

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher will describe the introduction consist of research context, research focus, research objective, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key term, and previous study.

A. Research Context

Borrowing is the simple of all translation procedures. The term of borrowing means a word taken directly from another language. Borrowing is used by every translator to create stylistic effect. Borrowing word is the result of language contact, from cultural development requiring new vocabulary and reshaping existing meanings. Borrowing word enable in communication, includes in translation. It is created when there is no equivalent term in the target language. This process also allows the translator to put a text clearly within a particular cultural context through the register of vocabulary. Certain terms allow people belonging to communities or similar interest to transcend linguistic boundaries. Despite using different linguistic system, they share the same reality and the same code to explain it.¹ Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between Language and society.² This opinion also support by

¹ Restu Romdanah, Borrowing Word Translation In Indonesin Subtitle of Scorpion TV Series: Pilot, (Jakarta: 2018)

²[Http://sites.google.com/a/sheffield.ac.uk//all-about-linguistics/branchaes/sociolinguistics/what-is](http://sites.google.com/a/sheffield.ac.uk//all-about-linguistics/branchaes/sociolinguistics/what-is) sociolinguistics . (downloaded on maret 13 2022), at 09.00.pm

Iwan Indrawan Jendra said

that sociolinguistics is a branch of Linguistics that takes language as an object of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantic, morphology and phonology handle it.³ Sociolinguists also commonly study dialect, which is the regional, social, or ethnic variation of a language.⁴ And according to Zulaeha, Dialectology is branch of science language specially study of language Varieties basic on local different from all aspects.⁵ In this case I would be possible to talk about both regional dialects and Social dialects of a language. A regional dialect marks off the residents of one region from those of other regions, a Social dialect would be a variety associated with a specific Social class or group, marking that class or group off from other classes or groups.⁶ In my research, I focus on dialect because the researcher will research borrowing words of mandarin dialect to Madurese.

Alexander expresses his opinion that dialectology is the study of language variations or dialects used in society. Dialect is a variety of a particular language which is used by a particular group of speakers that is signaled by systematic markers such as syntactical, phonological, grammatical markers. Dialects which are normally found in the speech community may be in the forms of regional dialect and social dialect. Register is the variation of language according to the use. It means that

³ Iwan Indrawan Jendra, *Sociolinguistics The Study Of Societies Languages*, (Jogjakarta: Graha ilmu, 2012), P.09

⁴ Ashley Crossman, *Sociolinguistics*, Updated on July 03 2019

⁵ Ida Zulaeha, *DIALEKTOLOGI; Dialek Geografi dan Dialek Sosial*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2010), P.02

⁶ Stefanie Jannedy, *Language File Eleventh Edition*, (Columbus, Ohio State University Press, 1994), P.362

where the language is used as a means of communication for certain purposes. It depends entirely on the domain of language used. It is also a function of all the other components of speech situation.⁷ Dialectology is a branch of linguistics who studies language variations. Variation language is the differences of form contained in a language. These differences include all elements language, namely phonology, morphology, lexicon, syntax and semantics.⁸ The basic premise of sociolinguistics is that language is variable and ever-changing. As a result, language is not uniform or constant. Rather, it is varied and inconsistent for both the individual user and within and among groups of speakers who use the same language. People adjust the way they talk to their social situation. An individual, for instance, will speak differently to a child than he or she will to their college professor. This socio-situational variation is sometimes called register and depends not only on the occasion and relationship between the participants, but also on the participants' region, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, age, and gender.⁹

Madurese language is a regional language used by the people of the Madura Islands in Indonesia. At present the use of Madura Language has begun to decrease. The existence of migrants from outside Java and the frequent communication in the community using the national language,

⁷ Made Budiarsa, Language, Dialect And Register Sociolinguistics Perspective, ejournal.marmadewa.ac.id

⁸ Susiati dan Risman Iye, "Languages Of Geographical Languages And Dialect In Southeast Sulawesi : Analysis Of Dialectometry", *Gramatika*, Volume VI, Juli-Desember 2018, P.4

⁹ Ashley Crossman, *Sociolinguistics*, July 03, 2019

Indonesian, is one of the causes. Communication in Madurese has a difference between children and adults. There are 3 levels in Madura, namely: enja'-iyyah, engghi-enten, engghi-bhunten. The enja'-iyyah level is used for communication between friends or between people of the same age. The level of English becomes the language of communication between people whose age differences are not too much different. While the English level is used to communicate with people who are respected, who are much older, or who are considered elders.¹⁰ Language is the ability of humans to communicate with other humans using signs, such as words and gestures. The scientific study of language is called linguistics.

Masalembu is a sub-district in Sumenep Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia. The Masalembu Islands are an archipelago in the Java Sea with three main islands: Masalembu Island, Masakambing Island, and Crowded Island. Administratively, these islands are part of the Masalembu District, Sumenep Regency, East Java Province. The position of Masalembu Island is in the northern part of the Sumenep Regency area, surrounded by waters (free sea), about 112 nautical miles from Kalianget Harbor (Sumenep Mainland). This condition causes Masalembu Island directly adjacent to the free waters (high seas).¹¹

In Masalembu, the characteristics of local residents are very diverse. It can be seen from the existence of the Bugis, Mandra, and

¹⁰ Fika Hastarita Rachman dkk, "Finite State Automata Approach For Text to Speech Translation System in Indonesian-Madurese Language", Journal of Physics: Conference Series, Internasional Conference on Science and Technology 2019

Madura tribes who inhabit the Island. Although they have different traditional Languages, the three tribes communicate using the Madurese Language. For the architecture of the house, each maintain their houses Madura is one of the tribes scattered in various region in Indonesia. Madura which basically has four dialects. The dialects are Bangkalan, Sumenep, and Pamekasan dialect. Basically in Masalembu three are language, namely Bugis, Madurese and Mandar language and have their own culture without losing the Madurese culture. Fo example the language of mandar and Madura, lye (Madurese), lye'(Mandar) and Roma, Madurese language, Sapo Mandar. The uniqueness of these language differences is that the priority is the Madurese language, For example, Mandarin people to the communication market use the standard Madurese language instead of the Madurese language, and also a unique characteristic between the differences between Mandar and Madura, namely the characteristics of the food during the Japanese holidays, Gogos which is owned by the Mandar Village outside Mandar, namely Boras and Bu'ca'buk.

B. Research Focus

John W. Creswell states that the research focus is general educational issue, consern, or controversy, addressed in the that narrow the topic.¹² Donald Ary also said that also states research focus is a

¹² John W. Crewell , Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantative and Qualitative Research, 4 Edition (Boston: Person, 2012), 59.

question about the relationship between variables¹³

1. What are borrowing words of mandar into madurase?
2. How to discribe the meaning and usage of mandar words which are borrowed into mandar?

C. Reseach Objective

John W. Creswell states that research objective is a statement that advances the ovarall direction on focus for the study.¹⁴ Research objective is to reveal about are goals to be achieved in a study.¹⁵ Therefore, the research objectives are formulated with the statement sentence. It means the research objective is the focus of study to find the answerof the question. Based means that researcher determines research focus as below:

1. To find the Borrowing words of mandar into Madurase.
2. To Analyse the meaning and usage of mandar words which are borrowed into mandar.

D. Significance of the Study

Scientific significance focus on the development or science while for social significance is used to improve the issue in the next period.¹⁶ Tell what can be learned asa result of the study and why that is

¹³ John W. Creswell, Introduction to Research in Education (New York: Richard and Winston, 1979), 54.

¹⁴ Creswell, Educational research, 110

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Pedoman Penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah (Pamekasan: Stain Pamekasan, 2015), 18

worth knowing.¹⁷ The significance of the study is formulated namely:

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to give a contribution for academic studies, especially in the borrowing word concept between different language, knowing the mandar borrowing and its adjustment process based on the standart integration of absorption elements in madurese as well as analyzing the semantic changes of borrowing words based on the target language in order to get the effect of translation.

Practically, this research can help the order to examine the problem of translation of borrowing words in various fields and better analyzing in borrowing translation The researcher also hopes the readers can understand how the borrowing words are applied in Madurese. Moreover, the researcher hopes that this study can be a review of related literature.

2. Practical Significance

a. For Reader

The results of this study will provide contributions and information for other parties who want to conduct research similar to the dialect of mandar which is attached to the majority of Madurese on the island of Masalembu.

¹⁷ Donald Ary et al, Introduction to Research in Education, 8th edition (Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 2010), 589

b. For Reseacher

From this study researcher very expect this study can give benefit for all people who read this research especially for researcher it self, and also can improveresearcher's knowledge and idea about what researcher have wrote.

E. Definition of Key Term

The section explains the terms used for similarity of interprestation and to avoid ambiguity of meaning or double interpretation. The definition of terms is needed to avoiddifferences in meaning or lack of clarify of meaning. Terms that need to be explained areterms related to the main concepts contained in the thesis. Therefore, the reseacher will explain futher about the term used:

1. The Mandar Language is Mandarin that is understood by Madurese.
2. The meaning and usage of mandar words is The meaning of the Mandarin language and the functions of the Mandarin language.

F. Previous Study

There are previous researcher related with borrowing word. The first research by Dr. Mohammad Abdulmajid Akidah that entitled "Phonological and semantic. Change in language Borrowing: The case of Arabic Words Borrowed into Kiswahili. The main objective of this study is to examine the various phonological and semantic process involved in the

process of borrowing words from Arabic into Kiswahili in the Kiswahili dictionary, kamusi ya karne ya. The researcher analyzed the data by applying the phonological changes of Arabic words borrowed into Kiswahili.

The research illustrated the indeed Arabic words go through phonological process such as vowel and consonant epenthesis, consonant deletion, consonant and vowel substitution, vowel shortening, vowel lowering, and vowel strengthening. These processes are referred to as adaptation. The discussion concluded that there is a high frequency of words of Arabic origin in Kiswahili, which are a product of borrowing. In addition, the borrowing process often leads to phonological adaptation of Arabic words as they get absorbed into Kiswahili lexicon, and it is sometimes accompanied by semantic changes such as broadening, narrowing, pejoration, and amelioration.

The researcher of this study stated that there are many have been conducted to establish the relationship between the two languages, so the researcher suggested the next researchers must provide a comprehensive analysis of the phonological and semantic changes that take place in the two languages as a result of borrowing.

The second research by Olusanya Ezekiel Komolafe (2014) entitled "Borrowing Devices in Yoruba Terminology". This research focused on the categories of borrowing and the application of borrowing devices in some literatures on Yoruba terminology. The data of this research were collected from some main Yoruba terminology works and

language users the current word gives a systematic and detailed description of the borrowing devices applied in Yoruba terminography. The researcher classified the borrowing types based on Cabré's theory such as neoclassical borrowing, true borrowing, and not considered borrowing. This research also classified borrowing and not considered borrowing. This research also classified borrowing in Yoruba into trans-lingual and trans-disciplinary.

The results of this research is that in terminography, not all the devices of borrowing are adequately accounted for in spite of the fact that these devices are exploited, in addition, the borrowing devices recognized are not systematically and uniformly classified. For instance, Bambose recognize dialect borrowing and loanwords while Awobuluyi discusses loan translation in addition to dialect and external borrowing. Owolabi describes only loanwords. Olubode-sawe discusses intra-lingual borrowing, loan translation and loan blend

In the previous study, explained by Luluk Kurnia Qudrhatillah. In her thesis explained about the different of Madurase language varieties on dialect reduplication between Sumenep and Pamekasan city (Contrastive analysis on Madurase language as local context in junior high school). In her researcher want to know the different of the dialect in Sumenep and Pamekasan, research used Junior High School books as study of research. The research used is mixed approach as an effort to can help the researcher to know the differences of language varieties on dialect

reduplication between Pamekasan and Sumenep by native speakers of two cities. related with this research. the researcher want to investigate is not only the language differencing but also about the culture of mandar community because both of them so different especially in wedding culture.

The second in the previous study, explained by wasilah. In her thesis explained about greeting system in Mandar language, Padang Timur Village Campalagian District, Polewali Mandar. In her researcher to know discusses the greeting used by the Mandar community, East Padang Village, Campalagian District, Polewali Mandar Regency.

