

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

English is a global language which has spread to different parts of the world and its speakers can be found almost every where including in Indonesia. In general Indonesian context, English is spoken as one of the foreign languages. However, for certain areas in a number of big cities in Java, English has been like a second language. English is spoken by some educated urban middle class people because of its prestige, and some people are also exposed to advertisements containing English words, phrases and sentences (Sneddon, 2003).

Indonesian media have overexposed their readers to many English words; as a result, a great number of Indonesian words are derived from English. In the development of culture, it is possible that there is a relation with other countries, especially to introduce the culture. The cultural relation from one country to other countries results in language contact. Under such a contact situation, it is possible for a certain language to borrow some particular words from another language.

Borrowing is one the most frequent ways of acquiring new words, and speakers all of language do it (Trask, 1996). Trask also states that borrowing is also the adoption of words by the users of one language from different languages and this process has been practiced by English users in the history of the

development of English vocabulary. According to Grosjean (1982), borrowing can be classified into three: loanwords, loanblends and loanshifts. Loanword is a type of borrowing in which all parts are used and adapted phonologically and morphologically to the base language, for example, pizza and spaghetti, which are borrowed by English from Italian.

Loanblend is a borrowing in which one part is borrowed from another language while the other part is the base language, for example, “gumbaum” is a blend from English “gum” and Greek “baum” meaning “gum tree”. Loanshift is borrowing by taking a word in the base language and extending its meaning to produce a new meaning. For example, the Portuguese “humoruse”, which previously meant “capricious”, is shifted into “humorous” in English. Borrowing words can occur when an appropriate equivalent word cannot be found, for example, the words *fatwa*, *halal*, and *rawon*.

The present study aims to find and analyze Indonesian words used by an English newspaper in Indonesia. Although the Bureau for Language Development and Language Empowerment (*Badan Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Bahasa*) has introduced and promoted Indonesian equivalents to avoid excessive borrowings, people seem to be more comfortable with using borrowed words. For example, some students may prefer to say *website* instead of *laman*, *download* instead of *mengunduh*, and *upload* instead of *mengunggah* (Suwarno, 2011).

In this study, the writer did research to find out whether similar phenomena also take place whenever English media report cultural specific news in the Indonesian context. In the long run, persistent use of Indonesian words could produce Indonesian English varieties. There are some Indonesian borrowed words which have been frequently and conveniently used in English such as *asorangutan*, *bamboo*, *agar*, *amok*, *rattan*, *proa* (type of boat) and *paddy*. And more importantly, Indonesian words appear to influence English newspapers published in Indonesia as well.

Newspaper is a type of printed media presenting daily news which is divided into many columns. It is also issued everyday. In this study, the writer chose *The Jakarta Post* newspaper because it is one of the famous and widely read English newspapers in Indonesia. It publishes news about what happens in Indonesia such as sports event, criminality, opinion, business, and environment issues. There are many possibilities that the writer of the newspaper wants to write articles using Indonesian borrowing words. If the article is written in English such as in *The Jakarta Post*, there is a possibility that Indonesian borrowing words may take place as a result of deforeignization approach and because the newspaper is published in the Indonesian context.

The writer was interested in conducting this research because the borrowed words are locally specific and that is why their equivalents in English cannot be found. The writers of newspaper's articles are forced to use Indonesia words which show similar contexts or phenomena. There is also a possibility that

the writer is an Indonesian multilingual person. The present study chose *The Jakarta Post* newspaper as the source of data because it is one of the English newspapers in Indonesia that contains Indonesian borrowing words.

In addition, *The Jakarta Post* is one of the most read papers in Indonesia and we can find some Indonesian words used in it. For example, “The services of *angkot* public minivans in Jakarta will soon be integrated with those of TransJakarta buses, an official has said.” The word *angkot* here is an Indonesian borrowing word. *Angkot* is the abbreviation for *angkutan kota*. If the newspaper’s writer was forced to use public transportation to stand for *angkot*, there is a possibility that the readers will be misled. This is because the English word does not indicate the specific type of the transportation due to its specific nature.

There are a number of studies which have looked at borrowing words such as the ones done by Marjic and Okyere (2013), Komolafe and Ezekiel (2014), and Bahumaid (2015). Three of these studies are concerned with borrowing words used in printed media. The aim of the present study was to analyze Indonesian borrowing words found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper looking at types of borrowing words and factors of word borrowing. As far as the writer knows, no research of this type has been conducted particularly at the English Study Program, University of Trunojoyo Madura.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problems

The present study is concerned with borrowing words found and used in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. Based on the background of the study above, this research aimed to answer the following questions:

1. What are the types of Indonesian borrowing words found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?
2. What factors contribute to word borrowing in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

After formulating the questions above, the present study aims to:

1. Identify the types of Indonesian borrowing words in *The Jakarta post newspaper*.
2. Identify some factors that may contribute to Indonesian borrowing words used in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to provide both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this research is expected to give some contributions to the students of English Department who are interested in analyzing Indonesian borrowing words in media, especially in English newspapers. The result of this

study can be used as a reference for future researchers. Practically, this research can also give contributions to other researchers who plan to do research related to borrowing words. This can give additional information about Indonesian words which are borrowed into English in the Indonesian context.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is morphology of word formation focusing on types and factors of borrowing words. It is how adoption of words by the users of one language from different languages has been practiced by English users. The writer limits the analysis to Indonesian borrowing words used in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The newspaper editions for the data are from February to May 2017.