



CHAPTER I

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1.1 Background of the Study

Hoffman (1991:93) says that from the age of a year or so people have communicated with others largely through language. A language, according to Webster (1981:641) is a systematic means of communicating ideas or feeling by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures or marks having understood meanings. In line with this, Finnochiaro (1974:3) says that language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols which permit all people of that culture, to communicate or to interact.

Hoffman (1993:93) claims that a language doesn't exist apart from a social group since language provides the means for people to take their place in society, to express their wants and convey information, to learn about other people and the world around them. He also says that in communication in which two languages are involved, there always exists the possibility of switching from L_2 to either L_1 or another language. That could happen in Indonesia since Indonesia is a polyglossic country, and the use of more than one language is normal. The language serve as a means of communication and one of the languages is Indonesian

Wallwork (1978:58) says that every language is constantly changing. It happens also to Indonesian language.

Indonesian has got many words from other languages either vernaculars or foreign languages. By so doing it increases its vocabulary and consequently it could keep up with the development of many things nowadays. Soedjito (1990:3) says that the Indonesian vocabulary is increasing and the increasing process is in line with the development of the society. He further says that language borrowing words does exist in the Indonesian language. For instance, the following words program, intern, minimal, bank, vital, and modern are taken from the English language.

English as an international language and a foreign language in Indonesia contributes so many words to the Indonesian language. The word "antisipasi" comes from "anticipation", and the word "deduksi" is taken from "deduction". Some of the English borrowed words are taken as they are, no change at all, for example: the word "bank" is from "bank" and "flora" is from "flora". Pateda (1987:10) gives more examples such as "episode", "digital". "brutal", "barter". These words are taken as they are.

In general, borrowing appears to be a universal

feature of language and no language is isolated to avoid some contact with the speakers of other languages. It can be said that the bilinguals are the vehicles of borrowing. Haugen (1953:120) says that the most obvious reason for borrowing is the need of a term in the recipient language for some previously unknown phenomenon. But this is far from being the only reason. Words are often borrowed because they are felt to be prestigious or just novel. This is especially true if the speakers feel inferior to the speakers of the other language. In studying borrowing, it is therefore important to know about the social relations of the two communities and borrowing may actually be a key to understand such relations.

Haugen (1953:125) distinguished only three kinds of borrowing namely: loan words, loan blend, and loan shift. Loan shift includes loan translations and semantic borrowings.

In line with this, Weinreich (1953:20) says that borrowing may occur mostly in lexical items which came to be known as loan words, loan blend and loan translation. Loan words are words that are borrowed from other languages and become lexicalized into the borrowing language. Loan blends are words that are borrowed from

another language with some morphemic substitutions and loan translation is the translation of individual morphemes of one language into their nearest equivalents in another language.

Indonesian, as a developing language, needs to open to other languages. As many linguists say about the definition of language, one important thing to point is that a language has a certain system. Indonesian has also a system, a system of how to use punctuation, how to write words, how to make sentences, to pronounce, to borrow foreign words and to translate the borrowed words into Indonesian. The government of Indonesian has issued a legitimate rule called EYD (Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan).

In Indonesia, there are many newspapers as written means of communication. EYD has to be applied in the newspapers when the writers of the newspapers want to report or write news.

Baddock (1988:1) states that newspaper is a good basic for language study because of its variety of text types and language styles and it involves some languages on it. Newspapers are valuable carriers of news. They help people share attitude and understand cultural values and the great variety of information and millions

of people spend time reading them and the commentaries on the news known as editorials. Baddock (1988:5) also says that editorial is a column which expresses the paper's own point of view. It is also a main source of information about current affairs.

Based of the idea above, the writer is very interested in writing a thesis that analyze the borrowed words especially English borrowed words encountered in Jawa Pos Editorial and reported the results in this thesis entitled: "A Study on The English Borrowed Words Encountered in the Editorial of Jawa Pos Newspaper".

1.2 The Statements of the Problem

In line with the background of the study, the questions investigated were formulated as follows.

1. What kinds of English borrowed words^{are} most frequently employed in the editorials of Jawa Pos newspaper?
2. What is the percentage of each type of the English borrowed words?
3. What is the most probably dominant reason that triggered the use of English borrowed words in the editorials of the Jawa Post newspaper?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The study intended to find the answers of the above research questions. So, the objectives were formulated as follows:

1. To present the most frequently English borrowed words used in the editorials of Jawa Pos newspaper.
2. To present the percentage of each type of the English borrowed words.
3. To present the most probably dominant reason that triggered the use of English borrowed words in the editorials.

1.4 The Significance of the Study

The findings of this study can be used as inputs to the government of Indonesia as the material for promulgation of new words in Indonesian. They ought to be suitable inputs for sociolinguistic studies about borrowed words in Indonesian language. Besides they could give some inputs for vocabulary teaching.

1.5 The Limitation of the Study

The writer limited this study of the following areas:

1. The data sources under study are the Jawa Pos editorials from March 1st until March 31st, 1997.
2. The data that are analyzed are the English borrowed words.
3. The English borrowed words are considered English words regardless whether the words are originally from English or not.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

This thesis was based on the theories of bilingualism and borrowing words. Bilingualism according to Weinreich (1968:3) is the practice of alternately using two languages. It happens in newspaper where several languages such as English, Javanese and Indonesian are used. Trauth (1996:55), defines borrowing as the adoption of linguistic expressions from one language into another language especially when no term exists for a new object, concept or state of affairs.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

The title of this thesis is A Study On The English Borrowed Words Used in The Editorials of The "Jawa Pos" Newspaper so the key terms are Editorial, Borrowing Loan Word, Loan Blend, Loan Translation, Loan Extension, Loan Shift and Loan Rendition.

* Editorial is a newspaper or periodicals article that is usually given a special or significant place and that intentionally expresses the views of those in control of the publication on a matter of current interest (Webster 1986:723).

* Borrowing word is a process of mixing up between one variety of language with another variety of language in general. While borrowed word is a word that is borrowed

from one language to another language.

- * Loan word is a word that is borrowed as a whole both sound and meaning (Hudson 1980:58).
- * Loan blend is a word that is borrowed from another language with some morphemic substitution or spelling change (Hudson 1980:58).
- * Loan translation is the translation of individual morpheme of language A into their nearest equivalent in language B (Haugen 1950:200).
- * Loan extension is theⁿ of the extension meaning of a particular item in language B on analogy with the wider meaning or polysemy of the equivalent lexical item in language A (Rice 1962:130).
- * Loan shift is when the meaning of an inherited native word has been shifted or extended to carry the meaning of a foreign word (Henderson 1951:131).
- * Loan rendition is like loan translation, except that the correspondence between the morphemes in the "source" and those in the borrowing language is only approximate (Rice 1962:130).

1.8 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis consists of five chapters. The first is the Introduction. It consists of the Background of the Study. Statements of the Problem, the Objectives of the

Study. the Limitation of the Study. Theoretical Framework. Definition of the Key Terms and the Organization of the Thesis.

The second chapter is the Review of Related Literature, which discusses the theories and the previous related studies. The third is the Research Methodology. It is about the Nature of the Study, the Populations, the Instruments, Procedures of Collecting and Analyzing the Data. The fourth is the Finding Discussion and the last chapter is the conclusion.