A STUDY ON THE ENGLISH BORROWING AT THE SPORT COLUMN IN TEMPO WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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Abstract; This research is aimed to find out the types and process of borrowing words and frictions in the borrowing word from English into Indonesian language in Sport column of Tempo weekly magazine. The writer uses descriptive qualitative method and describes one by one the borrowing words from English. Then the writer analyzes those words, which are experienced the change of meaning, such as in Extension, Narrowing, and equal in meaning. And also the writer analyzes the type, such as loanword and loanblend. To support the analysis, the writer uses some dictionaries, such as Merriam Webster Dictionaryand Kamus KataSerapan Asing dalam Bahasa *Indonesia* and other related references. As the conclusion, the writer found the borrowing words from English into Indonesia. The writer concludes there are types of borrowing words process such as loanwords and loan blend. In addition, the process that presented in this research is the changes of meaning such as extension, narrowing, and same in meaning. But the writer didn't find regeneration and degeneration process in those borrowing words.

Keywords: English Borrowing and Tempo Weekly Magazine

Introduction

Borrowing is the attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another." Borrowing is very important for a language, because though borrowing the words from the other language, a language can add the vocabulary to which it does not own before. Moreover, through borrowing from the other language, a language can give a name to things that does not exist in their language. A language attempted to borrow word or phrase from another language because of their lexical problem. This is in accordance of the need to name certain object, idea or concept and operation for which their nation language has not already provided.

The cause of the borrowing words from English language is the position of English as the world language. Moreover the other reason are the availability of English language publication, film and television show and the excessive use of English by many educated urban class due to the access to the English was first available for them. Then the role of mass media in exposing the public to English Language is also can be reason the cause of borrowing word from English.

The writer will use Tempo weekly Magazine as the primary data sources of this research. This Magazine is intentionally used the writer because of its existencies as one of the Magazine with plenty of readers accross indonesia and contain a lot of borrowing words in each column.

Objective of Study

Based on research question above the objectives of the study from this research are:

1. To identify the types of borrowing that are used to form the English into Bahasa Indonesia borrowing words which are collected from the column of Sport in *Tempo Weekly Magazine*?
2. To describe how the process of changing meaning of borrowing words from English into Bahasa Indonesia borrowing words which are collected from the column of Sport in *Tempo Weekly Magazine?*

Significance of Study

The current study is hopefully could be useful both theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically, this study can be used as the reference for the next researcher that conducts the subsequent or related research.
2. Practically, the writer hopes that this study would give a better understanding for him especially and generally to the

Tempo Weekly Magazine readers who want to know about kinds of English borrowing words in Indonesian language. The writer also hopes that this research is able to be a scientific contribution to the students faculty of teacher training and art education.

Review of Related Literature

1. Language and Linguistic

Language is a mirror of human's mind in a deep and significant since it isa product of human intelligence, created a new in each individual by operation thatlie far beyond the reach of will or consciousness. Language can express the human emotion such as feeling angry, sad, happy, annoying and etc, and it also can express human though, human's desire and etc. Therefore language is stated asmirror of mind. And we know that there is no evidence shows any language ismore primitive than other language, we can observe that all language provide ameans of asking questions, making request, making assertions, and so on. Hence,there is nothing that can be expressed in one language that cannot be expressed inany other.But along with the development of human knowledge and scienceconcept, the interpretation and the understanding in our life is unlimited.

Moreover in every time appear the new concept, the new interpretation and alsothe new understanding.Those all are equal to development of science, culture and social civilization. Because of all the developments in human life and no one language has completed vocabularies or terminologies to express all concepts, interpretations and understandings, include Indonesian language. Furthermore the borrowing and loaning each other language may happen.

2. English Word formation processes

a. Word Coinage

One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage. According to Yule (2006) Coinage is defined as process of inventing or making up new words (neologisms) in order to suit certain purposes. Older examples are aspirin, nylon, Vaseline and zipper; more recent examples are granola, Kleenex, Teflon and Xerox or goggle (from googol, the number 1 followed by 100 zeros). Now the name of goggle are become anything which is refers to its function or company.

b. Back Formation

Backformation is the process of forming the word for linguist based on patterns that exist without knowing the elements that occur in a historical form that there is no found before. According to Matthews (1997:33) defined back formation as "The formation of a simplerword from one understood as derived," e.g. Gruntled forms disgruntled, Peddle forms peddler, Hawk forms hawker and etc.

c. Reduplication

According to Rodman & Fromkin (1998) reduplication means as "a morphological process that repeats or copies all or part of a word to change its meaning, i.e. to derive a new word". Reduplication process in perspective is not a grammatical element, but a grammatical process. Therefore he was not affixes. In differentiated grammatical reduplication. Such as: very-very, so-so, here-here happened.

d. Acronym

Matthews (1997:6) defined acronym with "acronyms are words derivedfrom the initials of several words. Such words are pronounced as the spelling indicates:

NASA : National Aeronautic and Space Agency

UNESCO : United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

e. Abbreviation

Words can also be formed as a single base morpheme or morpheme combined abbreviated basis. That used in addition to short for the long form. Symbolism of the letter is a form of shortening one or more letters that describe the basic concepts such as quantity, unit, or element; for example, g (for gram), cm. (for centimeter), and Au (for gold).

f. Clipping

Clipping according to Fromkin & Rodman (1998:522) is "the deletion of some part of a longer word to give a shorter word with the same meaning, e.g. cafe for cafeteria, memo for memorandum, Gym for gymnasium and etc.

g. Compounding

Compounding according to Matthews (1997:66) is "a word formed from two or more units that are themselves words. Compound word contains at least two bases which are both words, or at any rate, root morpheme .e.g. whiteboard, underworld, pickpocket and etc.

h. Blending

Blending according to Matthews (1997:40) "is the fusion of two wordsinto one, usually the first part of the first word with the last part of another, sothat the resulting blend consists of both original meaning".

For example:

Motel : (motorist + hotel)

Brunch : (breakfast + lunch)

Medicare : (medical + care)

i. Borrowing

Borrowing is something such as a word, phrase, or idea that has been copied from another language, book. Yule (2006) stated that borrowing is the taking over of words from other language and borrowing is one of the most commonsources of new word in English language, Japan language and also Bahasa IndonesiaFor example in BahasaIndonesia. *Kolonel* from word colonel, *simpel* from word simple, *skor* from word score. All these words are taken from English language.

j. Conversion

Conversion is a change function of word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as verb without any reduction. Example from word chair: someone has to chair the meeting. Other forms of conversion is called *categorychange* and *function shift*. Not only verb can be used as noun but also noun can be used as verb.

k. Derivation

Derivation is accomplished by mean large number of affixes of the language which are not usually given separate. Some familiar examples in English language are the affixes: un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -les, -ish, -ism and –ness are used in words unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism, and sadness.

3. The concept of borrowing

1. Definition of borrowing

A lexical problem arises whenever we need to name certain object, idea or concept and operation for which our nation language has not already provided. Thus the development of science and invention, or any other widening of intellectual and cultural horizon, poses a problem in providing an adequate terminology. Such problem might be solved by taken a word from some language where they are potential in actual or potential. It is way called by borrowing.

According to Yule (2006) statement borrowing is the taking over of words from other language and borrowing is one of the most common sources of new word inEnglish language, Japan language and also Bahasa W. Nelson Francis (1965) also stated in his book the English Language an Introduction Background for Writing, the definition of borrowing use of word from other language fill out language lexicons. He also stated that in English language borrowing is the most important source for new word.

We can summarize that borrowing is taking or using the word from other language to fill new concept in nation language and borrowing is very common way to make new word or terminology.

4. Types of Borrowing

Bloomfield (1956), classifies three types of borrowing, they are:

a. Cultural borrowing

It is happened where the borrowed features come from different language. For example: garage and camouflage that borrowed from French into English in which the features those words are originally adopted from french.

b. Imitate borrowing

It is occurs when two languages are spoken in what is topographically and politically a single community. For example: the word Jury was borrowed from English language into French in Law Terminology.

c. Dialect borrowing

The borrowed features come from within the same speech area. For example: the native London development of Old English [y] is probably [i] as in fill and kiss.

Hockett (1958) is professor of linguistics explained in his book "A course in modern linguistic" type of loans or borrowing word process depending on phonological and semantics characteristic are:

a. Loanword is the process of morphological importation involving no morphological replacement but with or without substitution in phoneme. These importations do not imply grammatical change. It can be concluded the borrower adopted the pronunciation and spelling from original word. Example: *visual < visual >*

b. Loanblend is the combination of morphological substitution and importation, but the structure fits the model. The loandblend process is combination of foreign and native word. It has similarity a loandblend is a new idiom develops in borrowing process. Example: *kultur< culture>*

c. Loanshift is the morphological substitution without importation but involves loan translation and semantic loans. Loandshift is foreign concepts represented by native form.

Example: like (English) form <gleitch> (German).

3. Change of Meaning

Francis definite the change of meaning is the ways in which people change the meaning they associate with word make up one of the most interesting and amusing facets of language.

According to Albert C. Baugh, change of meaning is necessary to say something about the way in which word gradually change their meaning. For that words do undergo such change is a fact readily perceived can be illustrate from any period of the language and will be found in every language at all times. Baugh classified that there are four kinds of change of meaning.

a. Extension of Meaning

Extension is process of word experience the change of meaning from specific into general meaning. It is also called widening or generalization, it means the word is widening from the special meaning. Not only in one field of science but also in other field. For example the word *bapak*dan*ibu*, used to call the parents but recently it used to call every people who are elder than us and are respected.

b. Narrowing of meaning

Narrowing also called specialization. This is the process of word experience of meaning from general into specific meaning. In narrowing, the general word change became narrow meaning. For example: the word of *sarjana* used to mean a smart person, but nowadays word *sarjana*it used only to call the person who has graduated from university.

c. Regeneration of meaning

Regeneration of meaning is process of meaning change, it happen when the new meaning has better interpretation than the old meaning. . Regeneration is also called ameliorative. The positive or pleasant meaning is aimed in it. For example: the word *istri*now has better meaning than bini.

d. Degeneration of meaning

Degeneration is also called pejorative, its mean the process of meaning change when the new meaning changed go down more negative or lower than the old meaning. Degeneration is aim to negative or unpleasant meaning. For example: the word of *abang*used to mean brother but now it used to call the man who has low social status such as driver of public transportation or potter.

Research Method

The present research is qualitative research. Qualitative research relies on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse strategies of inquiry (Creswell, 2009: 162). This research is a case study research. A case study is a specific instance that is frequently designed to illustrate a more general principle (Cohen et al, 2000:181). Hitchcock and Hughes (1995:322) in (Cohen et al, 2000: 181) further suggest that the case study approach is particularly valuable when the researcher has little control over events. The writer will describe the corpus of Indonesian borrowing words from English language which are foundat the sport column in *Tempo WeeklyMagazine*. The participants are eight semester students at FPBS faculty of IKIP Mataram..

The data will be taken from *Tempo WeeklyMagazine*. Specifically in the part of sport column. The final data is all the Indonesian borrowing words found at the sport columnin the *TempoWeeklyMagazine*. The writer will use

*TempoWeeklyMagazine***which will be taken through period of June 20ᵗʰ - June 26ᵗʰ 2016.**

The way that the researcher collected the data for the research purpose is by adapting the questionnaire FLCAS (Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale)which was designed by Horwitz et al (1986) then, the FLCAS was administered to the participants of the research. The adaptation of this well established and most widely used questionnaire on foreign language anxiety research is believed by the researcher could help to answer the research questions. The students of the present research have to express their anxiety level using a five point Scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neither Agree Nor Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree". In this way, more detailed levels of anxiety may be gauged.

The technique that will be used to collect the data for the present research is as follows:

1. Documentation

Some understanding of the use of documentary and related sources is highly relevant in three main ways. First, they form a major source of data in social research. This type of source is often played down, perhaps because, since it is shared with a number of other disciplines, it may not seem quite so distinctive of the social sciences as data generated through questionnaires, surveys or experiments. Secondly, the use of existing sources comes in at various stages of the research process (in so far, that is, as these stages are separable).

One phase is that of the preliminary 'literature search'. The third point is that these sources are not neutral asocial data whose import is necessarily self-evident. Their selection and interpretation are affected, not only by practical constraints like access or timing, but also by the researcher's aims and viewpoint. It is worth noting at the outset that, although the phrase 'documentary sources' was obviously first used to refer to sources in the form of written documents (still one prime meaning of the term and a leading form of source material).

2. Field Note

Field notes refer to transcribed notes or the written account derived from data collected during observations and interviews. There are many styles of field notes, but all field notes generally consists of two parts: descriptive in which the observer attempts to capture a word-picture of the setting, actions and conversations; and reflective in which the observer records thoughts, ideas, questions and concerns based on the observations and interviews.

The data obtained will be analyzed inductively. Qualitative researchers build their patterns, categories, and themes from the bottom up, by organizing the data into increasingly more abstract units of information. This inductive process illustrates working back and forth between the themes and the database until the researchers have established a comprehensive set of themes (Creswell, 2009: 164).

According to Miles and Huberman (1994) following are the major phase of inductive data analysis:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcriptions." First, the mass of data has to be organized and somehow meaningfully reduced or reconfigured. These data are condensed so as to make them more manageable. They are also transformed so that they can be made intelligible in terms of the issues being addressed. Data reduction often forces choices about which aspects of the accumulated data should be emphasized, reduced or set aside completely for the purposes of the topic at hand.

2. Data Display

Data display provides "an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing..." A display can be an extended piece of text or a diagram; chart or matrix that provides a new way of arranging and thinking about the more textually embedded data. Data displays, permits the researcher to extrapolate from the data enough to begin to identify systematic patterns and interrelationships.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

Conclusion drawing requires a researcher to begin to decide what things mean. He does

this by noting regularities, patterns (differences/similarities), explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions. This process involves stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to assess their implications for the questions at hand. Verification, integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verifies these emergent conclusions.

The writer will use the technique of descriptive analysis by translating each selected term from English into Bahasa Indonesia.The writer use English- Indonesian dictionary, and English- English dictionary. In the analysis, the writer will use the selected economic business terms to be analyzed, and will be organized alphabetically. So the data are analyzed through "Descriptive Analysis Technique".

Research Finding and Discussion

Research Finding

The findings of the research showed that the English language borrowing words is the most important source for new word (Hocket, 1958) as they are plenty found in Tempo magazine with a high frequency of appearance this is somehow in accordance to the lack of Indonesian terminologies of the related cases and the demand of the fresh and stylistic quality of reading for the reader in a line with that English language borrowing

From the twenty of Indonesian borrowing words collected at Sport column in Tempo magazine, there are changes of meaning such as narrowing and extension in meaning and equal or the same in meaning but there have been no regeneration and degeneration of meaning found. There have been found three terminologies of extension in meaning or generalization it means in this respect the word is widening from the special meaning. Not only in one field of science but also in other field. Meanwhile, there also found the process of word experience of meaning from general into specificwith two terminologies and the last is the terminologies which have the same of meaning whereby three terminologies are respectively discovered equal in meaning.

The writer found that cultural borrowing was appeared at all occasions, that interestingly there are no kind of imitate borrowing or dialect borrowing were found among all borrowing words found at the sport column.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

After analyzing of the Indonesian borrowing words, in this last chapter the writer would like to draw some conclusions about the research as below:

1. From twenty borrowing words collected at sport column of Tempo magazine, there are changes of meaning such as narrowing and extension in meaning. But degeneration and regeneration of meaning kinds do not exist. And most of them are equal or the same in meaning. Here are the details of number:
2. From the twenty borrowing words found in Tempo magazine especially at the Sport column the writer presented the types of borrowing words below :
   a. Cultural Borrowing: 20 words
   b. Imitate Borrowing: 0 words
   c. Dialect Borrowing: 0 words
3. The categorization toward the process of changing meaning found are presented below:
   a. The extension of meaning or generalization : 6 terminologies
   b. The narrowing of meaning or specialization : 8 terminologies
   c. No change of meaning :6 terminologies

Suggestion

After finishing this paper, the writer would like to suggest to whom are interested in studying of Indonesian borrowing word especially on political terminologies. They should understand the type of borrowing and the change of meaning. The writer also suggests to the readers especially the students of Language and Art Education to study and discuss about assimilation of English language in Indonesian language, in order to know that there are many words which are assimilated from English to Indonesian language. Unfortunately the writer could not discuss this topic because of limitation of resources and time.

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