

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the research. It consists of five sub-chapters. First, background of research informs why the writer chooses the topic to be analyzed and how importance the research is. Second, statement of problem informs the statement and question words of the research that would be answered in this research. Third, purpose of the research presents the research goal. Fourth, significance of the research mentions the benefit of the research. Fifth, definition of key term of the research.

1.1 Background of Research

Language is very important thing for human life because human can convey about everything in daily activities to share about need, to express ideas, emotion, feeling, attitude or thought by using language. As Alisilah (1993:9) affirms that language is a method of conveying of ideas to the minds of other person. Language itself has a system of communication among the human in the world that could be a tools for interaction among the world citizen.

Language as a tool of the world citizen language has a variety according to every region's creation and innovation. The language varieties become a difficult global interaction therefore, it is compromised English as an unifying language among the country in the world. As a unifying language, English has much influence toward of the mother language of countries until occurring the

borrowing words or terms from English. For example in Indonesian language that has been much influenced by the English terms or words. The use of this language befell to the level of society in a certain status social such as bureaucrat and politicians. Lowenberg (1984:197) states that the majority of Indonesian people who use English were bureaucratic elite politicians that control delegation and governance offices, academics institution, and the big companies in Indonesia. This community is around one until three percents from Indonesian people, but this community has a big influence.

There are many English political terms legally transformed into Indonesian language. For the example the word 'Konperensi' is borrowed from 'Conference' as an English word. The word 'Konperensi' used by Indonesian people in politic that meant 'a meeting for discussion or an exchange of views especially one held regularly (Oxford Dictionary). The English political terms using in Indonesian language, obviously has positive and negative impact; positively, it enrich the Indonesian vocabularies and simplified the words. On the other hand, it also has the negative impact; some people would not understand the meaning of those words because, the Indonesian people do not understand about English at all.

The use of English Political Terms in Indonesian language is caused by many motives such as the level of education and the social status. Llamas affirms (2007:15): that sociolinguistics could focus on individual sounds and explore correlations not just with geographical location of speakers, but also with their age, gender, class, education, outlook, politic and so on. Exactly, the language variant already existed here.

In this research, the researcher focused on the morphological theory for getting the formulation of English political term in Indonesian language through Inflection and word formation, as what been stated by Booij (2005:24) that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, deal with the form of lexemes (inflection) and with the ways in which lexemes are formed (word-formation).

As the branch of Linguistics, morphology has the rule in explaining about the word, how it is divided, explained and analyzed. Further, in describing the word formulation, morphology discusses about affixation, inflection and derivation. For example the word 'undo' consists of two morphemes. The first morpheme is 'un' and the second morpheme is 'do', 'undo' means "to cancel the effect of something". The other examples are word: 'rewrite',. Morphologically, 're-' form is categorized as *prefixes*. On the other hand, it is called *bound morpheme*. The word 'write' is called stem or the *free morpheme* or independent word. Whereas, *inflection* is found in the word like 'tables', 'Cat's food' and 'worked'. Inflection means the changing of a word form or word ending to show its grammatical function such an ending '-ed' to indicate the past tense. This phenomenon occurred on the words 'tables', is called *inflectional affixes*. The possessive term in 's' *cat* also called inflectional affixes and the other of past tense forms called inflectional affixes is the word 'worked'. *Derivation* is the process of forming a new word on the basis of an existing word for example the word 'happiness' the form of derivation is 'ness' and the word 'happy' is the stem. Derivational affixes changes the word class such us from 'adjective' into

‘adverb’ that shows in the word ‘slowly’, slow is an adjective and slowly is an adverb.

In Indonesian word form, we can see the word ‘Berhak’. This word is consists of six phonemes and two morphemes. The first morpheme is ‘ber’ and the second morpheme is ‘hak’. Furthermore, the morpheme ‘hak’ is the free morpheme or independent word and the morpheme ‘ber’ is the bound morpheme or dependent word. According to this statement, language has a rule in its usage. The grammatical form happens here through the morphological construction.

In analyzing the data, the researcher uses morphological theory specifically about the morpheme construction of words of English Political Term in Bahasa Indonesia affirmed by the Sociolinguistic approach in supporting the analysis.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The main idea of this research is searching and identifying the English political terms into Bahasa Indonesia by using the morphological theory. The researcher tries to explain the word morphological changes. The researcher classifies and formulates the problems of research into questions as below:

1. What are the English Political Terms found in *Kompas* newspaper?
2. How are the morphological formulations of the English Political Terms?

1.3 Research Objective

The purpose of research mainly relates to the problems of statement that are:

1. To find out the English political terms in *Kompas* newspaper.
2. To find out how morphological formulation of the English political terms.

1.4 Research Significance

The researcher expects that the result of the research will give the contributions and ideas to the reader, especially the students of university and researcher for understanding the English political terms in Indonesian newspaper and as the reference for the next research. Practically, this analysis helps the reader in knowing and identifying the English political word used in Indonesian newspaper.

1.5 Definition of Key Term

-Morpheme: is the minimal unit of language comprises important meaning. This important meaning marks a great difference between morpheme and syllable, because a syllable did not assume a particular meaning. For examples: strange, eat, book, etc. The word *strange* consists of one morpheme and one syllable, but the other example such as the word *affection* is called morpheme and consists of four syllables. Moreover the linguists said that morpheme includes the minimal meaningful units which

may constitutes parts such as *-re, -de, un, -ish, -ly* in *restate, deconstruct, unimportant, selfish* and *likely*. Morpheme divided into two component, free morpheme and bound morpheme, for instance the word *buyer* consists of two morphemes, *buy* and *-er*.

-Derivation: is the words formation process that makes the new lexeme. Derivational formation is unpredictable, for instance, the word *work*, it will be known *works, worked, working* and *worker*. The derivational formation happen just in the certain word class such as in nouns, verbs, adjective and adverbs in *beautiful into beauty, master into masterly, and analysis into to analyze*.

-Inflection: is the words formation that makes the different words with the same paradigm. Inflection serves to create different form of the same lexeme and often inflected by Tenses, Aspect and Mood. For the example, the word *play, plays, played* and *playing*. The word *play* consists of one lexeme and it called root of word. It is added *-s, -ed, and -ing* on the end of the words or as suffixes.

-Prefixes: is an affix that added in left of the words such as *re* in *restart, un* in *uncover, de* in *deconstruct, im* in *impossible*.

-Suffixes: is an affix that added at the end of the word such as, *-er* in *speaker, hood* in *motherhood, -ly* in *masterly, able* in *readable, -ish* in *bluish, down* in *calm down, -ion* in *instruction etc.*