CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

A community influences the way people talk and every community has different vocabularies. The way people talk depends on where they come from and the society they belong to. When people live in a particular country, they use the language just like the community does. When they come to other communities, they will face a problem, how to make a communication especially in speech act with their new communities.

Sometimes, when people in conversation, they tend to use a language, to attract the listener. In some cases, people who master more then one language speaks by mixing the language or code they know. People mix their language if they cannot find the suitable expression in their mother tongue. This condition leads people to borrow some words from other languages to express their intention (Spitzer, 1996: 68-71). Borrowing words can be found in a community that has more than one language. Moreover, people can mix their language to have some interactions with others. For instance:

> *"Pemerintah **Yordania** telah **menginterogasi** dan memulangkan sebagian **migran** dari Irak"*

> (The government of Jordan have interrogated and deported a part of migrant from Iraq)

The word *Yordania, menginterogasi* and *migran* in Indonesia are borrowed from English word, *Jordan, interrogated* and *migrant.* This happens because the

speaker knows Indonesian and English, and he borrows some English words to his uttering. But, because the speaker is not the native speaker of English, sometimes, the words borrowed are shifted into words that are more suitable to their mother tongue. For example:

Below are some examples taken from Jones (1978: 256):

No	English Words	Indonesian Words
1	Centralization ["sentrəlai'zeiʃ@n]	Sentralisasi ["séntrali"sasi]
2	Qualification ["kwOlifi'keiʃ@n]	Kualifikasi ["kualifi"kasi]
3	Caricature ["kæri"kətjuə]	Karikatur ["karika"tur]
4	Assimilation ["@ˀsimi'leˀʃ@n]	Asimilasi ["asimi"lasi]

This change does not only happen in spoken language, but also in written langauge, such as in news paper, magazine, journal, and others. Both in spoken and written langauge, borrowing partly comes up since the speaker or the writer are not able to find the suitable vocabularies of certain language. In other words, this is such need-filling motive (Ohoiwutun, 1997: 71). Then in some cases Ohoiwutun adds that bilingual mix the codes are for the educational status or prestige-filling motive.

It happens not only in informal language, but also in formal language. In news papers, for eaxample, the staff suited the articles with the readers. In Indonesia, most of newspaper staff fill some English vocabularies. It means that the newspaper also uses borrowing words in their articles. One of those news papers is *Suara Merdeka*, one of national news paper in Indonesia.

Suara Merdeka has some column like National, International, Sport,

Economic and Business, Life Style and so on. This mixture, which is used in *Suara Merdeka* are to attract the readers. Therefore, English become the most popular language in the world, especially in Indonesia.

It means that understanding English is interesting, because beside the reader get information, people will learn English words. So it can be said that the reader can use the newspaper as additional source to increase their English vocabulary. It is interesting to know the form of borrowing words used in newspaper.

Because of those reasons above, the writer is interested in making some analysis about borrowing words in *Suara Merdeka* newspaper. The writer will concern on borrowing words. Since there are fewer detailed studies how the borrowing words is formed, it is interesting for the writer to make analysis entitled "**A Study on the Sound Shift in the English Borrowing Words Used in *Suara Merdeka* Newspaper**".

B. Previous Study

Previous researchers have done some researches concerning with the study of borrowing words. The writer found two researches conducted by Dian Wardayani (2004) and Yuni Susilowati (2006).

Wardayani studies the case of borrowing entitled "A Descriptive Analysis of English Borrowing in Javanese Language in *Panjebar Semangat* Magazine". This research analyses the lexical categories; the kind and reason of using borrowing in *Panjebar Semangat* magazine. The results of this research are: first, there are four lexical categories of borrowing word: noun, adjective, verb and adverb. Second is

the kinds of borrowing, there are two kinds of borrowing: sound replacement and loan translation. The last is the reasons of borrowing, they are need-filling motivation and prestige-filling motivation and those borrowings are simpler than Indonesian term.

The title of Susilowati's research is "A Study on the English Borrowings Used in Indonesian *Compare* Space of *Pulsa* Tabloid". She analyzed the linguistic form of English borrowings and the process of condification of English borrowings used in *Compare* space of *Pulsa* tabloid. The result of her research are there are two form of English borrowings: word (single word and noun compound) and phrase (noun phrase), and the process of condification of English borrowing are by changing their pronunciation, spelling or both pronunciation and spelling.

Based on the two researches above, the writer can conclude that his research is similar with the Yuni Susilowati's research, but his research will concern on the sound shift of borrowing word, and the position of his research is to propose a new theory.

C. Problem Statement

The writer formulates the problem as follows:

1. What types of the sound shifts are found in English borrowings used in *Suara Merdeka*?

2. What kinds of sound used to replace the English borrowings?

D. Limitation of the Study

In this research the writer is going to analyse the use of borrowing words in International column in *Suara Merdeka* newspaper. The writer takes the data from February 1st-7th, 2007. In this research the writer uses phonetic based from Jones.

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement mentioned above, the writer has the following objectives:

1. To describe the type of the sound shift which are found in English borrowings in *Suara Merdeka*.

2. To describe the kinds of sound which are used in replacing the English words.

F. Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes this research have some academic and practical benefits.

1. Academic benefits

☐1)The readers are able to know the form of borrowing word.

☐2)This research can be used as additional source for discussion of language contact study especially in borrowing.

☐3)This study will have contributions in understanding the borrowing theory.

2. Practical Benefits

☐1)For students, this borrowing word research is meaningful to conduct and develop such research in other point of view, such as Morphological analysis, syntactical analysis and others.

☐2)For teachers, the research finding offers additional source of borrowing word study, which is related to other fields, such as Morphology, Syntax and Semantics.

G. Research Paper Organization

The writer organizes this research paper in order to make easier to understand. This research paper is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter deals with the background of the study, previous study, problem statement, limitation of the study and objective of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter II is Underlying Theory. This chapter deals with the theory that applied in data analysis. They are language contact, borrowing, phonological process and Indonesian language borrowing system.

Chapter III is Research Method. This chapter deals with the object of the research, data and the data source, method of collecting data, and the technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis and Discussion. This chapter deals with data display, data analysis and the discussion of finding.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion, deals with the conclusion of the data analysis and the result of the research; and some suggestions related to the research.