# MORPHOPHONEMIC ANALYSIS OF BORROWING WORDS FOUND IN THE ONLINE NEWSPAPER KOMPAS.COM

Thesis

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to obtain Strata One (S1) Degree*

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# HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

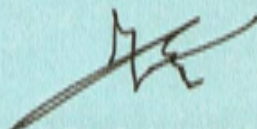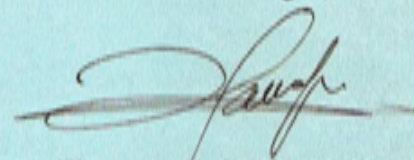| | | |
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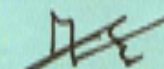Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni

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**Morphophonemic Analysis of Borrowing Words Found in the Online Newspaper Kompas.com**

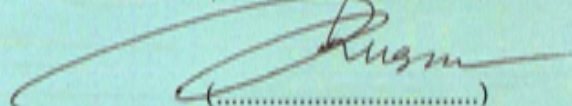| | | |
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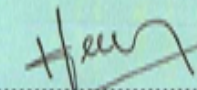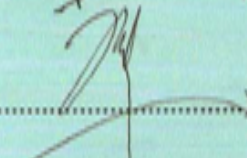
# ABSTRAK

Rimeldo, Roby. 2011. "Analisa Morfofonemik Kata Pinjaman pada Koran Online Kompas.com". *Skripsi*. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, FBS. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Morfofonemik merupakan studi tentang perubahan-perubahan fonem yang disebabkan hubungan dua morfem atau lebih serta pemberian tanda-tandanya. Penelitian ini membahas proses morfofonemik kata pinjaman yang ditemukan pada koran Kompas.com. Penelitian ini bertujuan untu mendeskripsikan proses perubahan kata pinjaman dari bahasa Inggris ke dalam bahasa Indonesia secara morfofonemik atau gabungan antara fonologi dan morfologi.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah dekriptif kualitatif dengan objek penelitian adalah seluruh kata pinjaman dari bahasa Inggris yang terdapat pada koran Kompas.com dari tanggal 4 Maret sampai 4 April 2011.

Setelah mengumpulkan 175 data dan menganalisisnya, ditemukan bahwa, pertama, sebagian besar kata pinjaman dalam bahasa Indonesia cendrung mengikuti pola pengucapan bahasa Inggris, dan kemudian ditranskripsi menjadi bentuk morfologi atau ejaan dalam bahasa Indonesia. Kedua, ketika kata-kata dalam bahasa Inggris memiliki huruf ganda, maka kemudian akan berubah menjadi satu huruf dalam bahasa Indonesia. Ketiga, konsonan /t/ dalam bahasa Inggris selalu terdengar ketika ditempatkan di akhir kata, tetapi dihilangkan dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Dan proses ini terjadi ketika /t/ adalah setelah konsonan.

Dari analisi data tersebut, dapat dikatakan bahwa dalam proses adaptasi kata pinjaman dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia telah terjadi beberapa proses morfofonemik. Kata-kata tersebut bisa berubah dari segi pengucapannya dan/atau penulisannya.

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In the name of Allah SWT, the most gracious, the most merciful, Alhamdulillah, praise to Allah SWT who has given me strength and chance to finish this thesis "Morphophonemic Analysis of Borrowing Words Found in the Online Newspaper Kompas.com. In doing this thesis, I was guided by two advisors, Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M. Hum, and Havid Ardi, S. Pd. So that, I would like to thank them for giving guidance, advise and suggestion patiently. The accomplishment of this thesis is also by participation of the three examiners, Dr. Hamzah, M.A, M.M, Dr. Kusni, M. Pd, and Rusdi Noor Rosa S.S, M. Hum, who have challenge me to do this thesis well and I would express his appreciation to them who has given positive critics.

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My deep appreciation is for my parents who always support me in any condition until I do this thesis. I would say thank you for their love, support, motivation, and pray. Finnally, I would say thank all my good friends who have been together supporting each other in learning, sharing information, etc.

January 6th, 2012

Roby Rimeldo

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**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

**1.8 Background of the Problem**

Language is no exception of changes in the world. Language change is gradual, almost imperceptible, as with the slow alterations in pronunciation when one generation speaks slightly different from another. This change, as it is explained in further discussion, is caused by language contact. Linguistic changes tend to be the result of two equivalent forms coexisting as variants for some time, and one giving way to the other (Schendl: 2001).

In its development, as instance, *Bahasa Indonesia* absorbs the influence from many languages all over the world. The form of words, phrases, and clauses, in regional languages like Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Bataknese, etc as well as those in foreign languages like Dutch, English, Arabic, Portuguese, Chinese, etc, are playing important role in influencing the form of *Bahasa Indonesia* nowadays. For example, the word *shadakah* or *shadaqoh* comes from Arabic, *transportasi* comes from English; *transportation*, etc. This absorption is to enrich Bahasa Indonesia, to be able to get along with development of technology, information and the rapid communication in the Globalization Era.

According to Yule (1985), borrowing is one of the most common sources of new words in English. Related to this, the Indonesian language also uses this in order to enrich the vocabulary. It can occur due to several

factors, such as interaction with native speaker (the donor language), the term in political, cultural factors and others. Being prestigious is also the reason in using borrowing words as stated by Herbert Schendl (2000:56). He thinks that the equivalent word in the donor language is somehow better or more prestigious.

The borrowing words can be used in both oral and written communication. Orally, the borrowing words are mostly used in many kinds of broadcasting media such as, television and radio, advertisement and any other daily media of communication. Then, in written form, borrowing words are 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 borrowing words, which do not originally belong to Indonesian language.

As it has been known that the borrowing words are also often found in written communication, the researcher does see the existence of borrowing words in newspaper, especially in online newspaper KOMPAS.com. The researcher takes this online newspaper as the media of doing case study for the reasons that this is a national newspaper and well-known by society. This fact becomes one of the writter's considerations that words used in this newspaper are based on standard rule of Indonesian language use. This newspaper is read by many readers and one of the most up-date newspapers that is released every day. Besides that, related to the topic, researcher also found a lot of borrowing words found in that. The reason of taking this on line media is due to the easiness to access and the

efficiency. In the era of "Go Green", researcher believes that by choosing the online one is one of supportive efforts to the issues. This is also environmentally friendly.

In that newspaper the researcher has found some borrowing words which have been adapted into Indonesian language, for example the derived words from "**konsep", "persepsi", "proses**". Those words are mostly used in *Bahasa Indonesia* although actually they are not originally *Bahasa Indonesia*. Those words originally belong to English in which formed as "concept", "perception", and "process". This process of changing is established by the role of morphology and phonology which are combined into one study called morphophonemic. Therefore, it needs to do an analysis to study the process of borrowing words adopted into Indonesian language, especially from English.

As it is said, the researcher is going to analyze the changing process by looking at the morphophonemic analysis. This process has interaction between morphological and phonetic processes. It means that in studying morphophonemic, the basic knowledge of phonology is needed. In the other word, morphophonemic is a part of morphology that related to phonology. Moreover, Hockett said (1994:195) that the morphophonemic system is the ways in which the morphemes of given language are variously represented by phonemic shapes which can be regarded as a kind of code.

This research is important because *Bahasa Indonesia* is the first language of us. So that, we need to know that existence of borrowing

words in our language happen in some process, especially morphophonemic process that can be analyze in the field of morphophonology or morphophonemics. This research is also essential to see how the adaptation of words we borrowed formulated from original form (donor language) to new form (receptor language).

## 1.9 Identification of the Problem

The borrowing words in Indonesian are useful to enrich the amount of vocabulary in Indonesia language. And it may be affected in many factors, likes phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Phonology is the study of how the sounds are organized. Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangement in forming word Syntax is the study of the way of words are together to form phrases and sentences. Semantics is the study about the meaning of words. Pragmatics is the study about the meaning of phrases or sentences. For some cases in linguistic field, the study will involve two or more the linguistics branches, such as: morphophonemic (morphology and phonology), morphosyntax (morphology and syntax or morphosemantic (morphology and semantic.

However, this research will involve combination of morphology and phonology, called morphophonemic or morphophonology. Morphophonemic is the study about the changing of phonemes, caused by relationship between two morphemes or more and also giving its symbol. It is because the researcher will see the borrowing words form English formulated into Indonesia language by analyzing them based on the

changing of morphemes, then it will be followed by analyzing them into the change of phonemic that will be represented by symbols.

## 1.10 Limitation of the Problem

This study is an analysis of morphology and phonology which deals with the morphophonemic analysis which is in term of micro linguistics. And the researcher will analyze the process borrowing words that are kind of naturalized borrowing words found in the headline column in daily online newspaper kompas.com as the source data. Then, the researcher will be analyzing them by looking at the changes from the original word (English) to words that already have adaptation in *Bahasa Indonesia* morphologically. Then, this is continued by researching the phonological changes of those words. Finally, the researchers will be demining the type of morphophonemic change of those words.

## 1.11 Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this study can be formulated as follows: How are the process of borrowing words morphologically and phonologically? This problem is formulated into the following research questions:

1. What are the borrowing words adopted from English into Indonesian in daily online newspaper kompas.com?

2. How the borrowing words are formed and changed morphologically into *Bahasa Indonesia*?

3. How the borrowing words are formed and changed phonologically in *Bahasa Indonesia*?

4. What are the types of morphophonemic process mostly found in borrowing words adapted into Indonesian language?

## 1.12 Purposes of the Study

As the formulation has been formed, then the purposes of this study are:

1. To find the  borrowing words of English into Indonesian in daily online newspaper kompas.com

2. To find the forms and changes of those borrowing words morphologically.

3. To describe the forms and changes of borrowing words phonologically.

4. To define the types of morphophonemic process mostly found in borrowing words adapted into Indonesian language.

## 1.13 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this research finding is expected to give information in the process of the changes in borrowing words from English to Indonesian language because borrowing words take important role in our language whether it is oral or written communication. The writer expects that the reader will understand more about borrowing words, and gain their knowledge that there are some processes of adaptation in forming those words Indonesian language looked at morphophonemic analysis.

Besides, it is expected to give contribution to linguistic field especially to study about morphophonemic which is concerned in morphology and phonology. Furthermore, hopefully this research can be an additional source for those who want to make further studies on linguistics, especially in morphology field.

## 1.14    Definition of the Key Terms

1. Morphophonemic is a branch of linguistics which studies, in general, the interaction between morphological and phonetic processes.

2. Borrowing words are words taken from other languages, like English to Indonesian language, to enrich the local vocabulary. Naturalized borrowing, that is considered as the borrowing words that have had some adaptation, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the receptor language, e.g., to use the English word *goal, football,* in Indonesian *gol, futbol.*

3. Kompas.com is a national online newspaper   in Indonesia that publishes every day.

# CHAPTER 2

# REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

## 2.1 Borrowing Words

As mentioned by Yule (1985), borrowing is one of the most common sources of new words in English. Indonesian, in its development may also take it as its source in order to enrich its words. Richard (1985) defines that borrowing is a word or phrase that had been taken from one language and used in another language. Sometimes, non-native speakers pronounce the borrowing words by ado pted them into their own original language. It means that the borrowing words or phrases that are widely used by non-native speakers are spoken according to the sound system of their own language (receptor).

Borrowing words might occur when two languages are in contact. Although language contact happens between two speech communities close to each other geographically, nowadays, such contact does not require geographic proximity to occur. Our society is media-based; thus language change due to the influence from other linguistic system makes use of virtual space to affect the way language speakers use foreign terms in their speech or writing. In this linguistic interaction, the language providing the term is called *donor*, while the language acquiring the item is called *receptor* (Asenciòn). In this study, the donor language is English and the receptor one is Indonesian.

Fromkin, et al (1990) say, a language may borrow a 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.

There are some terms in which some experts refer to borrowing words. Borrowing word is also called as loanword. They are metaphors, because there is no literal lending process (McMahon, 1994). However, he defines that this term is fairly recent label for what used to be called code mixing. It means that in using the borrowing words in a target language we are relying with the case of bilingualism. In addition, Rodríguez (1996) suggests using terms like "foreign word" or "allienism" to refer to borrowings. English borrowing has also been labeled as *Anglicism, neologisms, claque,* and *barbarisms*. Sampedro (2000) defines *Anglicism* as items taken from English without any modification, and specifies that *calques* occur when the term taken from the donor language is translated into the receptor language partially or totally (e.g. lista de correo – mailing list). *Neologisms* are those lexical or semantic items created to name new inventions or concepts (e.g. *fax,* módem, aplicación).

Meanwhile, Jackson and Etienne (2000) says that the process of borrowing happens when the 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 word. As also stated by Molina & Albir (2002: 520), borrowing is a

technique of translation to take word or expression straight from another language. Further, Molina & Albir have classified borrowing more detail into two characteristics: (1) *Pure Borrowing,* and (2) *naturalized borrowing*. When an expression or a word is taken over purely into RL (without any change), it is called pure borrowing, e.g. to use the English word *lobby* in a Spanish text; or to use the English word *harddisk* in an Indonesian text *hardisk*. While in naturalized borrowing, that is considered as the borrowing words that have had some adaptation, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the receptor language, e.g., to use the English word *goal, football,* in Indonesian *gol, futbol*.

Furthermore, Baugh and Cable (2002) explain the relation of borrowed and native words. First, there words in their two languages coincided more or less in form and meaning, the modern word stands at the same time for both its non-native words and native words. Second, where there was different form, the non-native words often survived. Next, in certain cases a native word that was apparently not in common use was reinforced, if not reintroduced. Finally, the borrowed word might be modified, taking on some of the characters of the native words.

In conclusion, borrowing word or loanword is the process of using word belongs to other language (donor language) by a language (target language) for some reason. And generally this phenomenon is caused by language contact. The borrowing words can be sort of direct borrowing when the word loaned is originally from a donor language, and indirect borrowing is when the word borrowed is not originally from the donor

language. Moreover, the types of those words can be classified into pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing words.

### 2.1.1 Borrowing Words in the English Language

Hogg (1992) says that contact with other languages in the Old English periods had left some traces, which provide interesting insights into the external history of the language, they usually reflect the cultural, religious, and political changes. Moreover, Norton described in "A History of The English Language" that the Old English word *cooper* ("cooper") was derived from the Latin *cuprim* or *cuprum* as a result of commercial or military contact. Other words similarly acquired at this time are *disc* ("dish"), *camp* ("battle"), *segn* ("banner"), *weall* ("wall"), *stræt* ("street"), and *mil* ("mile"). A few of the commercial words derived from Latin are *ceap* ("sale"), *pund* ("pound"), *win* ("wine"), and *mynetian* ("to mint a coin").

The traces as Hogg says are basically in two types:

(1) A lexical item is borrowed from the donor language usually together with the concept or objects it refers to and is integrated into the receptor language.

(2) Only the meaning of a lexical item of the donor language is transferred to the receptor language. It was happen when:

a) The meaning of some lexical item of the donor language influences the meaning of an already existing native word by being added to it (semantic loan)

b) The meaning of some lexical item of the donor language is translated into a complex expression consisting of linguistic material of receptor language. If the translation directly imitates the original, so the people speak of a loan translation (loan translations)

It cannot be denied that loans are much easier to recognize, and it is not always easy to prove whether a given lexical item has been modeled after a foreign original. But as Gneuss ( in the Cambridge history of the English language by Hogg, 1992) has shown that there are some ways of borrowing process in the old English period:

1) Semantic loans

Where existing native lexemes adopt the meaning or part of the meaning of a foreign model are probably the most frequent instances of borrowing, but also the most difficult to prove. Semantic borrowing is an instance of semantic change because there is a change of meaning involved. Two subtypes may be distinguished:

a) The original and the native item share one reading, and an additional reading is taken over from the original.

b) The foreign meaning is transferred without a shared reading

(substitutive semantic borrowing)

2) Loan Translation

In a loan translation each element of the model is reproduced by a semantically corresponding element of the borrowing language. The translator tried to replicate in the receptor language, but disregarding its lack of semantic compositional.

3) Loan renditions

Do not correspond in all their elements to the foreign model, but al least one morphological constituent must be semantically equivalent to some part of the model.

4) Loan creations

Where no element of the newly formed lexical item corresponds directly to those of the word it translates.

There explanations above are happened in the processes of borrowing word in the English language. These conditions, however, may also happen in the Indonesian language because Indonesian also borrows many words from other languages.

The English language has an enormous amount of words that have been borrowed (or loaned) from other languages. The words are adopted from many languages that have contributed words to English. The donor languages to English language are French, Greek, Latin, Arabic, Spanish, etc.

As Greenough and Kittredge (2001: 108) states,

The enterprising spirit of the English people and their fondness for travel and colonization, as well as the great development of their

commerce, have brought in miscellaneous words from every quarter of the world.

It has been quite clear to look at our language, *Bahasa Indonesia*, that is much influenced by English. English itself, however, is also got any influences by other foreign language. English has borrowed its lexicon from 84 languages, with French (25%) being the most important donor. Other influent languages are Japanese, Spanish, African languages, German and Greek (Jackson and Ze Amvela, 2002: 42).

English is a language with a rich and diverse lexicon. English changes due to intensive contacts with other languages and language evolution, which is mirrored in such linguistic processes as compounding, functional shift, affixes or coinage (Gilsdorf, 2002: 364).

English has borrowed its lexicon from 84 languages, with French (25%) being the most important donor. Other influent languages are Japanese, Spanish, African languages, German and Greek. There are different reasons why foreign languages have entered English. One of them is connected with trade or colonial occupation. That is why in the ninth century Scandinavian words became part of the English lexicon (Katamba 2004: 143).

As is commonly known, there are many loanwords from a variety of source languages which determine the shape of the current English economic lexicon. Words, like money, are tokens of value on

the basis of the study conducted of 300 terms, we can state that different languages influence the economic lexicon. Only some of them were presented in a more detailed way, by taking the criterion of loanword numbers. It should be stated, however, that this research suffers from some potential shortcomings since the covered terms are classified in different ways in many sources as far as their etymology is concerned. Nevertheless, we are able to notice some language and domain peculiarities within the English language of economics. It is French which is the most visible language in the English economic lexicon, determining such economic sub-domains as administration, trade or accounting, whereas it is Latin which shapes business law. Japanese determines the lexicon of technical analysis, Spanish shapes trade, especially transport terminology, whereas Greek terms are used by option investors.

### 2.1.2 Borrowing Words in the Indonesian Language

Based on National Education Minister of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2009 Concerning the General Guide for the Perfect Indonesian Spelling Third Edition, the Indonesian language, in its development, absorbs elements from different languages, both from the regional language or foreign language, like Sanskrit, Arabic, Portuguese, Dutch, Chinese, and English. Based on the level of integration, the element of absorption in the Indonesian language can be divided into two major groups:

1. The loanword that is not totally permeated into the Indonesian language. The loanwords are used in the Indonesian language but the pronunciations still follow the source language. e.g., *reshuffle* /riːˈʃʌfl/ → *reshuffle* /riːˈʃʌfl/

2. Both of the spelling and pronunciation are adjusted with the Indonesian language. In this case, the spelling is necessary changed. So that, the form of the Indonesian language can be compared with the original one (source language). e.g., transportation /trænspɔːˈteɪʃn / → transportasi /transportasi/

   Adaptation of foreign language has to follow some regulations as stated in the Kepmen P and K Number 0916/U/1975 about Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan. As explained by Hartanto (1995:39), there are various aspects of the adaptation of loanwords in the Indonesian language. They are:

1. Adaptation of spelling

   There are some obligations in adapting the foreign language. First, if the loanwords are common in the spelling of Indonesia language, so it is appropriate become Indonesian language vocabulary and do not need to be changed.

   Second, alphabet q and x must be adjusted with the style of the Indonesian language. e.g., a*q*uarium → a*k*uarium, e*q*uator → e*k*uator, ha*q*i*q*ah → ha*k*i*k*ah, e*x*ecutive → e*ks*ekutif, ta*x*i → ta*ks*i, e*x*udation → e*ks*udasi, late*x* → late*ks*.

2. Adaptation of pronunciation

In the pronunciation, the adaptation is adjusted with the tongue of the Indonesian people itself. e.g., *th*rombosis /θrɒmˈbəʊsɪs / → *thrombosis* /trombosis/

According to Depdikbud (1995), the diagram bellow will show us the process of loanwords in Indonesian and the reasons of adopting the words from other language(s).

```
┌──────────────────┐                    ┌──────────────────┐
│ Words in the     │                    │ Words in other   │
│ English language │                    │ foreign languages│
└──────────────────┘                    └──────────────────┘
              \                          /
               \                        /
                ┌──────────────────────────────┐
                │ 1. Totally loaned without     │
                │    changes                    │
                │ 2. Loaned with adaptation of  │
                │    spelling and pronunciation │
                │ 3. translation                │
                └──────────────────────────────┘
                /                              \
               /                                \
┌──────────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────────────┐
│ a. Translating a common words│   │ a. Foreign words make the     │
│ b. Translating systematically│   │    communication easier       │
│    if the words are          │   │ b. Foreign words are more     │
│    connecting                │   │    suitable                   │
└──────────────────────────────┘   │ c. Foreign words are simpler  │
                                    │ d. Foreign words are          │
                                    │    facilitating the deal      │
                                    └──────────────────────────────┘
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## 2.2 Reasons for the Existence of Borrowing Words

Wilton (2005) says that, those are domination by another culture, close contact between speaker of different language, need and prestige

that are reasons in the phenomenon of borrowing words. Close contact between speakers of different language may also be a reason of borrowing words. As example, in Central Borneo and Malaysia, as they are in the same Island their language is also in a very close contact each other. This would affect the existence of borrowing words in that place. This close contact can also be seen in the American West with adoption of Spanish words, through the use of pidgins and other trading language, and in the adoption of words from India and other areas of the British Empire.

Hochett (2005) explains there are two common motivations for borrowing words. The most common and obvious native is sheer necessity. Speakers may have to refer to same unfamiliar objects or concept for which their 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. Borrowing words by need is because the word from donor language is more appropriate in some field, or even the word does not exist in the receptor language in some field. Often a foreign word expresses an idea or nuance better that exiting words. Nouns are frequently adopted for this reason, but not all such words are nouns. Words and phrases such as *lassez-faire* express ideas that could not be easily expressed without adopting the words into English.

Second motivation is essentially social and depends on perception of prestige. Often people use foreign words to show a sophistication and worldliness. Foreign words can be a status symbol that refers to prestige. Also, certain technical disciplines follow a practice of adopting words

from Latin or Greek, because these were once the language of educated people.

There are several reasons why borrowing word occur in languages. First of all, a new word is introduced into a target culture when it can be coherent with the incorporating environment (Usunier and Lee, 2005: 36). There are also several stages connected with adapting loanwords. The process as such depends on the following factors: how the recipient language has developed; to what extent speakers are 'nationally conscious"; international preferences; philological knowledge and understanding difficulties in language comprehension.

## 2.3 Phonemics

The phonemic description tells us what the basic units are for particular language that enables its speakers to differentiate meanings (Crowley, 1997). It is also possible for a phonemic change to take place in a language without there being phonetic change. It means that the phonemic status without any actual phonetic change-taking place in the sound that has change phonemically.

According to Nikelas (1998:29), phonemic is the study of sounds of a language which describes about how that sounds from a system and sound patterns of a language. Crowley (1997) adds that the phonemic description tells what the basic units are for particular language that enables its speaker to differentiate meaning. And Verhaar (2003:102) states

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that phonemic is branch of phonology that studies about sound of language by concerning the function of the sound to distinguish meaning.

In analyzing the phoneme of a language, the phonemic transcription will be needed. Phonemic transcription is not as clear as phonetic transcription. It just transcribes the sound that only has different meaning.

## 2.4 Phonetics

Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that comprises the study of the sounds of human speech. It is concerned with the physical properties of speech sounds (phones): their physiological production, acoustic properties, auditory perception, and neurophysiologic status. Phonology, on the other hand, is concerned with abstract, grammatical characterization of systems of sounds (Wikipedia, 2011)

Phonetic is the study of how speech sounds are articulated or produced (Hyman, 1975). Crowley (1998) explains as detail that there are some phonetics change occur in the mechanism of phonetic; phonetic change without phonemic change in any way altering phoneme inventory or the relation between phonemes, and phonetic change with the change of phonemic change.

Many phonetic changes take place in languages without in any way altering phoneme inventory or the relations between phonemes. Such change is purely allophonic or sub-phonemic. All that happens is that a phoneme develops a new allophone, or the distribution of existing

allophones of a phoneme is changed. This is a case when phonetic change happens without phonemic change.

In other side, the phonetic change often leads to some kind of phonemic change. Phonemic changes can be sub categorized into three different types:

a. Phonemic loss

Phonemic loss takes place when a phoneme disappears altogether between different stages of a language. Phoneme loss often involves a conditioned sound change, occurring in some environments and not in others. Phoneme loss also means that deleting a phoneme from a word where there originally was one.

b. Phonemic addition

Phoneme addition means adding a new phoneme in a word where there was no phoneme from a word where originally.

c. Rephonemicisation

It involves the cration of a new pattern of oppositions in a language by simply changing around some of the existing phonemes, or by changing some of the existing phonemes into completely new phonemes. Rhephonemicisation involves changing around the phonemes that are already there in the word.

In short, phonemic changes are mostly kind of phonemic loss, in which phoneme disappears altogether between different stages of a language. Second one is the additional of a new phoneme in a word called

phonemic addition. Next, rhephonemicisation involves changing around the phonemes that are already there in the word.

## 2.5 Morphophonemic

Gleoson (1961) says that morphophonemic is the process of changing sound or phoneme which is caused by the other morpheme near. In its broadest definition, morphophonology refers to the interaction of word formation (*Morphology*) with the sound system of language *Phonology*).

Lockwood (1972: 195) says that one advantage that could be claimed for the phonemic analysis over a purely phonetic treatment is that it reduces the amount of variation exhibited by different realization of the same morpheme. In Spanish, there is a phonetic difference between the vowel of the singular form [mɛ́s] 'month' and that of its plural form [mèsɛs] 'months'. Phonemically it is found that [ɛ] and [e] are allophones of a single phoneme /e/, so morphology can deal with the phonemic forms /mès/ and /mèses/, leaving the general alternation between [ɛ] and [e] to an allophonic statement, Moreover, he says that there is three morphemes to morphonphonemic alternation conform to the more general types of linguistic approach which earlier labeled descriptive, generative, and cognitive. The first approach describes the alternation, the second characterizes is by rules, while the third seeks to deal with it as a relationship that can ultimately take its place as a part of larger system of relationship.

The term of morphophonemic that is also known as morphophonology, explained by Samsuri (1985:201) as the study about the changing of phonemes, caused by relationship between two morphemes or more and also giving its symbols. According to Ramlan (1985:75), morphophonemics observes changing of phoneme which is caused by attaching morpheme to other morpheme. Morphophonemic process can exist in various way, it depends on the environment of morpheme near it. He adds that there are three kinds of morphophonemics processes; addition, substitution, and omission of phonemes. Chaer (1994:195) defines the morphophonemics as the changing process of morpheme in morphological process, affixation, reduplication and composition. Hocket (1994:195) explains that the morphophonemics system of the language is the ways in which the morphemes of given language are variously represented by phonetic shapes which can be regarded as a kind of code. In other words, the morphophonemic system is a kind of code giving of a morpheme in the phonetic shapes. Two or more morphemes can be represented by the same phonemic, as in the words meet and meat. Hockett (1994) establishes some types of morphophonemic changes in English:

a. Loss of phonemes

- The phoneme /n/ of the negative prefix {in-} is lost before the morphemes beginning with sonorant sounds /m/; /r/; /l/ and /n/. e.g. immobile; irregular, illimitable

- The phoneme /t/ is lost when changing wordclass (adjective to a noun). e.g. different → difference; democrat → democracy

b. Addition of phonemes

    e.g. solemn /'soləm/ → solemnize /'soləmnaiz/

       (phoneme /n/ is added)

       long /lɔŋ/ → longer /'lɔŋgər/

       (phoneme /g/ is added)

       sword → swordsman; sale → salesgirl; craft → craftsman

       (phoneme /s/ is added)

c. Simple change of phonemes

    e.g. path /pæθ/ → paths / pæðz/; mouth → mouths, etc.

       (the phoneme /θ/ is changed to /ð/ when pluralized.

d. Assimilation-Dissimilation

    -   Assimilation is the process of replacing a sound by another sound under the influence of a third sound which is near to it in the word or sentences.

       e.g. bank /bæŋk/

         (phoneme /n/ is replaced to /ŋ/ under the influenced of /k/)

         handbag /hæmbæg/

         (phoneme /n/ is replaced to /m/ under the influenced of /b/)

       There is another change due to assimilation of /n/ to /m/ before /b/, /p/, /m/.

       e.g. impossible, imperfect, immoral, etc.

       (prefix {in-} has the allomorph {im} before /b/, /p/, /m/.

- Dissimilation is the opposite of assimilation. It takes place when the combining of two morphemes bring together two identical phonemes, resulting in the change of one of them to a phoneme less like its neighbour.

  e.g. entrepreneur /ˈɑnt(r)əprəˈnɜr, -ˈnʊər/, spectrogram

    /ˈspɛkt(r)əˌɡræm/

  (dissimilation targets /r/ in unstressed syllables, usually next to /ə/ where /rə/ dissimilates to /ə/)

  The prefix {in-} has the allomorph {ig-} as in ignobale.

e. Synthesis

There is the fusion of the two phonemes brought together by morpheme combination into a single new phoneme.

e.g. {moist} {-ure} : /mɔɪst/ + /jər/ → /ˈmɔɪstʃər/

f. Stress shift, gradation

In many cases the addition of an affix to a word is accompanied by a shift in stress called *stress shift.*

e.g. linguist /ˈlɪŋɡwɪst/ → linguistics /lɪŋˈɡwɪstɪks/ ,

  symbol /ˈsɪmbəl/ → symbolic /sɪmˈbɒlɪk/

The process of derivation including stress shift involves vowel change. This kind of change is called *gradation.*

g. Suppletion

This type of morphophonemic change is the occurance of the allomorph completely different in phonetic structure from the normal

form. The essential here is semantic similarity and complementary distribution. Different allomorphs are suppletive forms.

e.g. the verb: go → went, sell → sold

the adjective: -er = more, etc.

Moreover, as mentioned by Payne (2004), a morphophonemic rule has the form of phonological rule, but it is restricted to a particular morphological environment. It means that the rule which determines the phonetic form of the plural morpheme has traditionally been called morphophonemics rule because its implication is determined by both the morphology and phonology.

In conclusion, morphophonemic; the code which ties together the grammatical and the phonological system (Hockett : 1994), is one way that can be taken as 'glasses' analyzing borrowing. In this research, the researcher will be doing the research by this approach, in which the phenomenon of changing of borrowing words into *Bahasa Indonesia* have passed some process, especially morphologically and phonologically, combined in the study called morphophonemic together with its types.

## 2.6 Review of Related Studies

There have been some research studied about loanwords and morphophonemics analysis. Gbeto (2001) in 'Les Emprunts Linguitigine Europenne en Foques D'origine europenne en Fon (The role of Perception in Loanword Phonology), stated that at least three factors have motivated the study of loanword phonology. First, loanwords have been used to test

the productivity of phonological rules and constraints. Second, when borrowing takes place on a massive scale, the donor language may impart aspects of its phonology to the native system that necessitate distinct sectors of the lexicon with their own mini-phonologies.

The next research was done by Kenstowicz (2003). His research entitled Salience and Similarity in Loanword Adaptation: Case Study from Fijian. The study of this loanwords based the theoretical interest on phonology beacuse speakers are required to make choises that are not guided by constraints from native grammar. His observation shows the adaptation of a foreign language by the speaker often faced with choises as to which information of the source to preserve features whose absence would be most closely resembles the original. The researcher also examines in turn the adaptation of consonant clusters, certain variations in the quality of the epenthetic vowel, and the substitution of voived stops. The result of this study also shows that he has reviewed various aspects of the adaptation of loanwords from English into Fijian where the notions of auditory salience and similarity play a major role. It is seen that, the most salient property of an English word is faithfully copied in the loan. Furthermore, the notion of saliene was also crucial to the adaptation of consonant clusters. In general they are repaired by epenthesis; but the last consonant of a word-final cluster is often truncated. A review of the data found that truncation targets consonants whose cues to place of articulation are the wekest.

Moreover, related to morphophonemic analysis, a study about morphophonemic was done by Yance (1999) who researched about morphology of the Minangkabau language in Kajai sub dialect, Pasaman. Edward (2004) studied about morphophonemic of prefix {ba-} realization of Minangkabaunese spoken in Manggopoh. In her research, she concluded that there are three components that create morphophonemic process: morphophonemic realization of prefix {ba-} in combination of morpheme through affixation; realization of prefix {ba-} in combination of morpheme through partial reduplication; morphophonemic realization of prefix {ba-} in combination of morpheme through compound word.

McCarthy has pursued the idea that learners simultaneously consider various hypotheses about underlying representation, rejecting any for which no grammar is possible and preferring the one that allows the most restrictive grammar. The inconsistency-detection property of multi-recursive constraint demotion is crucial in eliminating the hypotheses for which there is no grammar, and the r-measure is crucial in determining which grammar is the most restrictive.

He explained more that morphophonemic learning is a complex problem, and he has addressed only a small piece of it. The cases examined here involve free-ride effects: alternation data show that some [B]s derive from /A/s, and other evidence shows that even non alternating [B]s must also derive from /A/s. In other words, the grammar maps /A/ to [B], and this information propagates back to the lexicon from non alternating [B]s. The learner considers lexicons in which non alternating [B]s are and are

not derived from /A/s; if a more restrictive grammar can be found, then the former is chosen.

This research are linked with the previous studies, but the morphophonemic analysis are conducted to borrowing words in Indonesian adopted from English. The phenomenon seen are the type of morphophonemics process existing to the words. Morover, in detail, the researcher described how the changing of original words into adopted ones. This regulation of changing are claimed already in Indonesian language guideance, but still, the researcher found some new findings of morphophonemic cases or rules applied when words are adopted into Indonesian language.

## 2.7 Conceptual Framework

In doing this research, the schema bellow is essential to see the basic concept in the process of doing case analysis.

```
                    online newspaper
                    KOMPAS.com
                          |
                    borrowing words
                (nouns, verbs and adjectives)
                          |
            ┌─────────────┴─────────────┐
    pure borrowing words          adaptation borrowing words
                                          |
                                   morphophonemic
                                      analysis
                                          |
                                ┌─────────┴─────────┐
                          morphological        phonological
                                └─────────┬─────────┘
                                      Type of
                                  Morphophonemic
                                      changes
```
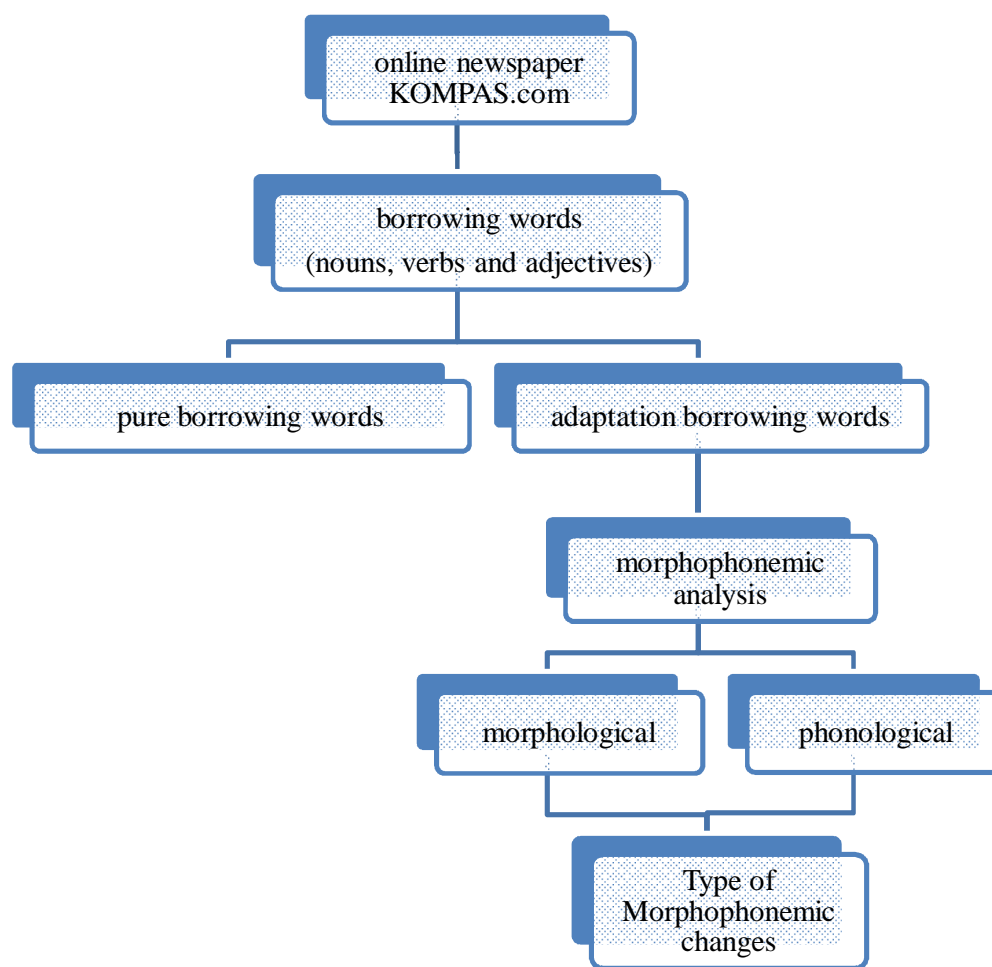
# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

## 5.1 Conclusion

After collecting the 175 data; 14 adjectives, 142 nouns, and 19 verbs, and analyzing them, the writer could conclude that, firstly, Indonesian mostly followed the sound or pronunciation of the donor language, and then the sound is transcribed into morphology form or the spelling into Indonesian. Secondly, the words in English when it has double syllables then will be changed to one syllable in Indonesian. Third, Consonant 't' /t/ in English is always sounded when it is placed at the end of word, but it is omitted in Indonesian. And this process happens when /t/ is after consonant.

Moreover, related to the type of morphophonemics changes, the writer found that simple change of phoneme is the most type that exists in the process of borrowing words adaptation from English into Indonesian language. From 175 data, 154 of them are simple change of phoneme. The second type is loss of phoneme that is 46 of them. And 5 of them are additional phoneme. There are case in which more than one morphophonemic process happen for one word. There are 29 words that passing simple change of phoneme and loss of phoneme all together. Two of them are combination of loss of phoneme and additional phoneme. Two of them are additional phoneme and simple change of phoneme. And there

is only one word that have combination morphophonemic change type of loss of phoneme and simple change of phoneme.

## 5.2 Suggestions

In this research, the writer has analyzed and explained about the borrowing words from English into Indonesian as found in newspaper Kompas.com. The occurrences of the terms are hoped can improve the knowledge of the readers about the phenomenon of borrowing words in Indonesian language.

As it is known that the research deals with morphophonemics of borrowing words into Indonesian from English, the writer realizes that this research is able to be continued to further research. The writer suggests that other researchers will use other aspects from linguistic study to analyze borrowing words. And finally, the researcher expects that the finding in this research can be useful for further findings of other researcher. The writer would appreciate for constructive critics.

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