CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In his book, <u>A History of The English Language</u>, Albert C. Bough (1959) states that educated man should know something about his language, including its structure, its position in the world and its relation to other tongues, the wealth of its vocabulary together with the sources from which the vocabulary has been and is being enrich, and in general the great political, social, and cultural influences which have combined to make his language what it is (Bough, 1959:1). The statement, however, has encouraged the writer, as an Indonesian, to carry out a study based on Indonesian vocabulary building, namely the Indonesian lexical inventory coming from Arabic to - gether with some problems arising in the adoption and adaptation of the loan words.

There are enormous Indonesian vocabulary coming from Arabic which are used among Indonesian people in daily communication, as if they were Indonesian native words, for instance: <u>alam</u> 'world', <u>abdi</u> 'servant', <u>alamat</u> 'address', <u>fajar</u> 'dawn', <u>pikir</u> 'think', <u>paham</u> 'understand' , <u>kabar</u> 'news', <u>khusus</u> 'particular, special', <u>darurat</u>

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'emergency', <u>selamat</u> 'safe', <u>sejarah</u> 'history', <u>sedekah</u>
'alm', <u>masyarakat</u> 'society', and many others. It is not
a surprising phenomenon since the majority of Indonesian
people are moslems which are, inevitably, conditioned to
recognize some Arabic words used for religious purposes.
As the influence of Islam is very dominant, the influence
and the borrowing of Arabic words on Indonesian vocabul-
ary is also very wide, not only for religious purposes,
but also for some daily terms.

The interesting thing of borrowing or adopting words
from other languages is how the loan words are adapted
according to the nature of the borrower. The borrowing
or adoption of words from other languages is not merely
a process of taking and inserting the borrowed elements
into the borrower's lexical inventory, but also needs and
undergoes some processes of adaptation. Extended borrow-
ing can effect the phonological system of a language as
well as the lexicons (Fromkin and Rodman, 1984: 319). For
instance, Indonesian borrowed some Arabic phonemes to re-
present Arabic loan words, such as: /z/ in <u>zakat</u> 'alm',
/f/ in <u>fajar</u> 'dawn', /kh/ in <u>khusus</u> 'special'. Besides,
some Arabic phonemes are adapted according to Indonesian
phonological system, particularly those which cannot be
represented exactly by a single Indonesian phoneme, for
instance: the phoneme /d/ in <u>darurat</u> 'emergency' is adap-

ted from Arabic letter /ﺽ/, which is commonly represented by consonant-clusters <u>dl</u> or <u>dh</u>.

From the above examples, it is recognized that one Arabic alphabet may split into more than one phoneme representation in the loan words. In comparison to the word <u>darurat</u>, and for further examples, there are some words consisting of the same Arabic alphabet /ﺽ/, such as: <u>Ramadlan</u> or <u>Ramadhan</u> (a name of Islamic month) and <u>rela</u> 'willing'. <u>Dl</u> in <u>Ramadlan</u> or <u>dh</u> in <u>Ramadhan</u> and <u>l</u> in <u>rela</u> are the representations of a single Arabic alphabet /ﺽ/. Such examples show some inconsistency of spelling.

Besides some inconsistency of spelling, it is also recognized that there are some inconsistency of pronunciation, in which a single phoneme or sound may be pronounced differently, for instance: the word <u>haram</u> may be pronounced [haram] or [harom]. The similar case may occur to some loan words which consist of Arabic alphabets which sound [ɔ], such as: / خ /, / ﺭ /, / ﻅ /.

1.2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

As the study deals with language intercourse between Indonesian and Arabic in which the two languages may have different characteristics, the writer presents the following problems:

- what factors do cause the great influence of Arabic on Indonesian vocabulary ?

- what are the significant values of Arabic for the Indonesian people ?

- what factors do cause the inconsistency of spelling and pronunciation ?

- how far is the role of language cultivation and language development in regarding and treating the problems of inconsistency ?

1.3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

By carrying out the study, the writer insists to reveal the effects of relation or intercourse among languages as means of communication and some other particular functions. The writer hopes to be able to recognize some factors which determine the domination of one language on others, and to provide the significance of a particular language on a particular society.

The study leads to the research of the processes of adaptation which are undergone by the loan words, and how people use them for particular purposes or functions. The study also examines how the Language Cultivation and Language Development Institution (Lembaga Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa) treats the language problems, that is the problems of spellings and pronunciation.

1.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study is dedicated as a part of treatments of language problems, and is hoped to give useful contribution to the cultivation of bahasa Indonesia, particularly to the language standardization. The writer hopes the study will, partly, enrich the study of linguistics in general. Furthermore, the study may support the forming of a well-defined subsystem within the whole of the linguistic study.

1.5. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The subject matter of the study may lead to a very broad and wide understanding. For the reason, the study has to be limited on its appropriate field. The subject matter of the study is limited to some Indonesian lexical inventory which are originated or borrowed from Arabic and are still used at present time, both written and spoken.

1.6. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

It is obviously very important to apply the appropriate theories dealing with the problems to be solved in the study.

Dealing with the relationship or intercourse among languages and the significant values of a language or

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languages on a particular society cannot be separated from the function of the language or languages in socio-cultural affairs. The function of the language itself is determined by the role or the significance of the users. In other words, it can be said that the significance and the importance of a particular language is determined by its users or speakers.

There are many factors which influence the importance of language: political, economical, commercial, social, and cultural factors. The importance of a language is, inevitably, associatedwith the role of the users in international affairs, and with the contribution to the material and spiritual progress of the world (Bough,1959: 3-5). In this sense, it is found some influential languages in Indonesia, such as: Arabic is significant in religious field, Dutch is significant in law, English is also significant in trade and commercial fields.

The significance of Arabic for Indonesian society can be associated with the fact that most Indonesian people are moslems, and it is known that Arabic is the language of Qur'an, the Holy Book of Islam. Related to this phenomenon, Troike (1982) found that the spread of religions has also resulted in the spread of language. This phenomenon is particularly true for Arabic with the rapid spread of Islam because of the firmly rooted belief

that it is impossible to translate the Qur'an into an-
other language (Troike, 1982: 195). Thus, the outstand -
ing factor which causes the great influence of Arabic on
Indonesian vocabulary is religious factor, that is Islam.
The use of some Arabic words which formerly restricted
to religious field, then developed and spread widely in-
to broader usage in daily life.

Since the study discusses about loan words, it is
appropriate to apply some theories of borrowing. Uhlen-
beck (1982) states that every language has elements com-
ing from other sources through various ways, such as bor-
rowing or new forming (Uhlenbeck, 1982: 47). Indonesian,
or bahasa Indonesia, is enriched by both native Indone -
sian elements and foreign elements which profoundly in -
fluence the language variety in Indonesia (Ibid: 51).

Fromkin and Rodman (1984) define borrowing as a pro-
cess by which one language or dialect takes and incorpo-
rates some linguistic elements from another. Most langu-
ages are borrowers. The loans from other languages are
important sources of new words (Fromkin and Rodman,1984:
309).

Weinreich (1953) states that there may be linguistic
interference and linguistic borrowing in a bilingual
society. Borrowing is a characteristic of tha language
as a system, and linguistic borrowing is nothing less

than elements borrowed from outside the native stock of
structural and lexical elements that constitutes the sys-
tem (Weinreich, 1953 in Adji, 1992: 11).

According to Troike, borrowing is a case in which
the interference of lexical items from one language are
phonologically adapted to the sound system of the other
and are subjected to its morphological inflection. Thus,
words or lexical items from other language which are not
adapted to the system of particular language are not bor-
rowing, but it is considered to be code-switching (Troike,
1982: 66-67). For examples, related to borrowing from A-
rabic, the words <u>rejeki</u> and <u>rizqi</u> and also <u>berkah</u> and <u>ba-
rokah</u>. The words <u>rejeki</u> and <u>berkah</u> are considered to be
borrowed words because they have undergone a process of
adaptation, while <u>rizqi</u> and <u>barokah</u> are in the case of
code-swtching because they are not adapted.

Arabic and Indonesian are two languages which have
different script or alphabetical system and different
phonological systems which leads to some problems of
spellings and pronunciation.Arabic uses the Arabic script
while Indonesian uses Latin or Roman script, and phonolo-
gically Arabic has some phonemes which do not exist in
Indonesian phonological system, and vice versa. Related
to this condition, it is appropriate to refer to Fromkin
and Rodman's approach. Fromkin and Rodman (1984) state

that the borrowing or adoption of words from other lang-
uage is not merely a process taking and inserting borrow-
ed elements into the borrower's lexical inventory, but it
needs and undergoes the process of adaptation (Fromkin
and Rodman, 1984: 319). The adaptation of some Arabic al-
phabets into Indonesian alphabetical systemraises some
problems of inconsistency, especially for those which are
usually represented by consonant clusters, such as: <u>dl</u>,
<u>dh</u>, <u>dz</u>, <u>kh</u>, <u>ts</u>, <u>gh</u>, <u>sy</u>, <u>sh</u>.

   Besides the different phonological system, the use
of loan words in Indonesia maybe various according to its
context or situation. The use of words coming from Arabic
is influenced by religious factor. In this case, for in-
stance, the spelling and pronunciation of a certain word
within religious context or situation maybe different
from that within non religious context or situation. For
example, the word <u>rela</u> 'willing' which is used in daily
or non religious situation may shift to be <u>ridla</u> in re-
ligious situation.

1.7. METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

1.7.1. Working Concepts

- Influence

   The term <u>influence</u> in the study refers to the inter-
   vention and contribution of Arabic lexical items into

Indonesian vocabulary and the borrowed lexical items
are still used at present time.

- Arabic

Arabic is a member of the Semitic language family. It
is spoken in, mostly, the Middle East and some parts of
Africa. Arabic is also the language of Qur'an, the Holy
Book of Islam.

- Arabic alphabet

Arabic alphabet consists of 28 characters and all of
them are consonantal. In Arabic alphabetical system,
vowel sounds are created or generated by inserting cer-
tain diacritical marks above or below the letters.

- Indonesian

Indonesian, or as it is frequently called bahasa In-
donesia, is a language spoken by people of Indonesia
and Malaysia. It stems from 'Market Malay' (bahasa Me-
layu Pasar), that was the trading language during the
colonial periods. It belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian
language family. At present, Indonesian is the nation-
al and the official state language of the Republic of
Indonesia as it is stated in the 1945 Constitution.

- Indonesian vocabulary

Indonesian vocabulary is the inventory of Indonesian
lexical properties. It consists of both native and non
native or borrowed words. It is enriched by many bor-

rowed words, especially those which are related to particular purposes which cannot be represented or expressed by Indonesian native words.

- Inconsistency

Inconsistency refers to the difference of spellings and pronunciation of phonemes or sounds adapted from Arabic. It is considered to be inconsistent when the same Arabic phonemes or alphabets and Arabic sounds in the same position (initial, medial, or final) are represented or adapted into different Latin/Roman alpha - bets.

- Spelling

Spelling refers to the representation of sounds by certain phonemes or alphabets, especially in script or writing. Indonesian uses the Latin or Roman alphabet for script and writing system, while Arabic uses the Arabic script system.

- Pronunciation

Pronunciation is how the speakers of a certain language pronounce certain phonemes of a certain language. In this sense, it refers to how the speakers of Indo - nesian pronounce some borrowed words consisting of A - rabic sounds. In real cases, a single word or the same phoneme or sound may be pronounced differently by different people, or by one person in different contexts

and situation.

- Language cultivation and language development

The term refers to some efforts to control the use of Indonesian or bahasa Indonesia. The name of the term in Indonesian are 'pembinaan bahasa' and 'pengembangan bahasa'. The objects of language cultivation and language development are both the Indonesian language itself and the users of the Indonesian language.

One of the efforts is the standardization of language use, including the standardization of spelling and pronunciation as a part of language engineering.

1.7.2. Methods of Research

The study combines both library research and field research. Library research is focused on the study of phonological and etimological aspects of the borrowed words through dictionaries, newspapers, magazines, and some relevant books. The field research is carried out in order to gain data on how people or the speakers of Indonesian pronounce some borrowed words in various contexts or situation.

Besides focussing on how people pronounce words in daily communications, the field research also includes the use of some audio and audiovisual equipments, such as cassettes, radio and television broadcasting.

1.7.3. Location and Population of the Research

There is no strict limitation of the location since the occurence of speaking events and the finding of written materials may take place everywhere. However, 'the writer regards some places and occasions in which people tend to use the borrowed words, such as mosques, and religious events (for instance: 'pengajian', 'majelis taklim', 'tabligh').

In dealing with spelling analysis, the population of the research are people who speak Indonesian. In dealing with pronunciation analysis, the population of the research are some written materials which possibly include borrowed words from Arabic, such as books, magazines, and newspapers.

1.7.4. Sampling

In the study the writer utilizes the random sampling. There are no specific qualifications and requirements of the samples which are involved in the study. The samples are both human resources and written materials resources.

The human resources are involved in order to gain data of pronunciation of some words which consist of Arabic sounds or phonemes.

The written materials resources are involved in order to gain data of spelling of words which consist of

adapted Arabic phonemes. Some of the samples are: daily newspapers (Jawa Pos, Surabaya Post, Surya), magazines (Almuslimun, Suara Hidayatullah, Sabili, Tempo, Intisari).

Besides the two groups of resources, television broadcasting can be considered to be important. Samples of the television broadcasting are : Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI), Televisi Pendidikan Indonesia (TPI), Surya Citra Televisi (SCTV), and Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia (RCTI), especially their programs which deal with religious situation.

1.7.5. Techniques of Data Collection

In collecting data, the writer applies:

- Library observation:

  This technique is used to gain sufficient data about the origin of some Indonesian words, by using appropriate dictionaries and some books dealing with etimological studies. The data of words are obtained by observing some books, magazines, and newspapers.

- Listening

  This technique is used to gain data of pronunciation. It includes listening to radio and television broad - casting, cassettes, and actual conversations in daily communications. This technique provides data about how people pronounce certain phonemes or certain sounds.

1.7.6. Techniques of Data Analysis

The data obtained from the research are analysed according to the following techniques:

- the are selected and classified into two groups, namely the written data as the basic of spelling analysis, and the spoken data as the basic of pronunciation analysis. The data are provided in alphabetical order, that is the Arabic alphabet.

- analysis of spelling: the selected data, in tis case the written data, are identified by examining the phonemes constituting the words.The words which contain the same Arabic phonemes are, then, examined whether the representations of the same phonemes are the same or not, according to their phonological positions (initial, me - dial, or final). From this technique, it is recognized the occurrences or the appearances of the inconsistency of spellings.

- analysis of pronunciation: the analysis is focused on the pronunciation of vowel sounds since the inconsistency outstandingly happens to vowels. In this sense, the pronunciation of a particular word consisting of certain vowel sounds maybe different though the phonological conditions or positions are similar.

From this technique, it is recognized the adaptation of some Arabic vowel sounds into Indonesian and how the inconsistency of pronunciation takes place.

- since religious factor determines the occurrence of inconsistency, the data are also examined by comparing and observing the frequency of the usages of the borrowed elements within religious and non religious events. This technique is applied in order to get clear description of the inconsistency.

In the study the writer uses the descriptive-qualitative analysis method.