

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the explanations about the background of research, research questions, research objective, research significance, and previous research and the definitions of keys terms.

1.1 Background of Research

The development of era brings the meeting among communities in the whole world. In this meeting, there is an interaction that allows each community to bring and introduce diverse cultural elements to other communities. One of the cultural element that become the important factor of the interaction is language. Language is a gate for a community to interact with other communities.

Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol which is agreed to use by part of group in certain society to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves (Kushartanti, et al., 2015:3). The definition is emphasized the social function of language in a society. It also proves that human use language to express themselves and to interact with others. In other words, language is very important thing in human life to make mutual relationships in a society. This mutual relationship allows cultural elements of a community influence another community, as well as language. The relationship causes in developing and changing linguistic aspect of a language that occur in realm of grammar, vocabulary, and meaning.

Vocabulary is the field that has fastest growing and many alterations. The origin of vocabularies in a certain language can be adopted from another language. Many of English vocabularies are from other languages such as France, Latin, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, and so on. In other hand, there are vocabularies in certain languages are from English origin. The phenomenon of vocabularies additions is made in order to meet the communication needs among communities. One of the effort to support the addition of vocabularies of languages is adopting the words of foreign language. This term is known as borrowing language.

Regarding to the linguist borrowing, Thomason and Kaufman (1988:68) said that,

“Linguistic borrowing is a phenomenon of transferring linguistic constructions (lexical, phonological, morphological, syntactic) from a source language to a recipient language as a result of contact between communities speaking in different languages. Generally, a borrowing always represents more than the actual need of a language, because language is using to give something which is unfamiliar. Language contact breeds linguistic borrowing, adoption and nativization of phonemes, morphemes, words, and syntactic structures from another language”.

Moreover, borrowing word is a lexical item (a word) which has been borrowed from another language which makes a word which originally is not part of vocabulary of the recipient language become part of the borrowing language’s vocabulary because it is adopted from some source languages (Champbell, 1998:62). In other words, the effort of borrowing word is influenced by foreign language. The influence of foreign language can be in the form of word structure, sentence, phonemic structure, and spelling (Badudu, 1997:14). Furthermore, Sadtono (2004:42-45) states that there are six patterns of borrowing. They are total borrowing, partial borrowing, total modification of loan words, borrowing with modified meaning, newly created words based on loan words, and partial phrase borrowing. In additions, Charles F. Hocket (1958:409-413) states that there are three types of borrowing word, they are loan word, loan blend, and loan shift. Those types of borrowing word are depending phonological and semantic characteristics.

The reason for the effort of borrowing word is to provide a word that meets a need of a word that has no suitable one exist (Katamba, 1997:196). There are many terminologies that have no parable words in recipient language. So, they are used as the terminologies of recipient language. For example, many terminologies in Indonesian are originally taken from English. English is considered as International language. So, many of terminologies are used in English in order to be understood by people around the world. This causes many new terminologies in English enter in Indonesian language because they have no parable words. So, the English origin of the term is used in Indonesian language.

Furthermore, Marcellino (1993:204) mentions four reasons as the cause of borrowing word from foreign language into Indonesian language. They are: 1) To

provide an understanding completeness in semantic field 2) To fill the faculty of Indonesian lexicon 3) To comply the specific needs of a register, and 4) to have an ability to adjust (adopt) with the Indonesian system. In addition, Hocket (1958: 404-406) explains that there are two factors that motivate borrowing word. They are portage motive and the need-filling motive.

The application of borrowing word is sometimes found both in spoken and written language. The spoken language is sometimes used in broadcast media such as television and radio. Whereas the application of written language is sometimes found in mass media such as newspaper, magazine, and so on. Mass media refers to channels of communication that involve transmitting information in some ways, shapes, or forms to large number of people (Livesey, 2011). A mass media is generally classified as one-to-many communication. One person as a source of information communicates to many people in a way that is largely impersonal. The communication is one-way which means that those communicating messages to the audiences do not receive simultaneous feedback from the audience.

One of the famous mass media in Indonesia is *Tribun Jabar*. *Tribun Jabar* is Indonesian daily newspaper that is published in West Java, Indonesia. This newspaper company is the sub-company of Kompas Gramedia group. This company is founded in 2005. Furthermore, the newspaper of *Tribun Jabar* is published in PT. Bandung Media Grafika.

In Indonesian mass media such as *Tribun Jabar* newspaper, there are found some words which are borrowed from English language. Some of those words which are borrowed experience the change of meaning. For example, the word *masker* which is borrowed from the English word 'mask'. Those two word have a little different meaning. *Masker* in Indonesian means a protector in the process of respiration. It protects people from virus, dust, etc. when they are breathing. In other hand, mask/masker in English means a thing that covers face.

Moreover, one of the important part in newspaper is headline, because it is a stimulus to attract the reader to read an article in newspaper. People that religiously read newspaper usually filter the article that would be read by reading the headline first. If the headline was interesting, the reader would continue to read the article until finish. Based on this habit, the researcher bounds the source of the data. Therefore, the researcher is interested in observing and finding out how the the

borrowing words in *Tribun Jabar* are constructed and in interpreting their meaning in the under graduated thesis entitled “*English Borrowing Words in Headlines of Tribun Jabar Newspaper Published on February 8, 2020*”.

1.2 Statements of Problem

Dealing with the explanation above, the effort of borrowing word has particular types and pattern and even can change the meaning. Hence, the researcher has formulated three research problems to give more specific views about borrowing word in in Headlines of *Tribun Jabar* Newspaper Published on February 8, 2020 as follows:

1. What types of borrowing words are used in Headlines of *Tribun Jabar* Newspaper Published on February 8, 2020?
2. What patterns of borrowing word are used in Headlines of *Tribun Jabar* Newspaper Published on February 8, 2020?
3. How are the semantic meaning changes in Headlines of *Tribun Jabar* Newspaper Published on February 8, 2020?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the research question above, the research objective on this research are:

1. To find out the types of borrowing words used in Headlines of *Tribun Jabar* Newspaper Published on February 8, 2020.
2. To analyze out the patterns of borrowing words used in Headlines of *Tribun Jabar* Newspaper Published on February 8, 2020.
3. To analyze out how the semantic meanings changes in Headlines of *Tribun Jabar* Newspaper Published on February 8, 2020.

1.4 Research Significances

Theoretically, the significances of this research are to enrich comprehensions about borrowing, especially in its types and patterns. Moreover, this study also gives more information about the semantic changes of borrowing word. Some borrowing words have different meaning with its origin word. The researcher hopes this research will give a clear answer to all questions about borrowing word, especially for the questions on this research.

Practically, this study is useful for English Literature students who want to conduct the same field in similar topic. They can use this research as a reference or guidance for their research. In addition, this research is expected to give early data contributions to other researcher for their similar following researches. This study hopefully give contribution in developing the linguistic field especially in borrowing word.

1.5 Previous Research

Previously, there are some studies that have discussed borrowing word. The first is Srikandi (2010) in her thesis entitled “*Borrowing in The Translation of D.H. Lawrence’s Lady Catterly’s Lover into Indonesian*”. She focused on analyzing the types of borrowing words that are found in translation of D.H. Lawrence’s Laddy Catterley’s Lover into Indonesia and the borrowing words procedures that are applied in the translation of D.H. Lawrence’s Laddy Catterley’s Lover into Indonesia. She used the theory of borrowing words by Hockett and theory of borrowing words procedures in translation by Vinay and Darbelnet. She found thta the strategy of translating borrowing words that are used by the translator of D.H. Lawrence’s Laddy Catterley’s Lover into Indonesia used two technique, they are naturalized borrowing and pure borrowing.

The second one is from Vitaloka (2017) in her thesis entitled “*An Analysis of English Borrowing Word in Indonesian Broadcast Field of Cinemag Magazine*”. She focused on analyzing kinds of semantic changes that happened in borrowing word taken from Cinemags Megazine. She used the theories of English borrowing word and theory of semantic change. She found eight words that are loanword and seventy word that are loanblend. In Addition, she found thirty borrowing words that have new meaning. Furthermore, she found change meaning from English in Indonesian broadcast field with twenty-four percent for extension meaning and twenty-eight percent of narrowing meaning.

The third one is a research employed by Heriawan (2018) in his thesis entitled “*Borrowing Words in Technology Term of Jawa Post Online Website*”. He focused on analyzing kinds of borrowing words are used in technology rubic of Jawa Post Online and change of meaning process are used in borrowing words which are collected from Jawa Post Online. He used theory of borrowing word by Yule and

Charles F. Hockett, and theory of change of meaning by Albert C. Baugh. He found 30 words categorized as technology term then categorized it into three types of borrowing word which are loan shift, loan blend, and loan word. Then there are two kinds of change in meaning process in Jawa Pos Online website. They are; extension of meaning and narrowing of meaning.

The last one is from Yusuf (2015) in her thesis entitled “*Borrowing Word Translation in Digital Camera Magazine Published in Indonesia for March 2014 Edition*”. He focusses on analyzing the types of borrowing that are applied in translation of Digital Camera Megazine and the translation procedures of borrowing words occure in Digital Camera Megaziine. He used the theory of borrowing by Hockett and theor of procdere of translation by Imam Taufik. He found there are 19 selected borrowing words and two procedures. He found ten Loan Blends with nine Adaptation procedures; and one Translation procedure;, six Loan Shifts with six same Translation procedures, and three Loan Words with three Absorption procedures.

From the previous study above, the researcher tends to conduct the similar study of borrowing word. The researcher is interested in analyzing the types of borrowing words and semantic change of borrowing words. However, the researcher uses different research object and add pattern of borrowing word in statement of problem. Therefore, researcher decides to do a research entitled “*Borrowing Words in Headlines of Tribun Jabar newspaper published on February 8, 2020*” using theory of types of borrowing word by Hockett (1958), pattern of borrowing word by Sadtono (2004) and change of meaning by Baugh (1993).

1.6 Definitions of keys terms

There are some definitions of key terms in this research that namely:

1. Language contact

The term of language contact is used in study refers to an event when people that have different background of culture as well as language interact each other. This event makes two languages meet and make contact in same place and time.

2. **Borrowing word**

The term of borrowing word is used in study refers to word of a particular language that is borrowed from another language. This is happened because the occurrence of new terminology that used foreign language. The new terminology has no suitable one exist in recipient language so the recipient language used the origin language of the new terminology.

3. **Semantic change**

The term of semantic change is used in study refers to the change of a language in semantic aspect. The change can be extension meaning and narrowing meaning. The factor of semantic change are the developments in science, technology, social and culture,. Those developments causes the development of word using.

