

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

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### 1.1. Background of the Study

The history proved that Melayu language was chosen as our national language, which was named Indonesian language. The existence of Indonesian language has been accepted since October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1928. Then, it is accepted officially on August 18<sup>th</sup>, 1945. Therefore, Indonesian language is to be considered a variant of Melayu language. Konggres Bahasa Indonesia II 1945 in Medan also proved this fact that stated that Indonesian language is from Melayu language and it has been adapted to its development in Indonesia.

Although, the basis of Indonesian language is Melayu, there are still many changes. Other languages, such as English, Arab, Dutch, Sanskrit, Javanese, Portuguese, etc influence those changes. Therefore, the Indonesian language is actually Melayu language that was influenced by other foreign and regional languages. The influence involves loan words, affixes, imitation of the structure, and translation from other foreign languages.

The writer has found that English loan words have been used widely in Indonesian language. Some of them are borrowed and some others are English words modified with Indonesian affixes. The writer also found the difference of usage between English words that are borrowed by the

Indonesian language with a slightly different application in the Indonesian language. Let us see Bloomfield's statement (1933:454),

“When an affix occurs in enough foreign words, it may be extended to new formation with native material.”

The word 'new formation' indicates that there has been some changes. The changes are in the form of structure, morphological process, application in the Indonesian language, and also the meaning. The need of new formation is caused by the need of new words to represent many new terms.

As the previous paragraphs discussed above, there are also changes of meaning in loan words. Let us see Sapir's statement that quoted by Ullmann (1977:193):

“Language ... moves down time in current of its own making. It has a drift... Nothing is perfectly static. Every word, every grammatical element. Every locution, every sound and accent is a slowly changing configuration, moulded by the invisible and impersonal drift that is the life of language.”

Based on the fact, Indonesian language has changed because of the language development, including its meaning, which called semantic change. This topic is very interesting to be studied because it is an important study and also supported by linguist's theory. Leech (1977:ix) has given reason of the importance in studying semantics:

“Semantics (as the study of meaning) is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more crucial factor in social

organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing.”

On the contrary, there are still no studies about this topic that the writer could find. Based on that, the writer has the curiosity to investigate morphological process of English loan words in the Indonesian language and semantic changes of English loan words that occur in the Indonesian language. To know to what extent the morphological process and the semantic change have occurred, it is important to conduct this study.

### **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Related to the background of the study above, the writer also considered the importance of problem statement. The problem statements are:

- (1) To what extent have the morphological process of English loan words in Indonesian language changed and different?
- (2) To what extent have the meanings of Indonesian words adopted from English language changed?

### **1.3. Objective of the Study**

In line with the statement of the problem, this study is intended to investigate:

- (1) To what extent the morphological process of English loan words in Indonesian language have changed and different.

- (2) To what extent the meanings of Indonesian words adopted from English language have changed.

#### **1.4. The Significance of the Study**

Writing this thesis, the writer expects that the result of the study will give input and contribution to:

- (1). The theory of semantic change and morphological process eventhough in small portion
- (2). The lecturers and the students who are interested in linguistics, especially in morphology and semantics.

#### **1.5. The Limitation of the Study**

The writer realizes the limitation of the time and the generalization of the topic. That is why, the writer limits the scope of the study as follows:

- (1). The data that will be analyzed are the words that are adopted from English language.
- (2). The data will be analysed derivatively.
- (3). The data that will be found are only from daily SURYA that were published from October 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>, 1998.

#### **1.6. Theoretical Framework**

There are five theories underlying this study. They are:

- (1). Theory of morphological process:
  - (a). English language by Francis (1958).
  - (b). Indonesian language by Kridalaksana (1989) and

Parera (1994).

- (2). The theory of meaning definition by Ogden-Richards (1923) and by Bloomfield (1933).
- (3). The theory of semantic change, including the causes and the consequences of semantic change that stated by Ullmann (1977) and Keraf (1984).
- (4). The theory of Indonesian phonemes structure that proposed by Pamungkas and Hidayat (1994) and Team Yayasan Pendidikan Haster (1997)
- (5). The theory of componential analysis by Leech (1977) and Kempson cited in Teori Semantik by Wahab (1995). Therefore, in discussing and analyzing the data, the writer will base on all the theories above as the background of semantic changes.

### **1.7. Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstanding, the writer considers about the importance of definition of some terms used in this study. The terms to be defined are semantics, semantic change, and componential analysis.

#### **Loan Words**

Loan words are words that are adopted from other languages. They are not originally the Indonesian words.

#### **Morphology**

This is a statement of Hockett that quoted by Parera (1994:15):

“Morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language”

Therefore, morphology is a study of morphemes and it studies the smallest meaningful units.

### **Morphological Process**

In accordance with Parera (1994:18), morphological process is a process of forming word that has plural morphemes derivatively and inflectively.

### **Semantics**

According to Leech (1977:x), semantics is a study of meaning. It is essential to understand the meaning.

### **Semantic Change**

In accordance with Ullmann (1977:193), because of language development or progression, meaning of language can change gradually across the time. In other words, semantic change is a change of meaning.

### **Componential Analysis**

Leech said in his book (1977:124) that componential analysis is a technique for describing interrelations of meaning by breaking each concept down into minimal component or features.

### **1.8. Assumption**

The writer has assumptions that:

- (1) The Indonesian loan words are still valid in the application.
- (2) The dictionary, Compact Edition Oxford Dictionary, used to analyse the data is up to date. It means that the meanings that provided by this dictionary are still used.
- (3) The meanings, both in original meanings and in Indonesian meanings, are still commonly used until now.