

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

In this modern era, the fast development of a language as a means of communication in a society probably happens in the use of more and more new vocabulary as a result of the global communication across nations. In such a situation, the Indonesian language, one language used among other languages in the world, is also undergoing a vast development as the Indonesian people is one nation that always communicates with other nations. As the researcher has observed, there are more and more new vocabulary coming into their use in the Indonesian language. These can be seen especially in the daily communication, the mass media, and social media. It seems that it is easier and more comfortable for people to exchange information among others about all field of life by using the words ‘as is’ from the original language into the Indonesian sentences.

When visiting a beauty salon, one can always find a lot of new loanwords used concerning activities and new beauty products, such as: hair dryer, steamer, cream bath, *ditoning*, *difacial*, micro-blading. These words are used in the Indonesian sentences by Indonesian speakers. Similar examples are also found in other areas of communication, such as restaurants, malls, and business offices. It seems obvious that in order to keep up with the vast development of all fields of human life, not to mention business, speakers on the Indonesian language prefer to use new terms ‘as is’ then using the Indonesian terms. Probably, one of the newest loanwords the researcher has observed is in the area business that is: the co-working space – a place where people can do businesses in a virtual office when they don’t have offices of their own.

A loanword is a word adopted from a foreign language with little or no modification (Haugen, 1950). A loanword can also be called a *borrowing*. Borrowing is a result of cultural contact between two languages. *Borrowing* refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native languages. *Loan* and *borrowing* simply come to be used by a speech in community that speaks a different language from the one of these words originated in.

English is an international language which has been spread throughout the world. It is a global language that is used by many people in different countries. Furthermore, in this era of globalization Indonesian people need to communicate with people from other countries and also follows the vast development of science and technology. English are then used even when speaking in Indonesian language. Therefore, it is common to find or hear people using words of English in Indonesia.

Based on the researcher's observation on several media, many words have been imported from English without changing them, or by just shortening them. For examples, *jogging* that remains the same, *basket* (for 'basketball'), and *volley/voli* (for 'volleyball'). Also, Indonesian language has some loanwords which are adjusted to Indonesian pronunciation. As examples, the words *politik* (politics), *kandidat* (candidate), and *kontrak* (contract). Moreover, some vocabularies have undergone more changes: the Indonesian *bola* is adapted from English 'ball', *kontes* for 'contest'. Also, the difference in spelling between the English words and Indonesian words appear. For example, there is a difference between *central* and *sentral*. Here, a change occurs from letter (c-) in English into letter (s) in Indonesian.

Deliberately or accidentally, foreign language has been used as a part of Indonesian language. Towards the English loanwords, the researcher finds the fact from her surrounding that as an international language, English influences many other languages including

Indonesian in the use of written text and spoken language. As an example, words such as *unduh* for download, *perbaharui* for update, *gawai* for gadget are uncommon in the tongue of Indonesia. The researcher herself experiences the use of loanwords in the form of spoken language and written text. Because of this reason, the researcher is interested in doing this research.

The loanwords which are used in daily conversation and written texts are taken from many countries. However, since English is an international and influential language among other languages in Indonesian society nowadays, she focuses only on English loanwords. The researcher uses qualitative approach in doing her research because the research has connection with text analysis.

Newspaper is one media which is used for delivering information to people. Through newspaper, people are able to get any latest information they need whenever and wherever they are because newspaper is one of the simplest media. Newspaper becomes one media that can influence modern people's values and thinking, especially those which provide foreign orientation. *Kompas* Newspaper is one of the newspapers that serves much trustworthy information to readers.

There are several sections of articles in *Kompas* Newspaper based on different topics. However, as the researcher has observed, loanwords can be found more in international related news and current events. Therefore, the researcher will focus on two sections which are: Politics and Laws section and Economy section.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Based on the reasons explained in the background of the study above, this research studies the following problem: What types of English loanwords are found in *Kompas* Newspaper in the (1) Politics and Laws section, and (2) Economy section?

1.3. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study is to find out the types of English loanwords which occur in: (1) Politics and Laws section and (2) Economy section.

1.4. Significance of the Study

This research about English loanwords is useful for people to understand the phenomenon of loanwords in *Kompas* Newspaper, especially those which are taken from English, remembering that English is an international language which has influenced many other languages, including Indonesian. Moreover, the researcher hopes that this research can give useful information for people who want to conduct research with the similar topic.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The researcher chose *Kompas* because *Kompas* is the nation-wide newspaper which used more formal language and the news are related to current technology, science, evnts which may need terms from other languages especially English as an international language.

A stated in the background of the study, the researcher would analyze the types of loanwords found in the Indonesian sentences, and as English is the main international language used in Indonesia, in conducting the analysis, the researcher would compare the loanwords and the English words as the original words borrowed. It cannot be denied that languages in Europe, one of which is English, have come into contact since centuries ago; and therefore, one

language may enrich any other language. However, in this research, any possibility that a loanword may be enriched by other languages than English is beyond the study.

The data are taken from two main sections of *Kompas* Newspaper: Politics and Laws and Economy section, issued in May 6, 2018 and May 7, 2018. In this study the researcher will take loanwords which are borrowed only from the English language which are used in *Kompas* the Indonesian newspaper articles.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

- Loanwords

Words adopted from a foreign language with little or no modification (Kelih, 2014).

- Media

Technology that is made to influence a lot of people by mass communication (Kozma, 1991)

- Newspaper

A serial publication that is printed and distributed weekly or daily which contains news about current events and other informative articles about politics, economy, sports, arts, and so on (Newspaper Association of America, 2001).

- Kompas Newspaper

One of the pioneers of newspaper in Indonesia that serves much trustworthy information to the readers. Media that presents information updates in an objective, intact, independent perspective, not biased by political, economic, and power interests (<https://inside.kompas.com/about-us.html>, retrieved May 31, 2018)

1.7. Organization of the Study

This thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter consists of Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Objective of the Study, Significance of the Study, Scope and Limitation of the Study, Definition of the Key Terms, and Organization of the Study. The second chapter is concerned with the theories that become the basic foundation of this study. The third chapter discusses about the uses to collect the data and the way the data are analyzed. The fourth chapter presents the data analysis, the findings, and the discussion. The fifth chapter is about the result and conclusion of the research.