

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an introduction to research. It contains background of problem, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, framework of thinking, and previous studies.

1.1 Background of Problem

Nowadays, languages develop rapidly in this world — language as a system of sound symbols that are arbiter used by people to interact with each other. The symbol of sound means the symbol of language. The symbol of language is symbolizing something called meaning or concept. Meanwhile, the symbol of sound that is arbiter means the relationship between the symbol and the symbolized can change and cannot explain why the symbol has a specific meaning.

There are always terms of new languages from time to time. Therefore, it can be called dynamic language, those are changes that can occur any time. The language change occurs either in the change of rules, whether the rules are revised, the rules disappear, or the emergence of new rules; and all that can happen at all levels of language: phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and lexicon (Chaer, 2014, p. 13). Not only are new terms added, but even more new languages are encountered. As we know that people are so easy to communicate from one country to another with social media. The need to interact with different countries which are the background of the growth of new languages.

The emergence of artificial languages, new languages, new vocabularies or new terms in certain languages is also evidence of the dynamics of language. The growth of new languages is also the reason for the emergence of an artificial language. Artificial language is a language whose vocabulary and grammar are created by a person or a community. Some of the artificial languages are usually

created for use in human communication (international auxiliary languages), others are created to be used in works of fiction, experimentation, secret communication, or even just for fun. There are three hundred and twelve artificial languages in this world. all of these languages have their own unique and systematic. Esperanto is one of the three hundred and twelve artificial languages that are very well known and are an artificial pioneer language created in 1887. (Sulaeman, 2012, p. 3)

Esperanto is a language created to facilitate communication between various nations in the world. After more than a hundred years of use, Esperanto has become a living language and can express all the nuances of the human mindfully. Esperanto is also a language between nations that is neutral because it belongs to everyone and makes communication between countries possible without the tendency towards cultural, political, religious, or economic hegemony at all.

The *Incubus* movie has the reason to be conducted for a research because, the movie uses Esperanto came from English. *Incubus* is a black-and-white movie with a horror theme. *Incubus* published on YouTube in 2012 played by Native Americans. the speakers of Esperanto are generally disappointed with the pronunciation of the language by the *Incubus* cast. So the researcher choose this object to analyse loadword of vocabulary between English and Esperanto.

From the *incubus*, some topics appear. One of the topic that is significant is loanword. Many of the loanwords come from English, Especially the Esperanto that the researcher will discuss. Base on Campbell (2013, p. 56) a loanword is a lexical item (a word) which has been 'borrowed' from another language, a word which originally was not part of the vocabulary of the recipient language but was adopted from some other language and made part of the borrowing language's vocabulary. Esperanto indeed borrows a lot of international vocabulary thus that it is easily memorized. Sulaeman (2012, p. 3) states that Esperanto is an artificial language. The purpose is to stop the disputes that occur because of language problems and make a neutral language, a language that is not owned by a

particular country or ethnicity but belongs to everyone, to become an international language later. Most vocabulary is based on Latin derivatives, although there are also words from German and from other languages. As good as that Esperanto is the first language created for international communication, then became a creole language and is now the language for the diaspora community of Esperanto.

There are two linguistic fields from that loanword. Both are morphology and phonology. These fields are mixed into the terminology as Morphophonology. Morphophonology is a study that explains phonological changes that occur because one morpheme is combined with another morpheme in order to form words. According to Kridalaksana (1993, p. 142) morphophonology is language structures that describe phonological patterns of morphemes; including in addition, reduction, phoneme replacement or pressure changes that determine the wake of the morpheme.

1.2 Statement of Problem

There are a lot of borrowing words of English in Esperanto vocabularies. 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 kinds of morphological changes of English loanword are found in *Incubus* movie?
2. What kinds of phonological changes of English loanwords occur in *Incubus* movie?

1.3 Research Objective

This study is designed to describe the process of change in the formation of morphophonological English language loans in Esperanto. Therefore, this study will be presented before the English phonetic system and the analysis of Esperanto chooses the second system language phonetics. Systematically, the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the kind of morphological changes to the English loanword in *Incubus* movie.
2. To find out the kind of phonological changes of English loanword occur in *Incubus* movie.

1.4 Research Significance

The research about loanword especially in artificial language is useful and can be analyzed in terms of morphophonological changes. It also occurs in Esperanto as the basis for the creation and writing of English loanword. This research is a study of use in terms of formation and replacement. This is very little research and books about its use. The results of this study can be useful both theoretically and practically.

Theoretically the results of this study are expected to provide insights into the formation and writing of the guideline uptake. Practically, the reader for linguistics learners, this research is expected to contribute a general knowledge about the formation of Esperanto words which are adopted from English.

1.5 Frameworks of Thinking

Jauhari (2010, p. 30) state that frame of thinking or conceptual framework is our way of thinking related to the research process. Therefore the researcher will write down the thoughts of the researcher in this research.

As explained, Esperanto is an artificial language to make it easier to communicate between countries. Sulaeman (2012, p. 3) state that artificial language is also called constructed language (known as the conlang abbreviation of the English term: built language). Artificial language is a language in which vocabulary and grammar are made by a person or a small group. This language contrasts with natural language (Natlang) which naturally transitions. Some of these artificial languages are usually made for use in human communication (usually working as international auxiliary languages), some are created for use in works of fiction, experiments, secret communications, or even just for fun.

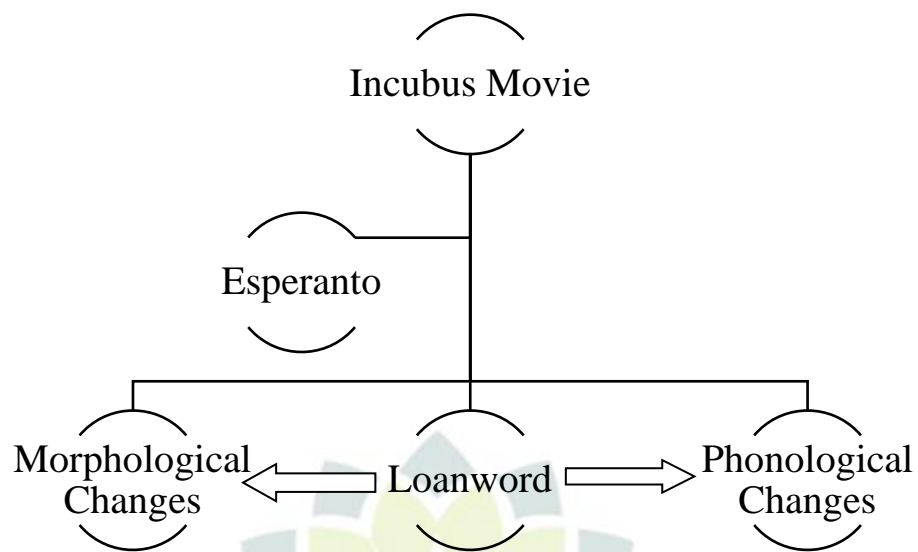
Therefore the Esperanto language takes a lot from the languages of each country, including English. Richard Wood in (Tonkin, 2015, p. 183) state that Esperanto can also be called a united language, because this language is taken from the language of various countries. however, this language still cannot go beyond English or languages that have been recognized as international languages (lingua franca). The creator of Esperanto language is Dr. Ludwig Lazarus Zamenhof (1851-1917), doctor from Warsaw, Poland, in 1887. In his youth in Warsaw, Poland, Zamenhof lived in a multiethnic environment and that meant many languages were used in his environment. As a result, frequent ethnic clashes occur because of less effective communication. Finally Zamenhof decided to create a language that was easy to learn. According to Butler (1991, p. 11) “Every letter in Esperanto has one sound only, always the same. Every letter must be sounded: there are no silent letters. Most letters sound as in English”. Therefore, researcher are interested in analyzing word and sound changes in Esperanto.

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations, or the study of words.

Phonology is the field of linguistics that investigates language sounds according to their function.

Morphophonology is a phoneme change that occurs as a result of a meeting or relationship of morphemes with other morphemes. In this research the researcher divide the two parts into morphological change and phonological change.

Loanword is a word borrowed from another language and then adjusted to the rules of their own language.



1.6 Previous Studies

The first Previous studies examined by Sulaeman 2012 with the title "Proses Morfofonologis dalam Pembentukan Kosakata yang dipakai dalam Bahasa Gaul Kreasi Debby Sehartian". This research discusses the morphophonological process of the formation of vocabulary in the dictionary of slang creations by Debby Sehartian with artificial language systematic methods. And the result is that the slang does not have a fixed and regular systematics and rules.

The second previous studies examined by Lacksana 2016 with the title "Sound Changes in Esperanto Loanwords of English Origin" This research discusses of historical linguistics with the aim to knowing categories and types of sound change that happen in the process of linguistic borrowing from English to Esperanto and examine factors that trigger the changes. Using a descriptive qualitative approach as a research method, and theory in this research uses Crowley's and Campbell's theory. The data are taken from the Esperanto etymological dictionary, and it is limited to the words that are borrowed according to the pronunciation. It is found that there are 195 English words that are borrowed according to the pronunciation, and there are four

categories of sound change that is found: phonological sound change, morphological sound change, orthographically influenced sound change, and abnormal sound change. It is discovered that the phonological sound changes happen to fulfill the phonological aspects of Esperanto, morphological sound changes occur due to the morphological rules of Esperanto, orthographically influenced sound changes happen to conform to the Esperanto phonological inventory and to maintain the spelling for easier word recognition, and abnormal sound change occur to fulfill phonological and morphological aspects of Esperanto with some influences from the orthography.

The third previous studies examined by Debiana 2014 with the title “Phonological Changes of English Loanwords in Japan’s Articles” This research discusses English absorption words in Japanese. The aim is to identify the types of phonological changes in English language words in Japanese and analyze phonological changes that occur. The theory in this study uses Crowley's theory. The results of the analysis of this study show that based on phonological changes, there are three types of phonological changes in the formation and writing of absorption words from the English language in Japanese, namely dissimilation, inclusion and addition of sounds. There are 13 phonemes undergoing the dissimilation process or around 94% of the data. Data that undergoes a lending process is around 11.7%. Whereas the absorption words that experience the process of adding sound consist of adding vocal [u] as much as 94.8%, adding vocal [o] around 25.1%, adding vocal [i] around 9.2%, long vocal 36.9 % and the addition of consonant or geminate is around 32.2%. Based on the things that happened during the research process, it can be stated that the limited Japanese pronunciation system makes foreign words absorbed adjust the pronunciation system. So the writing and pronunciation of English loanwords in Japan will be far different from the original.

The fourth previous studies examined by Cucun 2012 with the title “The Morphological Changes of English Political Terms in Kompas Newspaper”

This research discusses about borrowing word. The results of this study indicate that the short story of The Tell-Tale Heart and its Sundanese translation, Keteg Jajantung, there is indeed a comparison of people's pronouns in their use in the two languages. On the other hand, pronouns in both languages show similarities as well as differences. The difference between people pronouns in the two languages can be seen based on the number and personal characteristics; whereas for differences in the use of pronouns people in both languages can be seen as differences that refer to the transformation from subject to object form. In English there are differences between words used as subjects and objects, but in Sundanese there is only one pronoun, either as a subject or object.

The fifth previous studies examined by Al Adawiyah 2014 with the title "Singaporean English Borrowing Words in Phua Chu Kang Sitcom". This research discusses about borrowing words in *Phua Chu Kang*. This research is aimed at finding Singaporean English borrowing words and identifying it based on Standard English. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research in which the data are taken from eight serial in *Phua Chu Kang*. The result shows that the researcher has found many borrowing words from other languages such as Chinese 4 words, Malay 14 words, Punjabi 1 word, English 2 word and Spanish 1 word in *Phua Chu Kang* sitcoms. The result also shows that the Standard English of Singaporean is influenced by the use of Malay. Therefore, the researcher attempted to revise the phrases based on the Standard English, consisting of correction of noun, correction of to be, correction of tense, correction of interrogative, and correction of repetition.

The difference between the previous research above and this research is that the object of the problem question in this study is the same as the previous research, especially about loadword vocabulary. In this study researcher will discuss about morphophonological changes in English language words in Esperanto and analyze morphophonological changes that occur.