

A. Background

Society could not exist without language. They use language to communicate with others. Besides, it is impossible to deliver their intention or meaning without communicating with each other verbally. Therefore, language has an important role in human's life.

The existence of words might lose from the language when a new word becomes vague and it has unusual presence which draws attention. However, word is lost through when nobody thinks of it, nobody use it and it fades out of the language.

Indonesian people have always been exposed by foreign influences. Language is one of them. Indonesian language is official language used in this country. The influence of other languages from all over the world in Indonesian can be found today. Most of Indonesian words are borrowing from other languages, including English, such as *studi*, *organisme*, *oksigen*, etc.

Loanword are the words borrowed from another language. A language may borrow some word from other language to fulfill the needs for extending the vocabularies in one field or developing the vocabulary to be able to get along with the development of all fields and the rapid communication in the globalization era. For example, *modern* and *internet* are derived from English.

The word becomes common for Indonesian people and sometimes they do not realize that those words are loanwords because the certain process and purpose. They are changed and adopted as Indonesian words. The problem is why Indonesian people use them. One major reason is prestige. English carries very high status in Indonesia. Therefore, a certain prestige may attach when Indonesian utters words in English as a result. This is not the only reason why people use them.

In a modern setting, loanwords often sound more suitable. There are many loanwords in Indonesian. Development of technology, information, and rapid communication in the globalization era are the reasons why the English is borrowed in Indonesian.

Loanwords is mostly used in many kinds of broadcast media such as, television, radio, and advertisement. In written words, language is also used in mass media such as,

newspaper, magazine, journal, article, etc. Many foreign terms can be found in those media. *Trubus* magazine is one of the national printed mass media in Indonesian about agriculture. Many loanwords are found in there and it is interesting to discuss and to figure out English loanwords in agriculture field.

B. Scope of The Study

In this research, the writer limits the scope of study of this thesis only to discuss about language borrowing or English loanwords in agriculture field found in *Trubus Magazine* edition 453-455 which is published on August-October 2007. The number of data used in this research is at least 30 terms and these are randomly collected.

C. Previous Study

According to the thesis entitled “Change Meanings in English Loanwords in *Republika Newspaper* Published in June 2009 “ submitted by Corah Sinulingga, the writer found that she analyzed the English loanwords in newspaper *Republika* in Opinion Column and she used it for some purposes such as filling the need of special term and showing the modernity. She also specifically analyzed the change of phonology system and the change meaning of English loanwords in Indonesian. She used semantics aspect in her thesis and found that English loanwords consisted in Indonesian.

In the writer’s opinion, her thesis was good because it was explained the topics appropriately with the theory used. Newspaper as an object is often readed by everyone. Unfortunately, the writer thinks that her thesis was very different with this research because the thesis of Corah discussed more about the change of meanings in semantics and phonology system of English loanword. However, this research discuss more about sociolinguistic aspect which is language borrowing. In this case, the writer tried to analyze words that experience borrowing language, to identify the reason why it is used by people, and to classify the words according to the type of loanwords. In this case, the writer took the data from terms in *Trubus Magazine*.

D. Theoretical Frame

The theory which are going to used in this research are theory of language choice in multilingual communities from Holmes (2001) and language contact in Wardaugh

(1996), Bloomfield (1996), and Iwan Indrawan (2010). These theories explain about word borrowing or loan word. According to these theories, the writer found out kinds of word borrowing that support it. The writer also uses the theory from many references, such as Peter Trudgill (1974), Fishman (1972), Haugen (1950), and many more.

Theory in this research is related with branch of linguistics which is sociolinguistics. According to Holmes (200:1), sociolinguistics is the study of relationship between language and society. It explains why we speak differently in different social context and why it concerns with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. She also states that word borrowing is classified into language choice in multilingual communities.

Word Borrowing

Borrowing word from other language is another important source of new words. Language boorowing which is foreign words is widely used by majority people that the words are not considered as foreign language anymore (Iwan Indrawan, 2010:190). A borrowing word can be a partial or passive bilingual who it seldom uses another language fom which they borrow the words.

According to Janet Holmes (2001:42), people may also borrow words from another language to express a concept or to describe an object for which there is no obvious word that is available in the language they are used. She also said that borrowing of this kind generally involves single words- mainly nouns- and it is motivated by lexical needs. Borrowing often differ from code switching too. Borrowing words are usually adapted to the speaker's first language. They are pronounced and used grammatically as if they are part of the speaker's first language.

In this study, word borrowing has produced several classification based on different points of view, such as the reasons, the language sources, the relation between the languages invoved, the frequency of the use of the words, the number of their users, and the adaption of words by the bilingual borrowers (Iwan Indrawan, 2010:83).

The reasons for a language such as English to borrow words from other languages are manifold. Katamba remarks in this context that there is no purely linguistic reason for

borrowing. According to him, no limit exists to the number of words that can be generated in any language (Katamba, 1994:195). However, whenever the need for a new term arises, due to the contact between people from different cultures, the formation of a neologism, composed of elements of the own language, is still and only rarely done. One reason for borrowing a suitable word from another language is the need to find a term for an unfamiliar thing, animal, or cultural device. Therefore, borrowing seems to be the easiest solution to this problem.

Another reason for just borrowing a term might also be the question of identity. This is especially the case with bilingual speakers by using a foreign element in their speech, make a statement about their own self-perception (Katamba, 1994:195). In this context, code-switching also plays an important role. If a word is habitually used in code-switching, it perhaps might pass over from one language to the other and then eventually become fully integrated.

From the theories above, the writer concludes that word borrowing is derived between the languages involved and word borrowings are classified into three; namely cultural borrowings, intimate borrowing, and dialect borrowing (Bloomfield, 1996: 444).

a. Cultural Borrowings

Cultural borrowing refers to words borrowed from a different language uncommonly used in speech-community. Cultural borrowing where the borrowed features comes from difference language. Cultural borrowing comes from trade activity, science, technology, and religion. All English words borrowed by Indonesian bilinguals belong to this type. This type are also the words *bamboo* and *ketchup* from Malay, *curry* from Tamil, and *vodka*, *tsar*, and *tundra* from Russian which have been borrowed into English as cultural borrowings-type because Malay, Tamil or Russian are not languages commonly used by English speaking communities.

b. Intimate Borrowings

Intimate borrowings occurs when two language are spoken in what is topographically and politically a single community (Bloomfield,1996:444). According to Iwan Irawan (2010:84), intimate borrowings refer to words that are

borrowed by bilinguals from a language that is also spoken widely in the community. When Spanish words *matador*, *cannibal*, *armada* are borrowed by English users in the United States, the borrowings are type of this type because besides Spanish is widely spoken in the country. Any Indonesian words that are borrowed by bilinguals who speaks Javanese, Balinese, and Sundanese should belong to this type of borrowing too.

c. Dialect Borrowings

Dialect borrowings refer to words that are borrowed from a different dialect of the same language. When the English *apartement*, *fall* (season), *soccer* are borrowed from American English into British variety, the words are of dialect borrowings (Bloomfield, 1996: 444).

According to Katamba (1994: 195), it is important to understand that every language borrowing type is in the first stage of the speech type. In the speech-language stage, there might be no apparent adaptation to the foreign items. It is only when the words are used by more and more speakers the status of the words changes to be language borrowings. When the words enter the status of language borrowings, they are considered to be adapted.

According to whether the foreign words are adapted or not yet by the borrowers, two types of word-borrowings have been distinguished, namely spontaneous borrowings and incorporated borrowings (Iwan Indrawan, 2010: 86).

a. Spontaneous Borrowings

Spontaneous borrowings are foreign words that receive no adaptation at all or they may receive it but the adaptation is not apparently noticeable in the base language. Exclamation words such *oh my God*, *oh boy* or swearwords such as *'fuck you'* or *'shit'* can be easily borrowed personally and uttered spontaneously. Words that are borrowed for the first time by a bilingual speaker may be spontaneous, and speech borrowings are more likely to be spontaneous than incorporated borrowings.

b. Incorporated Borrowings

Incorporated borrowings are words that are borrowed and receive affixes, sounds, or spelling adjustment in the base language. Lots of English words have been incorporated in Indonesian uses. In most Indonesian teenager magazines some English words have been found to be given Indonesian prefixes but spelled as their English origins.

For different phonological and syllabic system, speakers of other languages normally adapt the words they borrow. The English *salad*, *cake*, *game*, *song* are adapted into Japanese *salada*, *keeki*, *songu*, *sangurasu*. According to suggested by Einar Ingvald Haugen (1950-1953) a linguistic professor at Harvard University. Based on the adaptation applied to the borrowed items he distinguished between *importation* and *substitution*. Importation is when the form or meaning of the foreign word is completely adopted, and substitution is when the sound or the morpheme of the word is replaced.

According to Haugen (1950: 211-220), in an attempt to clarify then current terminology, divided borrowed elements into a number of classes depending on phonological and semantic characteristics. For example, he made distinctions among (a) *loanwords* — which show the importation of form and meaning with degrees of phonological integration (all, none, or partial); (b) *loanblends*—hybrids or combinations of foreign and native forms, and (c) *loanshifts*—in which a foreign concept (meaning) is represented by a native form. In this research, writer only uses loanwords as basic from this theory.

Loanwords

Loanwords refer to most borrowing words. According to Crystal (1997: 46), loanwords is a linguistic unit that has come to be used in a language was both form and meaning are borrowed, assimilated with some adoption to phonological system of the language. Loanwords is a foreign word that is borrowed into the use of another language. According to the level of necessity in borrowing the words, loanwords are distinguished further into two types, namely necessary and unnecessary loanwords (Haugen, 1950: 211).

- a. Necessary Loanwords

Necessary loanwords, also named *importations*, are words borrowed from foreign language by bilingual into their utterance because they find there is no exact word in their own language that can express what they mean. Words related to typical nature, cultural specifics, religious belief, or newly established technology are commonly of this class. The Sanskrit *karma* for instance, was borrowed into English in the 19th century because there was no any single word in the language that could express the meaning appropriately. Meanwhile, lots of words in English related to invention of technology that are borrowed into other languages are of this type.

b. Unnecessary Loanwords

Unnecessary loanwords are the words from a foreign language that are borrowed although there are actually corresponding words in the receiver language that may be used to substitute them. This type of loanwords has been also named *substitution*.

c. Modified Loanwords

Modified loanwords are words borrowed from foreign languages where the words have simplification words because words are often used and easier to remembered, but does not change the meaning of the word itself.

In general, people tend to borrow foreign words of unnecessary type. Some people borrow the words because the corresponding items available in their language are less common than the ones they borrow.

E. Research Method

To reach the purpose of the research, a method is a part which can not be separated from research. Sudaryanto (1993:09) explains that the method means a way conducted in the research. Therefore, the research has to be done based on the method as a way to understand the object of the research.

In this part, the writer will be describe about type of research, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

a. Type of Research Method

In this research, the writer uses qualitative research. According to Moleong (2007:06), qualitative research is a research that presents the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of people and behavior which can be observed. By using the method, the writer expects to give the description of the data systematically, precisely, and accurately for getting the truth data.

Besides using the qualitative research type, this research also uses a descriptive method. The objectives are to describe the phenomenon from the data analysis. Descriptive is a kind of research using techniques of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing data, interpreting them, and finally drawing the conclusion.

b. Method of Collecting Data

In this research, the data is the foreign terms which have been absorbed in Trubus Magazine. The writer collects the original data from every rubric in Trubus Magazine. It means that the writer uses *documentation method*. Documentation method is a method in which the data is collected from magazine, newspaper, television, script, and radio. Furthermore, the writer reads the headline in the magazine addressed Trubus Magazine. In this case, the writer uses *simak* method. According to Sudaryanto (1993:133), *simak* method is a method of collecting data through observing the language use and it could be spoken or written language. In this research, the writer uses the *simak* method before collecting data. For *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC)* technique, the writer only acts as an observer of the terms which have been absorbed on the Trubus Magazine. As the continuation technique, the writer uses the note-taking technique. The writer will take a note when the writer finds the terms which have been absorbed or language borrowing.

The steps which are used to collect the data are:

1. The writer reads the Trubus Magazine thoroughly while identifying the terms of loanwords.

2. The writer identified the loanwords by underlining those words.
3. The writer took a note of terms that showed word borrowing.
4. The writer identified and noted the loanwords, the origins, and their kinds of language borrowing

c. Method of Analyzing Data

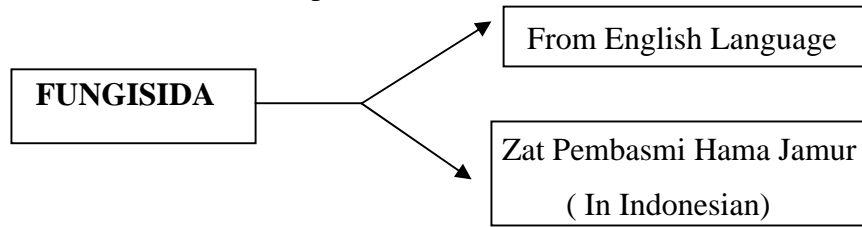
According to Sudaryanto (1993:6), he stated that method of data analysis is a technique that used to analyzing the collect data. Analysis of the influence of social factor on the use of language choice means it is analyzing language with non-linguistic factors. In this research the writer uses *Padan* method which is analyzing language in the form of language borrowing as the main determining factors. In *Padan* method, the main determining of research is locating or escaping outside of research's object and not being a part of language studied. (Sudaryanto, 1993:13).

In this research, *Padan* method is used to determine the form of language borrowing which is used by people in Indonesia and also to looking and finding the influence of social factors in the use of language borrowing in Trubus Magazine.

The writer tries to describe the language borrowing which is available and explain the non-linguistic factors that influence language choice and also the reason for those language choice used. There are two sections in analyzing the data. The first thing that the writer do after collecting data is analyzing the data. The steps of analyzing data as follows:

1. Finding the terms of language borrowing used by Trubus Magazine.
2. Checking in Indonesian Big Dictionary whether there are that terms in Indonesian or not.
3. Grouping them into three groups (necessary, unnecessary, and modified loanwords).
4. Analyzing kinds of language borrowing characteristics which are available in those findings.
5. Analyzing the social factors and the reason why Indonesian people choose the language borrowing to conversation.

For example:



Fungisida in agriculture terms are often used by farmers in Indonesia because the word is much easier to remember and simpler to use. The term of *fungisida* borrowed because of the intimate borrowing. Intimate borrowing occurs when the English term fungicide is borrowed by Indonesia users. *Fungisida* itself is categorized in modified loanwords because it is a simplification word from its true meaning. In other side, *fungisida* have a function as a necessary loanwords because it is borrowed to express what people Indonesian mean.

Example:

A1: Saya sebagai kolektor tanaman hias harus sering menggunakan *fungisida*.

A2: *Zat pembasmi jamur* yang dia beli kemarin sudah habis.

Conclusion

The role of loan words in the formation and development of English vocabulary is dealt with in the history of the language. It is there that the historical circumstances are discussed under which words borrowed from Latin, from Scandinavian dialects, from Norman and Parisian French and many other languages, including Russian, were introduced into English. Lexicology, on the other hand, has in this connection tasks of its own, being chiefly concerned with the material and the results of assimilation.

The main problems of etymology and borrowed words as they concern the English language are comprehensively and consistently treated in Professor A.I. Smirnitsky's book on lexicology. Professor A.I. Smirnitsky deals with these issues mainly in terms of word sameness reflecting his methodological approach to word theory.

In the present paragraph attention must be concentrated on the assimilation of loan words as a way of their interaction with the system of the language as a whole. The term assimilation of a borrowed word is used to denote a partial or total conformation to the phonetically, graphical and morphological standards of the receiving language and its semantic system. The degree of assimilation depends on the length of period during which the word has been used in the receiving language, upon its frequency. Oral borrowings due to personal contacts are assimilated more completely and more rapidly than literary borrowings, i. e. borrowings through written speech.

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