

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is a tool of communication that has function to transfer information, ideas, and feelings from one person to another. Brown and Attardo (2005, p. 13) state that language is used to communicate with others, without thinking about it. It is often characterized as a systematic correlation between certain types of gestures and meaning (Valin, 2004, p. 18).

Over 2.000 years, language becomes interesting object and the important subject of observation. Often, the observations are subjective and anecdotal. But, the earliest periods, they are also on objective approach with scholars investigating aspects of grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation in a detailed and organized way. In the present century, the subject enlarge to the whole range of subject matter to language which is now called linguistics (Crystal, 2003, p. 408).

Linguistics is a systematic inquiry into human language, structures, uses and the relationship between them, as well as into the development and acquisition of language (Finegan, 2008, p. 22). In other words, linguistics is study about structure of human languages, uses of language itself and their correlation each others.

Linguistics has several subfields, there are phonetics which deals with the sounds of language, phonology deals with how the sounds are organized, morphology deals with how sounds are put together to form words, syntax deals with how sentences are formed, semantics deals with the meaning of words, sentences and texts, pragmatics deals with how sentences and text are used in the world and text linguistics deals with units larger than sentences such as paragraphs and texts (Brown and Attardo, 2005, p. 1).

In this research, the writer focuses on morphology. It is one part of subject in linguistics which study about the structure of word. According to Lieber (2009, p. 2), morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences.

Word is the small unit of expression form. It is a smallest language item that can occur on its own (Thornbury, 2006, p. 224). The words of any language can be separated two categories, open and close words, of which the latter are related to morphology. Open words can add new words in their categories, which are called as major lexical categories that contain noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. Function words are also called as close words that contain pronouns, conjunctions, and determiners, which in this categories we cannot add new words to them (Husin, 2014, p. 1).

Aronof and Fudeman (2011, p. 34) state that noun, verb, adjective, and adverb refer to what linguistics call lexical category. According to Valin

(2004, p. 6), nouns, verbs and prepositions are traditionally referred to as parts of speech or word classes, in contemporary linguistics they are termed lexical categories.

Many sources can be used to learn about lexical categories, one of them is magazine. Magazine is a publication periodically that contains a collection of article, stories, pictures, or other features. In other words, magazine is a regular publication that contains a variety of content.

In Indonesian, magazines are not only published in Indonesian language but also in English language. In English version, the readers can find some words such as *lontong sayur*, *kue timpan*, *kopi tarik*, *bandrek*, *cuci mata*, *biawak*, *ojek* (Colour Magazine, 2015). Those words are original Indonesian words which are used in English Magazine.

Allah said in Holy Qur'an on Surah Al An'Anam verse 50.

قُلْ لَا أَقُولُ لَكُمْ عِنْدِي خَزَائِنُ اللَّهِ وَلَا أَعْلَمُ الْغَيْبَ وَلَا أَقُولُ لَكُمْ إِنِّي

مَلِكٌ إِنِّي أَتَّبِعُ إِلَّا مَا يُوحَىٰ إِلَيَّ قُلْ هَلْ يَسْتَوِي الْأَعْمَىٰ وَالْبَصِيرُ أَفَلَا

تَتَفَكَّرُونَ ﴿٥٠﴾

Based on the verses above, Allah said that the blind and the seeing alike are, will you not think. It means even it is small or big things, people should think and analyze them before practice its.

Based on the description above, the writer interested in analyzing the lexical categories or word classes, especially the major lexical categories of Indonesian words and the use of Indonesian words in English magazines that are published in Indonesian with a title: **“THE ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN WORDS THAT ARE USED IN ENGLISH MAGAZINES”**

B. Statement of Problems

To specify the topic of this study, the writer will investigate these following questions :

1. How are the Indonesian words used in English Magazines?
2. What types of Indonesian words that are mostly used in English Magazines?

C. Objective of Study

Related to the statement of the problems, the objectives of study are:

1. To explore the Indonesian words that are used in English Magazines.
2. To know types Indonesian words that are mostly used in English Magazines.

D. Significance of Study

From the result of this study, the writer expects it can be useful, as:

1. Theoretical benefit

In this study, the writer intends that it can contribute in the science of linguistics, especially in giving description about Indonesian words that are used in English Magazines.

2. Practical benefit

- a. Increasing the reader's knowledge about Indonesian words are used in English Magazines.
- b. To enrichment of "Antasari" State Institute for Islamic Studies library's literature.
- c. To help the writer to get experience in doing research.

E. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misinterpretation toward the title of this study, the writer feels necessary to explain some terms in regard of the title as follows :

1. Analysis is a study of something by examining its part, in order to understand or to explain it.
2. Indonesian words are Indonesian original words that used by Indonesian native speaker.
3. English magazine here is a magazine that published in Indonesia by Indonesian publisher.