

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Background of The Study

Language is part of the tool for communication by human being in the whole world. Language part of culture that for communication that is owned by humans in the form of a sounds symbol system that comes from a human mouth or speech tool. The function of language is to connected other people. Because language is a means of connecting, therefore many country or region are follow the cultures from the others. In this globalization era where the information spreads rapidly, two language may be in contact even though they do not, "directly meet". The contact of two or more language often influences the language themselves. With the cause of globalizations, people from different language from different country spread and transferred their language mutually. In fact, aspect occurs because of communication. Including culture in Indonesia.

In Indonesian context, Indonesia has borrowed number of words from some languages. Such as Dutch (grossier as grosir), Arabic (name of days, such as sabti as sabtu), and English (television as televisi). Nowadays, English has been used by people as lingua franca. This is because people from other language backgrounds use English language for communication. English is the world language that is very well known and all on average the world uses it. English as a

foreign language, which is recognized as an international language, takes an important role in influencing many countries language by contributing its words into the vocabularies and of course Indonesia is one of those countries. English which has been taught by almost all of levels of education terms starts from primary school to university. This Fact shows that English is one of important for communication around the world. Consequently, it influences the target language and also enrich the vocabulary indirectly, in this case is Indonesian language. As an International language, many people speak English language in their conversation.

Normally, English loan words in Indonesian language is used in some terms of science, economic, technology, law, education, medical and also in entertainment fields. Especially, in entertainments, language growing rapidly. Technology developments can also make the words grow very fast, make people easy to communicate with the other person abroad who have a different language. Hence, makes one language affected by another language. Yule (2006) said that borrowing is taking over of words from other languages. It can be shown by the words. For example in Indonesian, there is word *luar jaringan* which is the equivalent word for English word 'offline' rather than *luar jaringan*. It is also called a loan word.

The writer chose the topic because nowadays in Indonesia so many people use borrowing words as daily language which is often used in talking to friends and even in television program in Indonesia. Indonesian people, from anywhere in the world, are very happy to use borrowed languages from other countries, but the most dominant is the use of English. So that a lot of English has become a

taboo language for the community, especially young people today. One of the factors that makes society Indonesia likes the use of this borrowed language because the delivery is very simple and the meaning is often not multiple interpretations. The next factor is due to the influence of social media and mass media. Therefore, researchers are very interested in this topic because the use of borrowed language in Indonesia has become a very common thing, causing the Indonesian language itself to be left behind. Especially now that the use of borrowed language often occurs in the entertainment world such as in the world of television. One of them is in a Talk Show entitled Hitam and Putih where the presenter is a very influential person in the television industry as well as an inspiration to the community, especially young people.

So, from the interview of the talk show, the speakers used borrowed language and subconsciously asked the two guests are certainly using the English borrowing word or loan in Indonesian language. The researcher will start researching the use of these loanwords and classify them according to the theory used. To analyze the data this study employs theory of borrowing or loan by Hockett. Loan may have four types Hockett (in Hoffer 2005:53).

Thus based on the phenomena mentioned above, this study tries to find out the usage of the types of English loan word Hitam Putih Talk Show. Therefore, research is needed to be conducted, to know how far the usage of English loanword in Hitam Putih Talk show.

## **1.2 The Problem of The Study**

The Problem of this research as follow;

1. What are the types of English loan words in Hitam putih talk show?
2. What is the most dominant type of English loan word in Hitam Putih talk show?

## **1.3 The Objective of The Study**

Based on the problem, The Objective of this research are ;

1. To find out the types of English loan words in Hitam Putih Talk show
2. To find out the dominant type of English loan words in Hitam Putih talk show

## **1.4 The Scope of The Study**

Based on the background of the study, the writer would like to limit the discussion of English loan words in Indonesian language. The writer focus on English loan word, it covers to identify types of loan word, loan shift, loan blend, and loan translation.

## **1.5 The Significance of The Study**

In this research, there are 2 of significances of the study they are;

- 1) Theoritically
  - 1) The result of the study is expected to be useful to enlarge the study of English loan words in Morphology.
- 2) Practically
  - 1) The writer : The writer gets some experiences, perceptions and knowledge about English loan in Bahasa Indonesia.

- 2) For English Literature students : The writer expect this study can be a good reference for students who are interested in conducting studies on loan word.
- 3) For Lecturers : For Lecturers, This study expected to inspire them in teaching loan word.
- 4) Other Researchers : For other researchers, the finding of this research hopefully can be used as an additional reference who want to conduct further research about loan word in different object.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

To conduct this study, theories are needed to explain some concepts applied. The explanation is required important. This is the following of ideas used in this research.

#### **2.2 Morphology**

Morphology is the study of words. How the words are formed also relationship into other words of same language. The words is analyzing the structure of words and parts of words example: stems, root words, prefixes and suffixes. Morphology also looks part of speech and intonation also morphology the ways context can change a word's pronunciation, Yule (2010:2) said that morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new word are coined the language of the world, and the way forms of the words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences. As we know that one of morphology explanations words formation rule. so below the writer will interpret about word and word formation rule.

#### **2.3 Word Formation**

Word formation rules which allow us create new words and understand new word when we encounter them. The process creating of new words (word formation) and borrowings is one of the processes of the word formation. George Yule (2006:53) in his book "The Study of Language (Third edition) that some of basic process of new words created and some process of the word formation are:

1. Coinage

Coinage is by invention the totally new terms it is used for commercial products or for any version of that product. example : aspirin, Teflon.

2. Etymology

It is known as the origin and history of a word. Example : the word etymology it self.

3. Compounding

It is combination the two separates words to produce a single form. example : wall + paper = wallpaper

4. Borrowing

Borrowing is the adoption of individual lexical items, such as rouge (from French), macho (from Spanish), yen 'craving' (from Chinese) or schwa (from Hebrew via German).

5. Blending Blending is a type of word formation in which two or more words are merged into one so that the blended constituents are either clipped, or partially overlap. Blending combining two words into one term. example of typical blend is

Brunch = breakfast + lunch

Motel = motor + hotel

Blizaster = blizzard + disaster

Stoption = stop + option

6. Clipping

Clipping is the element of reducing which is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process. The clipping occurs when a word of more than

one syllable (faxsimile) is reduced to a shorter form ( fax) usually beginning in casual speech.

#### 7. Conversion

Conversion is a word that change the version meaning of word. Conversion refers to the process of changing or converting the class of a word without changing its form. The word email, for instance, can be used as a verb in Modern English though it was only a noun in the past. Examples: Noun to verb: chair (someone has chair the meeting)

##### 1) Backformation

Backformation is a very specialized type or reduction process of forming words by adding other meanings by adding affixes to the prefix and suffix.

##### 2) Acronym

Acronym is the from initial letters of a set of other words. such as CD (compact disk ).

##### 3) Derivation

It is an accomplished affixes of the English language. for example : unhappy, with suffix un.

##### 4) Multiple Process

It is can be done by trace the operation of more than one process at work. for example : look for, swing round, lay off.

### 2.4 The Defenition of Loan Word

In linguistics, *borrowing or loan words*, (also known as *lexical borrowing*) is the process by which a word from one [language](#) is adapted for use in another.



The word that is borrowed is called a *borrowing*, a *borrowed word*, or a *loanword*. The borrowing refers to the process of the speakers who are adopting words from a source language into their native language.

The term borrowing or loan word claimed to Meshtrie and Leap (2000:245) is a technical term for the incorporation of an item from one language into another. These items could be (in terms decreasing order of frequency) words, grammatical elements or sound. Borrowed words may be marked as such by keeping the original pronunciation and spelling of the word and it can be used for only specific meaning, for example the word pink might be borrowed although the language has a word for pink.

Loan word is a word adopted from a source language and incorporated into a recipient language without translation. With rapid process of globalization, interconnections, among countries in areas of economic, politics, culture, science, and technology get strengthened. Whereas code-switching and code-mixing involved mixing languages in speech, borrowing involves mixing the system themselves, because an item is ‘borrowed from one language to become part of the other language (Hudson, 2001:55).

Loan word are often referred to as “lexical borrowings” or simply “borrowings”, although the term borrowing is also often used to refer to structural changes due to language contact that go beyond transmission of lexical items. The term ‘loan word’ itself a loan translation of the German word *Lehwort*. The terms ‘loan word’ or ‘borrowing’ are often criticized because they imply something is taken away from the source language and the borrower has to return the borrowed items. On borrowing, Franklin claimed that “while the content of the borrowed

vocabulary often provides direct evidence for the cultural areas of contact, the quantity and types of borrowing material may provide of the intensity and dynamics of contact.

This term process is called borrowing although the lending languages does not lose its word, nor does the borrowing language return the word. A better term might be 'copying' but borrowing has long been established in this sense and words that are borrowed are called loan word. Based on the understandings above, writer concludes that loan is taking or adopting of word from other language.

### **2.4.1 Types of Loan Word**

#### **1. Loan word**

A loanword (also loan word or borrowing) is a word as adopted from one language (the donor language) and incorporated into another language without translation. This is in contrast to cognates, which are words in two or more languages that are similar because they share an etymological origin, and calques, which involve translation. A loan word is distinguished from a calque (or loan translation), which is word or phrase whose meaning or idiom is adopted from another language by word for word translation into existing words or word forming roots of the recipients language. Examples of loanwords in the English language include cafe (from French Cafe, which literally means Coffee), bazaar (from Persian bazar, which means market), and kindergarten (from German Kindergarten, which literally means children's garden). The word calque is a loanword from the French noun calque (tracing; imitation; close copy); while the loanword and the phrase loan translation are calques of the German nouns Lehnwort and Lehnübersetzung. Loans of multi-word phrases, such as the

English use of the French term déjà vu, are known as adoptions, adaptations, or lexical borrowings. Strictly speaking, the term loanword conflicts with the ordinary meaning of loan in that something is taken from the donor language without it being something that is possible to return.

## **2. Loan shift**

Loan shift is the morphological substitution without importation but involves loan translation and semantic loans. Loan shift is foreign concept of such various words that are substituted into recipient language without transportation. For example : the Indonesian words *kerjasama* (team work) and *rumah sakit* (hospital) from the Dutch *samenwerking* and *zickenhuis* Sneddon .

## **3. Loan translation**

Loan translation or Calque occurs one element is a loan word and the other is native language uses an item for item native version of original. An example from the earliest Christian era is gospel, from good (good) and spella (story;book). Good book and Holy writ and so on can be seen as loan translation of the native from godspella or “gospel”.

## **4. Loan blend**

A loan blend is a form in which one element is a loan word and the other is native element,as in the borrowed preost (priest) plus the native –had (hood)in old English to produce preosthad (priesthood) The loan blend process is combination of foreign and native word. For example Indonesian –English loan blend: *fotokopi*, *dipress*, *didownload* and *dicek*. And the Indonesian words *krah*, *selop*, *antre*,and *koffer*. Respectively meaning collar, slipper, line up, factory and

suitcase Sedtono. Fromkin and Rodman state that there two types of borrowing: direct borrowing and indirect borrowing.

#### a. Direct Borrowing

It is a language contact of two idiolects, which one or both may be modified. When people communicate in face to face either speaker may imitate features of the other speech.

#### b. Indirect Borrowing

It is happen when the language contact is happen through medium of reading or seeing in mass media. it cause the influence of course only pass in one aim.

### **2.4.2 Classification of Loan Word**

Loan word have been also classified in accordance with the frequency of the use of the words and the number of their users. According to Charles F Hocket, there are two types of borrowing , namely speech and language borrowing.

#### **2.4.2.1. Speech borrowing**

Speech borrowing are a foreign word used by relatively a few people. If Indonesian borrows the English words for example play, speak, flower, those words include speech borrowing. Jendra gave the reason because they are never borrowed by other Indonesian people, the other people are assumed to still normally use Bahasa when they want to express those three words, bermain, berbicara, bunga. However, if those three words are used widely by most speakers, then they belong to the language borrowings.

### **2.4.2.2. Language Borrowing**

Hockett (1958:53) Language borrowing has been an interest to various fields of linguistic for some time. Like word “keju” that word spoken by Indonesian people unawares in their daily communication. 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.

### **2.4.3 Motivation Loan Word**

Charles F. Hockett (1950:2) explains that borrowing motivation. According to him, borrowing motivation divided into two:

#### **1. Prestige Motive**

Sometimes the motive is somewhat different: the imitator does not necessarily admire those whom he imitates, but he wishes to be identified with them and thus be treated as they are. The prestige motive is constantly operative in dialect borrowing. It becomes important in language borrowing only under special conditions. When speakers of two different languages live intermingled in a single region, usually one of the languages is that spoken by those in power, this is the upper or dominant language into the lower. Borrowing in the other direction is much more limited and largely ascribable to the other principle motive.

#### **2. The need-filling motive**

The most obvious other motive for borrowing is to fill a gap in the borrowing idiolect. Thus new experiences, new objects and practices, bring new words into a language. It does not matter whether the new object and practice come to the community, by way of what anthropologists call diffusion. The need feeling

motive has been of borrowing from one language to another. But the same variety of borrowing takes place constantly among the dialects of a single language. If a local gains ascendancy for political and economic reason, then one expects extensive borrowing from that dialects for prestige reasons, but forms borrowed into the ascendant dialect have to be explained and usually, if the records are not too scanty, explanation on the need-filling basis is possible.

#### **2.4.4 The Influence of Loan Word**

Becoming a question why people have to borrow the lexical from the other languages, even though having a lot of vocabulary. Illinawati and Dharma (2018:66-70) the borrowing are influenced by two factors, they are cultural borrowing and core borrowing.

##### **1. Cultural borrowing**

Cultural borrowings are words that fill gaps in the recipient language's store of words because they stand for objects or concepts new to the language's culture. The advancement of technology and information has changed many things, include the culture. Social contact with western play an important role in changing the language especially for vocabulary of the certain items, for example seldom find any words that say "*perkampungan*" in Indonesian for the specific area which built many houses, but its house in the forest or plantation area called "*pondok*" but its hardly found in Indonesian now, but it has changed with the new vocabulary from English "cottage" or "villa". Any of the new vocabulary items that have to do with computers qualify as cultural borrowing.

As the computer become common place object for the student, workers office and other business, the software and hardware of computer are in western's

name such as email, file, website, keyboard, mouse, and so forth. Even Indonesian has no specific name for those items. Indonesian cannot ignore that the contact with the western culture will have important impact for Indonesia especially in big cities, it has not only become a must for settlers but also is getting more frequent. So, the cultural borrowing is not so simple, but it related with all people in the world, and how the people show their identification by bringing their own culture.

## 2. Core borrowing

Core borrowing are that the duplicate elements that the recipient language already has its word store. They are gratuitous – by definition, another layer on the cake, because the recipient language always has viable equivalent. Then why are they borrow? the answer is cultural pressure: when two languages are spoken in the same community, but one language prevails most public discourse and certainly in all status-raising discourse, then the other language lose some of its vitality to that language, and it becomes the recipient language in borrowing and will even replace its own words with words from the dominant language. for example, in Harer, the capital of Zimbabwe, where both English and Shona are official languages, native speakers of Shona sometimes use the English word problem instead of the Shona counterpart, dambudziko.

### 2.4.5 The Main Reasons of Loan Word

Sadtono (2004:2) in relation to borrowing some of the main reasons for borrowing English words are as followed:

1. The pressure of modern and globalization.
2. English is richer than Bahasa Indonesia vocabulary, ideas, concepts, words, for tangible things.

3. Advance in science and technology producing new things is communicated by means of English.
4. Impatient with translation.
5. Some English words are simply non-existent in Indonesian lexicon, sometimes the idea itself non-existent either.
6. Some English may even become more popular than existed Indonesia equivalents.
7. English loan words are easier to remember when they are Indonesian particularly for those who know English.
8. The application of the principle of economy (economization).
9. It is human nature, we need change and variety.
10. On the tip of the tongue
11. Show off.

## **2.5 Talk Show**

Talk is a radio or television program in which usually well known people talk about something oral interviewed (Meriam Webster Online). It is a program that includes a conversational discussion on some of events in different aspects: political, social, economical, etc. It takes place in a conversational media setting and the topic focus on the theme that is created in the program. The purpose of the talk show is to give useful information as well as to entertain.

Talk show has several major formats such as lifestyle, daytime show and late night show. Lifestyle usually talks about health, fashion, and food. Second is day time show, in this show mostly concerns about current issues, such as a



social, conflict, and life's experience. Third is late show, it is kind of comedy oriented talk and variety show in the late night .

On the talk show involves of spontaneous conversation between the participants, including the host and guest. The host as a maintainer for the program and the guest gives a response from the host's turn. In this case, the host has a power in talk show because she or he can give a reaction at any moment about the subject matter. Supported by (Hutchby 2006:56) stated that host's action is targeted to the audience which can provide an audible reaction in turn.

More over, in talk show have many topics because there are so many things that will be discussed by the host during conversation. The host usually has some lists of topic that want to ask for the guest. The topic is subject which are talked in the conversation. So the host may be able to present a different kind of topics to make the program interesting.

### **2.5.1 Hitam Putih Talk Show Program**

Hitam Putih talk show aired on Trans TV, television station on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2010. The program originated from the idea of an artist Deddy Corbuzier. Deddy's ability to dig up information and make sharp questions that made the informants mostly politicians and officials, powerless when they had to answer the questions they got. In the early years, it was Deddy Corbuzier who slipped his signature magic acts in one of the segments in this event. But lately Hitam Putih has focused more on the themes and thoughts on the phenomena raised in that episode. Deddy's spontaneous and straightforward nature

The Title of the talk show program was Hitam Putih. Deddy Corbuzier was able to become an icon in the program. With his unique (with bald hair, shirt

rolled up to the length of the arm) and his skills to bring the show to be the strength as well as the hallmark of his show, and he invites the public to watch with heart and is needed designed to provide informative, inspirational and educative television programs. It raised a variety of themes and covered all aspects of life, ranging from the world of politics, art, culture humanitarian and social issues.

This talk show airs on Trans TV every Monday-Friday at 18.00 WIB the informant invited can be anyone, including people who have physical, health or financial llimitatiuon. After that the informant who comes from financial background will be give financial assistance and other need, so that in the end both the audience and the informant can both get a value and positive impact fromit. It is a media channeling donation for people who are moved after seeing the show in program Hitam Putih. Not a few episodes in the Hitam Putih show that has aroused empathy and social care of the audience.

So many talk shows on station television, Hitam Putih talk show that received more attention, this program could be said to be a succesfull program, because it present something different by bringing series from all aspects of life that evoke the humanism of the audience .This is what makes Hitam Putih talk show an interesting object for researcher

## 2.6 Previous of The Study

The writer took the review of related literature from journal of Muziatun et al (2021) entitled *The modality An Analysis Of Borrowing Word In DestinAsian Indonesia Magazine*. The topic of this journal is Borrowing words, that used Bloomfield theory become the main theory which to identified the types of borrowing through the sociolinguistics and phonetic perspective. To analyze the problem used kualitative methods. And the result is there are 425 words which identified as borrowing word from English language in Destin Asian Indonesian Magazine. However, after checked the identified loan word in *Kamus Istilah Pariwisata* there are only 25 words that can be analyze as the data which is 6 words categorized as cultural borrowing, 13 words categorized as intimate borrowing, and 6 words categorized as dialect borrowing.

The second, the writer took Artini;et.al (2019) entitled *An Analysis Of Lexical Borrowing Used By The Eighth Semester Students Of English Language Education In Social Media*. The topic is Lexical Borrowing. To analyzed the problem, used Capuz Theory and Kualitative method. The result showed that there were three types of lexical borrowing from fifty (50) words of lexical borrowing produced by the eighth semester students. Thirty (30) words belong to importation, eighteen (18) words belong to loanblend, and two (2) words belong to loan translation.

The third, the writer took Sairil, Teguh Setiawan (2018) entitled *Analysis Borrowing In National Geographic Magazine*. The topic is Borrowing words. used padan intralingual and Kuantitative Method. The result In National Geographic magazine said Indonesian absorption process described in three languages,

namely Arabic, English, and Dutch. There are many words in the uptake of the magazine that has been distilled from native language.

The fourth, the writer took Intan Permata Sari (2020) thesis entitled Analysis Of English Borrowing Words Used In Jawa Pos Newspaper. The topic is English Borrowing Words. Used Hoffer's theory and Kualitative methods. The result result of this study shows that there are three types of borrowing in linguistic classification. They are loan word, loan blend, and loan shift. In this research, loan shift is the most dominant used in Jawa Pos newspaper published on October 18th, 2019. The total number of loanshift found in an educational article is twenty-two data. While for sports articles, the total number of loanshift found is twenty-seven data.

The fifth, the writer took Sanditha, Sosiowati (2020). Entitled Borrowing in The Novel The Hound of The Baskerville and Its Translation. The topic is Borrowing in novel. Used Chomsky theory Language is one characteristic that is unique to humans among all other living beings. Used qualitative method. The result showed there are two type of borrowing used in the novel they are Pure Borrowing and Naturalized Borrowing. The dominant type of borrowing is Naturalized Borrowing with 138 data.

The sixth, the writer took Arif Budi Winarto (2009). Entitled Borrowing Words in Newspaper Seputar Indonesia Desember 2009. The topic is Borrowing words. Used Geoffrey Leech, theory "language has many functions and there are five important communicative functions of language". Used Kuantitative methods. The results this research finds forty five borrowing words from the newspaper,

namely extension, narrowing, same meaning and most of them are loan blend, five loan words they are duel, mode, model, target, and survey and no loan shift. On the other hand, the change of meaning does not have regeneration and degeneration.

The seventh, the writer took Kobra Mansourizadeh (2011). Entitled Citation Practices and Textual Borrowing Strategies Among Expert And Novice Academic Writers. Used Kristeva Bakhtin's theory notion of dialogism, broadly refers to interconnectedness between different texts. Used Kualitative methods. The result of the study provide better understanding of expert and novice writers citing behavior and offered various pedagogical implications for advanced academic writing courses.

The next, the writer took Abdulloh; et.al. (2020). Entitled English Borrowings In Covid-19 Pandemic. The topic is English borrowing. Used Fredrich W. Field theory derives loan words into three kinds as follows; firstly: loan word, it is fully absorption from other word or language such as: hamburger ---- → from hamburger. Secondly loan blend, it is only half absorption for example : klub --→ from club. And the last one loan shift, it is shifting absorption for example superman --→ from superman.Used Kuantitative method. The result Obtains 95 English words taken then classified into the process of borrowings. 56 words from 95 words or 58,95 % already available in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), 39 words or 41,05% is not listed in KBBI or signed with n.a or not available. In the borrowing process obtains 34 words or 35,7% as adoption , 45 words or 47,3% as adaptation,14 words or 14,7 % as translation, and the rest is 2 words or 2,1 % as creation process. The result shows that English borrowings absorbed by

Indonesian through both adoption and adaptation are quite significant, total both is 83%. It means that Indonesian is quite open language to foreign languages. This fact also shows that Indonesian is a dynamic, up to date, and modern language.

The next, the writer took Pinta Dianing Tamara (2015). Entitled English Borrowing Patterns Found In Kompas.Com Articles Related To Youth Pledge Day On 28 October 2014. Used The writer used the theory of Baker & Jones about the patterns of borrowing which are loanword, loanshift, and loanblend. Used Kualitative method. The result that from three patterns, there were only two patterns used, namely loan word and loan blend. Most of the data were loanwords. Besides, nouns were mostly found according to the categorization of part of speech. From 91 borrowings found, there were 50 borrowings that had equal words in Indonesia.

The last, the writer took Bernieke Anggita Ristia Damanik (2019). Entitled Loan Words Used in the Students' Translation of English into Indonesian. The writer used the theory of Molina and Albir (2002:520), Catford (1965:20). Used kuantitative methods. The result percentage of the problem: Pure Loan Words is 73,33%, and Naturalized Loan Words is 26,67%. Loan words from English have enriched Bahasa Indonesian vocabularies, not only in spoken but also in written language.

The writer has a different research between the other writers above. The theories of English borrowing words are different. But the content of the study is about loan words there are little of different. The writer concerns of loan words

found in Hitam Putih talk show'. The writer wants to identify the types of loan words and the dominant type of loan words

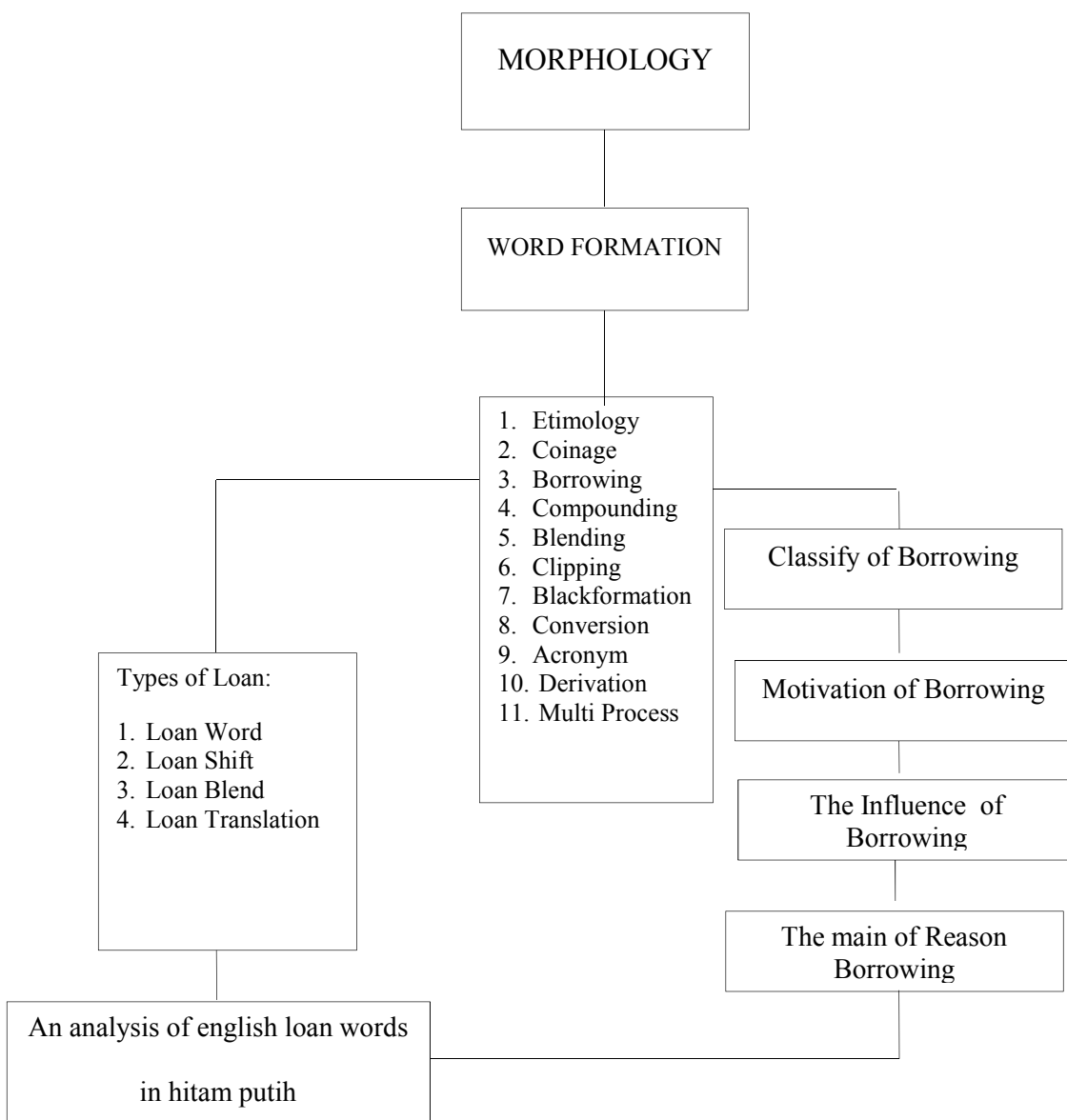
## **2.7 Conceptual Framework**

To be Able to get along with the development of technology, information, science and he rapid communication in the globalization era, Indonesian language absorbs and borrows the aspect of forms and words from any foreign languages. Borrowing is the usual term for the process by which a language takes new linguistic material from another language. According to Hoffer (2005:53) Speakers may adopt the item or idea and the source language word for each. The borrowed form is a loanword. The Loan word from foreign language in Indonesian language is dominantly from English which has a high influence on other language around the world. The more intenh offersive the relationship between science and technology in Indonesian people with English user society can also the reason why it occurs in Indonesian.

The applications of borrowing words are sometimes found in both spoken and written language. The spoken language is sometimes used in Broadcast Media such as television and radio. The application of written language is usually used in printing media such as newspapers, journals and articles. In Indonesian printing media, it's often found several words which are borrowed from English language, because English is an International language.

The borrowing of words from foreign language is dominantly from English as one of the international language which has a high influence on the other language in the world. The use of English borrowing words has spread in almost all aspect of social life in Indonesia, especially in spoken. The use of English

borrowing words can be shown by the words or phrases which are morphologically and phonologically, therefore they can enter the system of Indonesian language. Because nowadays Indonesian people almost often use borrowing words in their daily activities. So the writer will analyze about the types of English borrowing and the type of dominant English borrowing in Hitam Putih talk show. To find the data, the writer will do observation and documentation of the audio and video.





2.7 Figure 1. (Iis, 2021) An Analysis of English Loan Words in Hitam Putih Talk Show

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The research design in this study is descriptive qualitative in nature since the purpose of the study to describe the types of English borrowing words or loan and the most dominant type of borrowing words. According to Sugiyono (2016 :6) the research method is defined as a scientific way to obtain valid data with the aim of being able to find, develop, and prove a certain knowledge so that in turn it can be used to understand, solve and anticipate problems in the field of education.

#### **3.2 Data and Source Data**

Data is the result of recording that about fact or number (Arikunto,2010) and The source of data is a subject that where the data can be collecting. The source of data is the recording of Hitam Putih Talk Show on <https://.youtu.be/Po9-9ibQyIU>. It is twenty minute twenty four second minutes in one sections, including narration, interview were done by hosts on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2018. The data of analysis are conversations that form of words find in Hitam Putih talk show that analyze in types of loan and the based language used in the video is Indonesian language.

#### **3.3 The technique of Collecting Data**

Data collection is systematic procedure to get the needed data. Method data collecting is the way research collecting the data in the research. This research is use observation to collect the data. To support and collect the data, the writer also use documentary method. Arikunto (2006:440) said that documentation method is a method uses to collect the data based on

transcript, book, newspaper, magazine, epigraphy, meeting notes and agenda. In this research the writer will be use documentation method to collecting the data about the types and dominant of borrowing words. There are some step techniques of collecting data that will be used by the following steps:

1. Downloading the video of Hitam Putih from You tube
2. Listening to the audio for transcribing the data
3. Underlining to the utterances which contain the types of loanwords or in Hitam Putih talk show.

### **3.4 The Technique of Analyzing Data**

The writer using some steps to analyze the data as follows:

1. Classifying the types of loan word, loan shift, loan translation and loan blend and compared the definition provided both English dictionary and Indonesian dictionary.
2. Finding out the dominant type of the English Loan words in Hitam Putih talk show.
3. Making conclusion based on data analysis.