

**THE SOURCE LANGUAGES OF BORROWING WORDS  
IN THE *TRIBUN PEKANBARU* NEWSPAPER**

**THESIS**

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for Strata One (S1) Degree  
At the English Department of FBS UNP*



**By:**

**RIZKY SILVIA  
72781/06**

**Advisors:**

**Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M. Hum  
Rima Andriani Sari, S.Pd, M. Hum**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
THE FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ART  
STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG  
2011**

**HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI**

**AN ANALYSIS OF BORROWING WORDS FOUND  
IN TRIBUN PEKANBARU NEWSPAPER**

Nama : Rizky Silvia W  
NIM/BP : 72781/2006  
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Agustus 2011

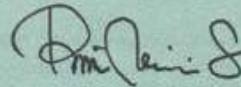
Disetujui oleh:

Pembimbing I,



Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.  
NIP. 19670722 199203 1 003

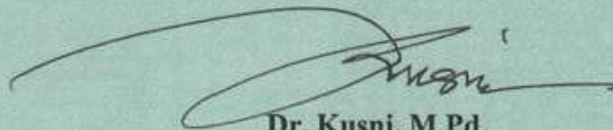
Pembimbing II,



Rima Andriani Sari, S.Pd., M.Hum  
NIP. 19760529 200501 2 003

Diketahui oleh:

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris



Dr. Kusni, M.Pd.  
NIP. 19620909 198803 1 004



## HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LULUS UJIAN SKRIPSI

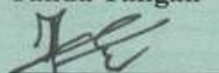
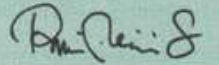
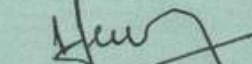
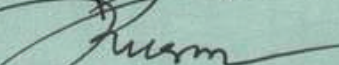
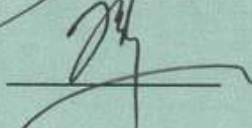
Dinyatakan Lulus Setelah Dipertahankan di Depan Tim Penguji Skripsi  
Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni  
Universitas Negeri Padang

### AN ANALYSIS OF BORROWING WORDS FOUND IN TRIBUN PEKANBARU NEWSPAPER

Nama : Rizky Silvia W  
NIM/BP : 72781/2006  
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Agustus 2011

#### Tim Penguji

Nama		Tanda Tangan
1. Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum	Ketua	
2. Rima Andriani Sari, S.Pd., M.Hum	Sekretaris	
3. Dr. Hamzah, MA., MM	Anggota	
4. Dr. Kusni, M.Pd	Anggota	
5. Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S., M.Hum	Anggota	

## ABSTRAK

Silvia, Rizky. 2011. *The Source Languages of Borrowing Words Found in The Tribun Pekanbaru Newspaper*. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

**Pembimbing I : Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M. Hum**  
**Pembimbing II : Rima Andriani Sari, S.Pd, M. Hum**

Kata pinjaman merupakan kata-kata yang di pinjam dari bahasa asal ke bahasa target. Kata pinjaman biasa nya terjadi karena beberapa faktor, seperti tidak ditemukannya kata pinjaman di dalam bahasa target. Selain itu, bahasa pinjaman terjadi juga disebabkan oleh adanya sosial kontak antara bahasa asal dengan bahasa target.

Bahasa Indonesia merupakan salah satu bahasa di dunia yang meminjam bahasa dari bahasa lain. Pinjaman kata dari bahasa asing banyak ditemukan di media masa seperti koran. Salah satunya Koran local dari daerah Pekanbaru, yaitu koran Tribun Pekanbaru. Penelitian yang dilakukan pada penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data dalam penelitian ini merupakan kata-kata pinjaman asing. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti meneliti asal dan proses bahasa pinjaman tersebut.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dari 142 kata pinjaman yang ditemukan dalam koran Tribun Pekanbaru, peneliti menemukan 16 kata berasal dari bahasa Belanda, 29 kata berasal dari bahasa Sanskrit, 27 kata berasal dari bahasa Arab, dan 70 kata berasal dari bahasa Inggris. Dan pada proses dari bahasa pinjaman, peneliti menemukan dua macam proses penelitian, yaitu pure dan naturalized. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, 11 kata merupakan pure borrowing dan sisanya 131 kata adalah naturalized borrowing.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillahirabbil alamin.....

First of all, the writer would like to express her inner thanks, praise and gratitude only to Allah SWT, the Glorious, the Lord and the All Mighty, the Merciful and the Compassionate, who has given the writer bless and opportunity to finished this thesis “*The Source Languages of Borrowing Words Found in The Tribun Pekanbaru Newspaper*”. Greetings and *shalawat* are also sent to the final prophet, Muhammad, the leader and the greatest man in the world.

In this occasion I sincerely addresses my deepest thanks to some distinguished names. I would firstly like to express my gratitude to my advisors Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum. as my first advisor and Rima Andriani Sari, S.Pd, M.Hum for second adviser for ideas, suggestions, corrections, motivations and patience guiding me from the earliest stage of this thesis accomplishment. I would also like to thank my examinees Dr. Kusni, M. Pd, Dr. Hamzah, M.A, MM and Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S. for their advices, constructive comments and critiques to enrich my thesis; my warm thanks go to my academic advisors Dr. Hamzah M.A, MM. Then, thank is addressed to the chairperson and the secretary of the English Department, Dr. Kusni, M.Pd., and Dra. An Fauzia Rozani Syafei, M.A., and all of the lecturers of English Department.

A grateful thank goes to my parents, Syafwendi, and Triwijayanti, and also all of my uncles and my aunty for their pray, love, care, support (emotionally and financially), inspiration, and motivation in the whole of my life.

Then, the special thanks go to my friends in English Department, Linguistics '06, and my best friends: Riza, Yosi, Dilla, Yeni, Ola, Wela, Ii, Ade, Mila, mas Bagus and mas Yoga. Thanks for the nice relation, togetherness, happiness and sadness have shared. Thanks for the time having together. Last but not least, I would also like thank to everybody who was important thank you very much for all people that helped me in writing this thesis may Allah rewards your goodness.

Padang, Agustus 2011

Rizky Silvia

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### PAGE OF TITLE

<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	i
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	ii
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	iv
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	vi
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b> .....	vii

### CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problems .....	1
B. Identification of the Problems .....	4
C. Limitation of the Problems .....	4
D. Formulation of the Problems .....	5
E. Research Questions .....	5
F. The Purposes of the Study .....	5
G. The Significances of the Study .....	6
H. The Definition of key Terms .....	6

### CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

A. Word Formation .....	7
B. Borrowing Words/ Loan Words .....	16
C. Language in Newspaper .....	20
D. Source of Indonesian Languages .....	25
E. Previous Studies .....	26
F. Theoretical Framework .....	29

### CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design .....	30
B. Data and Source of Data .....	30

C. Technique of Data Collection .....	31
D. Technique of Data Analysis .....	31
<b>CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION</b>	
A. Data Description .....	33
B. Data Analysis and Discussion.....	34
1. Data Analysis .....	34
2. Discussion .....	43
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS</b>	
A. Conclusions .....	46
B. Suggestions .....	47
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>51</b>



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	The Source Language of Borrowing Words .....	33
Table 2	The Processes of Borrowing Words .....	34

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix 1	List of Borrowing Words .....	51
Appendix 2	List of Source Languages of Borrowing Words.....	57
Appendix 3	List of the Processes of Borrowing Words.....	64

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Background of the Study**

Indonesian language as one of the languages in the world develops from time to time and is influenced by human thought and culture contacts. Rahayuningdyah (2008) says that Indonesian language does not only absorb the meaning of the language from the neighbor country, but also absorbs the aspect of the form. The effect of these phenomena is caused many variations in using Indonesian language in Indonesian daily life.

In its development, Indonesian language absorbs the influence from many languages all over the world. The form of the words, phrases, and clauses, in original language like Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Batak, etc as well as those in foreign languages like Dutch, English, Arabic, and Sanskrit are playing important role in influencing the form of Indonesian language nowadays. This absorption is to enrich Indonesian language and to be able to get along with the development of technology, information, and rapid communication in the globalization era.

According to Soedjito (1992), the sources of vocabulary enrichment are both intrinsic and extrinsic. The intrinsic sources are the use of the old vocabulary, the development of new vocabulary by using affixation, the creation of new vocabulary and, acronyms; meanwhile, the extrinsic sources are the borrowing of vocabulary from local language and, the borrowing of vocabulary from the foreign language.

Furthermore, Andrew (2000) says that there are two phases in borrowing language. First, it is used in its original form, both in pronunciation and spelling in communication and it is known as the introduction type, for example *flash disc*, *hard disc*, *software*, *mouse* etc. In the next development, it becomes a common form used in communication, completed with its adjustments in pronunciation and spelling. The second phase is that loanwords change not only in pronunciation and spelling but also in affixation, so that they can be applied in the system of Indonesian language, for example *antibiotic*, *preview*, *gangster*, *engineer*, and *etc.*

Foreign language is used in both oral and written communication. Orally, foreign language is mostly used in many kinds of broadcast media such as television, radio, advertisements and any other daily medium of communication. In written, it is mostly used in many mass media like newspapers, magazines, journals, articles, etc. Related to the languages appearance in those media, the reader will find many foreign terms, which are not originally the Indonesian language.

Nowadays, it is commonly found that there are many borrowing words which are adopted into the Indonesian language. Those borrowing words are used by Indonesian and they are exposed by the journalists who write the news in mass media like newspaper, tabloid and magazine. The journalists tend to take the borrowing words since those words are equivalent to be used. Beside that, journalists also have an important role in introducing the borrowing words related

to social and politics in mass media. Through mass media, the borrowing words are easy to be known by the reader.

Tribun newspaper is one of the newspapers in Indonesia. Tribun newspaper can be found in the some city of Indonesia. They are Tribun Batam, Tribun Pekanbaru, Tribun Jabar, Tribun Kaltim, Tribun Timur, and Tribun Pontianak. Tribun Pekanbaru newspaper is published in Riau province. This newspaper published everyday.

In Tribun Pekanbaru newspaper, there are many borrowing words that are used by journalists. The journalist of this news use borrowing words which are from donor language to explain the word and object. They do not change the spelling of those words because the borrowing words are regarded suitable to be used. There are many borrowing words that are used in this newspaper, for example *nonparlement*, *partai*, *korupsi*, and *administrasi*.

There are many foreign words which have been adopted into Indonesian language, for example the words derived from *konsep* 'concept', *persepsi* 'perception', *proses* 'process'. These words are mostly used in Indonesian language although actually they are not originally Indonesia language. For example: *konsep* has synonym *rencana*, *persepsi* has synonym *tanggapan*, *proses* has synonym *cara*, and while *administrasi* has synonym *tata usaha*, etc. Those words can also be found in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*.

Borrowing words come to ndonesian language because of the developing of foreign culture where thewords do not found in the Indonesian language. Some of the societies use the borrow ing words because they want to show their

social status. Related to the explanation above, the researcher is interested in doing a research about source language of borrowing words and the process of borrowing words.

Also, the researcher wants to take the data from *Tribun Pekanbaru* Newspaper as one of the regional newspaper in Riau. This newspaper easy to find in province Riau. Moreover, the researcher chooses this newspaper because there are many borrowing words are directly taken in this newspaper. Furthermore, in researcher city, this newspaper is more popular than other newspaper. This newspaper also published everyday. And the last, this newspaper also publishes international and national news, not only the region news.

## **B. Identification of the Problem**

There are many aspects that can be studied about borrowing words it depends on the point of view of the researcher. It can be types of borrowing words, forms of borrowing words, ways of borrowing words, source of borrowing words, and process of borrowing words. In this research, the researcher will analyze form some source of borrowing words and the process of borrowing words.

## **C. Limitation of the Problem**

The problem of this research is limited to find out the borrowing words, the source languages which are from Dutch, Sanskrit, Arabic, and English and the processes of borrowing words in *the Tribun Pekanbaru* newspaper edition April, 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 until April, 30<sup>th</sup> 2010.



#### **D. Formulation of the Research Problem**

The problem of this research is formulated as follows: “what are the borrowing words, the source languages of the borrowing words, and the processes of the borrowing words found in the *Tribun Pekanbaru* newspaper edition April, 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 until April, 30<sup>th</sup> 2010.”

#### **E. Research Questions**

Referring of the formulation of the problem above, some research questions are formulated as followS:

1. What are the source languages of the borrowing found in the *Tribun Pekanbaru* Newspaper edition April, 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 until April, 30<sup>th</sup> 2010?
2. What are the processes of the borrowing words which are found in the *Tribun Pekanbaru* newspaper edition April, 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 until April, 30<sup>th</sup> 2010?

#### **F. Purposes of the Research**

The purposes of the research are:

1. To find out the borrowing words which are found in *Tribun Pekanbaru* newspaper edition April, 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 until April, 30<sup>th</sup> 2010.
2. To find out the source language of the borrowing word which are found in *Tribun Pekanbaru* newspaper edition April, 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 until April, 30<sup>th</sup> 2010.
3. To find out the processes of the borrowing words which are found in the *Tribun Pekanbaru* newspaper edition April, 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 until April, 30<sup>th</sup> 2010.

### **G. Significances of the Research**

It is greatly expected that the findings of this research will give contribution to the morphology both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings of this study provide a significant contribution to the enrichment of linguistic (especially morphology) inventories. Practically, the findings of this study were expected to give information about the source languages of borrowing words and the ways of the borrowing words. Hopefully this study could be used by other researcher as an additional source to conduct other study related with the borrowing word.

### **H. Definitions of Key Terms**

1. Borrowing words : Words which are adopted from a source language into target language.
2. Source language : The language from which a translation is to be made or from which a word is borrowed.
3. Word formation process : Process of creating a new word from the existing word or words.
4. Tribun newspaper : One of the regional newspapers under the banner Graphic Media Riau pt, a subsidiary of the Kompas Gramedia Group.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Word Formation

Word formation is the process of creating new words from existing words or words. The basic word is root. So when we add other word in front of root, we can call prefix, for example *me + sapu = menyapu*. And when we add other word after the root, the process is suffix, for example *rapi + kan = rapikan*. The new word will have different meaning from the source word.

One of the distinctive properties of human language is creativity, by which we mean the ability of native speakers of a language to produce and understand new forms in their language. Even though creativity is most apparent when it comes to sentence formation, it is also manifest in our lexical knowledge, where new words are added to our mental lexicon regularly.

According to Fromkin et al (1990), morphology is the study of word formation and the internal structure of words. Parts of linguistic competence are knowledge of the morphemes, the words, their pronunciation, their meaning, and how they are combined. In addition, morphology is the study of morphemes and internal structure of word and word formation.

Tom (1998) explains that word formation is the formation of longer, more complex words from shorter, simpler words. The simple word was discussed either in terms of its root (a basic element without adaptations or inflections), such as Greek *log*, whose core meaning was ‘speech’, or as a *root word*, consisting of a

root, stem, and inflection (in most cases cited in standard forms, such as the nominative singular for nouns), such as Greek *lógos* (speech, word) and Latin *verbum* (word, verb). The complex word was discussed in terms of two processes or categories: (1) Derivation, in which affixes and inflections could be added to a root, as with *logikós*, an adjective formed from *lógos*, and *verbalis*, and adjective formed from *verbum*. (2) Composition, in which two or more roots could be combined, with appropriate affixes and inflections added, as with the nouns *biología* and *biologist's* formed from *bíos* (life) and *lógos*, and *agricultura*, formed from *ager* (field) and *cultura* (cultivation).

Zaim (1999) states that word formation are the creation of new words. He says that to form a word is done by using combination of morphemes. The new word can be formed by using the morphemes and adding them together. It is concluded that word formation can make new words and coining the word through borrowing can also be done by word formation. Related to these opinions above, it is said that the word can be formed in the process of word formations. The process of word formation is a process of combination of morphemes as a minimal unit of meaning to become a word.

Sadegi (2009) says that word formation denotes the processes of creation of new lexical units. Although it seems that the difference between morphological change of a word and creation of a new term is quite easy to perceive, there is sometimes a dispute as to whether blending is still a morphological change or making a new word. There are, of course, numerous word formation processes

that do not arouse any controversies and are very similar in the majority of languages

Furthermore, in term of processes, there are several experts. Yule (1985) classifies word formation processes into coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation and affixation. In addition, Fromkin (1990) says that the process of word formation consists of derivation morphology, pullet surprise, word coinage, compounds, acronyms, blends, back-formation, abbreviation and words from names.

a. Compounding

Formkin (1990) defines that compounding is new words are formed by stringing together other words. It can be created by more than two words. Meanwhile, Schendl (2001) says that compounds are the combinations of two independent words, i.e., free morphemes, like the words *guesthouse* derives from *guest* + *house*. In semantics means house for guest. Others example, *whiteboard* derives from *white* + *board*, *classroom* derives from *class* + *room*, and *railroad* derives from *rail* + *road*. In addition, Sadegi (2009) says that the most common type of word formation is the combination of two (or more) nouns in order to form a resulting noun: Noun + Noun = Noun. The first of the two compounds may be descriptive (i.e. tablecloth, a cloth with which to clean [or cloth] tables), or both compounds may create a whole new meaning altogether (i.e railroad, which is not a "road" in the typical sense of the word.) It is also possible to form words whose components are equally important to or

descriptive of its meaning, for example, a washer-dryer refers to an object combining two functions.

b. Affixation

Affixation is the forming of a new word by adding a prefix or suffix to a base (Schendl: 2001). In the preceding group of words, it should be obvious that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of a word (e.g. un-). These called prefixes. The other affix forms are added to the end of the word (e.g. -ish) and are called suffixes. All English words formed by this derivational process use either prefixes or suffixes, or both (Goerge : 1985).

Furthermore, Sadegi (2009) gives definition links so-called prefixes and suffixes, which are not independent words, to words of all types. He described that the classification of prefixes are supportive and opposing Prefixes (Prefixes of attitude), negative prefixes, Prefixes of Place (Locative Prefixes) determine the place, or relative place, or (relative) direction, of action or objects. Also, abstract nouns and processes or relations are determined in terms of locality, Prefixes of Size, Degree and Status determine mostly nouns, and are self-explanatory to a large extent, Prefixes of Time and Order determine time and order, their meanings and usage Prefixes of Number determine numeral prefixes the amount, quantity, or scope. And the classification of suffix are verb Suffixes which fulfill the function of forming verbs from other word classes, are defined and explained, Adjective Suffixes, Suffixes of



concrete nouns which noun suffixes will form nouns from every type of word, adverb Suffixes are, like most of the other ones, class-changing. Note that some adjectives (like friendly) cannot be converted into an adverb; when needed to be applied as such, an inserted paraphrase is necessary.

c. Abbreviation.

Abbreviation is the shorting of words. It is particularly frequent in administration and the media, but also occurs in informal and rapid speech. McMahon (1999) states that abbreviation is the shortening of words and phrases (*kilo gram* to *kg*, *Imperial Chemical Industries* to *ICI*) and a result of such shortening (*MA* for *Master of Arts*, *sitcom* for *situation comedy*). Abbreviations that serve as symbols are usually pronounced as letter sequences or as their full originating words, as with *c.c.* ('cee-cee', 'cubic centimetres').

d. Clipping word

Clipping words, syllables are cut off from a word, as in *pub* < *public house*, *bike* < *bicycle*, *exam* < *examination*. Furthermore, Goerge (1985) says that clipping occur when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, often in casual speech. Moreover, clipping word is characteristic of shorting but the element which is removed is not affix, but the first syllable or two syllable of the original, as with *porn* with *pornography* and *bi* from *bisexual* (McMahon:1999). According Wikipedia, clipping word consists of four types. They are back

(apocopation), fore (aphaeresis), middle (syncope) and complex clipping. Others example are Prof < professor, math < mathematic, paratrooper < parachutist trooper and etc.

Furthermore Sadegi (2009) says that clipping is a shortening of a word by the omission of one or more syllables. For examples: decaf (decaffeinated coffee), fan (fanatic), phone (telephone), fax (facsimile), fridge (refridgerator), hyper (hyperactive), intercom (intercommunication system), lab (laboratory), medic (medical student/doctor), memo (memorandum), mike (microphone), movie (moving picture), photo (photograph), pub (public house). In addition, Puschmann (2009) says that clipping is shortening longer words is a popular strategy for conserving breath when speaking and space when writing or typing. Clipping or trimming words in the front or back (and sometimes both) is thus another word formation process in English. For example *air plane* -> *plane*, *advertisement*-> *ad*, *influenza* -> *flu*.

#### e. Blends

Blends are formed from the part of existing words and a combination of the parts of two words, such as branch (< breakfast + lunch), blog (<web + log), botox (<botualism + toxin) and smog (<Smoke + fog). Stageberg (1965) says that blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another as telecast (<television + broadcast), autobus (<automobile + omnibus) and excavators (<escalade + elevator). ). In addition, Goerge (1985) states that

blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word.

Moreover, Sadegi (2009) gives definition that blends are also used for abbreviatory purposes. Here, two or more complementing components constitute the basis for the resultant. These components are omitted of one or more syllables before compounded to the blend. For examples: bit (<binary + digit), camcorder (<camera + recorder), contraception (<contrasting + conception), geep (<goat + sheep), glitterati (<glitter + literati), modem (<modular + demodulator), motel (<motor + hotel), smog (<smoke + fog), transistor (transfer + resistor).

#### f. Acronyms

Acronyms are fully words formed from the initial letters of other words or major parts of a compound term and pronouncing them like as a word, such as radar (< radio detecting and ranging), laser (< light amplification by the stimulated emission of radiation) and NATO (< North Atlantic Treaty Organization). Sadegi (2009), acronyms are another abbreviatory device. The usually resulting word class is that of a noun: ECU (European Currency Unit), scuba (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus), email (electronic mail). In addition, Deny (2009) gives addition that acronyms are words derived from the initial letters of several words and use them as a new word. For examples: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Treats (SWOT), Self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (SCUBA).

g. Initialism

It gives the name of something that is still pronounced separately such as BBC (< British Broadcasting Corporation), IBM (< Intercontinental Ballistic Missile). McArthur (2009) says that INITIALISM, also initial word. An abbreviation that consists of letters and initials letters of series of words, pronounce in sequence: BBC for British broadcasting corporation, pronounced bee-bee-see. A letter group such as NATO, pronounced as a word ('nay-toe') is commonly referred to as an acronym. Both initialisms and acronyms have word-like qualities and take affixes (*pro-BBC*, *non-NATO*, *ex-IBMer*); they are sometimes referred to jointly as *letter words* or *letter names*, and the acronym is regarded by some lexicologists as a kind of initialism. The pronunciation of initialisms is usually straightforward, but writing sometimes poses problems: formerly, points were the norm (*B.B.C.*), but currently an unpointed style prevails in data processing and in the Armed Services and increasingly in commerce, advertising, and publishers' house styles. Although most names are upper case, there are such exceptions as the *Initial Teaching Alphabet* (or *initial teaching alphabet*), officially abbreviated as *i.t.a.* and *ita*.

h. Coinage.

Word can also be created without using employing any other word or word part already in existence; that is, they may be created out of thin air. Georg (1985) says that coinage is the invention of totally new terms. Besides that, Ruba (2004) calls this process as adoption of brand names as

common word, such as brands name as kodax, exxon, xerox, nylon, kleenex and vaseline. In addition coinage is created a new word without using of any the methods.

i. Back formation.

It makes use of a process called analogy to derive new words, but in rather back word manner, for example the words like revision and revise; supervision and supervise. Revision is formed by regulation derivation from revise and ion. According to George (1985), backformation, typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (usually a verb). Furthermore, McMahon (1999) says it creates new forms by the removal of affixes of supposed affixes. Other example are tell and teller, reap and reaper, write and writer; and sing and singer. In addition, Sadegi (2009) gives definition that Back-formation is the process of deriving words by dropping what is thought to be a suffix or (occasionally) a prefix. It applies chiefly to the coining of verbs from nouns. For examples: abled (disabled), to explete (expletive), to enthuse (enthusiasm), to liase (liason); to burgle (burglary), to edit (edition, editor), to peddle (peddler), to scavange (scavanger), to sculpt (sculptor, sculpture), to swindle (swindler, the swindle); to air-condition (air-conditioning), to baby-sit (baby-sitter), to brainstorm (brainstorming), to brainwash (brainwashing), to browbeat (browbeating), to dry-clean (dry-cleaner).

j. Reduplication.

All of morphemes are doubled (total reduplication) or part of it is (partial reduplication). In English, total reduplication occurs only sporadically and it usually indicates intensity: that's a big, big dog (big is drawn out). In Indonesian was totally reduplication to form the plural of noun; such as, rumah 'house' → '*rumah-rumah*' 'houses'; ibu 'mother' → '*ibu-ibu*' 'mothers'.

It can be concluded that word formation is how new words are being formed in the language. The process consists of a combination of morphemes that are rule-governed (a new word is formed). Thus, when the new words are forming, the words have to follow the rule. The new word will have different meaning, pronunciation, and so on. There are many kinds of process word formation. They are compounding, affixation, abbreviation, clipping, blending, acronym, back-formation, reduplication, coinage and initialism. The borrowing will allow one of the processes and become the new word.

## **B. Borrowing Word (Loanwords)**

Borrowing word can also be called loanword. Loanwords are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). The abstract noun borrowing refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language. Borrowing is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities. Borrowing of words can go in both directions between the two languages in contact, but often there is an asymmetry, such that more words go from one side to the other. In this



case the source language community has some advantage of power, prestige and/or wealth that makes the objects and ideas it brings desirable and useful to the borrowing language community.

Fromkin (1988) states that a language may borrow word directly or indirectly. A direct borrowing means that the borrowed item is a native word in the language from which it is borrowed. While, indirect borrowing means that the borrowed item is not directly borrowed from the source language but there is another language as an intermediary.

According to Malmkjær (1991) the social contexts in which language borrowing take place have often been referred to as the substratum, adstratum and superstratum. Substratum means a non-dominant language influences dominant language, usually for new concepts, objects that become salient. It often happens in situation of migration or invasion. While, Adstratum means neither language is dominant nor both languages have high level of mutual intelligibility and bilingualism. It often occurs in situation of trade. And superstratum means a dominant language influence a non-dominant language.

Borrowing is divided into two kinds; they are pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing for some linguists also called as loan word. Pure borrowing means an expression or a word is taken over purely into Receptor Language (RL) (without any change, for example to use the English word *wilayah* (Lawrence in Novita, 2010) in Indonesian text *wilayah* (Achyar in Novita, 2010). While in Naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the Receptor Language (RL), for examples to use the English

word check (Lawrence in Novita 2010) in Indonesian text cek (Achyar in Novita, 2010).

It is a process by which one language or dialect take and incorporate some linguistic elements from another. A language may borrow a word directly or indirectly. When one language borrows an item which is native from the borrowed language, it is called direct borrowing.

Loan and borrowing are metaphors, because there is no literal lending process. There is no transfer from one language to another, and no returning words to source language. The word simply come to be used by a speech community that speak a different from the one those words originated. Haugen in McMahon (1994) states that the donor need to be aware of the loan and does not consent to it while the recipient needs to repay it.

McMahon (1999) defines the term borrowing is a fairly recent label for what used to be called mixing of languages. It means to borrow another language and take it to be the target language relies in bilingualism. Meanwhile. Jackson and Etienne (2000) say that the process of borrowing happens when speakers imitate a word from a foreign language and, at least partly, adopt it in sound or grammar to their native language and the word thus borrowed is called a loanword or borrowing.

According to Schendl (2001) , borrowing tends to be adopted in varying degrees to the target language, especially if the two languages differ substantially in their phonologies and morphologies. Moreover, loanword can reflect the predominance of different languages in specific domains of use at particular

period. He says the factors which are influenced on the extent of borrowing are the perceived prestige of the donor language, the length of language contact, the number of and the status of their bilingual speakers. He adds borrowing also varies across different word classes. First, noun tends to be the most frequent, followed by adjectives and verbs. It would appear that is mainly in the naming of objects rather than attributes of process that people find in the most difficulty in their own language. Second, pronoun and conjunction on other hand, form closed sets of words and are therefore only rarely borrowed.

Moreover, Hoche (2005) explains that there are two common motivations for borrowing. The most common and obvious native is sheer necessity. Speakers may have to refer to same unfamiliar objects or concept for which they have no word in their own language. This need may be a function of new information or technology, or contact with foreign flora, fauna and culture. Second motivation is essentially social and depends on perception of prestige.

In addition, Kemmer (2007) explains that the actual process of borrowing is complex and involves many usage events. Generally, some speakers of the borrowing language know the source language too, at least enough of it to utilize the relevant word. They often consciously adopt the new word when speaking the native language, because it most exactly fits the idea they are trying to express. If they are bilingual source language, they might pronounce in the source language.

Finally, Peperkamp (2007) suggests that there are three mechanisms which may help to explain how translation borrowing happens. First, there is a tendency to eliminate alternative in syntax. Then, there is the existence of specific

translation borrowing that may then act as models from which regular 'native' construction can be developed. And third, there is conversational code-switching, which encourage the language concerned to become more similar in their syntax so that items from each may be more easily substituted for one another within the same sentence.

In conclusion, borrowing word is the process how a word from native language becomes new word in the target language. A newly borrowed word gradually adopts sound and other characteristics of the borrowing language as speakers who do not know the source language accommodate it to their own linguistic systems. In time, people in the borrowing community do not perceive the word as a loanword at all. Generally, the longer a borrowed word has been in the language, and the more frequently it is used, the more it resembles the native words of the language.

### **C. Language in Newspaper**

The language of journalistic in mass media especially in printed media can develop the vocabularies of the Indonesian language because the media such as newspaper and tabloid use the new vocabularies that are borrowed from donor language. However, the use of borrowing words in mass media sometimes is not written in italic from which violate the role of writing terms. As a result, the readers regard it as an original word from his native language.

Galina (2005) says that the bulk of the vocabulary used in newspaper writing is neutral and literary. But it has as well its specific features such as the intensive use of:

- a) Special political and economic terms, e.g., *stability, elections, anti-terror war, military facilities, terrorist network, opinion polls, human rights, budget deficit, immigration, presidential vote, race, opponent, business, security, to devastate, blast.*
- b) Non-term political words, e.g., *officials, hostages, kidnappers, protest, breakdown, regime, local terror cells, popularity rating, emergency anti-terror funding.* A characteristic feature of political vocabulary is that the borderline between terms and non-terms is less distinct than in the vocabulary of other special fields. The semantic structure of some words comprises both terms and non-terms, e.g., *crisis, agreement, progressive, nationwide, unity.*
- c) Lofty, bookish words including certain phrases based on metaphors and thus emotionally coloured: *war hysteria, escalation of war, overwhelming majority, a storm of applause, post attack cleanup, global hunt for terrorists, a shot of power.*
- d) Newspaper cliches, i.e., stereotyped expressions, commonplace phrases familiar to the reader, e.g., *public opinion, free markets, long-term agreements, a melting pot, to cast a veto over, crucial/pressing problems, zero tolerance, political correctness, to go postal* (extremely hostile). Cliches more than anything else reflect the traditional manner of expression in newspaper writing. They are commonly looked upon as a defect of style. Some cliches, especially those based on trite images, e.g., *captains of industry, pillars of society, bulwark of*

*civilization* are pompous and hackneyed. But nevertheless, cliches are indispensable in newspaper style: they prompt the necessary associations and prevent ambiguity and misunderstanding.

- e) Abbreviations. News items, press reports and headlines are full of abbreviations of various kinds. Among them abbreviated terms – names of organizations, public and state bodies, political associations, industrial and other companies, various offices, etc. known by their initials are very common; e.g., *EU* (European Union), *UNO* (United Nations Organization), *WTO* (World Trade Organization), *EEC* (European Economic Community), *CNN* (Cable News Network), *BBC* (British Broadcasting Corporation), *CEO* (Chief Executive Officer), *MBA* (Master of Business Administration), *DWI* (Driving While Intoxicated), *BAC* (Blood Alcohol Concentration). The widespread use of initials in newspaper language has been expanded to the names of persons constantly in the public eye, and one can find references to *LBJ* (Lyndon Baines Johnson), *JFK* (John Fitzgerald Kennedy), *W/Dubya* (George W. Bush). Sometimes the whole statements are referred to by their initials, e.g., *WYSIWYG* (What you see is what you get), *FAQ* (Frequently asked questions), *BTW* (By the way), *9/11* or *9–11* (September 11, 2001).
- f) Neologisms. They are very common in newspaper vocabulary. The newspaper is very quick to react to any new development in the life of society, in science and technology. Hence, neologisms make their way



into the language of the newspaper very easily and often even spring up on newspaper pages. Now, in the early 21st century, neologisms relating to computers and the Internet outnumber all others, for example, *cybersickness* (a feeling of illness caused by using a computer for long periods of time), *keypal* (someone with whom one regularly exchanges e-mail), *online auction*, *access provider*, *MP3*, *PDA* (Personal digital assistant), *animatronics*.

Finance has also launched numerous new words, such as *dead cat bounce* (a situation in which the price of shares rises a small amount after a large fall, sometimes before falling further), *stealth tax* (a tax that you pay on something that you buy rather than tax you pay directly to the government, and which you are less aware of paying than, for example, direct tax on your income). Sometimes finance and computers come together, as with *dot-com* (a person or a company whose business is done using the Internet), *e-cash* (money that can be used to buy things on the Internet, but that does not exist in a physical form or belong to any particular country).

Many new words have come from medicine and biological science, e.g., *biologically engineered*, *genetically modified*; from the world of business: *benchmark* (to use a company's good performance as a standard by which to judge the performance of other companies of the same type), *best practice* (a description of the best way of performing a particular activity in business).

g) Foreign words. These have come from different languages. Some are traditionally used in newspaper writing, others have recently come from the areas of new technology (computers, Internet, business, entertainment and changes in society), for example, *beaucoup* (= a lot of money; from French); *ad hoc* (= specialized; from Latin); *bona fide* (= real, true and not intended to deceive somebody (from Latin): *I wanted to prove my bona fides*; *curriculum vitae* (CV) (= resume; from Latin); *sine qua non* (= something that you must have; from Latin); *carte blanche* (= complete freedom; from French); *nouveau riche* (= someone who has only recently become rich and spends a lot of money; from French); *t?te-?-t?te* (= a private conversation; from French); *glitch* (= a small fault in working of something; from German); *macho* (= a man who is always trying to show that he is strong, brave; from Spanish); *schlock* (= careless work / odd jobs, catchpenny job; from Yiddish).

In conclusion, the language of journalistic in mass media also uses the borrowing word since there is no equivalent word to be used. The use of vocabulary from foreign language to develop the vocabularies of Indonesian language. There are some categories that journalists used borrowing word in write the news. They are special political and economical terms, non political words, lofty, newspaper clichés, abbreviation, neologisms, and foreign words.

#### **D. Source Languages of Indonesian Language**

Indonesian belongs to the Austronesian language family. The Austronesian language family is one of the largest linguistic families of the world. According to the most widely accepted classification of the Austronesian languages, Indonesian belongs to the Western branch of the Malayo-Polynesian group of the Austronesian family.

According to Ethnologue, Indonesian is classified in the following way: Indonesian < Local Malay < Malayan < Malaic < Sundic < Western < Malayo-Polynesian < Austronesian. Related languages include Javanese, Madurese, and Sundanese. The dialectal differences among the speakers of Indonesian are insignificant, although there are some lexical differences between the two varieties of Malay, spoken in Indonesia on the one hand and Malaysia on the other hand. Indonesian Malay has been influenced to some extent by Javanese. Standard Indonesian pronunciation is based on the language of Jakarta (<http://www.Wikipedia.com>).

The major languages of Indonesia are Austronesian. Austronesian is a family of agglutinative languages spoken in the area bounded by Madagascar in the western Indian Ocean and Easter Island in the eastern Pacific Ocean. There is a considerable diversity in the languages used in Indonesia. No less than 669 languages—the vast majority are Austronesian, the rest are *Papuan* and found in parts of Timor, Irian Jaya, and Halmahera—have been accounted for. Although Bahasa Indonesia is infused with highly distinctive accents in some regions (particularly in Maluku, parts of Nusa Tenggara, and in Jakarta), there are many

similarities in patterns of use across the archipelago. One widespread feature concerns the variations in speech use depending on the rank or status of the speaking partner (Barrie, 2007)

The national language of Indonesia is "Bahasa Indonesia". Originally it was the Malay language mainly spoken in the Riau Islands. In its spread throughout the country, its vocabulary and idioms have been enriched by a great number of local languages. To keep pace with religious, social and cultural progress, many words and terms have been derived from foreign languages, including Dutch, Chinese, Sanskrit, Arabic and later, Portuguese. Although Indonesian language has become the lingua franca, local languages and dialects continue to be spoken and will not be abolished.

#### **E. Previous Studies**

The research about borrowing words had been done by Liyanto in 2008 also had been research about borrowing words. Her research entitled "The Study of English Loanword in Her World Indonesian Megazine". In her research, the writer found that the English borrowing word fulfilled the three types of loan words. They were simple words, complex words, and translated words. In simple words, the adaptation occurred in terms of either spelling or pronunciation only. Meanwhile, the words belong to complex words since they experienced change in both spelling and pronunciation. Last of all, the writer found the translated words which from the foreign expression translated into Indonesian. Continuing the types of loanwords, the writer also found the most of the English loanwords found experienced the adaption based on *Ejaan yang Disempurnakan (The Standard*

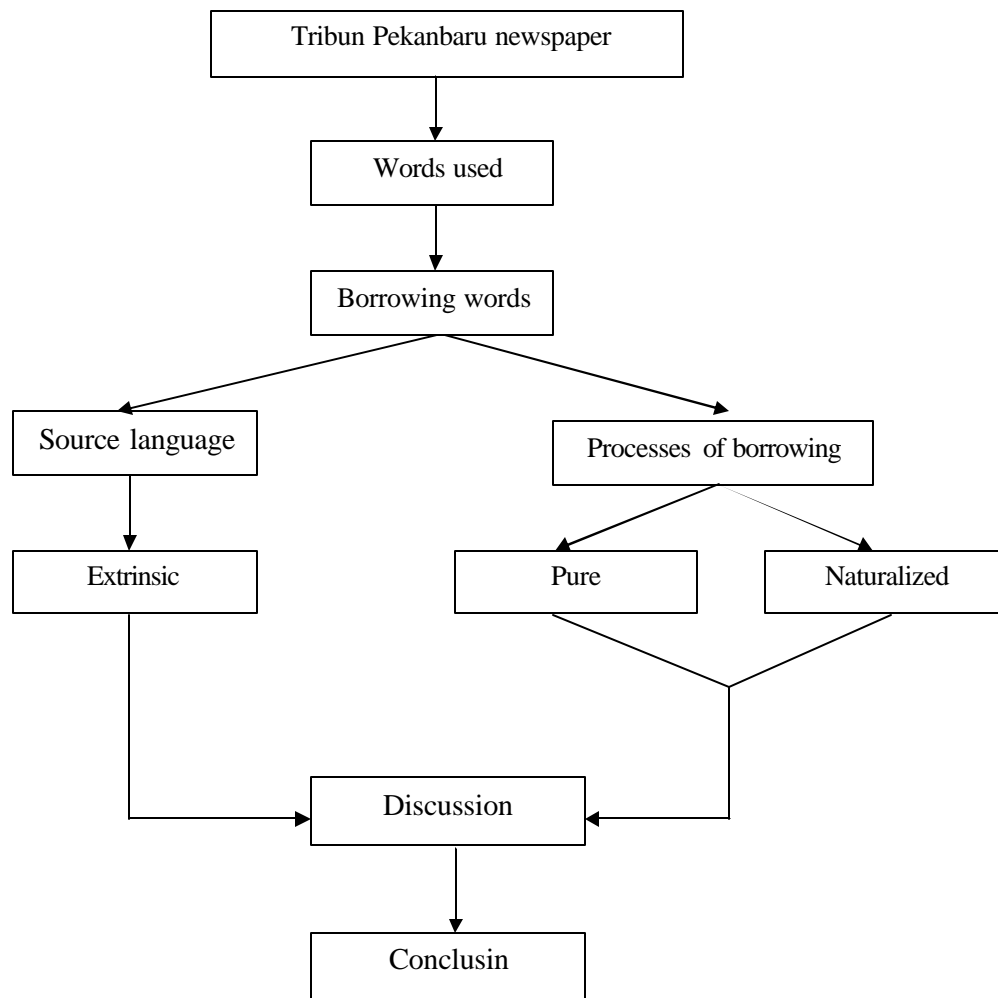
*Indonesian Language Spelling*) (2001) and *Pedoman Pembentukan Istilah (The Guideline of Technical Terms)* (1990).

Moreover, the research was done by Rahayuningdyah (2008). Her research entitled “A Study of English Borrowing Word in Indonesian Language in Annida Magazine”. The study shows that there are two forms of borrowings: loan word and loanshift. Loan word consist of *cover*, *oke*, *imajinasi* and *literarture*. Loan shift consist of *pencakar langit* and *pengering rambut*. And then, four changes in meanings of the borrowings. They are, total change; *fly*, permanent meaning; *seks*, *oke*, *universitas* and *radio*, narrowing meanings; *hostes* and *conglomerate*, broadening meaning; drama queen and *hem*. Next, two ways of borrowings: direct and indirect. the direct ones such words like *hot*, *make up*, *shock*, *introvert*, *shift*, *support*, and *mood*. The indirect ones are such words like *kognitif*, *proses*, *manifestasi*, *idealism*, *oke*, *literature* and *porno*. And also, two processes of writing borrowings; phonological and morphological integration. The phonological integration is consisted of *epenthesis*; *misi*, *argument* and *protes*, *cluster simplification*, *kombinasi*, *teknologi*, *riset*, *realita* and *ikon*. Syllabification of glides; *idealism*, *oke porno*, *adopsi*, *fakta*, and *metode*, no phonological change; *hot*, *seks*, *oke*, *make up*, *shock*, *shift*, *support*, *mood*, *fly*, and *headline*. Purely pronunciation change; *factor*, *topic*, *struktur*, and *efek*. The data classified in morphological change are *produksi*, *modifikasi*, *ilustrasi*, *kombinasi*, *adopsi*, *imajinasi*, *informasi*, and *motivasi*. Finally, three borrowing with the reasons of prestige motives: *oke*, *argument*, and *fakta*. There are four borrowings with the condition of need filling motives: *histories*, *proses*, *universitas*, and *pornografi*.

Furthermore, in 2010, Novita also had researched about borrowing words. Her research titled *Borrowing In The Translation Of D. H. Lawrence's Lady Chatterly's Lover Into Indonesian*. In her research, the writer found that there are two strategies that translator used in translate the source language into targetlanguage. They are naturalized borrowing words which is some modify in sounds and spelling and pure borrowing that there is no modify in sound and spelling.

The research above focused on phonological and morphological change of borrowing word. The researcher is interested in analyzing the change of morphology of the process of borrowing words and also the source languages of borrowing words. In short, this research focuses on the source languages of borrowing word and the process of borrowing words.

## F. Conceptual Framework



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **A. Conclusion**

After doing the research, the writer found that there were so many borrowing words taken in Indonesian language. There were four native languages of borrowing words for Indonesian language. They are Dutch, Sanskrit, Arabic and English. The most borrowing words come from English 70 or 49,29%. It caused, English language is one of the international languages. Second, from Sanskrit words 29 or 19,02%. The words from Sanskrit language most found in Java Island. Next, the borrowing words from Arabic were 27 or 20,43%. The words from Arabic language found in most of Muslim countries. Indonesia is one of the Muslim countries. And the last, from Dutch 16 or 11,26%. Inside, Dutch ever presence in Indonesia for almost three hundreds and fifty years, there were little words from Dutch language found nowadays.

There are three reasons why Indonesian language borrowed the words from the foreign language. First, there are internal linguistic factors such as word frequency and homonymy. Words that used less frequently, according to Weinrich (2010), are less stable and more subject to replacement. Also, a language may borrow a word to replace one of pair of homonyms, so as to resolve the clash that result from words pronounced alike with different meanings. A second reason is that languages have a constant need for synonyms in domains such as emotions,



food, and communication. The third reason is when the old word loses their 'power', borrowings are gladly accepted.

Indonesian language borrowed the words from foreign language in two processes. The most process is naturalized. This process Indonesian language borrowed the word but there was some different from foreign language. From 142 borrowing words found in this newspaper, 131 of borrowing words are come to this process. Another process is pure borrowing words. Only 11 words are borrowed used this process. This process is borrowed the word without change the spelling, so the word from source language are same with the Indonesian language.

It is possible to absorb or borrow foreign words into Indonesian in accordance with *Pedoman Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Disempurnakan*, or in short *EYD* (The Improved General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System). Although these are borrowing words which are not completely absorbed into Indonesian spelling and pronunciation, there are many terms absorbed are acceptable as far as they are obeying Indonesian rules of *EYD*.

## **B. Suggestions**

In accordance with the research findings, there are several suggestions for the next researcher. There are so many aspects that can be studied about borrowing words such as types of borrowing words, forms of borrowing words, changing the meaning of borrowing words, the ways of borrowing words, and the factors of borrowing words. Beside that, the next researcher also can do same research but used the different newspaper or magazine.

Therefore, the writer suggests that in the future, the study about the morphology can be applied largely. The writer also suggest the next researcher to conduct the similar research that is not studied yet in this research.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amelia, Dora. "Microphone and palatang (persaingan kata pinjaman dan kata asli". Surabaya Post, Mei 16<sup>th</sup>, 2004. Retrieved on April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2010 from <http://www.Indomedia.com/sripo/2004/05/16/1605but1.html>.
- Cline, Ph.D., Andrew R. 2004. "Rhetorical Toward a field theory of journalism". Retrived on March 20<sup>th</sup> 2010 from <http://www.rhetorical:press-politicsjournals>.
- Fromkin, Victoria, Redmo Robert and Peter Collin. 1990. *An introduction to language*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, Winston, Inc.
- Goumovskaya, Galina. 2004. "The Use of Language in Newspaper". Retrived on March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2011 from <http://google.com>
- Hoche, Silke. 2005. "Lexical borrowing". From <http://homepage.Ruhr>. University Bochum de. Retrieved on April 8<sup>th</sup>, 2010. 19.30).
- Jackson, Howard and Etienne Ze Amvela. 2000. *Words, meaning and vocabulary: an introduction to modern lexicology*. London: Welling Town House.
- Jufrizal. 1999. *Introduction to general linguistics*. Padang: FBSS, DIP UNP.
- Kemmer, Suzane. 2007. "Loanwords: major periods of borrowing in the history of English". From <http://www.ruf.rice.edu/Kemmer/words/loanwords.html>. Retrived on april 17<sup>th</sup>, 2010. 20.00).
- Liyanto, Erlina. 2008. "The study of English loanword in her world Indonesia magazine". Retrived on October 24<sup>th</sup> 2010 From <http://www.library@petra.ac.id>
- Malmakjær, Kristen. 1991. *The linguistic encyclopedia*. London: Routledge.
- McArthur,TOM. "INITIALISM." Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language. 1998. *Encyclopedia.com*. 9 Jun. 2010
- McMahon, April M.S. 1999. *Understanding language change*. Cambrige: Cambrige University Press.
- Novita, Cut Srikandi. 2010. Borrowing in the translation of D. H. Lawrence's Lady Chatterly's Lover into Indonesian. Unpublished thesis Medan: USU.

- Parker, Frank and Kathryn Riley. 1999. *Linguistics for non-linguists*. United State of America, New York: A Person Education Company.
- Predtechenskaya, Natalya. 2005. "Newspaper Language". Retrived on March 20<sup>th</sup> 2011 from <http://google.com>
- Pushmann, Cornelius. 2009. "Introduction to English Linguistics". Retrieved on June 9<sup>h</sup> 2010 from [http://www.google .com](http://www.google.com)
- Rahayuningdyah, Sri. 2008. "A Study of English Borrowing Word in Indonesian Language in Aranda Magazine". Skripsi thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. Retrieved on November 7<sup>th</sup> 2010 from <http://viewer.eprints.ums.ac.id/archive/etd/159>
- Sadegi, Alireza. "Word formation process". April 2009. Retrieved on May 29<sup>th</sup> 2010 from <http://www.google.com>
- Schendl, Herbert. 2001. *Historical linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Sneddon, James. 2003. *The Indonesian language: Its history and Role in Modern Society*. Australia: University of South Wales Press.
- Warisman. 2010. Perubahan Bunyi, Bentuk dan Makna dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Retrieved on June, 22<sup>nd</sup> 2010 from <http://www.goegle.com>
- Yule, George. 1985. *The study of language*. Cambrige: Cambrige University Press.
- Zaim, M. 1999. *English Morphology*. Padang: DIP UNP.