

CHAPTER I

1.1 Background to the Study

The development of science and technology indirectly, can be effected language development. It means that language develops in accordance with social development. Peoples use language for their communication in social life. They as social creature cannot be separated from the language, because they cannot interact with others, as Sibarani (1992: 50) said that “ *Bahasa memainkan peranana penting dalam kehidupan penting dalam kehidupan manusia, tanpa bahasa manusia tidak bisa berinteraksi dalam suatu kelompok masyarakat* ”. Therefore, language become dynamic and changes (Chaer, 1995: 17).

English presently has great influence on other language as well as Bahasa Indonesia. The progress of science and technology has predominantly made English a prestigious language among others, for most of English speaking countries are referred to as the centre of science and technology. It mean that the development of human intellectual too, take a part on the development of language. According to sibarani (1992: 50) “...*bahasa sesuai dengan perkrmbanga intelektual manusia dan sejalan dengan tuntutan zaman.*”.

One of the factors that cause language change is because the language undergoes contact with others, every language in while world experience that ways, including Bahasa Indonesia. Bahasa Indoenesia also interacts with other language.

The process of languages change has been happened at the early colonial

period in sixteenth century. Bahasa Indonesia come from Malayan language as a “*lingua franca*”, because they was trade relation wih India and china which is then influence by English, this is explicitly stated by Santoso “

“...and exactly, at sixteenth century the influenced of foreign language began arise in Indonesia such as Portuguese, Dutch, Spanish, England, Denmark, etc. however the influence of west language after 1945 is dominated by English, through development to acknowledgement and technology it is also in vocabulary” (1990, 12-13)

Badudu said the statement that “ there are four that have great influence on Bahasa Indonesia, such as Arabic, English, Sanskrit, and Dutch (1992; 136) see the diagram bellow :

Table I. Four Languages have great Influence on Bahasa Indonesia

Foreign Language	Original word	Integrated in Bahasa Indonesia
Arab	فكر قلب قرب مخلوق نفس	Fakir Hati/kalbu Dekat Mahluk Nafsu
Sanskrit	Panca Dharma Dwi Eka Shakti	Lima Darma Dua Satu sakti
Dutch	Isolir Dommeccrath Voorloper Trotoir Winkle	Isolasi Dongkrak Pelopor Trotoar Bengkel
English	Restaurant Calm Case	Restoran Kalm Kasus

	System School	System Sekolah
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Of these four languages, English has most important. As we know there are many vocabularies which come from English in Bahasa Indonesia manuscript, literature, scientific books and mass media. It can be difficult in translate from source language, to the target language. According to Nida and Taber as cited I Widyamartaya “translating consist of reproducing of the receptor language the closest natural equivalent, of the source language messages, first in the terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style “ (1991: 1).

This phenomenon is an effect of foreign language involvement (English), which has created what so-called “ integrations “ the rising of this element is caused by language contact between Indonesian and English can be arises bilingual phenomenon. According to Mackey in Romaine “*here pressures are of various kinds, e.g. economic, administrative, cultural, politic, and religious which influence the bilingual towards use of one languages rather than he others*” (1989: 30).

The bilingual individual brings the language into contact, all human identify the sound, lexical item, syntactic structures, and meaning, of one of his languages with equivalent units in his others language (Kehoe : 62). An Indonesian English bilingual formulate identification in Indonesian nouns in ‘ -sasi’ such as *konsentrasi, organisasi, kondisi, aspirasi,* and English noun ending in ‘-tion’ such as *concentration, organization, condition, and aspiration.* There has been differences in the writing and speaking for example in the sentences;

Pengklarifikasian masalah itu berjalan sangat cepat. While it is based on spoken or utterance consonant ‘c’ be inflected ‘k’ but not et all, consonant ‘c’ be inflected ‘k’, such as: circulation, civil, process, pronunciations, procedure, etc. in Bahasa Indonesia, there are: *sirkulsi, sipil, proses, pronunsiasi, dan prosedur.*

If we take note, that the words above are loan or borrowing words form foreign language (English) that has been adopted in Bahasa Indonesia and is if local language, because every time we use it and no problem with the meaning of those words, and it called ‘integration’. According to Chear and Agustina (1995: 171), there are two cause, why integration rises on Indonesian language beside of borrowing. It rise because translation. According to Chaer and Agustina, translation divided on two, namely (1) direct translation and (2) concept translation.

“Dalam Bahasa Indonesia, misalnya airport menjadi Bandar udara,, sunflower menjadi bunga matahari, balance budget menjadi anggaran berimbang, dan sebgainya. Penerjemahan konsep artinya, kosa kata asing itu diteliti baik-baik kosepnya penerjemahan langsung artinya kosa kata itu dicarikan langsung padanannya lalu dicarikan kosa kata Bahasa Indonesia yang konsepnya dekat dengan kosa kata bahasa asing tersebut. Misalnya bergeroting post, menjadi mata anggaran, network menjadi jaringan brother in law menjadi ipar laki-laki dan medication menjad pengobatan. (1995: 171).

The problem of integration make the writer interested to analyze it, and takes this research object one particular local newspaper, in this case, the researcher takes the direct translation as object research.

From the statement above, it can be formulated that the first phenomenon of integration element occurs because language contact with multilingual languages. And then it raised some phenomenon. In this case the direct integration

such as “ *sunflower*” becomes “*bunga matahari*”, ‘ *airport*” become “*Bandar udara*” , “*balance budget*” become “*anggaran berimbang*” etc. in some cases, it do not have the appropriate *similarly words such as “ system” becomes “ system*”, “*reshuffle*” becomes “*reshuffle*” etc. so that they absorb the foreign words lexically or in some part

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the problem above the research question can be formulated as follows:

- a. What are the integrations words used in *opini* rubric in *Pikiran Rakyat*
- b. How does the morphological process of integration words used in *opini* rubric on *Pikiran Rakyat*?

1.3 Purposes and Significance of Research

1. The Purposes of Study are:

- a. To know the integrations words used in *opini* rubric on *Pikiran Rakyat*.
- b. To know the morphological process of integration words in *opini* rubrics on *Pikiran Rakyat* .

2. The Significance of Research

As we know English is known as language of communication I the world, in many countries and fields such as: commerce, banking, education etc.

English have influence most aspect on our lives, including everyday conversations. In instance, the researcher interest to analyze the English words

used by peoples in rubric *opini* on *Pikiran Rakyat*. With the background researcher discipline, he wants to try to analyse. As regards the significances are:

- a. As a reference for the next researcher with the same theme.
- b. As a reading matter for the next researchers to inspire better idea.
- c. As a comparing mater to know the shortage o this thesis for the better learning.

1.4 Conceptual Framework

The process of accepting element of others language on certain language till getting statutes integration, need phase and take time. The first phase of the of the process of the integrations is language contact. According to Kridalaksana (2002: 120) language contac is “...*saling pengaruh antara pelbagai bahasa karena saling bertemu, kreolisasi, dan pijinisasi* “. It mean that the contact between one language and others will be occurs language contact which caused influence each others, so it occur bilingualism, borrowing, language change, creoles, and pidgins.

This phenomenon caused the bilingualism automatically, because in the process of language contact someone who does not know one language will be obligated to learn the language and vice verse. Finally, in the long run bilingualism rises as effect of language contact.

After passing bilingualism phase, rises borrowing, in this case, someone who communicate with certain speech community by using certain language not only using the language with that speech community, but also the others speech community.

The later phase is absorption, according to Pusat Pembinaan Bahasa Dan Penhembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan (1987 :65)

“...proses penyerapan dapat dipertimbangka jika salah satu syarat atau lebih berikut ini dapat terpenuhi “

- a. istilah serapan yang dipilih lebih cocok karena konotasinya.*
- b. Istilah serapan yang dipilih lebih singkat, jika dibandingkan dengan bahasa Indonesia.*
- c. Istilah serapan yang dipilih dapat mempermudah tercapainya kesepakatan jika istilah indonesianya terlalu banyak sinonimnya.*

As regard, absorb element from that is taken from foreign language derivational and inflectional word in morphology. And according to pusat pembinaan dan pengembangan bahasa departemen pendidikan dan kebudayaan republic Indonesia, stated that :

“... istilah yang diambil dari bahas asing dapat berupa bentuk dasar atau bentuk turunan. Pada perinsipnya dipilih bentuk tunggal (singular) kecuali jika konteksnya condong pada bentuk jamak (plural). Penelitian tersebut dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan (1) konteks situasi dan ikat kalimat (2) kemudahan belajar bahasa dan (3) keperaktisan. Demi keseragaman sumber rujukan yant di utamakan adalah istilah inggris...”(1994:660).

After passing some phases we will meet integration. We assume that language is integrated and accepted in another language after going through some phases: contact language, bilingualism, borrowing, and absorbing. According to Haugen (9165)”...integration is the use of word or phrases, from one language that have become so much a part of the other...”

Nevertheless, the emergence of integration as a new phenomenon of linguistic, which is state Indonesia: *kita harus mensosialisasikan program itu kepada masyarakat.* The

word 'sosialisasi' come from English word it is socialization. Why we incline to use it, than to look for similar or synonym meaning of word which has been existence. We know the word 'sosialisasi' if it is translated in Bahasa Indonesia become 'Memasyarakatkan' but intellectual or people who have higher education, incline to use integration word. We do not know whether, with use integration word for them, is a prestige or what.

For furthermore, Researcher pours the process of integration on a diagram, as can see in the following diagram:

1.5 Procedure of Research

a. Method

The researcher used descriptive method. Descriptive method is the method that try to represent the condition or phenomenon of linguistic, which is occur by describing the problem and then to highlight the problem to know what really happen with languages. Nawawi and Martini (1996: 76) defined that “...*metode deskriptif merupakan metode pemecahan masalah yang diselidiki dengan menggambarkan atau menggambar keadaan objek penelitian pada saat sekarang berdasarkan fakta-fakta yang tampak atau sebagai mana adanya* “

b. Data Resources

To get the data researcher takes places library search, and present two kinds of data; primary and secondary data. Primary data used to analyze the problem and secondary data is used to add the information in theoretical statement the primary data obtained from the *Pikiran Rakyat* daily newspaper of *opini* rubric. Editions of Saturday as long as January up to December. The researcher takes 10 editions of

sampling from 48 editions of populations.

According to Nasution (2003: 86-67) sampling method divided on two, are; 1) probability sampling and non probability sampling. Furthermore, he distinguish probability sampling on 4 part, are: 1). Simple random sampling 2). Proportionate stratified random sampling 3). Disproportionate stratified random sampling and 4) ares or “cluster” sampling

“ dalam probability sampling termasuk 1) Simple random sampling 2) Proportionate stratified random sampling. 3) Disproportionate stratified random sampling atau sampling acakan secara tak proporsional menurut stratifikasi dan 4) Area tau “cluster” sampling menurut daerah atau pengelompokan “ (2003: 87).

In instance, the researcher takes the simple random sampling, because this sampling felt suitable to analyses the data in this research.

The researcher takes 10 Saturday editions of sampling, from 48 Saturday editions of population, it means that he use more than 20% from 100% the data.

That sampling are :

- a. 13 January 2007
- b. 24 April 2007
- c. 28 April 2007
- d. 23 May2007
- e. 28 May 2007
- f. 21 April 2007
- g. 28 August 2007
- h. 31 Julie 2007

i. 1 September 2007

j. 8 September 2007

c. Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher use the literature technique on this research, because this technique give the researcher freedom to analyzed the data which needed by researcher, Mardalis (1993: 28) said that “*literature technique is used to collect data and information source which was needed*”.

The researcher do some step to collect the data for analyses it on this research. Ffirstly, read the newspaper to find and get integration words. Secondly, clasiffy the integrations words by it group in par t of speech. Third, take move the integrations words have classified to the researcher paper sheet.

d. Technique of Data Analyses

The researcher identified and categorized the words called as integrations in *opini* rubric on *Pikiran Rakyat* daily newspaper, based on definition integration itself. After all of data are collected and classified, then the researcher analyzed them and Seligar and Shohamy said that “*data analyzed refer to shifting, organizing, summarizing, and synthesizing the data. So as arrive at the result and conclusions of the research in quqlitative research the data are usually in the form words in oral or in written*” (1989: 204)

1). Shifting

According to oxford learners pocket dictionary *shifting is change of character, etc.* In this case the researcher take move the data of integrations words from the newspaper to the paper sheet for analyses it. Change of character means, that the integrations words have got then classified it on it group in per publishing; they are adjective, no mina, and verb.

2). Organizing

After researcher shifting the data from the newspaper to the paper sheet then, it organize the data have got. In instance, researcher insert the integration word have classified on the diagram.

3). Summarizing

The data have got by researcher is still raw, it means that it need one phase again to be perfect. According to oxford learners pocket dictionary *summary is brief account of the main point of something*, it mean that researcher giving main point only or specification to the integration words.

4). Synthesizing

Synthesis is *combining of separate parts to make a single whole* (Oxford Dictionary). In instance, the Researcher makes the classification by combining the integration word where including direct translation and concept translation.

1.6 Organization of Writing

Researcher organizing the writing on this thesis divides on several chapters, in order the explanations which are discussed briefly and clear, they are:

Chapter I: Introductions

- 1.1 Background to The Study
- 1.2 Statement to The Problem
- 1.3 Purposes and Significances of Research
- 1.4 Conceptual Framework
- 1.5 Procedure of research
- 1.6 Organization of Writing

Chapter II: History and Theoretical Viewpoint

- 2.1 The History of English
- 2.2 Language Change
- 2.3 The History of Bahasa Indonesia
- 2.4 Language Contact
- 2.5 Other Effect of Language Contact
- 2.6 Writing of Term
- 2.7 The Adaptation Group Vowel of Foreign Consonant
- 2.8 The Adaptation of Foreign Suffixes

Chapter III : The Analyses of Integration Words

- 3.1 Integration Element in Bahasa Indonesia
- 3.2 Integration words used on some of '*opini*' rubrics on '*Pikiran Rakyat*'

Chapter IV : Conclusions and Suggestions

- 4.1 Conclusions
- 4.2 Suggestions