

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is going to describe the theory of borrowing word. In this research, the theory is necessary to be excavated deeply, in order to give theory description clearly. The theory as base to answer the problem of study, to take actions, decision, steps in doing the research. It gives us the good impact to make the reseach well. The theory explains about the definition of language in society, borrowing, and reason of borrowing word.

A. Language in Society

Language is a tool of communication used by people to get involved in social interactions. It means that language is a part of society and they have close relationship. The relationship between language and society is investigated in a study called ‘Sociolinguistics’ which has the goal to get a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in the communication.

As Holmes stated, sociolinguistics has a major role in language and society.¹ It is an attempt to explain the relationship between language and society, why we speak differently in different social contexts, so it is easy to

¹ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*, (Essex: Pearson Education Ltd., 1992), 1.

identify the social function of language and how language is used to convey the social meaning such as relationships, situation, topic, and so on.

In bilingual or multilingual societies, like in Indonesia, sociolinguistics may cause language variations that occurs in daily life. Suwito said that every language has some different variations and it is used in some certain situation because language is a social phenomenon that is influenced by social and situation factor.² A bilingual person usually produces certain codes to communicate more effective with the others.

Moreover, according to the linguistic situation in Indonesia, there are wide choices of language that offered. In fact, the great influence of foreign language in Indonesia is English. Indonesian people now have a better knowledge in English than they had in the past. This is one of the reasons why Indonesian people tend to increase their use of English borrowing in their daily life. Newspaper, social media, television, and other mass communications bring the improvement use of English of the country.

B. The Definition of Borrowing

Sometimes, most of people use more than one language to interact and communicate. The borrowed words are used to exploit their derivational flexibility to produce further forms of classes as verbs, adjectives, participles,

² Suwito, *Sosiolinguistik Teori dan Problema: Pengantar Awal Sosiolinguistik*, (Surakarta: Henary Offset, 1983), 33.

etc.³ Using borrowing words in everyday speech is something most people do on a daily basis. The variety of language which is used depends on the variety of different relationship, meaning, and usages. Whenever two languages come into contact, one or both may be modified. Language is contact often exhibit borrowing words. Borrowing is an important sources of new language. It is one kind of common sources of new language. Drosejean, as quoted by Hoffman, said that “language borrowing refers to the term that has passed from one language to another and come to be used even by monolingual”⁴

According to Routledge’s Dictionary of Language and Linguistics, the term “linguistic borrowing” may be broadly defined as ‘*the adoption of a linguistic expression from one language into another*’.⁵ The language from which words are adopted is often referred to as the “source”, “lending” or “donor” language while the language into which those words are adopted is labeled “recipient” or “receptor” language.

Weinrich claimed that a morpheme is more likely to be borrowed the less bound it is.⁶ Various studies have shown that content words (nouns, which are the least-bound forms, followed by verbs and adjectives) and interjections are generally borrowed more often than function words, which are in turn borrowed more frequently than inflectional particles. Borrowing

³ A. A. Krisat and M.S.Mohamad, *Language's Borrowings: The Role of the Borrowed and Arabized Words in Enriching Arabic Language*. American Journal of Humanities and Social Scienes. Vol.2, N0.2, 2014, 135.

⁴ Charlotte Hoffman, *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. (New York: Longman, 1991), 102.

⁵ Showqi Bahumaid, *Lexical Borrowing: The Case of English Loanwords in Hadhrami Arabic*. International Journal of Language and Linguistics. Vol.2, No.6, December 2015, 13.

⁶ Uriel Weinrich, *Languages in Contact*. (The Hague: Mounton & Co, 1963), 47.

generally involves single words—mainly nouns, and it is motivated by lexical need. Also frequently borrowed are brand names, places names, greetings, sayings, slang terms, and expressions.

Grosjean distinguishes between speech and language borrowing.⁷ Speech borrowing is when an individual speaker spontaneously uses from another language in his utterance, perhaps by adapting phonologically and morphologically. Language borrowing is when word from one language have been borrowed by another and used by monolingual speakers of that recipient language.

Leonard Bloomfield, classifies three types of borrowing, they are:

1. Cultural borrowing

It is happened where the borrowed features come from different language. for example: garage and camouflage that borrowed from French.

2. Imitate borrowing

It is occur when two languages are spoken in what is topographically and politically a single community. For example: the word Jury was borrowed from English language from French in Law terminology.

⁷ Fredric W. Field, *Linguistic Borrowing in Bilingual Context*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company, 2002), 4.

3. Dialect borrowing

Where the borrowed features come from within the same speech area. For example: the native London development of Old English [y] is probably [i] as in *fill* and *kiss*.⁸

James Stanlaw classifies lexical borrowing into four types⁹, namely: *loan word*, *loan shifts*, *loan blend*, and *loan translation*. The differences between the classified of borrowing words depend on how linguistics unit's form in term of the phonological and the morphological structure of the word and its meaning originate in the donor language and manifested in are recipient. The types of borrowing words explain bellow:

1. Loan word

It a term where both the form and the meaning are borrowed, as in such item as *geisha*, *blitzkrieg* or *perestroikas*.

2. Loan blend

It is an item where the meaning is borrowed but parts of the form retain a characteristic from the donor language (the language source of the loandword). An example: *beatnik* which combines the English *beat* with a Slavic diminutive suffix *-nik*.

3. Loan shift

It is where a new borrowed meaning is imposed on a form native to the recipient language, as in the adoption of the native English word *go* to

⁸ Leonard Bloomfield, *Language*, (London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1935), 444 & 461.

⁹ James Stanlaw, "Japanese English: Language and Culture Contact." *Google Books on online*, http://books.google.co.id/books?id=20KIG_AVnCUC&pg, accessed on 28 Desember 2016.

refer to the Japanese board game carrying on orthographically similar name in Japanese *go* or *igo*.

4. Loan translation

It is morpheme-for-morpheme translation from the donor language into the borrowing language, as in the English word *supermen* derived from Nietzsche's *ubermensch*.

As also stated by Molina & Albir¹⁰, borrowing is a technique of translation to take word or expression straight from another language. Further, Molina & Albir have classified borrowing more detail into two characteristics: (1) *Pure Borrowing*, and (2) *naturalized borrowing*. When an expression or a word is taken over purely into RL (without any change), it is called pure borrowing, e.g. to use the English word *lobby* in a Spanish text; or to use the English word *harddisk* in an Indonesian text *hardisk*. While in naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the RL, e.g., to use the English word *goal, volley*, in Indonesian *gol, voli*.

C. Reasons of Borrowing words

It is impossible if borrowing word happen without reasons. When two people who have difference language comes in contact or communicate, one of them or both of them may borrow words from other language. of course, they have any reasons that motivate them to do borrowing words.

¹⁰ Cut Novita SrikAndy, "Borrowing in The Translation of D. H. Lawrence's Lady Chatterley's Lover Into Indonesian", Universitas Sumatra Utara online, <http://repository.usu.ace.id/bitstream/123456789/13423/1/10E01100.pdf>, accessed on 12 April 2017.

Charles F. Hockett classified the reason into two types, namely: the prestige motive and the need-feeling motive.¹¹ The prestige motive is feeling that encourage people to adopt because they feel proud if they used the word. The need-feeling motive is feeling that encourage the borrower to borrow word because they can not find the word in their language or other reasons that make the borrower should borrow the word.

D. The Guidelines of Spelling Adjustment

Indonesian language absorbs a various elements from other languages, as regional languages, even foreign languages, such as Dutch, Greek, French, and English. Based on the standard integration as stated in EYD, the absorption elements in Indonesian language, can be classified into two parts:

- 1) The foreign elements that are not fully absorbed into Indonesian language, such as: *reshuffle*, *shuttle cock*, *bon appetite*, *Halloween*, *valentine*, etc. These elements are used in Indonesian language context which still apply the foreign utterance.
- 2) The foreign elements which apply the utterance and spelling as based on the norm of Indonesian language. In this case, it is concerned with the simplest changing, by just adjusting the spelling and pronunciation of the foreign words into Indonesian language that still easily compares with the origin language (English).

¹¹ Hockett, *A Course in Modern Linguistic*, 404.

Hence, it is possible to absorb or to borrow foreign words into Indonesian in accordance with *Pedoman Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Disempurnakan*, or in short *EYD* (The Improved General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System). In this case, adjective with affix *-ic, -ical*, become *-is*, and *c* in front of consonant become *k*, so it is acceptable when *sceptical* is translated into *skeptis*; *acting* becomes *acting*; and *microphone* becomes *mikrofon*. Although these are borrowing words which are not completely absorbed into Indonesian spelling and pronunciation, there are many terms absorbed are acceptable as far as they are obeying Indonesian rules of *EYD*.