not overwhelming to say that English is significant to the development of Bahasa Indonesia.

Language borrowing is exists as the impact of globalization toward language as it is mentioned above and Haugen (1950) classifies it into three; loanshift, loanblend, and loanword—and loanword is the main focus on this study. However along the development of English in Bahasa Indonesia, there is a

phenomenon related with the loanword which is becomes the main concern of this study; in specific, there is a term of '*handphone*' that is considered as English word.

The word *handphone* is categorized as loanword because terminologically it is English originated. Furthermore, the word is well-accepted among the Indonesian as it is proved on *jabar.tribunnews.com*:

Tidak peduli di manapun Anda, akan selalu meras tidak lengkap bila tidak mengecek *handphone*. Baik itu hanya sekadar mengklik, memperbarui status, memeriksa pesan, atau bermain game.

Terburuk, ada beberapa orang yang bahkan merasa panik ketika salah menaruhkan *handphone* atau kehilangan semua data dari ponsel mereka.

(Rie 2015: <http://jabar.tribunnews.com/2015/05/02/mungkin-anda-kecanduan-handphone-kenali-tanda-tandanya> accessed on 2015).

As it used in the media, it is proved that the word is commonly used—however regarding to *Oxford Dictionary*, the word '*handphone*' is not existed at all. It means that there is a 'deviation' in the existence of English on Bahasa Indonesia. 'Deviation' refers to the incoherence between the word meaning on Source Language (in this case is English) and the meaning that used in Target Language (Bahasa Indonesia).

The other case is the word '*eksis*' which similar to 'exist' in English. It is also written in the mass media; "DI tengah keterbatasan sarana, komunitas skateboard yang ada di Kota Cimahi mencoba tetap **eksis**. Fasilitas umum akhirnya menjadi pilihan mereka untuk tempat berekspresi." (Tis 2015: <http://jabar.tribunnews.com/2015/04/19/tetap-eksis-meski-fasilitas-minim> accessed on 2015). As to the criteria that mentioned previously, the meaning of

'*eksis*' that is used in Bahasa Indonesia is different with the English meaning one. Therefore, it is indicated that '*eksis*' in Bahasa Indonesia is categorized as deviated.

The objective reasons about why this study is chosen because; first, this study concerns about the language phenomenon among the Indonesian society especially the deviated loanwords. It is about some words that they use in daily life, especially in English loanword—the study is motivated to solve such phenomenon. The second one is that linguistic borrowing represents the overall skills of Linguistics subject. It cannot be denied because its application requires the applicants (persons who study this subject) to do “re-search” not only “search” like the other studies did in common graduating papers.

Regarding this, there are some previous studies that have engaged the similar topic with this borrowing language analysis. In several point of views, the studies are apply the analysis by capturing actual phenomenon or object toward the borrowing language. Some of the studies are also quite interested with newspaper as the object, same as this study did.

The first study is done by Nurpriantri (2003). The work is about the study case of borrowing words. In the paper she constructed the resolution of how English as language existed in Bahasa Indonesia. The paper is only described what are loanwords and loanshift of English in Bahasa Indonesia, and she gave some examples of them. In addition, Nurpriantri also described in her work how the English borrowing are pronounced in Bahasa e.g. how the Indonesian says; “*Advocate*” with Indonesian’s accent and so on.

The second study of similar case is belongs to Juherti (2008). The study is applied the theory of linguistic borrowing word with *Kompas* newspaper as the object of study, on specified column called *Asal Usul*. Generally Juherti mentioned some words that categorized as borrowing that stated in the newspaper, and explained the comprehensive meanings of them. Eventually, he went to conclude the reasons why the media (in this case is *Kompas*) used such borrowing words in their newspaper product based on his assumption (accordingly subjective). It is because there is no correlation between “the studies of meanings” with “motive of words choice”; this becomes the weakness point for this study.

The third study is done by Hikman (2012). His study is focused on deep comprehensive meanings of the borrowing words related to political terminologies only. It is similar with the study by Juherti above; Hikman applied borrowing study towards *Pikiran Rakyat* newspaper. The different thing is; if the study by Juherti above is analyzed general data or unspecified, however Hikman in this case is focused on political borrowing words only.

The last is the study of borrowing case that is done by Yanti (2013). This is another study which made newspaper as an object. Besides described and mentioned few examples of borrowing that consisting in the newspaper, this study also focused on borrowing words’ transformation—it is about how the English words adopted into Indonesian by emphasized morphological transformation.

By the background of previous studies above, this study is try to capture the general idea of all of them and recreates something new from it. If the previous studies used newspapers as the object of study, this paper will criticize some actual English loanwords used by the Indonesian instead. The object of

study is the Indonesian society themselves and their loanwords that are categorized as “deviated” from the norm that will be proved in the following chapters. The object of this analysis are certainly local newspapers like *Tribunnews.com*, *Kompasiana.com*, *Suratkabar.co*, and *Koran-sindo.com* under the period of time between 2011 until 2016 when the news are officially published each on their sites.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

A failure to understand English as foreign language comprehensively among the Indonesian society resulting fallacy to some words that is borrowed, and it constructs some questions of problem for this study:

1. What are English loanwords in the local newspapers that categorized as deviated from its lexical meanings?
2. How to give the explanations in solving deviation of English Loanwords?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

The study representing the purposes as follow;

1. To verify the English loanwords created by the Indonesians through the original English-meaning ones.
2. To explain what are the lexical meaning ones above the deviated loanwords in Bahasa Indonesia.

1.4 Significance of the Research

The study is not intends to criticize the current language-development in Bahasa Indonesia; however this study will result some benefits. Theoretically, in

hope this study can open the further researchers' mind of how the process of language borrowing correctly works. It is because English is still categorized as "foreign language" (FL), the earlier study for its developments in Bahasa Indonesia is essentially necessary.

In practical benefit point, this study can also gives the meaningful contributions to the development of Bahasa Indonesia. In hope this study can become a consideration for the Indonesian society about the alternative choice to replace some loanwords that categorized as deviated. The alternative of word choices as the result of this study are the familiar words and commonly used, therefore this study can gives the actual lead about the loanwords for the language users.

1.5 Definition of the Key Terms

This section explains the reader about some key terms used in this paper; the key is related to the main topic as so as loanword and the scope of problems around it. In order to avoid a misunderstanding related with such terms, the explanations below will provide clarifications the terms of: deviation, importation, language borrowing, loanword, substitution, and lexical meaning.

- a. Language borrowing: The process of importing a language whether it is vocabulary, structural norms or other things into native languages as to enrich the inner language of its native.
- b. Loanword: The form of borrowing a word from foreign language, importing it into its own native language to fulfill the omission knowledge of the word.

- c. Deviation: The incoherent between the meaning of the word in Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) on the process of loaning word from SL to TL.
- d. Local Newspaper: News that is sells and publishes daily which contain the local contents.

1.6 Organization of the Writing

The organization of writing in this paper is consisting:

Chapter I: The introductory of problems, this chapter comprehensively describe the most basic substances of the overall contents of the work. Those are including; background of research, statement of problems, objectives of the research, significance of the research, definition of key terms, and also organization of writing.

Chapter II: Corresponding theories that support the idea of this paper. The theories that used in this section are also in line with the related-context of this paper's issue such as loanword itself. Those theories are covered about; the definition of object analysis itself; the definition of local newspaper, language borrowing, error in language borrowing, Haugen's language borrowing categories, loanword, and the last is lexical meaning.

Chapter III: This section is consists of some steps that lead to the construction of ideas about this paper. Those aspects are; research design, technique of collecting data, technique of analyzing data, and the last is source of data.

Chapter IV: This is a section which analysis is executed, the idea of this study is to find out which loanwords that categorized as deviated from its original language that have found in some newspapers. After the loanwords are categorized as deviated, then those words will be analyzed based on lexical meaning. The content of the chapter is consisting analysis, discussion, non-English word construction, misuse of loanword, and misconception of meaning.

Chapter V: After the English loanwords that deviated are compared between with the English original meaning ones, it will come to conclusion what are the deviations of the exists loanword in Bahasa Indonesia. This chapter is including conclusions, and recommendation.

