

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of The Study

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 globalization, people from different language from different country spread and transferred their language mutually. In fact, this aspect occurs because of communication.

Language is the main tool in communication with peer of human which has specific purpose so that their messages can be delivered well. The function of language is not only for a communication but also for culture transfer. All countries in the world have set the language as one of the compulsory subject studied at school. One of language is English which has been taught by almost all of levels of education terms starts from primary school up to university.

One of the foreigner languages is English. English is an international language and it has been famous around of the world and has been used to serve various purposes. This fact has created positive relationship as well as tensions between global and local forces and had serious linguistics, ideological, socio cultural, political and pedagogical implications. The developing and linguistic changing can occur both in the realm of meaning, grammar and vocabulary.

In Indonesia context, Indonesia has borrowed a number of words from some languages such as Dutch (fabriek as pabrik), Arabic (name of days, such as Isnain as senin), and English (quiz as kuis). As for English, nowadays people use it as lingua franca. This is because people from other language background use English for communication. Consequently, it influences other language and also the vocabulary of Indonesia language directly.

Yule (2006) said that borrowing is taking over of words from other languages. As we know that, many people use of English borrowing word or loan. It can be shown by the words. For example, in Indonesian there is a word *luar jaringan* which is the equivalent word for English word 'offline'. However, it seems that Indonesian people prefer to use the word 'offline' rather than *luar jaringan*. It is also called a loan word. He stated that it is the process of taking words from origin languages and also using into native words.

This study tries to explore borrowing word or loan found in Kick Andy talk show program. It is broadcasted in Metro TV. Kick Andy is a television talk show program on Metro TV that is highly qualified and very educational. It gives a lot of dedications and also information about many important things and provide of motivation for the Indonesian people to keep their spirit face despite any difficult circumstances.

On 08th March 2019, Kick Andy invited three guests and their names are Azalea Ayunityas, Hanna Keraf and Meli Winata. They are Du Anyam who have talents and help the mothers in NTT to earn income by plaiting and also help them to sell it to the market until to the foreign country. They were also as the

finalists young heroes in this program and it is hosted by Nirina Zubir, Daniel Mananta and Andy F. Noya.

So, from the interview the speakers are certainly using the English borrowing word or loan in Indonesian language. To analyze the data this study employs theory of borrowing or loan by Hockett. Loan may have four types Hockett (in Hoffer 2005:53), namely loan word, loan shift, loan translation and loan blend. Those four types of loan are used to divide the borrowed vocabularies that are found in the study.

Thus, based on the phenomena mentioned above, this study tries to find out the usage of the types of English borrowing word or loan in Kick Andy Talk Show.

1.2 The Problem of The Study

The problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of English loan in Kick Andy talk show?
2. What is the most dominant type of English loan word in Kick Andy talk?

1.3 The Objective of The Study

Based on the problem of the study the objectives are:

1. To identify the types of English loan in Kick Andy talk show.
2. To find the dominant type of English loan in Kick Andy 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 borrowing words in Indonesian language. The writer focus on English borrowing or loanword, it covers to identify types of English borrowing

words they are loan word, loan shift, loan blend and loan translation. And to find the dominant type of English borrowing words in Kick Andy talk show.

1.5 The Significance of The Study

The significances of the study are expected to be useful for two types.

1. Theoretically

- 1) The result of the study is expected can be useful to enlarge the study in English loan or borrowing words.
- 2) The writer is expected able to analyzing English loan or borrowing words in Indonesia language.

2. Practically

- 1) The writer: the writer gets some experiences, perceptions and Knowledge about English loan or borrowing words in Indonesian language.
- 2) Students: to affect them able to speak English well
- 3) Teachers: the result of the study may give a contribution for English teacher to develop about borrowing or loan words in English subject.
- 4) The other researchers can be used as additional reference to conduct a research in English teaching learning process.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

To conduct a research, theories are needed to explain some concepts applied. The explanation is required important. The concepts which are used have to explain in the field. The following ideas uses in this research as follow.

2.2 Morphology

Morphology is the studies of the structure word, the component of grammar that includes the rule of word formation. Annorf (2011) stated that morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure and how they are form. Yule (2010) said that morphology is the analysis of the structure of word. Meanwhile, Lieber (2010) 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 word formation rule so, below the writer will interpret about word and word formation rule.

2.3 Word Formation

Some morphology rules relate different forms of the same lexeme, while other rules relate two different lexemes. Rule of the first kind are called inflectional rules, while those of the second kind are called word formation rule. So, by this process we get better understanding toward a large number of new

words. 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 borrowing is one of the processes of the word formation. George Yule (2006) in his book *The Study of Language* (Third Edition) that some of basic process of new words created, and some process of word formation are:

1. Etymology

It is known as the origin and history of a word. E.g, the word of etymology itself.

2. Coinage

It is by invention the totally new terms it is used for commercial products or for any version of that product. E.g, aspirin and Teflon.

3. Borrowing

The first thing that comes to mind when we think of 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).

4. Compounding

It is combination the two separates words to produce a single form. E.g,
wall + paper = wallpaper

5. Blending

The combination of two separates forms to produce a single new term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word.

E.g, Gasoline + alcohol = gasohol

6. Clipping

It is the element of reducing which is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable (facsimile) is reduced to a shorter form (fax), usually beginning in casual speech.

7. Backformation

It is a very specialized type or reduction process. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). A good example of backformation is the process whereby the noun television first came into use and then the verb televise was created from it.

8. Conversion

It is changed the version of word. As when a noun comes to be used a verb without any reduction. E.g, chair (noun) become verb in someone has chair the meeting.

9. Acronym

It is formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. It is can be formed such as CD (compact disk).

10. Derivation

It is an accomplished affixes of the English language.

E.g, unhappy with affixes un.

11. Multiple process

It is can be done by trace the operation of more than one process at work.

E.g, lookfor, swing round, lay off.

2.4 The Definition of Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of taking new form other and adapting it in native language. Borrowing is also called as loan word. It is considered as the common process of the emergence of new word in English. The focus of this research is English borrowing words. 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 Mesthrie and Leap (2000) is a technical term for the incorporation of an item from one language into another. These items could be (in terms of decreasing order of frequency) words, grammatical elements or sounds. 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 already has a word for pink.

Li-na (2016:209) stated that a loan word or borrowing 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, 1996:55).

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 (Kang, 2012:3). On borrowing, Franklin (2005) claimed that "while the 'content' of the borrowed vocabulary often provides direct evidence for the cultural areas of contact, the 'quantity' and 'types' of borrowed material may provide evidence of the 'intensity', and 'dynamics', of contact".

This term process is called borrowing although the lending language 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 (Trask, 2015:17). Based on the definition above the writer concludes that borrowing is taking or adopting of word from other language.

2.4.1 Types of Loan

Language borrowing has been an interest to various fields of linguistic for some time. In the study language borrowing, there are some types of borrowing that occur across language boundaries. The speaker of a language has various options when confronted with new items and ideas in another language. Hockett (in Hoffer, 2005:53) has organized the option as followed:

1. Loan word

Speaker may adopt the item or idea and the source language word for each. The borrowed form is loan word. Loan word is the process of morphological importation involving no morphological replacement but with

or without substitution phoneme. 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. For example, English lexical items *meeting*, *laptop*, *printer*, *basement*, *final*, *stop*, *urgent*, and *stop-watch*.

2. Loan shift

Loan shift is the morphological substitution without importation but involves loan translation and semantic loans. Loan shift is a foreign concept of such various words that are substituted into recipient language without transportation. For example the Indonesian words *kerjasama* (team work) and *rumahsakit* (hospital) from the Dutch *samenwerking* and *zickenhuis* (Sneddon (in Illiniwati and Darma, 2018:46)

3. Loan Translation

A loan Translation or Calque occurs when the 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 (in Iliniwati and Darma, 2018:45).

Fromkin and Rodman state that there are two types of borrowing: direct borrowing and indirect borrowing in their explanation below.

1. 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.

2. 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 Classify of Borrowing

Word borrowings have been also classified in accordance with the frequency of the use of the words and the number of their users. According to the view, there are two types of borrowing, namely speech and language borrowing.

1. Speech borrowing

Speech borrowings 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 and bunga. However, if those three words are used widely by most speakers, then they belong to the language borrowings.

2 Language Borrowing

Jendra explained, Language borrowing words are widely used by the majority of people that the borrowers might think the words are not of foreign language anymore. 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 adaption to the foreign items. It is only

2.4.3 Motivation of Borrowing

Charless F. Hockett theory explains about browning motivation. According to him, motivation of borrowing divided into two:

1.Prestige Motivate

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 import in language borrowing only under special condition. When speakers of two different languages live intermingled in a single region, usually one of language 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 object 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 dialect gains ascendancy for political and economic reasons, then one expects extensive borrowing from that dialect 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 Borrowing

Becoming a question why we have to borrow the lexical from the other Languages, even though we have the words store for several items. In this case, Illinawati and Dharma 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 we 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 it is 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 students, workers, office and others 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. We 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 borrowings are that the duplicate elements that the recipient language already has in its word store. They are gratuitous – by definition, another layer on the cake, because the recipient language always has viable equivalents. Then, why are they borrow?, one answer is cultural pressure: When two languages are spoken in the same community, but one language prevails in most public discourse and certainly in all status-raising discourse, then the other language lose s 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*.

In Indonesia we have “*masalah*”, but “problem” is also exist in the daily conversation. Other examples: Indonesian has “*mencoba*” but “*try*” (English) has the same treatment by people in Indonesia, for example: “*Diaitumartsekali*”. Actually, Indonesian has the words stores for those words, but the question was why do we borrow?. It was influenced by many factors, one of them was prestige. Sometimes felt that she/he will get much attention from other people if they speak by using such kinds of the strange vocabulary. We often found it in the public figure. In this study, the students tended to borrow English words by mentioning the terms in Indonesian words. When they were involved in oral communication like speaking in the classroom, the often spoke by borrowing the English words.

2.4.5 The Main of Reasons borrowing Words

Luh Mas Ariyati in (Sadtono2004), 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 Indonesia in 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 words 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-of

2.5 The Concept of TV Program

The development of information technology in mass media today provides a very fair fairness in the development and progress of mass communication. Of all exciting communication media, the television that has the most influence in human life. Around 99% of people now have a television in their home. They spend around seven hours watching television in a day. Television is an electronic media that has audio visual character. It is considered television as the media that most easily affects for audiences.

Therefore, as a media of communication, television is very effective in terms of presenting program. Television has the most important role in providing information to the public. Television shows can also have an effect on providing a source of information or knowledge. From the definition of television above we can conclude that everything broadcast on television mass media is a show or program. Types of show or television programs are diverse and numerous. These are the types of television shows as follows:

1. New report
2. Talk show
3. Call in show

4. Documenter
5. Magazine
6. Rural program
7. Advertising
8. Education/Instructional
9. Art and Culture
10. Music
11. Opera/Drama
12. Movie
13. Game show
14. Comedy

The several types of show programs above, not all of them have to be broadcast in the television. This is a policy adjustment from a television industry. Based on the types of television above, talk show program is the writer's research.

2.6 Talk show

Talk show is a radio or television program in which usually well known people talk about something or are interviewed (Meriam Webster online, nd). It is a program that includes a conversational discussion on some of events in different aspects: political, social, economical, educational, 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 social, conflict, and life's experience. Third is late night show, it is a kind of comedy oriented talk and variety show in the late night (Danileiko, 2005).

On a 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 he or she can give a reaction at any moment about the subject matter. Supported by Hutchby (2006) stated that host's action is targeted to the audience which can provide an audible reaction in turn.

Moreover, 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 subjects which are talked in the conversation. Wardhaugh (1986) stated, a conversation usually covers a number of topics and involves shifts from one topic to another, and sometimes also mix of topics. It means that the topic is important because it helps the existence of the conversation. So the host may be able to present a different kind of topics to make the program interesting.

2.6.1 Kick Andy Talk Show Program

Kick Andy talk show aired on Metro TV, television station on 1st March 2006. The program originated from the idea of the owner of the Metro TV television station itself, Surya Paloh who was interested in Andy F Noya's skill when he brought an event to the Metro TV station. Andy'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.

The title of the talk show program was taken from the name of the host himself namely Kick Andy. Andy F. Noya was able to become an icon in the program. With his unique styles (with curly 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 Metro TV every Friday at 15:03 WIB. The informant invited can be anyone, including people who have physical, health or financial limitation. 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 from it. From this was appeared the idea to start a foundation of Kick Andy Foundation (KAF). It is a media channeling donation for people who are moved after seeing the show in program Kick Andy. Not a few episodes in the Kick Andy show that has aroused empathy and social care of the audiences.

The writer takes the topic of the Kick Andy is the Road to Kick Andy Heroes in order 13th anniversary of Kick Andy talk show. It is about to show young people who inspire and success peoplein Kick Andy talk show program and that will be hosts were Nirina Zubir, Daniel Mananta and Andy F. Noya.

On 08th March it invited three guests as finalistsyoung heroes in Kick Andy talk show program on Metro TV. Their names are Azalea Ayunityas, Hanna Keraf

and Melia Winata. They are Du Anyam who have talents to create kinds of products by their plaiting and even they export it to many foreign countries.

Beside of that, they also help many mothers in NTT and Papua to help mothers in form of food healthy, because we know they are lack of nutrition because of the problem in financial there. Du Anyam made teamwork with them and then the mothers created kinds of products by their plaiting and sold it in domestic market and even in global market. So, their economic was improved and they can eat healthy nutrition.

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

2.7 Previous of The Study

The writer took the review of related literature from journal of Eka Margianti Sagimin (2016), entitled An Analysis of English Borrowing Words in Podomoro Housing and Property Advertisement Magazine. The English borrowing phenomena through a sociolinguistics aspect is excessive in advertisement some find it upsetting, while some others think of it is a natural process of a language, particularly when it is in contact with another language. Then, English borrowing is used in advertisement is one of advertisement strategies to level up the degree of sophistication and it can help the advertiser to achieve that goal for the customer in promoting their products. So, the data can be concluded that there are 40 of English borrowing words found in Indonesia

housing and property advertisement of Podomoro magazine on December 2015, there are found some types, of borrowing such as loan words, loan blends, loan shift through a sociolinguistics aspect by analyzing each English word into Bahasa Indonesia. It was categorized into: 19 words of loan words, 6 words of loan blends and 16 words of loan shift.

The second is the writer took from journal of Arif Budi Winarto (2013), entitle Borrowing Words in Newspaper Seputar Indonesia Desember 2009. As social creatures, human needs eachother through communication process in which they can share feeling, thought and behavior. This process can't be separated from the role of language. Language is able to change from time to time refers to social cultural of society users. Nowadays, the varieties of Indonesian language are influenced by borrowing words which are borrowed from English because English is considered as international language. The application of borrowing words sometimes found in printing media especially in newspaper. The result of the borrowing words used in newspaper Seputar Indonesia contained variety of meaning such the narrow meaning the others have some meanings. The research also finds the type of those words such as loan words, loan blends and loan shifts. Based on their meanings, the borrowing in Seputar Indonesia newspaper published on December 27th 2009 they are 6 words loan words, 39 loan blends and no loan shift type. English borrowing words in printing mass media like in Seputar Indonesia newspaper published on December 27th, 2009 often happened in Indonesia, and there are many words which get the change of meaning as they are mentioned above. It means that, the borrowing words from English language into Indonesian language are acceptable.

The third is the writer took from the study of TutrianaAyuSekarroza (2014), entitled “ The English Borrowing Words in Kompas Online Articles’”. The study deals with the English borrowing words found in two different sections of Kompas Online articles, namely business and sport. The objective of this study is to identify the English borrowing words in the two sections of Kompas Online articles, to classify the English borrowing words based on the lexical borrowing classification purposed by Juan Gamezcapus and to examine the equivalent of the English loanword in Bahasa Indonesia counterparts. The total 458 English borrowing words used as the data of this research. All data were taken in the period of time from February, 18th 2013 through February, 22nd 2013. The analysis of this research is divided into two parts: first part deals with the classification of the borrowing words and the second parts discuss about the equivalent of the loanwords that equally found in both articles with Bahasa Indonesia counterparts. The result shows that the most dominant type of borrowed word is loanwords with 282 data were found and the lowest is substitution or loan translation with 11 data. Meanwhile, in the case equivalent, there are 29 data were analyze and most of them cannot be replaced by their counterpart. The conclusion depicts that the loanwords are aimed to fill the lexical gap in the target language.

The writer has a different research between the other writers above. The theories of English borrowing words are same as the Haugens’ theories. But the content of the study is different. The writer concerns of borrowing words found in Kick Andy talk show’. The writer wants to identify the types of borrowing words and the dominant type of borrowing words.

2.8 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 Haugen (1950:212), borrowing is the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another that occurs anytime when two cultures are in contact over a period of time.

The borrowing word from foreign language in Indonesian language is dominantly from English which has a high influence on other language around the world. The more intensive the relationship between science and technology in Indonesian people with English user society can also be the reason why it occurs in Indonesian.

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 word. The use of English borrowing words has spread in almost all aspects 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 Kick Andy talk show. To find the data, the writer will do observation and documentation of the audio.

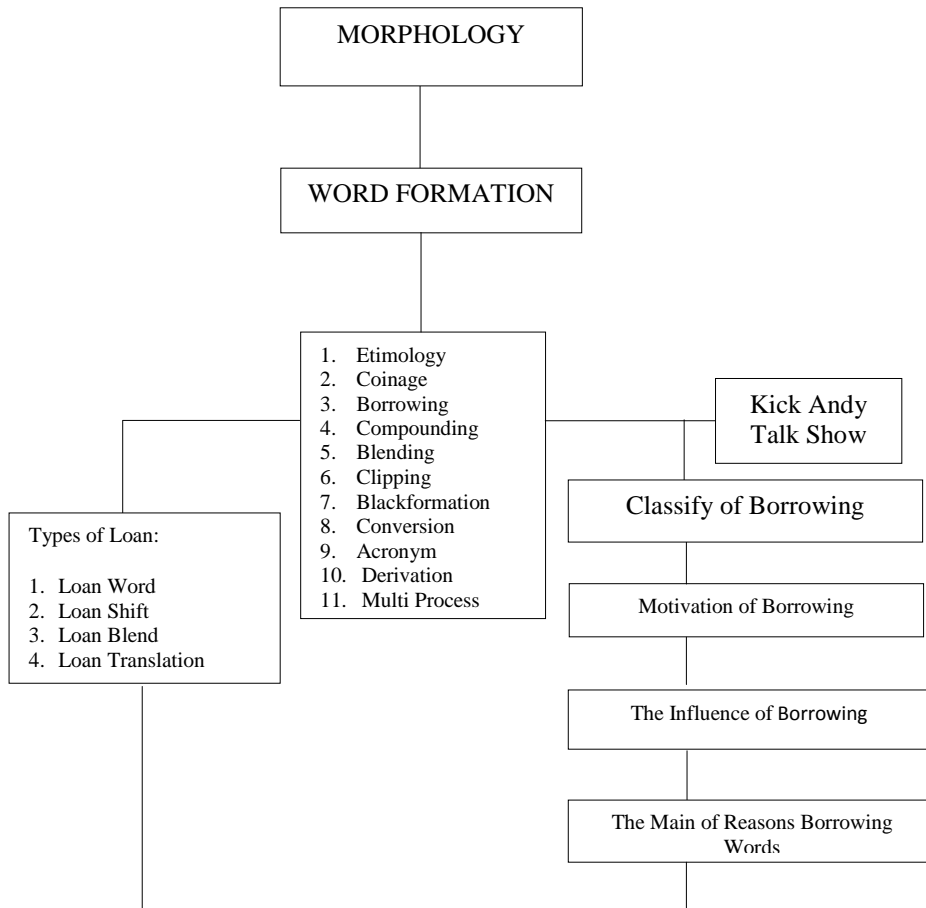


Figure 2.8 An Analysis of English Loan Words in Kick Andy Talk Show.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design in this study was descriptive qualitative in nature since the purpose of the study was to describe the types of English borrowing words or loan and the most dominant type of borrowing words. Sugiyono (2009:9) the method of qualitative research is based on philosophy of positivism, which looking into social facts as interact something that complex, dynamic, full of symptom [relation link] and meaning that have the character of interactive will be used to check at conditional of natural object.

Qualitative research involved analysis of data such as words, examples, from interview, transcripts pictures, video, ability, recording notes, documents, the products, record of material culture, audio visual materials and personal experience materials (such as artifacts, journal and diary information and narrative).

3.2 Data and Source Data

Data was the result of recording that about fact or number (Arikunto, 2010:161) and the source data was a subject that where the data can be collected (Arikunto, 2010:172). The source of data was the recorded of Kick Andy Talk Show on 08th March 2019, which is downloaded from <http://www.youtube.com>. It was twenty two minutes divided into two sections, including narration, interview were done by hosts with the guests are Azalea Ayunityas, Hanna Keraf and Meli Winata the finalist of young heroes in this program. The data of analysis were conversations

that form of words found in Kick Andy talk show that analyzed in types of borrowing words or loan and the base language used in this video was Indonesian language.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

Instrument is a tool or facility that used by the researcher in collecting data in order to make his task easier and get the best result, or more accurate, comprehensive and systematic to make the process easier. The types of research instruments are questionnaire, check-list, orientation of interview, orientation of observation (Arikunto, 2010: 203).

Meanwhile Crewell (2014: 234) said that qualitative researchers collect the data themselves through examining documents, observing behavior or interview participants. The writer will use some instruments in order gather some data. The instruments are observation and documentation.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection is systematic procedure to get the needed data (Tanzeh:2011). Method data collecting is the way research collecting the data in the research. This research will use observation to collect the data. To support and collect the data, the writer also will use documentary method. Arikunto (2006:32) 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 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. The writer watched and download the video of Kick Andy from YouTube
2. The writer listened to the audio for transcribing the data

3. The writer took a note to the utterances which contain the types of borrowing words or loan in Kick Andy talk show.

3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data there are some techniques of collecting data:

1. The writer identified the borrowing or loanwords from the transcription data of audio
2. The writer classified the types of borrowing or loan proposed by Hockett in Hoffer (2005:53) namely loan word, loan shift, loan translation and loan blend and compared the definition provided both English dictionary and English dictionary
3. The writer calculated the borrowing words from the collected data.

$$P = \frac{F \times 100}{N} \%$$

Where by:

P= Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Overall Number

4. The writer found out the dominant type of the English borrowing words in Kick Andy talk show.
5. The writer made a conclusion