

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the research background, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, clarification of key terms and organization of writing.

1.1. Background of Study

Communication is a social activity. In this case, there an activity of sent and received symbols that contain meaning. Provision of necessary means "equal" symbol sender (communicator) and receiver symbol (communicant) understand each other so that the communication activities can run well. Communication may involve several aspects. Alwasilah (1989:8) states "communication as a process involving (1) the communicating parties, (2) the information is communicated, (3) a means of communication". There is no communication that does not involve the above three aspects of the real men and not be separated from these three aspects. In the communication process is used as a language of instruction.

Language as a media of communication has a very important role to convey the information of the speaker as a conduit of information to the listener who is receiving the information. Language is a media of communication among human beings that play a role very important in human life as social beings. Communication occurs in a variety of activities

such as community activities, government and religion. it is caused the cultural contact. Cultural contacts between the Indonesian nation with other nations, among others, can be seen in the matter of language.

The interplay between a language with another language can be seen through a vocabulary that is collected by a particular language. This is a characteristic of the universality of language. No matter what language one escape the influence of other languages or dialects. For example, English and Japanese, both of them are a language that is always open to charges. Formation in the presence of a new word in the language reflects that the language is open to the influence of other languages. As the age advances, the borrowing of foreign words between languages due allusions can not be avoided. Loanwords are a concrete manifestation of the influence of inter-language allusions.

In the borrowing process can happen borrowing language as a whole, and also the process of borrowing that occurs with some adjustments, both of them occurring in spoken or written language. In the adjustment will be a shift, both in speech and language spellings between giver and receiver.

Loanwords according to Kridalaksana (1993:159), is a borrowing word that can be interpreted also said levy. Loan word is a word derived from the introduction of elements of phonological, grammatical, or lexical in another language or dialect because of the contract or impersonation.

In the study of phonology, integration manifested in language sound system adjustments according to the rules contained in the sound system of

borrowers. In the study of vocabulary, lending impetus behind this is to enrich the vocabulary that express certain concepts that did not exist in the language of the borrower.

Borrowing is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities. Therefore, there are so many people which are interesting to analyze about it. One of them is Hikmayati (2009) who analyzed about French loanwords in Indonesian. It analyzed the meaning changes in French loanwords into Indonesian. According to this paper, about 42% French is through the adaptation of spelling and pronunciation of a phoneme when it is borrowed by Indonesian.

Another research that is discussing about loanword can be seen in a researching that is conducted by Suherman (2012). It was analyzing about Sundanese words which is adapting from Arabic. As the result from this research, as a conclusion, it found five pure vocals: a, é, i, o, u; two neutral vocals: e dan eu (ɣ); and there is no diphthong.

Japanese language is one example of a language that absorbs the vocabulary of a foreign language. Historically, the Japanese are very fond of introducing new vocabulary derived from the uptake of vocabulary into the Japanese language (Miller, 1991). For example *konpyuuta* ≤ ‘computer’ goes into Japanese as cause of technology computer existence. After its is adopted into Japanese, ‘computer’ is getting a changing of writing and pronouncing, that is *konpyuuta*.

Japanese language is a language that rich about letter but poor about sounds. The sound of the Japanese language consists of five vocal and some vocal consonant followed. Limitations resulting sound in the Japanese language loanwords with different phonemes will be uttered with one phoneme.

Phonology is talking about phonemic and Fona. According to Samsuri (1979:91 and 125) part of the phonology talks about something that called Fona or phonetic sound, while talking about phonemes are called phonemic. In this research, the study of sounds in the Japanese language is necessary to compare with the original sounds of the English language as an object of research. Sounds in Japanese and English phonetic system will be studied in both of the languages.

As we know that the loan word in the Japanese language writing and pronunciation of different native languages. This is what lies behind the author to analyze the phonological changes of English loanwords into Japanese.

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1.2. Statement of research problem

There are a lot of borrowing words of English in Japanese vocabularies which contain different features. One of them is phonological aspect which is interesting to analyze. It becomes the main problem of this research which further formulated into the following questions:

1. What kind of phonological changes of English loanword in Japanese based on Crowley's theory?
2. How does the phonological changes of English loanwords in Japanese?

1.3. Research Objective

This study aimed to describe the process of change on the formation of phonology Japanese loanword in the Japanese language. Therefore this study will be presented before the phonetic system of English and Japanese as a second language phonetic comparison of the system. Systematically the purposing of this research are:

1. To identify the kind of phonological changes of English loanwords which have adopted into the Japanese
2. To analyze about the phonological changes of English loanwords in Japanese

1.4. Significance of research

The research about the loanword is useful as the support phonological changes in Japanese language as the basis for the creation and writing of English loanwords.

This study is a dearth of research on the charger uptake in terms of forming and writing. It is by the caused of research and books on the uptake is still very little. The results of this research can benefit since both theoretically and practically.

1. At the theoretical level, the results of this study are expected to provide insights into the formation and writing of the guideline uptake.
2. Practical level, for linguistics learners, this research is expected to contribute a general knowledge about the formation of Japanese words which are adopted from English.

1.5. Clarification of Key Terms

This research comes from using English borrowing word in Japanese. Borrowing is a natural process of language change whereby one language adds new words to its own lexicon by copying those words from another language. The words which are borrowed are called ‘borrowings’ or ‘loan words.’ The process of borrowing “is one of the most frequent ways of acquiring new words, and speakers of all languages do it. Loanwords are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). A loanword can also be called a borrowing.

This research analyzes the process of transformation English borrowing word into Japanese in *Asahi.com*'s articles used phonology perspective.

Phonology is a branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in languages. Actually, Japanese is rich about letter but poor about sound. Phonology system of Japanese system consists of five vowels and some consonants that followed by vocal, so that Japanese is an

open syllable . Limitations of sound in the Japanese language also led to phonological change.

In historical linguistics, phonological change is any sound change which alters the number or distribution of phonemes in a language.

In a typological scheme first systematized by Henry M. Hoenigswald, a historical sound law can only affect a phonological system in one of three ways, they are:

1. Conditioned merger (which Hoenigswald calls "primary split"), in which some instances of phoneme A become an existing phoneme B; the number of phonemes does not change, only their distribution.
2. Phonemic split (which Hoenigswald calls "secondary split"), in which some instances of A become a new phoneme B; this is phonemic differentiation in which the number of phonemes increases.
3. Unconditioned merger, in which all instances of phonemes A and B become A; this is phonemic reduction, in which the number of phonemes decreases.

1.6. Organization of Writing

There are five chapters include in this research to make this paper perfect. Firstly, Chapter I consist Introduction of this research, it explain about the reason why this research is taken and appears question from the background of problem this research. It consist Background, Statement of

Problem, Research Objective, Research Significance, and Definition of Key Term.

Secondly, Chapter II consist the theoretical Foundation about borrowing word which explain the theory that is used for the research and supporting theory of the research to get a precise result. All about theory that appropriate for the research will be discussed in this chapter.

Thirdly, Chapter III consist research method which use in this research. It explains the main aspects of research that is Research Design, Sample of Data, Source of Data, Technique of Collecting Data, Technique of Analysis Data and Organization of Writing.

Fourthly, Chapter IV consist explanation the analyze which include categorized of English loanwords in *Asahi.com*'s articles and the phonological change of English borrowing words into Japanese.

Fifthly, Chapter V consist conclusion from the result of research which can answer the question of this research. Then in this chapter complete with suggestions for the next research for perfect this research because researched by any aspect.