

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

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1.1 Background of the Study

The fact that the increasing use of English as a foreign language in Indonesia is inevitable, due to the increase of the number of people who are able to speak English. This may be due to their own awareness of the need of ability to speak English, both to communicate with English speaking people and to get better job, either in Indonesia or overseas. Consequently, there are now expensive elite primary and secondary schools that use English as the medium of instruction, for example Pelita Harapan School in Karawaci, Tangerang, West Java and Ciputra School in Surabaya, just to mention a few (Sadtono, 2004). He further says that even in a playgroup cum kindergarten in Surabaya (Diana Language Lab School), the classes are divided into two categories, one using Indonesian and the other using English as the medium of instruction. More parents, in fact, choose the second category even if the fee is higher, due to the importance of English for the future of their children.

The teaching of English is relatively successful, especially in big cities, as is shown with the increase of the number of Indonesian people who can speak and write in English. Now that a great number of Indonesian people have English educational background, they are surely able to converse in English with foreign visitors coming from English speaking countries, such as England, USA, and Australia. Moreover, those who, with English educational background are able to write articles, magazines, and books in English. Even though English still remains

as a foreign language in Indonesia, the use of English is spreading widely as people realize its importance.

The phenomenon of English use can also be seen in newspapers, such as *Surya* newspaper. It is doubtless that the writers of the 'Opini' column of *Surya* daily newspaper get in touch with English either in reading materials for their reports or direct communication with English speaking people. This contact is obvious in the use of English words in their reports, such as *beauty* (*Surya*, June 6, 2005), *input* (*Surya*, July 28, 2005), *modern* (*Surya*, June 9, 2005), *drop* (*Surya*, July 27, 2005). These words are borrowed from English for various reasons, including inexistence of equivalence in Indonesian, untranslatable technical words and, perhaps also, attitude toward English, that English may be considered as more prestigious and superior. This is in line with Sadtono (2004: 9) who states that we cannot blame the high ranking officials for dabbling their utterance with English words; they read English materials as their daily diet and they may speak English with foreign visitors, and so they use English words, phrases or technical terms when speaking in Indonesian because those are uppermost in their mind, not because they want to show off their English as some people say. Therefore, the phenomenon of borrowing seems to be inevitable nowadays as people have greater chance to contact and communicate with people world-wide.

Borrowing is one of the ways of adding new vocabulary items to a language. Speakers of a language often have contact with speakers of other languages. If a speaker of one of these languages does not have a readily available

word for something in the world and a speaker from other language does, the first speaker often borrows the word from the second speaker (Wardhaugh, 1977 : 209). Whenever people who speak one language come into contact with others speaking a different language, there occurs the phenomenon of exchange of words and expressions for artifacts and notions new to one or the other of the groups in contact (Hatch and Brown, 1995: 168).

There are several reasons why speakers might want to take over a foreign word. The simplest one is that the word is the name which may not be found the speaker's language (Hudson, 1994: 12). This also occurs in Indonesian since the speakers of Indonesian adopt plenty of English words for the name for something new that they had never seen before, and the borrowed words do not have equivalent in Indonesian, such as 'overhead projector', 'computer', 'internet', 'power point', etc.

Encountering something new is not the only possible reason for borrowing a word from a foreign language. Hudson (1994: 16) says that another possible reason for borrowing words from a foreign language is prestige, and he exemplifies English speakers borrowed the words 'faucet' and 'autumn' from French, even though English already had the words 'tap' and 'fall' with the same meanings. The reason for this was prestige because for a long time, French was a more prestigious language than English. Similarly, Indonesian speakers borrow the words such as 'watch', 'stop', 'understand', and 'sharing' even though Indonesian has already had in its vocabulary the equivalent words 'menonton',

'berhenti', 'mengerti', and 'membagi' respectively. The reason for this could be prestige: for a long time, English was a more prestigious language than Indonesian, and Indonesian speakers are eager to show off their command of this prestigious language. Such speakers are still with us today. Consequently, there are many English words that have entered Indonesian in just this way.

The next reason for certain speakers adopt a certain word from other languages is that it is more appropriate or more to the point, that the borrowed item "serves a momentary need that may be caused by laziness, fatigue or some form of emotional stress which makes the bilingual forget the correct term" (Hoffmann, 1991: 102). However, the reasons for borrowing are not necessarily negative. A speaker may consciously choose an item from the other language because (s)he considers it more appropriate or more to the point.

More specifically, according to Sadtono (2004: 2) there are some main reasons for borrowing English words into Indonesia namely : (a) The pressure of modernization and globalization, (b) English is richer than Indonesian in vocabulary, ideas, concepts, words for tangible things, (c) Advance in science and technology, producing new things is communicated by means of English, (d) Impatient with translation, (e) Some English words are simply non-existent in Indonesian lexicon and sometimes the idea itself is non-existent either, (f) Some English words may even become more popular than the existing Indonesian equivalents, (g) English loan words are easier to remember when they are

Indonesianized, (h) It is human nature, we need change and variety, (i) English words are on the tip of the tongue, (j) They intend to show-off.

During the adoption of borrowed words into the speaker's voice, shift of meanings may occur. Wardhaugh (1977: 210) asserts that once words come into certain language, no matter what their origins, they are subject not only to the rules of pronunciation of that language but also semantic change, that is, change in meaning. Similarly, Hoffmann (1991: 101) states that there is often, in addition, some changes in the meaning in the borrowed item, even if it is only in the context in which it is used. A good example is the borrowing of English word *hostess* into Indonesian. The word has a positive meaning in a native language, that is, 'nyonya rumah'. However, after it has been adopted into Indonesian, its meaning shifts into a negative one, that is a euphemism for 'a veiled prostitute'.

Furthermore, besides meaning shift, the borrowed words may also undergo change in part of speech after being adopted into a certain language, Indonesian. For example, *mereka 'mensukseskan' kegiatan belajar kelompok tersebut*. The part of speech of the word 'mensukseskan' is a verb. The word is from an English word 'success' whose part of speech is a noun. Since the borrower intended to form a verb, the word then was added with Indonesian affixes '-men' and '-kan' to become 'mensukseskan'. Thus, the change in the part of speech from a noun to a verb happens after the word was added with the Indonesian affixes to form a verb.

English borrowing, indeed, can cause problems either in terms of spelling or pronunciation. Even though the government has released the rules on the use of

loan words, especially the spelling rules, that is EYD rules, many people, in fact, are not able to spell all the borrowed words correctly in accordance with the rules of EYD, and even pronounce them. For example the word ‘event’, it is now incorrectly spelled ‘even’ even the pronunciation changes into [‘i:v ən], instead of [‘i:vent] (Sadtono, 2004 : 9).

The focus of this study is English loan words in the ‘Opini’ column of *Surya* daily newspaper. The choice of *Surya* as the data source of analysis is due to some reasons: First, the ‘Opini’ column of *Surya* newspaper use many English loan words. As a text written in Indonesian, all the borrowed words used in the ‘Opini’ column should follow the EYD rules. However, many of the borrowed words are not spelled correctly in accordance with the EYD rules, for examples, *termotivasi* (*Surya*, July 4, 2005), ‘mengomunikasikan’ (*Surya*, July 19, 2005), ‘relijius’ (*Surya*, June 4, 2005), etc. The right spelling of the word ‘termotifasi’ is ‘termotivasi’, ‘mengomunikasikan’ – ‘mengkomunikasikan’, ‘relijius’ – ‘religius’. Secondly, the inappropriate use of loan words may be because they probably do not understand well the rules on the use of loan words, or their English is probably poor. Furthermore, from many incorrect spellings of the English loan words, it is assumed that the columnists are minimally senior high school graduate. However, what ever reasons given, that will be a serious problem since the newspaper plays important roles in setting examples of language use to the readers of the newspaper. With the assumption of the problems of inappropriate adoption of borrowing in the ‘Opini’ column of *Surya* daily newspaper, the writer of this

thesis then makes up his mind to choose the 'Opini' column of *Surya* daily newspaper as the subject of the study.

Some studies have been conducted on English borrowing. An earlier study about borrowing done by Eni P. (1996) entitled "*The Borrowing of English Words by the Announcers of EBS FM Radio Station*". This study shows that the words that are mainly borrowed from English during the broadcast are English words which are familiar to the announcers, such as 'single', 'request', 'on time', 'session', 'guys', 'stay turn', etc. Another finding from this study is that the main reason that made the announcers borrow some English word during the broadcast is the fact that the announcers are bilingual. On one hand, they have to use Indonesian in presenting radio program. On other hand, there is a requirement that RM Radios announcers should be able to speak English.

Similarly, Tabita's research (1998) entitled "*A study on The English Borrowed Words Used in The Editorials of Jawa Pos Newspaper*". This study emphasizes the kinds of English borrowed words that are most frequently employed, the percentage of each type of the English borrowed words, and the most dominant reason that triggered the use of English borrowed words. She found that 9,7% of the borrowed words are loan words, 89,4% the borrowed words are loan blend, and 0,9% can be categorized as loan translation. From the findings, it is very clear that loan blend is most frequently used in the editorial of *Jawa Pos* newspaper. It is also found that the English borrowed words are needed mostly to describe new concepts.

In addition, Hamid's research(2001) entitled "*A study on loan-words Found in the 'Politik' Column of in Memorandum Newspaper*". This study shows the kinds of English loans words found in the '*Politik*' column of *Memorandum* newspaper. He also found that most of the English borrowed words are adopted by the writers of the '*Politik*' column are in general consistent with the EYD rules on the use of English loan words. However, some of the borrowed words, violate the EYD rules.

Based on the phenomenon of English borrowed words as shown in the results of the previous studies and direct observation by the writer of the study to the English loan words in the '*Opini*' column of *Surya* daily newspaper, the writer of this study intends to describe the patterns of borrowing in the '*Opini*' column of *Surya* daily newspaper, the percentage of the occurrence of each pattern, the spelling of the borrowed words, and the change in the parts of speech of the borrowed words. The writer, therefore, makes up his mind to conduct a study entitled "*English loan words in the 'Opini' column of Surya daily Newspaper*", focusing the areas that mostly have not been touched by the previous researchers.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

In relation to the background of the study, the questions investigated were formulated as follows:

1. What patterns of English loan words are used in the '*Opini*' column of *Surya* daily newspaper?
2. What is the percentage of the occurrence of each pattern of the English loan words?

3. Are the borrowed words spelled in accordance with the EYD rules?
4. Do the borrowed words undergo change in the parts of speech?

1.3 Objective of the Study

This study is intended to answer the above formulated questions. As such, the objectives are formulated as follows:

1. To describe the patterns of the English loan words in the 'Opini' column of *Surya* daily newspaper.
2. To find out the percentage of the occurrence of each pattern of the English loan words.
3. To describe the spellings of the borrowed words.
4. To describe the change in the parts of speech of the borrowed words.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to provide some theoretical and practical contribution for the field of linguistics, especially Sociolinguistics, and English department students who are interested in Borrowing..

Society in general, and the writers of the 'Opini' column can put the findings of this research into a practical use of English loan words correctly. It is expected that the society, especially the writers of the 'Opini' column are able to spell correctly all the English borrowed words in their writing in accordance with the rules of EYD.

For EFL teachers, this study is expected to provide theoretical inputs for teaching sociolinguistics, particularly loan words, such as definitions of loan

words, patterns of borrowing, reasons for borrowing, the change in the meaning of the borrowed words, etc.

Moreover, for teachers of Indonesian, the findings of this study can be theoretical inputs for teaching Indonesian vocabulary deriving from English words including on how to spell and pronounce them correctly.

Finally, this study is expected to be a stepping stone for the Sociolinguistics researchers to do research in the future, such as using other data source from other newspaper, magazines, or books.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study focuses its analysis on one of the fields of Sociolinguistics that is English loan words, for it is assumed that the loan words can cause problems, such as problems of spelling and pronunciation, or even the change in the meaning of the English borrowed words.

As there are many newspaper using English loan words, the writer of this study limits to the 'Opini' column of *Surya* newspaper, since it is assumed that the writers of the 'Opini' column do not spell all the English borrowed words in accordance with EYD rules.

Furthermore, as there are many editions of the newspaper, the writer of this study limits to the source June to July editions, since at that time the writer started conducting his study. The writer then took thirty articles randomly, due to the amount of which may be sufficient to become representative of the source of the data.

There are, indeed, many aspects of loan words that can be searched, such as morphological and semantics ones. However, due to the limited time, the writer limits its analysis to the patterns of borrowing, the percentage of the occurrences of each patterns, the spelling of the borrowed words, and the change in the parts of speech of the borrowed words.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

This study is based upon some theories of bilingualism, loan words patterns of borrowing, reasons for borrowing words, the rules of borrowing, and in order to give an over view, each of them is discussed briefly.

1.6.1 Bilingualism

Most of us would think of a bilingual as a person who is able to speak and understand two languages (languages like Javanese and Indonesian, or Indonesian and English), and for the most part, we would be right. Bilingualism is the practice using two languages. In line with this, Weinreich (1968: 1) offers one of the shortest definitions of either bilingualism or bilingual. Bilingualism is the practice of alternately using two languages, and the person involved is called bilingual. Furthermore, Mackey as quoted by Hoffmann (1991: 16) states that bilingualism as the alternate use of two or more languages by the same individual. Nababan as written by Buy (1980:212), however, uses two terms: bilinguality and bilingualism. Bilinguality is the ability or competence in using and understanding two languages, and bilingualism is the practice and actual use of two languages in

linguistic interactions by one person or by two (or more persons) in interaction with each other.

1.6.2 Loan Words

Fromkin and Rodman (1984: 309) define borrowing as a process by which one language or dialect takes and incorporates some linguistic elements from another. Similarly, Gal (1979: 79) defines loan words or borrowing as the introduction of single words or short idiomatic phrases from one language into the other. Robin (1964: 313) explains that loan words must be considered as those words which are not in the vocabulary at one period and are in at a subsequent one, without having been made of from the lexical stock of the one language or invented as entirely new creation; for example, certain names of new products, a new technology, new concept, etc.

1.6.3 Patterns of Borrowing

Sadtono (2000:4) states that there are six patterns of English loan words, they are :

1. Total borrowing.
2. Partial borrowing.
3. Total modification of loan words.
4. Borrowing with modified meaning.
5. Newly created words based on loan words.

6. Partial phrase borrowing.

1.6.4 Reasons for Borrowing Words

Reasons for speakers to borrow words from other language are as follows; (1) the most obvious reasons for speakers to absorb words from other language are sheer necessity and prestige (Radford, Atkinson, Britain, Clahsen, and Spencer, 1999:209); (2) borrowing can very often occur when speakers of a language often have contact with speakers of other language (Wardhaugh, 1997), and (Hatch and Brown, 1995); (3) Sadtono (2000) adds that there are ten main reasons for Indonesian speakers borrowing words from English: (a) the pressure of modernization and globalization; (b) English is richer than Indonesian in vocabulary, ideas, concepts, and words for tangible and intangible things; (c) advance in science and technology, producing new things, is communicated by means of English; (d) impatient with translation; (e) some English words are simply non-existent in Indonesian lexicon, and sometimes the idea itself is non-existent, (f) some English words may even become more popular than the existing Indonesian equivalents. (g) English loan words are easier to remember when they are Indonesianized. Particularly for those who know English, (h) it is human nature, we need change and variety. In addition to affection, acceptance, recognition, affiliation, status, belonging, and interaction with others, change and variety are two things belonging to our basic psychological needs, (i) on the tip of the tongue. This is particularly true of those who are highly educated and who reads numerous English materials daily, (j) they want to show-off. For some not-

so-highly-educated people, using English words is an ego enhancement; in other words, it is boasting.

1.6.5 The Rules on the Use of Borrowing

Since borrowing can cause plenty of problems particularly on the spelling of the borrowed words, in August 1972, the Minister of Education and Culture issued a booklet quoted by Anwar (1990) containing some explanations for spelling English loan words, such as *transportation* becomes *transportasi*, and *communication* changes into *komunikasi*, so the English words ending in '-tion' changes into '-si'. Moreover, Soekono (1984) provides guidelines on how to spell vowels, consonants, and suffixes of English borrowed words. For example, English vowel '-au' is still written '-au' when it is borrowed into Indonesian. Therefore, English words, 'audio' and 'audience' change into 'audio' and 'audien'. And English consonant '-c' is written into '-k' such as 'construction' and 'vocal' change into 'konstruksi' and 'vokal

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the writer considers about the important of the definition of some terms used in this study. The terms to be defined are :

- Surya* : daily newspaper published and produced in Surabaya.
- Loan words : words adopted from another language.
- 'Opini' : one of the columns of *Surya* daily newspaper used by the columnists to write an article.

- Patterns of borrowing :
1. *Total borrowing* : the English words borrowed are transferred into Indonesian completely.
 2. *Partial borrowing* : the English words borrowed are modified or adopted in terms of spelling and pronunciation.
 3. *Total modification of loan words* : the English words borrowed are totally changed so that they bear no resemblance to the original.
 4. *Borrowing with modified meaning* : the English words are kept fully or partially, intact, but the meaning is slightly changed or totally changed.
 5. *Newly created words based on loan words* : English loan-words ending in '-city' are usually transformed into '-sitas' in Indonesian.
 6. *Partial phrase borrowing* : the English phrase is partially borrowed, usually only the first word.

Change in the parts of speech : the English words borrowed undergoes change in the parts of speech.