

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of research, statements of problem, purposes and significances of research, conceptual framework, socio-historical background, previous study and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of Research

Language takes a large part in human social life, almost in every single activity needs language to express the idea, even in daily activities, or in special activities. Language becomes an important object of study, the study that concern in analyzing the relationship between languages. Its society is sociolinguistics, in which explaining why we speak differently in different social context.

All languages adapt to meet the changing context and need of their speech communities (society). Often language change is as a result of contact with other languages (and their cultures), and language change is also as an important of social force. The speaker of one language conquers the other speaker and imposes the conquering language on the conquered for a time. Members of the conquered speech community are motivated to use the language of their conquerors to gain access to social resources (Fasold and Jeff, 2000: 278). As Keesing (1992) noted, the relationship has not always been a tranquil one. It has been a *pas-de-deux* where the partners approach, then separate, then approaches again as the internal dynamics of

each discipline shift, and as research focus oscillates between particularism and universalism, culturalism and mentalism. In language study, we may call this term as borrowing.

As a result of language contact, borrowing becomes an important part in study of language. When we meet someone from other countries or cultures that have different language, language plays an important role in expressing the idea and feeling as well. We have seen many terms that other students did a research in borrowing field, such as economic, law, tourism, etc. but there were only a few persons using this kind of terminology. After doing a research on the automotive terms, the writer decides to focus on automotive terms because automotive is the most familiar terms in large society.

Automotive terminology spread out in large societies in short time. Many words in English become into Bahasa Indonesia and we do not find any words in Bahasa Indonesia for instance, *spidometer* or *tubles*. Those words are actually from English but those words are borrowed by Bahasa Indonesia. The word '*spidometer*' is taken from English '*speedometer*' that has meaning an instrument showing the speed of motor vehicle (Hornby, 2003: 1292), and the word '*tubles*' is taken from English '*tubeless*' that has meaning (of a tire) having no inner tube (Hornby, 2000: 1451).

The words are almost used by every single person that has vehicle, such as motor cycle or a car, in fact according to the writer experience since the first time having a motor cycle only a few of them knowing what the words are originally taken

from, because not all bikers know English language well. They only use the words to express the idea of the spare parts of their vehicle.

Concerning the problem above, the writer thinks that we need a study that concern towards how the words are taken from their original word and how the changing of meaning when those words are used by Indonesian as recipient language. Those are the reason why the writer decides to do a research in English borrowing words in Bahasa Indonesia automotive terms.

1.2 Statement of Problem

By collecting various articles from magazines that related automotive terms, then the writer takes and analyzes borrowed words to get their different meaning and use. To restrict in order to focus on research, so, the problem is formulated into questions bellow:

1. What types of borrowing words are used in Indonesian Automotive Terms?
2. What are the socio-historical backgrounds of English Automotive Terms that influence Bahasa Indonesia?

1.3 Purpose and Significance of Research

1.3.1 Purpose of Research

The purposes of the study are:

- 1) To find out the types of borrowing words are used in Indonesian Automotive Terms.

- 2) To find out the socio-historical backgrounds of English Automotive Terms those influence Indonesian Language.

1.3.2 Significance of Research

Automotive terminology is a term in which large society use this one. People that have a motor vehicle should know a single part of their vehicle. Due to the motor vehicle is imported thing, the language that is used to express the idea of every single part in motor vehicle is English in order to get clear understanding.

Based on the case above, the writer wishes to describe and analyze the selected words that utilized in Indonesian Automotive Terms, and also to expose the influences that happen to the borrowed words. Not only knowing where the words are taken from, but also knowing the types of borrowing and the socio-historical backgrounds of English Automotive Terminology that influence Indonesian language.

By doing a research on the influences of its socio-historical background, the writer hopes that the readers can understand what makes word change, especially in automotive terminology. This study also expected as an additional reference for those, either student, lecturer, researcher, or whoever, interested in the same subject of sociolinguistics and terms of linguistics as well.

1.4 Conceptual Framework

1.4.1 Language

Harimurti Kridalaksana stated the definition of language as “*Sistem lambang bunyi yang arbitrer dipergunakan oleh para anggota kelompok sosial untuk bekerjasama dan mengidentifikasi diri*” (p.21). Language is an arbitrary system which is used by member of a society to collaborate, communicate, and identify their selves.

Language is a flexible system that continually seeks a balance between simplification and elaboration. Its change depends on their context and needs of their speech communities. Language change is motivated by external forces such as contact with other language and cultures (the borrowing words), and by internal such as articulator, simplification and regulation.

In process of language change, we meet a great number of new words. To get better understanding towards a large number of new words, we should know more about the process creating of new words (word-formation), and borrowing is one of the processes itself. Thus, the writer is going to explore some of the basic process by which new words are created. George Yule has pointed out on his book *The Study of Language (Third Edition: 53)* about it, and here are some processes of word-formation: Etymology, Coinage, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Backformation, Conversion, Borrowing, Acronym, Prefixes and Suffixes, Infixes. Those are the process of creating new word in language but the writer only concern to borrowing as a word-formation in which as a result of language contact.

1.4.2 Borrowing

Ronald Wardaugh has stated on his book “*An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*”, that borrowing is part of language change. There are two kinds of language change such as internal and external, internally changes include in phonology, morphology, and syntax, while externally change brought through borrowing (1998: 189).

We also can see in several discussions that concern in sociolinguistic study about borrowing in which as a part of language change and as an instrument in developing new words, such in article below:

Language change, or the evolution of language, is the phenomenon whereby phonetic, morphological, semantic, syntactic, and other features of language vary over time. The effect on language over time is known as diachronic change. Two linguistic disciplines in particular concern themselves with studying language change: historical linguistics and sociolinguistics. Historical linguists examine how people in the past used language and seek to determine how subsequent languages derive from previous ones and relate to one another. Sociolinguists study the origins of language changes and want to explain how society and changes in society influence language (anonymous)

The statement above shows that the borrowing is part of the process of language change in which caused by language contact. It is necessary to analyze the words in Bahasa Indonesia, because historically Bahasa Indonesia had a lot of experiences about contact with other languages such as Dutch, English, Japan and Arabic through colonizing, trade over country and the contact of culture.

In this paper the writer tries to analyze and observe the type of borrowing. Haugen stated that, there are three type of borrowing depending on phonological and

semantic characteristic (1950: 221-220); Haugen divided the type of borrowing as follows:

a. Loanword

Loan word is type of borrowing which show the importation of form and meaning with degree of phonological integration. E.g. (EN) *alarm* = *alarm* (IN), (EN) *wiper* = *wiper* (IN). Both words adapted entirely including its spelling and pronunciation.

b. Loanblend

Loan blend is type of borrowing that consists of combination of foreign and native form. E.g. (EN) *carburetor* = *karburator* (IN), (EN) *chassis* = *sasis* (IN), (EN) *dashboard* = *dasbor* (IN).

c. Loanshift

Loan shift is type of borrowing that has foreign concept (meaning) and represented by native form. Loan shift is an adoption the material that already present in recipient language for the object and concept belonging to the donor language, such as *Superman* is taken from Germany *Übermensch*.

1.4.3 Socio-historical Background

Every history has its socio-historical background, the writer comes up with the idea how a history influenced with several circumstances and in this case will be shown how an automotive terms influenced by few languages before they come to

recipient language. Hereby there two significant factors that influence the case. They are:

1. Historical linguists examine how people in the past used language and seek to determine how subsequent languages derive from previous ones and relate to one another.
2. Sociolinguists study the origins of language changes and want to explain how society and changes in society influence language.

1.5 Previous Study

Aam Amirullah as his paper had researched automotive terms. He researched *The Comprehending of Senior High School Student on Mechanical English Terms (A Case Study at SMK Bandung Timur)*. He explained the comprehending of mechanical English Terms through case study. His analyze is based on the difficulties of students in finding the meaning of each term.

His research is different with this research. Although Amirullah and the researcher research about Automotive, the objects are different. Amirullah put his concentration more on the difficulties in finding the meaning while the researcher put his concentration on the types of borrowing are utilized in Indonesian Automotive Terms and its socio-historical background.

1.6 Organization of Writing

This research deals with five chapters. Chapter I, Introduction, contains of the background of research, statements of problem, research questions, purposes and significances of research, and organization of writing. Chapter II is A Theoretical foundation. This chapter reviews theories underlying and supporting the research including: a) the theory of general linguistic, b) borrowing as impact of cross linguistic influence, and c) the socio of historical background.

Methodology of the research is explained in chapter III. It begins with the method of research, the data, data sources, and instrument of research, and ends with the technique of analyzing data. Chapter IV is English Borrowing Words in Automotive Terms. This chapter provides data representation and discussion based on sociolinguistics. The explanation is based on the problem statements and theories. Chapter V is the final chapter that provides the conclusion of the whole analysis and suggestion for better understanding.