

LANGUAGE BORROWING AND LANGUAGE CONFLICT IN ANALISA NEWSPAPER

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ABSTRACT

This research deals with language borrowing and language conflict on newspaper. Languages borrow primarily to communicate; borrowing, therefore, occurs out of necessity or need where a language does not have a readily available word for something. Other reasons for borrowing include prestige and foreign influence. Borrowing occurs when speakers of a given language have had some contact with another/other language(s). Usually, borrowed words appear as similar as possible to the source words while at the same time adopting the morphology of the recipient language. In all cases though, borrowing denotes language growth which enhances communication and is continuous. This paper argues that while borrowed words are similar to source words. The present paper sheds some light at the concept of borrowing and displays the major periods of borrowing in the history of English, In addition, it introduces the basic of borrowing.

KEYWORDS: Language borrowing, language conflict, loanword, newspaper

INTRODUCTION

This research paper presents a description and analysis the processes of borrowings and is there any conflict in *Analisa Newspaper*. *Analisa Newspaper* that is still published and existed in this modern era especially Indonesia country. One of the interesting things from the Newspaper is that many English words, phrases and sentences that used in every edition. By borrowings, *Analisa Newspaper* has many vocabularies to express something that is found in Indonesian language. Language borrowing from other to describe objects or strange things which cannot be done by them. Through borrowings, they can fill gaps in the lexicon, or introduce finer distinction of meaning which is not available in native language. For example, Indonesian does not clearly differentiate related nouns and adjectives by morphological means, as English does.

A language can add to the number of words in its lexicon by borrowings vocabulary from other language. For example English has borrowed so extensively from other languages that the English lexicon is like a large mosaic. So, do the other languages also need to borrow words from other to enrich lexicon. Borrowings phenomena are unavoidable in languages. Wardraugh (2000: 37) stated that the motivation for and extend of lexical borrowings depend on a range of social factors that vary from one contact situation to another. Two factors that have been frequently

mentioned are “need” and “prestige”. Most of the borrowings are associated with the “distance” contact seem to be motivated by “the need to designate the things, persons, places, and concepts”. Borrowings phenomena not only occur in English or Indonesian language, but also in every language in the world. As in Javanese language, borrowing is not only found in lexicon form, but also in phrase and sentences. Even the uses of borrowings in all sentences occur in our environment to show speaker ability in foreign language. In this case, prestige is one of the reasons to show that the speakers have high quality in language or they come from higher social class. As Bloomfield (in Wardraugh, 1997: 39) noted, borrowings is usually from a more prestigious into a socially subordinate language. Speaker may find it more sophisticated to borrow from the prestigious or higher level language.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Language Borrowing

Borrowing is involved when single word, phrases, or expressions from one language become part of another language system by being assimilated to its new linguistic structure. Borrowing also called loans words are usually integrated in the grammatical system of the second language in the sense that they are dealt with as if they were part of the lexicon of that language. Gumperz (1982: 66) says the introduction of single words or short, frozen, idiomatic phrases from one variety into the other. The items in question are incorporated into the grammatical system of the borrowing language. They are treated as part of its lexicon, take on its morphological characteristics and enter into its syntactic structures. For instance, Algerian Arabic is characterized by heavy borrowings from French. Many students use these French loans words to satisfy their needs in scientific and technological domains.

Example: Language borrowing from English

Indonesia	English
astronot	astronaut
bisnis	business
diskon	discount
elektronik	electronic

This subchapter discusses the writer’s analysis of the result and discussion. From the research of the descriptive text composition, the result of the analysis is as follows: Language borrowing has been an interest to various fields of linguistics for some time. (Whitney 1875, Desaussure 1915, Sapir 1921, Pedersen 1931, Haugen 1950, Lehmann 1962, Hockett 1979, Anttila 1989). In the study language borrowing, loanwords are only one of the types of borrowings that occur across language boundaries. The speakers of a language have various options when confronted with new items and ideas in another language. Hockett (1958) has organized the options as follows:

Loanword

Speakers may adopt the item or idea and the source language word for each. The borrowed form is a Loanword. These forms now function in the usual grammatical processes, with nouns taking plural and/or possessive forms of the new language and with verbs and adjectives receiving native morphemes as well.

Example : (Indo :Bank, English : Bank), (Indo: Tragedi, English : Tragedy).

Loanshift

Another process that occurs is that of adapting native words to the new meanings. A good example from the early Christian era in England is *Easter*, which had earlier been used for a pagan dawn goddess festival. Other Loan shifts in English example :*God, heaven, and hell*. In pagan England, hell meant ‘pagan underworld’ and heaven meant only ‘sky’ but the introduction of Christianity from abroad caused these words to lose their original meanings in favor new Christian concepts.

Loan-translation

A Loan-translation or Calque occurs when the native language uses an item-for-item native version of the original. "Loanword" itself is a loan-translation of the German *lehnwort*, *marriage of convenience* is from the French, and example: from Chinese *long time no see*.

In this research, the writers only focus for analysing data in Analisa news paper and limited theory on loanword when confronted with new items and ideas in another language and the data found is most adopted from English.

Language Conflict

The presence of many languages in the same area easily causes conflict. Language conflict arises from the confrontation of different values and attitude structures. It means, if language borrow happen or we use in our daily communication to make conflict or language lose (death). Example: when people always use English borrow so that our local language can be death or lose. Because in our daily activities that we use language borrow and Indonesian so that it makes the local language lose. Language conflict appears when two or more languages that are clearly different confront each other in the social and political field. Language competition is then, driven by individuals organized as groups of language speakers who start having agreements by adopting certain language and rejecting another. Two types of language conflict are generally Distinguishable. But in this journal the writers found kinds of language conflict, they are:

a. Ethnic Language Conflict

Liebkind (1989: 143) declares “when ethnic group identity becomes important for individuals, they may attempt to make themselves favorably distinct on dimensions such as language. According to Gurr (2000), two types of ethnic language conflict are distinguished; internal ethnic language conflict, and external ethnic language conflict or ethno-Political language conflict. The former traditionally exist between linguistic minorities, which differ in norms and values. Gurr (2000: 65) also defines ethno-political conflict as “conflicts in which claims are made by a

national or minority group against the state or against other political actors". The Berber question in Algeria is one of these cases.

b. Political Language Conflict

One major source of political language conflict is closely related to the unequal distribution of social roles assigned to languages in competition. The dominant language generally tends to reserve certain areas of interest closely related to government, education, economic institutions and media, whereas, the other languages are excluded from the state national agenda. This type is the result of the incompatibility of language attitudes shown between population groups of different socioeconomic structures. Nelde (1987: 35) stated the height of a political language conflict is reached when all conflict factors are combined in a single symbol, language, and quarrels and struggles in very different areas as [politics, economics, administration and education] appear under the heading language conflict. Moreover, according to Krebbs (1985), language conflict can operate in two main ways; exploitation conflict and interference conflict. The former refers to an indirect interaction between different groups involved in the conflict. This conflict is characterized by an unstable tension between the conflicting parties without having recourse to violence. The linguistic conflict existing between French and English in public life in Canada. While the latter, refers to a direct interaction also called a violent conflict in which the conflicting parties are in a perpetual state of armed confrontation.

In this research, the writers didn't find any languages conflict in text *Analisa Newspaper*. Precisely by borrowing language of few words that found can enrich content of reading and add vocabularies. This is also accepted for citizen or readers because of many readers of *Analisa Newspaper* come from middle into high social status. It can be seen from the price and the kinds of paper used and the news indeed include most popular hot news or earlier news from production area till mancanegara. In this *Analisa Newspaper* found enough of language borrowing and it can suggest the reader to use or to adopt language borrowing by reading. The writers also found that there are several words that actually have pure in Indonesian language, but in *Analisa Newspaper* exactly use borrowing language to replace the words in that text. The dominant language generally tends to reserve certain areas of interest closely related to government, education, economic institutions and media etc proved. This is affect or give positif distribution for readers in improving the usage of words in daily language using

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study aims to know language borrowing and language conflict in "*Analisa Newspaper*". Therefore, this study seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. What are types of language borrowing that we find in "*Analisa Newspaper*"?
2. What are factors "*Analisa Newspaper*" use language borrowing?

METHODOLOGY

This study is a descriptive qualitative research, because the writer purposes to describe, analyze and elaborate English borrowing words uses in *Analisa Newspaper*. The researchers focus in

three fields in Analisa Newspaper. They are, Economic, Health, and Politics. The pages of the newspaper that we analyze are 4 pages. English borrowings words are mostly used in *IT* rubrics that provide many information about science and technology. The data are in the form of word, phrase and sentences uses in Analisa Newspaper, February 22nd 2016 edition. There are several steps are used for collecting the data are as follows: the writer subscribe the new edition of Newspaper, and reading all of the rubrics. Besides that, the writer gives circle sign to the word, phrase or sentences that contains English words. After finding English word, the researcher writes and collects English word into computer and analyze it. The writer spent two weeks for searching and analyzing the English word uses in Analisa Newspaper. Analisa must borrow English word to fill gaps and to explain something that as not found in Indonesia language.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

English as an international language Indonesian influence in different fields. English borrowing words have Structural Change, there are 3 types of changes to the existing structure in the analysis Newspaper. First, reanalysis which means the form of the structure of the original language could be formed in several ways which later became the form of the new structure. This change is not too far from the original form and still be tracked on a new form as the language of borrowers trying to find the closest form when compared to the original form of the word. An example is the form of the suffix / - ion / frequently encountered in the Analisa Newspaper. In the data collected, the authors found many examples of changes suffix / - ion / become suffix / - si / Example:

Data 1

Kinds of sound replacing English borrowing from suffix *(t)ion* into suffix *-asi/si*.

evaluasi	: evaluation / English/ (/I, vælju'eɪʃn/)
produksi	: production / English / (/prə'dʌkʃn/)
proporsi	: proportion / English / (/prə'pɔ:ʃn/)
deklarasi	: declaration / English / (/deklə'reɪʃn/)
hipertensi	: hypertension / English / (/haɪpə'tenʃn/)
infeksi	: infection /English / (/ɪn'fekʃn/)

Form suffix / - ion / normally be suffix / - si / adaptation in the form of Indonesian. This happens because the suffix / - si / more familiar and can be pronounced easily. We could not find the sound / n / in the rules of sound in Indonesian so this sounds difficult to pronounce so replaced by the suffix / - si / so that can be pronounced easily.

Another example of a reanalysis of the change in the suffix / -ive / become suffix / - if / in the form of Indonesian. There are many examples of words that are changing this structure. As example:

Data 2

Kinds of sound replacing English borrowing from consonant combining *v/ve* into consonant *-f or v/ve into f*.

eksekutif	: executive (English) (/ɪg'zekjətɪv/)
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inisiatif : initiative (English) (/ɪˈnɪʃətɪv/)

Another type of change in the structure is diffusion. Diffusion means the process mimics the shape of the structure of language from another language form to form the shape of the new structure. For example: in the phrase "Economic and social corresponding session never got better" because there are changes in the structure of social word comes from the word social.

The word social in English to function as an adjective, however, said the Indonesian social function as a noun.

Data 3

Another example of the replacement of the consonant / c / into / s / when it is located in front of the letter / I / and / e / that is:

drastis	: drastic (English) (/draɛstɪk/)
sistem	: system (English) (/sɪstəm/)
plastik	: plastic (English) (/plæstɪk/)
produksi	: production (English) (/prəˈdʌkʃn/)
program	: programe (English) (/prəʊgræm/)

Borrowing of English words without experiencing change based on data collected from the Analisa Newspaper which was published in February 2016, the writers conclude that there are two types of English loan word that often appears in this newspaper. First, a word of English absorption without undergoing changes that are directly borrowed from English without undergoing a process of change from its original form; word - a loan word still has the same form used in the newspaper. No change in semantics, structure, and sound. In a sentence - the sentence is no word - a word that uses the English loan word directly on the context in the analysis of newspaper without changing the original shape. English loan word does not create any new meaning in Indonesian and still means something in English, although the English loan word applied in the context of Indonesian.

Data 4

Example:

bank	: bank (English) (/bæŋk/)
media	: media (English) (/mi:diə/)
gadget	: gadget (English) (/gædʒɪt/)
tarif	: tariff (English) (/tærɪf/)
target	: target (English) (/tɑ:ɡɪt/)
minimal	: minimal (English) (/mɪnɪməl/)
standar	: standard (English) (/stændəd/)
status	: statue (English) (/stætʃu:/)
mini market	: mini market (English) (/mini mɑ:kɪt/)

Changes in the structure does not exist in this kind of borrowing because no prefixes and suffixes that are added to this English loan word and still maintain the original structure of the English word. The authors in Analisa Newspaper prefer using this type of loan word in English because there may not be a word in Indonesian which precisely expresses the idea as in English. If forced to use the word in Indonesian, the word of this uptake may be meaningless or does not fit in replacing the original word. The second type is a loan word loan word English change language where the word uptake undergoes changes before being used in a sentence in Indonesian. This process includes changes in semantics, structure, and sound. Said - said such criticism (English: critique), politics (English: politics), and conflict (English: conflict) is a loan word in English that changes of form.

Data 5

Types of sound replacing English borrowing from consonant *c* into *k*

ekonomi	: economi (English) (/i:kə'nɒmik/)
faktor	: factor (English) (/fæktə(r)/)
fokus	: focus (English) (/fəʊkəs/)
konkret	: concrete (English) (/kɒŋkri:t/)
komisioner	: commisioner (English) (/kə'miʃənə(r)/)
kanker	: cancer (English) (/kænsə(r)/)

The word *ekonomi*, *concrete*, *commisioner*, etc translated into the word *Ekonomi*, *Konkret*, *Komisionerin* Indonesian text (Analisa Newspaper). The meanings of those words are similar. In this case, the translator translated the word by changing the consonant *-c* into *-k*. But it has the same sound */k/*. But its not same in case happened in the word *cancer*, when the sounds become *Kanker*, etc.

Data 6

Kinds of sound replacing English borrowing from consonant *-y* of the sound */i/* into vowel *-i*

tragedi	: tragedy (English) (/trædzədi/)
ideologi	: Ideology (English) (/aɪdi'ɒlədʒi/)
filosofi	: philosophy (English) (/fə'lɒsəfi/)
kompani	: company (English) (/kʌmpəni/)

The word *tragedy*, *Ideology*, and *philosophy* translated into the word *Tragedi*, *Ideologi*, and *Filosofi* Indonesian text (Analisa Newspaper). The meanings of those words are similar. In this case, the translator translated the word by changing the consonant *-y* into *-i*. But it has the same sound */i/*.

Kinds of sound replacing English borrowing from suffix *-ent/ant* into *-en/an*. For example *argument* into *argumen* and *dominant* into *dominan*. But in this newspaper, the writers didn't find any english borrowing with this kind of sound

Data 7

Kinds of sound replacing English borrowing from double consonant into one consonant

proses	: process (English) (/prəʊses/)
bisnis	: business (English) (/biznəs/)
akses	: access (English) (/ækses/)
program	: programme (English) (/prəʊgræm/)
steril	: sterile (English) (/sterail/)

The word process, business, and access in English text is translated into the word Proses, Bisnis, and Akses in Indonesian text. The meanings of those words are similar. In this case, the translator translated the word by changing double consonant into one consonant. It has been acceptable by Analisa newspaper readers.

Based on the discussion in the English Borrowing (Loan word) Analisa Newspaper, the researcher concludes that there are two types of English loan word that often appears in the analysis of the Newspaper, the first English loan word that is directly borrowed from English unchanged from its original form. Second, the English loan word that changed the language by changing the original form which was later adapted into Indonesian. The changes include a change in structure and sound. The use of English loan word in editorial Analisa Newspaper because there is no term in the Indonesian language that is suitable express ideas according to their original meaning.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in the English Borrowing (Loan word) Analisa Newspaper, the researcher concludes that there are two types of English loan word that often appears in the analysis of the Newspaper. This change is not too far from the original form and still be tracked on a new form as the language of borrowers trying to find the closest form when compared to the original form of the word. In this research, the writers didn't find any languages conflict in text Analisa Newspaper. Precisely by borrowing language of few words that found can enrich content of reading and add vocabularies.

Limitation of the study

The researchers focus in three fields in Analisa Newspaper. They are, Economic, Health, and Politics. The pages of the newspaper that we analyze are 4 pages. English borrowings words are mostly used in *IT* rubrics that provide many information about science and technology. The data are in the form of word, phrase and sentences uses in Analisa Newspaper, February 22nd 2016 edition.

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