

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

This research paper presents a description and analysis of the processes of borrowings in *Panjebar Semangat* magazine, a Javanese magazine that is still published and existed in this modern era. One of the interesting things from the magazine is, many English words, phrases and sentences that used in every edition. By borrowings, *Panjebar Semangat* can use many vocabularies to express something that was not found in Javanese.

Languages borrow from other to describe objects or strange things which cannot be done by them. Through borrowings, they can fill gaps in the lexicon, or introduce finer distinction of meaning which is not available in native language. For example, Indonesian does not clearly differentiate related nouns and adjectives by morphological means, as English does. Hence it creates noun-adjective pairs based on English words such as doctor versus doctoral, and *norma* versus *normal* (Moeliono in Wardraugh, 2000: 38)

Furthermore, Katamba (1997: 191) states that a language can add to the number of words in its lexicon by borrowings vocabulary from other language. For example English has borrowed so extensively from other languages that the English lexicon is like a large mosaic. So do the other

language also needs to borrow words from other to enrich lexicon. Borrowings phenomena are unavoidable in languages.

Wardraugh (2000: 37) stated that the motivation for and extend of lexical borrowings depend on a range of social factors that vary from one contact situation to another. Two factors that have been frequently mentioned are “need” and “prestige”. Most of the borrowings are associated with the “distance” contact seem to be motivated by “the need to designate the things, persons, places, and concepts”

Borrowings phenomena not only occur in English or Indonesian language, but also in every language in the world. As in Javanese language, borrowings is not only found in lexicon form, but also in phrase and sentences. Even the use of borrowings in all sentences occur in our environment to show speaker ability (Javanese) in foreign language. In this case, prestige is one of the reasons to show that the speakers have high quality in language or they come from higher social class. As Bloomfield (in Wardraugh, 2000: 39) noted, borrowings is usually from a more prestigious into a socially subordinate language. Speaker may find it more sophisticated to borrow from the prestigious or higher level language.

The writer finds English borrowings used in “*Panjebar Semangat*” Javanese magazine. For example:

➤ ***Koleksi***

*Kabeneran aku duwe **koleksi** buku-buku bab wayang, mula ing kene aku njupuk informasi saka buku “*Ensiklopedia Wayang Indonesia*” (page 3)*

➤ **Program**

*Pamerintah utawa DPR kaya-kaya luwih munjerake kawigatene marang kekuasaan lan politik, nganti **program** utawa reformasi. (page 4)*

➤ **Konkrit**

*Nanging kanyatan sawise era reformasi tekan dinane iku wis lumaku luwih sepuluh tahun, apa kang bisa disipati kena diarani mung praktek demokrasi semu lan dudu demokrasi kang **konkrit**, mung demokrasi procedural, lan dudu demokrasi substansial kang rasional. (page 4)*

➤ **Generasi**

*...lha iku tugase **generasi** muda, ilmu perbesian mbarek teknik nyiptane keris barek teknologi sing mutakhir. (page 18)*

The bold type of the words in the sentences above are some examples of English words used in “*Panjebar Semangat*” magazine, in which:

**Koleksi** is from **Collection**

**Program** is from **Program**

**Konkrit** is from **Concrete**

**Generasi** is from **Generation**

“*Panjebar Semangat*” magazine is weekly magazine that is published four times a month. Each month has four editions and published every Saturday. It is one of the Javanese language magazines that is still published and exists in this global area. Based on kinds of magazines, the readers maybe old generation. Even tough there are some rubrics for young, such as

“*Glanggang remaja*” that provides some articles about newest technology and short young story.

The writer is interested in studying about English borrowings, especially the ones used in Javanese magazine. The writer analyzes type, kinds and reason of borrowings used in “*Panjebar Semangat*” magazine. So this research is entitled, *A Linguistics study of English borrowings used in Panjebar Semangat magazine, January, 2011 edition.*

## **B. Previous study**

To show the original of this study, the writer presents the related studies as follows.

Rahayuningdyah (2008) in her study entitled “*A study of English borrowings words Indonesia language in annida magazine*” analyzed of data and found two forms of borrowings, they were loan shift and loan words. She also found four kinds of meaning in the process of borrowings. They were total change, permanent meaning, narrowing meaning, and broadening meaning. From the ways of borrowings, there were direct and indirect borrowings. There were two reasons why use borrowings: they were prestige motivation and the need filling motivated include the borrowings of words.

Other was conducted by Mindaryani (2005) in her researches entitled “*A Study on the English Borrowings in the General election Terms in Kompas*” analyzed the linguistics form of English Borrowings used in *Kompas*. She found two forms of English borrowings: they were word (single word and

noun compound) and phrase (noun phrase). She found that noun phrase was dominant in number, followed by noun compound, the single words (noun and adjective). Based on her finding, *Kompas* newspaper often used English borrowings in the form of phrase. That phenomenon happened because the most data are scientific term in the general election field.

Kristina (1997) in her researches entitled “*English borrowings in the Editorial of Kompas*” analyzed kind of borrowings, the advantage and disadvantage of borrowings. She found there are two kind of borrowings, they are “sound replacement” and “loan translation”. Sound replacement occurred more often than did loan translation. The advantages of borrowings enrich Indonesian vocabularies or term and to communicate more easily and effectively. The disadvantages were: borrowings dominate the Indonesian terms, and there is inconsistently of adapting the English words or phrases into Indonesian.

Guntur (2007) conducted researches entitled “*A Study on the Sound Shift in the English Borrowings Used in Suara Merdeka News Paper*”. He analyzed English borrowings words adapted by Indonesian people in order to make easier and more suitable with their mother tongue. He found that the Indonesian pronunciation of borrowings words of English seemed to use the vowel spelling reference. The way of Indonesian pronounce the English borrowings only referred to the spelling of English.

Susilowati (2008) in her study entitled “*A Study on the English borrowings Used in Indonesian Compare Space of Pulsa Tabloid*” analyze the

linguistics form of English borrowings and the process of codification used in Compare space of *Pulsa tabloid*. There were two form of English borrowings: word (single word and noun compound) and phrases (noun phrase). The process of codification of English borrowings were by changing their pronunciation and spelling.

Wulandari (2010) conducted a study entitled “*Non-Official Borrowing in Spoken Language in Malang*” .The results of this study showed that non-official borrowing was used by people in Malang in daily conversation. The use of non-official borrowing based on social statuses showed that conversation done by the speaker with the equal statuses of interlocutors places the highest frequency which was 26 times from 54 data (48.1%). The second highest frequency was conversation between higher speakers with lower interlocutors which were mentioned 16 times (29.6%). The next was the conversation between lower status speakers to higher status interlocutors which occurred 7 times (13.6%). The lowest frequency was conversation managed by a speaker to people whose social statuses varied which were mentioned only 5 times (9.3%). The situations in which the conversation occurred also influenced the number of non-official borrowing mentioned. In informal situation, people mentioned more non-official borrowings (80.4%) than in semiformal situation (10.7%) and in formal situation (8.9%). The use of non-official borrowing in daily conversation also changed in some aspect. The changes occurred in the phonological (diphthong, different distribution in producing some consonants, and elision and assimilation) and morphological

aspects (conversion and clipping). From the findings, it could be concluded that there were some factors that influence the changes in non-official borrowing in spoken language, which were: socio-pragmatic factor (social statuses and situation), and linguistic factor (different pronunciation system and word processes).

Wartono (2010) conducted a study entitled "*The Analysis of Arabic Borrowing Word Used in English*". The researcher intended to reveal the Arabic borrowing word, the form of Arabic borrowing word in the sentence, the meaning of Arabic borrowing word and the portion of each form of Arabic borrowing word. He found that Arabic word mostly occurred in English text when some writer could not use the appropriate word in English. This research shown that the form off Arabic borrowing word occurred in English including noun and adjective. The noun was the greatest occurring in the English text. And the meanings of Arabic borrowing word were denotative and lexical meaning. On other hand, the meaning is talking about pure Islam.

Sugiyanto (2005) conducted a study entitled "The Loanword In the Translation of the Novel the Princess Diary" He described the reasons translators maintained the loan word in the translation of the novel. He also analyzed the readability level of the translation in the content and the accuracy level of translation in the content. She found one of the result of borrowing of English words in the novel is the need filling motive.

Handayani (2004) studied the case of the borrowings entitled "A *Descriptive analysis of English borrowings in the Javanese language used in*

*Panjebar Semangat Magazine*". This research analyzed the lexical categories, kinds and reasons of using borrowing in *Panjebar Semangat* magazine. The result of this research are; the first, there are four lexical categories of borrowings words; noun, adjective, verb, and adverb. Second is the kinds of borrowings; they were sound replacements and loan translation. The last is the reason, they are need-filling and prestige-filling motivation.

This research is different from those previous studies above. The researcher has different data and data source from the first and the second researcher above except research by Handayani who has the same subject of research, that is *Panjebar Semangat* magazine. But, the result of Handayani's research is different from writers. Handayani concern about lexical categories of borrowings words, they are noun, adjective, verb, and adverb. Second is the kinds of borrowings; they are sound replacements and loan translation. The last is the reason, they are need-filling and prestige-filling motivation. Meanwhile, the writers concern about kinds of borrowings; they are loan word and loan shift. Then ways of borrowings; they are direct and indirect borrowing. And the last is kinds of sound replacing English borrowings from English to Javanese. The writers hope, this research will enrich about borrowings research.

The second researcher, Sri Rahayuningdyah uses *Annida* magazine as a data source. While the third researcher, Mindaryani uses *kompas* newspaper as a data source. On the other hands, the researcher here use *Panjebar Semangat* (java language magazine) as a source of data. But this research has similarity

object that is English Borrowings. The researcher tries to complete the previous study by analyzing English borrowed word based on their type, method and reason. The researcher has not found research yet about English borrowed word used in *Panjebar Semangat* magazine with some object and analysis before this research. So it can be used by the researcher to prove the originality of the researcher current study.

### **C. Problem of the study**

In this research, the problem of the study as follows:

1. What are the kinds of English borrowings used in “*Panjebar Semangat*” magazine?
2. What are the ways of English borrowings used in “*Panjebar Semangat*” magazine?
3. What are the kinds of sound replacement of English borrowings used in “*Panjebar Semangat*” magazine?

### **D. Object of the study**

From the problem statement above, the writer has the following objectives as follows:

1. To explain the kinds of English borrowings used in “*Panjebar Semangat*” magazine.
2. To explain the ways of English borrowings used in “*Panjebar Semangat*” magazine.

3. To explain the kinds of sound replacement of English borrowings used in “*Panjebar Semangat*” magazine.

## **E. Significant of the Study**

### **1. Practical Benefit**

There are some benefits that could be acquired from this study as follows:

1. For English teacher

This research can offer additional source of borrowings words. Beside that, this study will contribute in developing the borrowings theory from English to other language.

2. For future Researcher

The elaboration of this research may be useful as references for other researchers to conduct a study for English borrowings.

### **2. Theoretical**

- a. The readers are able to know the kinds, way, and kind of sound replacing of English borrowings used in *Panjebar Semangat* magazine.
- b. This research is beneficial to enlarge the theory of English borrowings.

## **F. Technical Term**

There are many terms that always appears in borrowings language, they are :

Borrowings : is taking over of word from other language

Loanword	: is word from other language is imported by other language with or without being adopted into its language system
Loan shift	: loan shift involves taking on board the meaning represented by a word in a foreign language, but not the word from itself.
Cognate	: words in two languages that share a similar meaning, spelling, and pronunciation

## **G. Research Paper Organization**

This paper is organized in such a way that will make the reader easy to follow :

Chapter I is introduction, which consists of context of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, problem limitation, benefit of the research and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory, which deals with of language of contact, forms of borrowings, meanings of borrowings, ways of borrowings, and reason of borrowings.

Chapter III is research method. This covers of type of research, objective of the study, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of collecting data.

Chapter IV is data analysis. It covers data analysis and discussion

Chapter V is conclusion, implication and suggestion from the result of the research.

