CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the introduction to the whole research paper which comprises six sub-chapters. Those are background of the study, previous study, statement of problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of the Study

The needs of the world community to master English shows rapid increase. Even in some countries, English is used as a second language after the national language. In other parts of the world, this language is used as the national language and English is considered the only unifying tool of the nation. Accoding to Fahrawaty (2003:1) divide the English user country into three categories:

"First, countries that use English as a mother tongue such as England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States (Inner Circle Countries). The next is the country that has an institutional history of England so that this language plays an important role, especially in the field of education, government, literature, and popular culture. This country includes Nigeria, Singapore and India (Outer Circle Countries)".

The next country is a country that uses English for various purposes but does not make it the dominant language of the expanding circle countries. Indonesia, Russia, and China are countries that fall under this category. In his writing, Fahrawaty (2003:6) states that:

"the popularity of English is not really just the effort of the first category countries (inner circle countries) to spread their language but more to the world community awareness of the importance of mastering English. It cannot be denied that globally, the world's information is contained in English".

Thus in order to access it, society must have its own mastery of the language. The spread of English is also influenced by population movements from outer circle countries category and expanding circle countries to inner circle countries. This movement is largely due to work, education and political asylum seekers. The new residents then make every effort to be able to communicate in the local language so that they can survive in their new place. The language can be mastered by various ways, among others through courses and intensive interaction with the local population so that his gradual mastery increases. Pebrima (2016:57) said:

"Japanese is a language that cannot be separated by the influence of a foreign language. Foreign languages such as English today have a lot to influence Japanese so that many known of the existence of the borrowing word (*gairaigo*). The borrowing words used in Japanese enriches Japanese vocabulary and makes the foreign language more acceptable".

Anime then once again started exposed after the rampant circulation of bootleg VCD anime, in the late 1990s. This phenomenon is supported by the number of publications that have sprung up by offering anime-manga as the main theme. The magazines such as Animonster, AnimeInfo, Anime, Oops, Animix and many others take advantage of the moment of the anime trend which also aims to help develop

anime in Indonesia. And since that time, the anime boom has started to feel and is still going on today. This can be seen by the proliferation of anime communities who are now more daring to cry for their love of anime. The moment of anime trend that is happening in Indonesia, also supported by a number of television stations by showing more anime. Even on a number of television stations have a special program of anime. Trans TV as a new television station in Indonesia in that era, saw the growing anime trend in Indonesia by broadcasting popular anime such as Ninku, Trigun, or Flame of Recca. Nishfullayli (2002:36) argued that:

"English vocabulary is the vocabulary most widely borrowed by the Japanese language, reaching 80% of the total vocabulary of the Japanese loan". The number is still very likely to continue to grow due to its widespread use, both in speech, speech, written language in print and electronic media, as well as in formal and informal occasions.

Words from foreign languages often have different meanings from their original language, for example: arubaito (part-time work) from German: Arbeit (work), abekku (young and unmarried couple) from French: avec (with). After the Meiji Restoration, most of the foreign language words came from English. But the pronunciation and meaning are different from the original language, so it is unlikely that the foreign words will be understood by the native speakers. In absorbing words from English, the Japanese do not distinguish singular and plural forms, and not all consonants in a foreign language have an equivalent in katakana. Consonants r and l are not distinguished from borrowing words from English. Sangurasu is an uptake word for sunglass and sunglasses (sunglasses). Consonant v is replaced by b, for

example: baiorin (violin). Suffix, -ed and -ing are ignored, so the frying pan becomes furai pan, condensed milk into kondensu miruku.

Based on this background, the researcher decided to conduct research on the kinds of English borrowing words and shifts or changes of meaning that occur on anime *Re:creators*. Therefore, this research is entitled: "**English Borrowing Words in Japanese Movie *Re:creators***".

1.2 Previous Study

Based on the results of previous studies, Some research on the same topic have been done by some researchers. The first research is by Arsintanaya (2015). She had chosen the English borrowing words as a topic applied in her research entitled: *Influence of borrowing words from foreign language into Japanese language existence*. This topic is used for the reason because the borrowing words is already commonly used by Japanese people in daily life as well as the original Japanese vocabulary. And also borrowing words from foreign languages often have different meanings from the original language.

Another related study which had chosen the English borrowing words as a topic was Alfian (2015). The research entitled *Use of English borrowing words among young Japanese's language* whom his research was capable to understand that borrowing words which are used considered more effective and efficient, easier to pronounce.

Another related study which had chosen the English borrowing words as a topic was Giovanni (2013). The research entitled *Analysis of meaning changes in*

Japanese from English. The purpose of this study was to determine the change in meaning that occurs in gairaigo which comes from English in Japanese when compared to the original word in English.

Another related study which had chosen the English borrowing words as a topic was Hesti (2018). The research entitled *Borrowing words in Japanese language*. This research aims to explain borrowing words in Japanese seen from the origin proposal, form, and the process of its formation.

Another related study which had chosen the English borrowing words as a topic was Shinta (2018). The research entitled *Gairaigo borrowing word in Japanese*. The results of this study can be used as a reference for learners Japanese language and can be used as input on the form of the use of borrowing words in Japanese sentences.

Another related study which had chosen the English borrowing words as a topic was Pratama (2016). The research entitled *An analysis on focusing katakana English loan words writing errors of Japanese student in Indonesia university of education*. This research aims to be useful in the world of teaching and learning Japanese at the basic stages, especially in writing the word gairaigo with katakana letters, both as learning evaluation material and special material for the introduction of katakana at an early stage.

Besides, the usage of borrowing words are caused by the influence of technological developments, education, and association.

Finally, based on related study, this research will concern on analyzing English borrowing words issues which specifically analyzed in the aspect of kinds of borrowing words and types of meaning changes that exist on anime *Re:creators*.

1.3 Statement of Problem

Based on the things described above, there are problems that the researcher found in English borrowing words that are about the kinds of borrowing words, the way of pronunciation, even the shift of meaning on the English word that is borrowed into the Japanese language. Based on it, the problem is formulated in questions:

1. What kinds of English borrowing words are found in anime *Re:Creators* ?.
2. What types of meaning changes on anime *Re:creators* ?

1.4 Objective of the Research

The purpose of the research will be achieved by the author are:

1. To know and describe what are kinds of the English borrowing words on anime *Re:creators*.
2. To know the type of meaning change of English borrowing words that occurs on the anime *Re:creators*.

1.5 Significance of the Research

This research is expected to provide benefits both theoretically and practically. As the theoretical benefits, this research is expected to enrich research in the field of linguistics.

As the practical benefit, this research is expected to provide additional knowledge to the reader about the English borrowing words into in Japanese. And this research is expected to help add insight of readers about the form of English words which are widely borrowed in Japanese.

1.6 Organization of Writing

This paper is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction. This chapter consists of background of the study, previous study, statement of problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, and organization of writing. The second chapter is about theories that has relation with the research topic. It contains of the theory of phonology, definition of borrowing words, and definition of anime. The third chapter is method of research. This chapter consists of research method, data resources, technique of collecting data, sample of data and technique of analyzing data. The fourth chapter is findings and discussion. This chapter deals with the English borrowing words on anime *Re:creators*. The fifth chapter is conclusion and suggestion which provides the conclusion and suggestion.