

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

I.1. Background of the Study

Language is a means of communication in a society. Language expresses one's mind to other people. Since language has an important role in communication, automatically, it is hard to believe that people in society have no language to communicate with each other. At least, there is a language to communicate in society. This also occurs in Indonesia.

Indonesia, as an archipelago country, is divided into 27 provinces. Each of these provinces may be divided into several ethnic groups in which one ethnic group may have different dialect from any other ethnic groups. The variety of dialects in Indonesia obstruct the unity among each of the ethnic groups; with the efforts of the Indonesian's youths in October 28, 1908, they agreed to declare bahasa Indonesia as the national language.

The use of bahasa Indonesia, whether as a means of communication among regions and cultures, or as a means of communication used in radio broadcastings, television, newspapers, etc. ; may put it in the



position that is used widespread in our country. This fact shows the importance of bahasa Indonesia in our country.

Language has its own characteristics in the community, so does the use of language in the newspaper. The use of language in magazines, newspapers, and other mass media may be called as press (Siregar, 1987: 120). Press creates a different register from other kinds of languages. Press has specific characteristics that are short, simple, understandable, solid, and interesting (Badudu, 1985: 138). A newspaper must apply these criteria for the sake of the economic matter, because, hopefully, with only several conditions; a newspaper contains as many informations as possible.

As other language registers, press register also has a big influence toward its readers. This kind of influence has a greater result toward the readers, because the use of language in the mass media such as newspaper, radio, and television influence the custom of people speaks in community (Moeliono, 1984: 6).

There is something usual in the community about having a positive and negative influence. Badudu said that press as a means of mass communication has a big role in the establishment of the language. We know,

newspapers and magazines (especially daily newspaper) can be seen easily in all social classes, whether upper-middle class, middle, or lower class. This variety of community creates a big chance of influence in press towards the establishment of the language in community. The influence of the press becomes bigger toward the community that has a language which hasn't been established yet.

The wrong choice of language in the newspaper has a big influence on its readers who have low education. They imitate the use of language in the newspaper (Badudu, 1986: 10).

Language is a social phenomenon which always changes along the changes of the community, so a language has to be flexible. There are four kinds of situations which demand the users to use consistent principles of a language, those are:

1. official communication as in terminology, correspondence, legislation, and the official naming, and all kinds of language used in public;
2. technical discourse as scientific works, official reports, and other kinds of writing customary in all kinds of professions;
3. public speeches;

4. discussion with an important and honorable person. (Kridalaksana, 8 April 1995: 20)

Since I has already stated above, a language must have a stability that has to be flexible along the changes in the community, so as a developing country, we must also learn foreign languages, which are able to influence our language, because we still have to learn sciences and technology from other countries. It does not mean that using foreign language is bad, but we must appreciate our own language by knowing when we use bahasa Indonesia and when we use foreign language (Kridalaksana, 5 Mei 1995: 20). According to Kridalaksana, the four kinds of situation categorizes press as a situation which has to follow the consistent principles of bahasa Indonesia since it has a big influence on its readers.

I have subscribed to *Kompas* for about two years, and I find that there is a phenomenon in which English words are frequently used instead of bahasa Indonesia, for example:

Bukan meng-counter berita soal ecstasy di media massa, tapi kenyataan yang kita temui di tempat-tempat diskotek itu tak ada yang kita temukan beredarnya pil itu (Kompas, May 17, 1995, p.12).

For example, the word *meng-counter*. According to Badudu (p.109) the absorption word which begins with the consonant, and if we add it with the prefix *meN-*, the word will not lose its consonant, for example:

meN + kritik -> *mengkritik*, not *mengritik*
meN + kristal -> *mengkristal*, not *mengristal*
meN + proses -> *memproses*, not *memroses*
meN + produksi -> *memproduksi*, not *memroduksi*

But the word *counter* is not accepted as an absorption word in Indonesian yet. Suppose this word has already been accepted as Indonesian word, so if we add this word with prefix *meN-* it will become *men-counter* not *meng-counter*. The answer why it becomes *meng-counter* instead of *men-counter* because /c/ in the word *counter* is pronounced as /k/, so the reporter uses *meng-counter* instead of *men-counter*. He thinks the word *counter* (if we add it with the prefix *meN-*) has the same result as the above example, *mengkritik* (from the word 'critic'); but this condition is not the same since the word *critic* is applied into Indonesian word with some adjustment in accordance with the Indonesian system.

So in this paper, I want to analyze the use of the English words in the Indonesian newspaper *Kompas* from

May until July 1995 edition in which I want to see some possible interferences of the English sound system with bahasa Indonesia system especially in writing about economic issues, using Morphology approach that is morphophonemic theory of bahasa Indonesia.

I.2. Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, I would try to analyze:

I.2.1. How are the English words used combine with the bound morpheme *meN-* and *di-* in the news of *Kompas*? (especially in economic issues)

I.2.2. Do the English words combine with bahasa Indonesia's prefixes in *Kompas* use appropriate rules of Morphological approach of bahasa Indonesia?

I.3. Objective of the Study

In this study, I want to know how the process of the English words combine with the bound morpheme *meN-* and *di-* are used in *Kompas* and to analyze the appropriate use of the English words in economical news in *Kompas* according to Morphological approach of bahasa Indonesia.

I.4. Significance of the Study

I want to show the phenomenon of using the English words in *Kompas* is one of the examples of how the use of English words may affect the norms of bahasa Indonesia system.

Therefore, this study is expected to give an illustration for the readers that it is important for the Indonesian people to use the right and correct bahasa Indonesia. As the government propaganda that if we appreciate our own language, it means we have to use bahasa Indonesia in accordance with the right and correct system of bahasa Indonesia. Besides, if we use the right and correct bahasa Indonesia, it means we help to increase the quality of our own language. Hopefully, this national awareness can make bahasa Indonesia a language that has an equal position as other important languages as English, French, Japanese, etc.

I.5. Scope and Limitation

This study is directed toward the use of the English words in *Kompas* especially the economic issues. The analysis is focused on the process of combining the bound morpheme *meN-* or *di-* with the English word (free morpheme). I analyze the data using morphophonemics

approach of bahasa Indonesia , and I limit the study only from the editions of May until July 1995.

I.6. Theoretical Background

In analyzing the problem, I use morphology approach of morphophonemic theory of bahasa Indonesia to analyze the data. In addition, I use a theory about the interference proposed by Weinreich and Haugen (Dulay in Tarigan dan Tarigan, 1988: 15ff).

These theories above will be further explained in Chapter II.

I.7. Method of the Study

In this paper, I use descriptive qualitative method by conducting library research to find corpus in which I use a technique to obtain some required data, that is by collecting data from the Indonesian newspaper *Kompas*. The aim of this study is to specify specific terms of special context (Moleong, 1991: 165). This study would like to specify the features of English words used in *Kompas* by looking at its morphological structures.

1.7.1. Population

A population need not consist of people, it may be any well-defined class of object of whatever kind

(Fasold, 1984:86). The population of this study are taken from *Kompas*. The population includes all the English words combined with the bound morpheme *meN-* and *di-* presented in the economic news from May until July 1995 editions. The total number is 40 formed words.

1.7.2. Sample

A sample is a small scale representation -- a kind of miniature model - of the population from which it was selected (Hoinville and Jowell, 1978: 57). The sample is taken to help the researcher to handle the data better and more easily than if the writer studies the whole population. A sample consists of a small number of population that can be studied in detail (Fasold, 1984:86). According to Suharsimi Arikunto (1993: 107), if the population is less than 100, all the population should be taken as the sample. On the other hand, if the population is more than 100, the population that can be taken as the sample is about 10% - 15% or 20% - 25%.

In this study, I take 10% from the whole population as sample. Due to homogeneity of the sample and to avoid any bias, the sample will be taken randomly. The concept of random, as in simple random sampling, it means that by giving each sampling unit in the population the same

chance of being selected as any other. Because there is no classification in taking the data, I will use the most basic type of sampling, namely simple random sampling method - a method of selection whereby each possible sample of n units from a population of N unit has an equal chance of being selected, so that no unit can appear more than once in the sample (Mores & kalton, 1971; p. 63). So, each unit of the population will have the same chance to be taken as a sample.

1.7.3. Technique of Data Collecting

The data are obtained by a direct observation to the object of the study. The appropriate data will be taken as the sample. All of the data are listed into a table, and then they are taken randomly to be the sample which will be analyzed in this study.

1.7.4. Technique of Data Analysis

After selecting and determining the data, the obtained data will be analyzed by giving some descriptions and explanations and will be presented in this study, in order to make this study becomes a descriptive one.

I.8. Definition of Key Terms

- *Word*: morphological construction consisting a (independent) basic morpheme with or without affixes morpheme.
- *Newspaper*: a printed publication issued daily.
- *Interference*: a process of language contact between the primary language (native language) and second language (learned language) that mixes the system of both languages.
- *Morphophonemic*: part of morphology that accounts for alternations among allomorphs (morphophonemic alternations).
- *Bound morpheme*: dependent morphological construction which always attached with other morpheme (word).

I.9. Organization of The Paper

This thesis will be divided into four chapters. Chapter I is an introduction, chapter II is general description and theoretical framework, chapter III is presentation and analysis of the data, and chapter IV is conclusion.

Chapter I consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, significance of the study, theoretical background, scope and limitation, method of