CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A.   The Background of The Problem

The main function of language is as a means of communication and interaction of human beings. It is right if human is so called as the owner and the user of the language. In addition, the sense of human himself can be viewed as the part of human individual, social, national and also international. So, by language human is also having the opportunity to take conversation with the people whether in his society or in his country or even with the people out of his country, that is the people of foreign countries. As we have known, people in the world had lived separatelly into certain groups by occupying certain areas or certain countries which each groups had their own languages. In this case, the relationship among people or even among countries will be well improved, if both of them use the language that can be well understood by each other, too.

Language, therefor, has a dynamic characterisic. It means language is dynamically changeable from time to time. Those changes may be occurred in all kinds of linguistics area, such as: phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and lexicon. But the more transparent is at the lexicon area. Another term of lexicon is dictionary. According to Hurdford (1983: 177), "Dictionary is a central part of the description of any language which gives the information about words or language

vocabulary more acurately whether in its phonology, in its grammar and in its semantical analysis."

Sometimes words are found out as the new vocabularies of certain language and sometimes words are dissapeared from its vocabulary, and as the old words, they are not used anymore by its speakers. For instance, the words of *perigi* (well) and *engku* (teacher) were familiar in former time, but now those words are not use anymore and have been changed by the words of *sumur* (well) and *guru* (teacher) which recently most popular in Indonesia. Whereas, the unfimiliar words, such as: *riset* (from research), *polusi* (from pollution) and *kolusi* (from collusion) which are taken from English vocabulary and borrowed into Indonesian. These words have been accepted as the new Indonesian vocabulary and often used more popular than the words *penelitian* (research), *limbah* (pollution) and *persekongkolan* (collusion) in Indonesia.

Besides that, language is human. It means that language as a means of communication is had only by human beings. As human beings, we generally use language for expressing our thoughts, feelings and ideas to other people. It reflects that language enables to symbolize the concept of what we think and what we mean by producing certain sounds that can be well understood by all human beings. Based on the speaker's view, language also has a unique characteristic. It has a close relationship with the culture of its speakers. So, when we analyze one language, it is valid only for that language, not for analyzing the other languages. For instance, the word *ikan* in Indonesia, it refers to the kind of animal that lived in the water and in

English is equal with the word *fish*, while in Sundanesse it is called *lauk*. Those words in three languages have the same meaning, but the word of *lauk* in Sundanesse besides has the same meaning with the other languages, it also has the meaning as the side dish especially meat or fish which is generally served with the rice. In this case, there are many words can be used for referring the same meaning and the words are different depends on each languages. As it was said by Alwasilah (1992: 23), "*Hubungan antara bentuk kata dengan arti kata-kata adalah persoalan konversi dan persetujuan antara pemakai bahasa dalam masyarakat ujaran.*" It means that the reference of the words and theirs meaning are still related to the conventional matter and the aggreement among language speakers in their speech community.

The things are possibelly happened because of the language is as a product of culture and as a medium in facilitating the culture and its speakers, at once. So, it makes the culture of certain language speakers are different. For example, in using the words *brother* and *sister*, those words have the same maening as the children of the same parents, but they are differed according to its gender. (Chaer, 2002: 5)

It indicates that language as the part of culture is often influenced by the culture itself. So, all the things that happened in the culture will be reflected in the form of language. Here, culture produces language for the needs of communication and interaction among people of the society. Then, the culture itself is defined as the systems of communication and interaction by which people of the society are still exist, still protected and still preserved.

In other words, language is related to all aspects of growing and developing the human life. Through language, of course, human is able to interact with the people in the world. But any way, what is the language exactly?. In giving the explanation, here Alwasilah taken from Wardaugh's opinion (197: 3), 'Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.' Here means that language is arbitrary, where the relation between sound and its refferent is not logic, but it has been conventionally used. So, in choosing the words, we produce certain sounds which is sure it can be understood by groups of people, because in referring the words of the same meaning, each groups had distinguished them by producing different sounds. For example, the animal called *dog* in English, is called *anjing* in Malayan and is called *aso* in Philippinesse. It indicates that language of certain groups are different. The differences can be seen clearly in the form of its writing and its pronouciation. So, there is no necessary connection between the sounds which people produced and the objects to which these sounds refer. (Boey, 1975: 2)

How ever, language is as good as any other. No language is better or worse than any other. Perhaps, all languages are influence to each other and it may contribute to another language and it is actually occurred through borrowing. Here, words may be created or borrowed as the need arises in its language. Borrowing is the important source in getting new words from the other languages. According to Fromkin (1999: 454), "Borrowing occurs when a language gets a word or morpheme from another language and adds it in to its lexicon." So by borrowing, it gives the contribution in enlarging the vocabulary of one language.

In accordance with the condition of Indonesia, Indonesian is being a national language of its people. So in developing its language, it permits to borrow words from the other languages. In this case, English is often used as the reference in developing the language, especially for its vocabulary which can be adapted from English morphology. Here, the words of English may be adapted instead of there are not found the suitable words to translate them in Indonesia. As it was said by Natasasmita & Supriadi (1995: 103), *"Bentuk penulisan dan ucapan istilah-istilah asing disesuaikan dengan kaidah bahasa Indonesia dan bentuk asing tersebut diubah seperlunya saja sehingga bentuk bahasa Indonesianya masih berbandingan dengan bentuk aslinya."* (the form of writing and pronounciation of foreign terminologies are conformed with the principles of Indonesian spelling, in which those are still appropriate with the original words of foreign language)

From the explanation above, the author indicates that there are many languages have contributed to our language. One of them is from English where the words of English are much absorbed into Indonesian vocabulary. Here, the author believes that not all the words of Indonesian language are trully came from the Indonesian language itself. And it becomes the main problem of this thesis, because here the author saw that English as the main foreign language of Indonesia is often used as the source of reference in developing the Indonesian vocabulary, towards its morphology. It is done in order to make enrich the Indonesian vocabulary and as the need arises in our language that motivates to create the new words that were never available in the list of our vocabulary before.

B.   The Formulation of The Problem

The explanation above illustrated that the using of Indonesian language, including its vocabulary, have been developed and added day by day. In this case, the words of foreign language, especially from the English, which its morphology can be used as the source in enriching the Indonesian vocabulary.

1. The Identification of The Problem

    a. The Field Research

        The field research of this thesis is in the linguistics area which is emphasizing to the contribution of English morphology into Indonesian vocabulary, based on morphological study.

    b. The Approach of The Research

        Here, the author took the qualitative research as the approach of the research by considering to Maxwell's opinion (1996, 17), "Qualitative research is a kind of inductive approach that focuses on specific situations or people and it always presents on words rather than numbers." He explained that the characteristics of the qualitative research is that the researcher is seeking to avoid the statistics bears a little relationship tohaving the personal interests and skills.

        Actually in qualitative research, the data can be found through library experiences. As it was said by Creswel (1994, 1), "Qualitative approach incorporates much more literary form of writing than the quantitative approach by which literary experiences with qualitative journals and texts are

important to provide illustration of good writing that may report more detailed view of informations in the form of words."

So, the author tends to find out the data based on the library study that may support to the essence of this thesis, that is by seeking them towards anykind of linguistics literaries, journals and texts as its sources.

c. The Kind of The Research

The kind of this research is unclear. So, in order to make it clear, this research should be described by clarifying how the contribution of English morphology into Indonesian vocabulary by using morphological study.

2. The limitation of The Problem

The problem is limited only for searching how the contribution of English morphology into Indonesian vocabulary by using morphological study which are derived into :

a. Free Morpheme

It is independent morpheme which is unattached with the other morphemes. It means that it can stand by itself. So, there's no need any bound morpheme at all in order to have the function as the word, because it exactly has the meaning on its own. For examples: *system*, *ball* and *linguistics*, by which in Indonesia, those morphemes had been accepted into Indonesian vocabulary and had been changed both in its writing or in its pronounciation, become: *sistem*, *bola* and *linguistik*.

b. Bound Morpheme

It is the opposite of free morpheme. Here, the morpheme must be attached with the other morphemes in order to have the meaning. Generally, it's joined together with free morpheme which has the effect in channing its class word and its meaning. For examples: *sportive*, *national* and *motivation*. Each words are free morphemes that added by the affixes of suffix *-ive*, *-al* and *-ion*. These affixes are so called as bound morphemes which have different meaning from the root of theirs morphemes, those are: *sport*, *nation* and *to motivate*. Whereas in Indonesia, those morphemes had been already accepted as the new vocabulary and changed become: *sportif*, *nasional* and *motivasi*.

3. The Questions of The Research

Based on previous explanation, the problems are formulated in such questions bellow:

1. How is English morphology ?

2. How is Indonesian morphology ?

3. How far the contribution of English morphology into Indonesian vocabulary ?

C. The Aims of The Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, so the aims of the research are purposed as follows:

1. To find out the data about English mophology.

2. To find out the data about Indonesian morphology.

3. To find out the data about the contribution of English morphology into Indonesian vocabulary.

D.   The Frame of Thinking

As human beings, we use language for communication. No matter what we do, when we meet somebody and get together with them, we should communicate by using language. When we communicate, we produce certain uterrance as our language that can make easy to talk to each other. So, it is reasonable that as human beings, we live in the world of utterance. Actually, we can talk to everyone whether by face to face or by using telephone. Of course, there's no time for not having communication at all with everyone in our daily life, because whatever we do, we are really depended on language as a medium for communication. Even in dreaming, we feel like we were talking to someone else. From here, we know that only human can speak in the language of utterance. Perhaps, we should realize that the statement of *"Human is a speaking animal"* is absolutelly right.

In recent times, people have become accostumed to live with their own languages. In such condition, they never want to think about what is the essence of language exactly. On the other hands, people in the past had doubt with the existence of language and called it into questions. For the first time, the people who involved so far away in this problem were the philosophers. Then lately it invited some people to think about it again more deeply, and afterwards these people were known as the linguists. Between linguists and philosophers have different opinion in giving the

definition about language, as it had been summarized by Ambary (1984, 8) as
follows:

- *Menurut Filsafat = Bahasa ialah ekspresi ucapan, fikiran dan perasaan manusia dengan menggunakan alat bunyi yang teratur.*
- *Menurut Ilmu Bahasa = Bahasa ialah lambamg bunyi suara yang dihasilkan oleh alat ucap manusia sebagai alat komunikasi antar masyarakat.*

- According to the philosophy = Language is the expression of thoughts, feelings
  and ideas of human beings produced by using the human speech organs in
  orderly.

- According to the linguistics = Language is a symbol of sounds produced by
  human speech organs and used as a means of communication among societies.

The concept of thoughts, feelings and ideas in any language can be expressed
in the form of words or set of words. The set of words is more known as the
vocabulary of certain language. It is generally arranged and set out in the form of
dictionary. So, if we want to be fluent in one language, of course we have to master
its vocabulary. It can help us to speak by using that language. According to Hatch and
Brown (1995, 1), "The term of vocabulary is defined as a list or a set of words of
particular language in which the individual speakers of language might use." Here,
the vocabulary may express a complete thoughts, if they are fully arranged in to such
patterns, according to the rules of its language. In other words, those words can not be
used freely or even arbitrarily, because there are certain rules that must be followed
by us in order to have a complete sense. As the element of language, words may also
have the weakness, that is often interpreted in all various ways. For better
interpretation, there are some ways to clarify theirs meaning, those are by using

translation or by giving the definition to each vocabularies. So, it is extremelly possible if we found the vocabulary of one word consists of more than one meaning. Here, we interpret its meaning depends on to the context of the sentence is used.

Vocabulary, some how, is the basic element of language which is very important in developing the language through knowing the list of words. By words, we can think, we can express our thoughts, feelings and ideas to other people. By words, people can interact with any kinds of society. And by words, people can interwine the friendship, reconcile the peace treaty and also carry out the cooperation. So, it is not easy to choose the right words, formerly in the form of written language. Article is one of the written language which is used as a means of communication between the writer and the readers. The communicaton in such written language would be well understood as long as the readers could interpret the content words following to the writer's mean. If the readers have different interpretation with the writer about the article's words, so that communication will be cut them off and possibelly it may cause misunderstanding, missinterpretation and misscomunication among them.

There are, at least, two requirements that must be fulfilled in choosing the words, those are the accuracy and the appropriateness. The accuracy means the words that were choosed could express accurately of what was being thought in our mind. Besides that, the expression itself must be understood by the readers more accurately, too. Here means the interpretation of the readers is quite accurate with the writer's

mean. Whereas, the appropriateness requires the harmony between the using words and the readers' condition.

Further more, Indonesian language has a main function, that is as a means of communication and interaction between societies, between regions and also between ethnic groups. In the way of developing its language, indonesian is really opened up to any language. So, it is not surprising that in its development, Indonesian language absorbed much vocabularies either from foreign languages or from regional languages. In this case, there are many foreign languages which are really influence in developing the Indonesian language. One of them is English. As we've known that our vocabularies are more or less borrowed from the English words and morphemes. Even so, it is quite possible to have chance to borrow the words and morphemes from the other languages. So, this is why the author proposed this thesis entittled with "The Contribution of English Morphology into Indonesian Vocabulary."

Talking about foreign language, early in the year of sixties, the existence of foreign language of Dutch was still dominant in our country. It was proved by a lot of families used Dutch as a means of their communication. In their daily conversation, they spoke Dutch as well as Indonesian. But in recent times, Dutch has been rarely used and was left behind by its speakers, then it was gone slowly out of the time. For now, Dutch is not popular any more, even used it is limited only for the old people who have been living since the time of colonial war. Obviously, the position of Dutch has been changed by the English. As it can be seen in the form of using the vocabulary. For example, the words of Dutch, such as: *onderdeel, naarboven* and *zelf*

bediening. Now, they have been changed into English words, those are: *spare part*, *week end* and *self service* which sound not strange any more in our ears. (Chaer, 1995: 300)

It indicates that English vocabulary is more popular than the Dutch one. Further more, the English vocabulary is often used in the form of conversation, such as for communication when we were in the foreign offices or embassies, for communication when we meet the foreigners and for communication when we were in foreign countries.

In Indonesia, we have known at least two languages which are used for communication, those are Indonesian language and regional language. Indonesian language was born as a second language of large part of the people of our country. Whereas, the kinds of the first language which were mastered fully by group of people is called regional language. Regional language consists of many mother tongues. According to boey (1975: 104), "Mother toungue is the kind of reflection of the social interaction by which the environment is really influence in developing the language." Here, mother tongue is used as a means of interaction among people which is learned by socializing them selves in to their environment. So, there is no any pedagogical experience at all in mastering that language, unless they learn it naturally by them selves in order to be fluent in speaking their mother tongue. Actually, this language is handed down from one generation to the next through oral communication. As the first language, mother tongue is often used by group of people
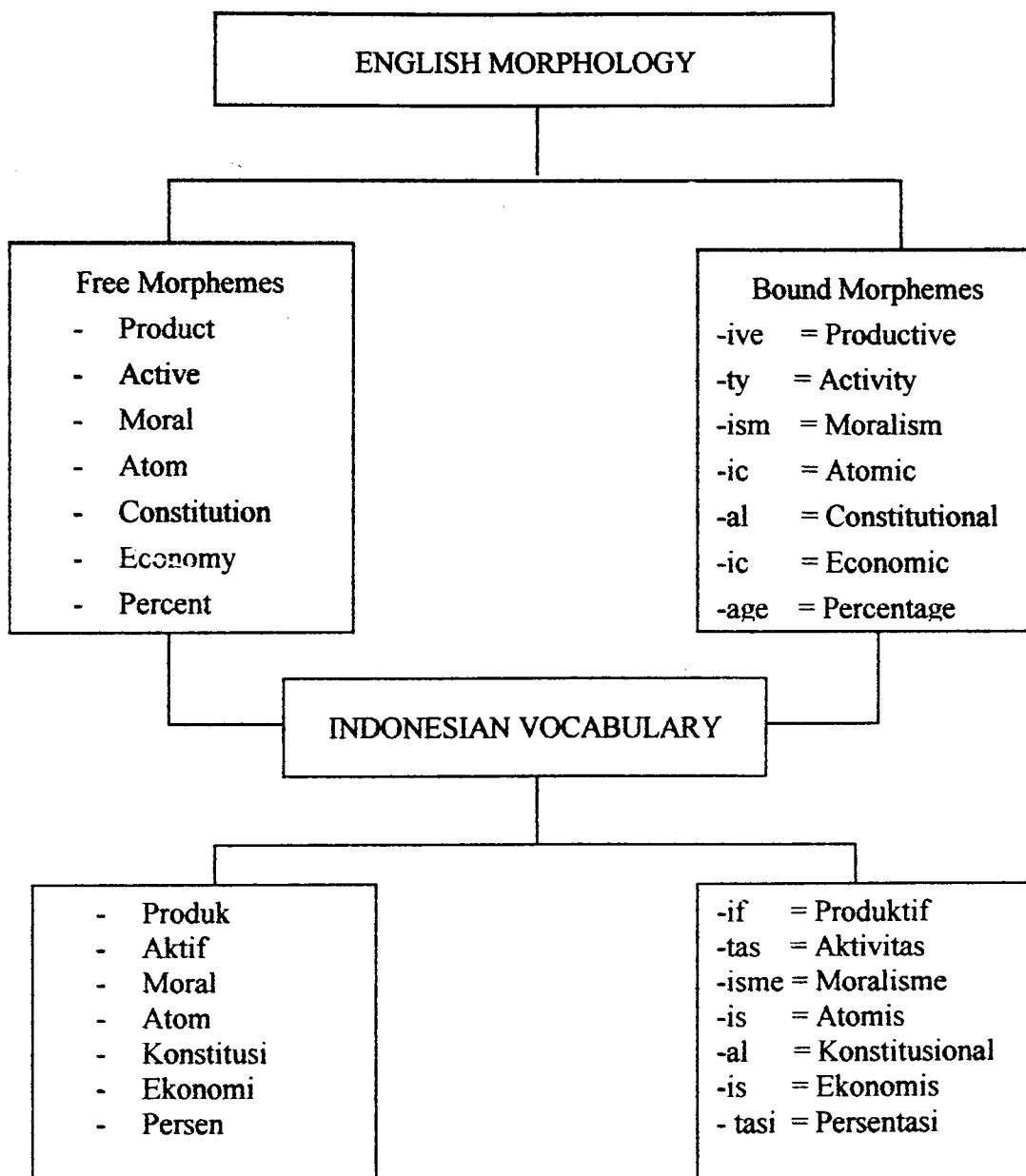
for communication in such general communicative situations i. e. for communication in the form of dialogues, conversation and other forms of direct language experience.

On the other hands, Indonesian language is known lately by the children after they have mastered their mother tongues. As a regional language of each groups, mother tongue was learned under natural condition by the children since they were in the cradle of their parents, while Indonesian language had been already mastered after they learned it formally in the school years. But sometimes, Indonesian languae also becomes a mother tongue of certain people, and it so happened through the people who live in a big city. Such in Jakarta, all people around here use Indonesian language for their communication and it becomes the first language of its people.

By the way, there has been a complete changeover in our language. As it has a dynamic characteristic, as the effect from having contact with another language and as the effect from the speech movement of its speakers, Indonesian language has a meaningful changeover. But the most prominent is in the vocabulary, where the words of other languages much absorbed into Indonesian and adapted as the new words of Indonesian vocabulary. In this case, the foreign languages of English and Arabic are really dominant in giving the contribution to Indonesian language, especially in enriching its vocabulary. But here, the author focused only for English language as the main priority in getting the new vocabularies which are adapted from English morphology. Being an international language, English is often used as the source of the references in enriching the vocabulary, especially from its morphology.

Generally, the using of the English words were introduced firstly by the people who were expert in certain fields, such as: the scientists, the linguists, the archeologists, the instructors, etc. They had applied those words in order to make easier in transfering their knowledges and make not clumsy in their communication. So as the native speakers, we must understand their language whether we want or not, and of course it can be achieved by learning it seriously. From here, we know much more vocabularies of English and even we unconsciously used them and mixed them up with our language, till finally those words had changed into Indonesian. In this case, the change was clearly seen in the form of its writing and its pronounciation. Here, the writing of English vocabulary were changed into Indonesian by harmonizing those words according to the rules of Indonesian spelling, without ignoring its pronounciation in order to have the same meaning in both languages.

In the context of adapting the English morphology into Indonesian vocabulary, the author took the method by using morphological study as the approach of the research. Here, the English morpheme consist of two kinds of morpheme, those are free morpheme and bound morpheme, by which in Indonesia both morphemes are influenced and absorbed into Indonesian vocabulary. For further explanation, the author set it out in the form of scheme as follows:

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│              ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY               │
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Free Morphemes	Bound Morphemes
- Product	-ive = Productive
- Active	-ty = Activity
- Moral	-ism = Moralism
- Atom	-ic = Atomic
- Constitution	-al = Constitutional
- Economy	-ic = Economic
- Percent	-age = Percentage

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│             INDONESIAN VOCABULARY             │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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- Produk	-if = Produktif
- Aktif	-tas = Aktivitas
- Moral	-isme = Moralisme
- Atom	-is = Atomis
- Konstitusi	-al = Konstitusional
- Ekonomi	-is = Ekonomis
- Persen	- tasi = Persentasi

E.   The Steps of The Research

The steps of the research carried out by the author for the need of writing this thesis is arranged as follows :

1. The Sources of Data

Based on the explanation above, the author decided to use the descriptive method in coducting the writing of this thesis. According to Rizal (2004 : 7) taken from Sowel and Casey (1982), 'That in the descriptive method, its research uses the existing situation for data collection and it doesn't require any manipulation of variables by the researchers.' It means that the researchers investigate the data without controlling or giving any treatment to variables. This descriptive method is more appropriate in describing the phenomenon where there is no definite objectively or reality. It involves the data collection to be identified, described and further analyzed based on certain intended aspects of the theoritical data resources to be used as the sources of this thesis.

2. The Technique of Collecting Data

The author had collected the data based on the statements bellow :

1. Collecting Books

As it was known that the field research of this thesis is in the linguistics area. So in collecting the data, the author had obtained the from some of linguistics books that indicated to the problem of this thesis, including from its morphology, vocabulary and also the other books that still related its topic. Here, those books were selected according to the existing problem that need to be clarified in this thesis.

2. Classification

Based on the sources of the data, the author had classified them in to two kinds of the data rseources, those are :

a. Literary Study

In order to have the correct data, the author used the literary study, that is by using the library research as the approach in getting the qualfied data. So in doing the library research, the author found out the data based on the research of any kind of books that will lead to the presentation of this thesis. In this case, those books were selected according to theirs contents that might be support to this thesis as the source of its references. Actually, this research is focused to get the theoritical description about the problem that need to be solved in this thesis by obtaining from books.

b. Documents

Based on Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (1981: 333), "Document is an original or official paper relied on as the basis proof, or support of something." So, documents here can be meant anything that written down or anything that filmed which are not prepared more specifically by the researcher's demand. Meanwhile, Alwasilah (2002: 155) added,"*Data yang termasuk dalam dokumen adalah: surat, memoar, autobiografi, diari, jurnal, buku teks, surat wasiat, makalah, pidato, artikel koran, editorial, catatan medis, pamflet, publikasi pemerintah, foto, dll.*" (The data that includes into documents are: letters, memoirs, autobiographies, diaries, journals, text books, testaments, position papers, speech articles, editorials, medical records, pamplets, photos, gevernment's publications, etc.)

Here, the author also used the documents as the data resources by taking from some documents that were listed in the explanation above, such as from newspapers, text books and internet media. It means that they can support to the author research, mainly in giving the strong arguments about the problem of the research , according to scientific studies.

3. The Analyses of Data

In analyzing the data, the author had distinguished into two categorizes, those are:

1. Logical Procedures

Here the author used the logical procedures in order to have the authentic data. The author took the data by observing from any kind of books and documents related to its topic as the sources of data, by which those can motivate in clarifying the problem of the research of this thesis. Then the author finally arranged the procedures of data as follows :

a) Analysis

In analyzing the data, the author used the qualitative data analysis, that is the data is based on the objective condition of the research by researching the relevant theories from the linguistics books as the main sources and the other sources such as from newspapers, magazines, bulettins, files, etc that still related to the topic of this thesis.

b) Synthesis

In making the synthesis data, the author took some quotations from any kind of the scientific sources. In this case, some opinions were quoted in

order to give the strong arguments in expalining the problem of this thesis by combining separate parts of opinion into a single presentation that may support to each other as the outcome of this research.

c) Evaluation

In getting the qualified data, the data must be well evaluated by the researchers. Here, the author used the evaluation in the form of determining the extent of the legality research to be cataghorized as the scientific works. Thesis as one of the scientific works can be measured the standard of its validity. Actually, the result of this thesis is often expressed in the form of qualitative description that may support in clarifying the problem of this thesis.

d) Making Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, the author concluded that the main topic of this thesis is about how to enrich the Indonesian vocabulary, adapted from English morphology. As a foreign language, English had given the contribution to any language, including to our language, where the words of English much adapted into Indonesian according to the principles of its spelling.

2. Morphological Study

Except by using logical procedures, this research is also used morphological studies as the approach in describing this thesis. It means that language as the product of human life can be identified through language studies or is called

linguistics. According to Natasasmita (1995: 76), in linguistics language is studied more spesific and it can be derived according to its elements, those are:

a) *Unsur bunyi bahasa, dipelajari oleh fonologi.*

   (The element of sound, will be studied in phonology)

b) *Unsur struktur bentuk kata, dipelajari oleh morfologi.*

   (The element of word formation, will be studied in morphology)

c) *Unsur struktur kalimat, dipelajari oleh sintaksis.*

   (The element of sentences structure, will be studied in syntax)

d) *Unsur makna kata, dipelajari oleh semantik.*

   (The element of word meaning, will be studied in semantics)

e) *Unsur asal-usul kata, dipelajari oleh etimologi.*

   (The element of the history of the words, will be studied in ethymology)

In accordance with the topic of this thesis, the author used morphological studies for describing the problem of the research. Morphology as the study of the word formation often used for describing the morphemes as the element of forming the words, and its possibility in changing the class words and its meaning. Here, the morphemes are divided into :

a. Free Morpheme

   It is so called as root morpheme which has direct meaning and can stand alone by itself. It can be manifested in the form of words. Both in English

or in Indonesian morphology, this morpheme is available and has its own root as the independent word.

b. Bound Morpheme

This morpheme doesn't have direct meaning and can't stand alone by itself. In this case, the morpheme must be joined with the other morphemes (free morpheme) in order to have its meaning. This morpheme can be manifested in the form of affixes, such as: preffixes, infixes and suffixes. There is an exception in English morphology, that is it doesn't have any infixes. It is different from Indonesian morphology, where all the kind of affixes are exist, including the infixes.