CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this part of chapter, the writer explains the approach of the study, they are language, terminology, borrowing, and meaning in language.

2.1 Theoritical Framework

This part is the explanation of the theory whihch use the writer to analyse this study. The writer uses the theory, they are language, terminology, borrowing, and meaning in language.

2.1.1 Language

They are a lot of definitions to interpret what languages are. Jean Aitchison stated in his book "Linguistics an Introduction" that language is patterned system of arbitrary sound signal, characteristic of structure dependence, creativity, displacement, duality and culture transmission. So in Longman Dictionary we will find the definition of language is a system of communication by written or spoken words, which is used by the people of a particular country or area. And another definition about language is producing sound that signify certain meaning and to understand or to interpret the sound produce by others. Knowing a language means knowing what sound or signs, and knowing certain sound sequence signify a certain concept or meaning.

One linguist from Indonesia Harimurti Kridalaksana interprets that language is "sistem tanda bunyi yang disepakati untuk dipergunakan oleh para anggota kelompok masyarakat tertentu dalam bekerjasama, berkomuniksi dan mengidentifikasi diri". (Language is an arbitrary system which is agreed and used by social community member in cooperation, communication and identification themselves).

Language is a mirror of human's mind in a deep and significant sense it is a product of human intelligence, created a new in each individual by operation that lie far beyond the reach of will or consciousness. Language can express the human emotion such as angry, sad, happy, annoying and etc, language also can express human though, human's desire and etc. That is why language is stated as mirror of mind.

And we should know that there is no evidence shows any language is more primitive than other language, we can observe that all language provide a means of asking questions, making request, making assertions, and so on. And there is nothing that can be expressed in one language that cannot be expressed in any other.

But along with the development of human knowledge and science concept, the interpretation and the understanding in our life is unlimited. Moreover, in every time appear the new concept, the new interpretation and also the new understanding. And those all are equal

to the development of science, culture and social civilization. Because of all the developments in human life and no one language that has complete vocabularies or terminologies to express all concepts, interpretations and understandings, include Indonesian language. So that way the borrowing and loaning each other language may happen.

2.1.1.1 Terminology

Term is a lexical unit consisting unit of one or more than one word which represents a concept inside a domain, and terminology is the vocabulary of a subject field.

Terminology is a word or the combination of words that express a concept meaning process, condition or special characteristics in a certain field and give the term which is known generally or specifically. Terminology is special terms or vocabularies customarily used by those engaged in a specific activity or field of endeavor.

It is necessary for every science to have its own terminology in its work. Terminology is the expression which has certain meaning that is used in a branch of science. The terminology is different from word, terminology have a meaning which is certain, clear and unhesitatingly, although without context sentence. The terminology is free from context on the contrary word is not free context. For example, the word of *tangan* and *lengan* as the terminology in Medical term, both of them

have different meaning in medical field. *Tangan* is a part from circle until fingers, and *lengan* is a part from circle until shoulder. Whereas in word, *tangan* and *lengan* is have the same meaning.

In development of language there are numbers of terminology which are often used become general vocabulary. It means, that terminology is not only used in its own science field but also used generally outside the field. For example the terminology of spiral, nd virus have been become general vocabulary.

There are seven sources of terminology according to John S Hartanto, as follow:

1. Indonesian vocabularies

This source has fulfill one or more requisite that is concise, the meaning is not deviate, there is no bad meaning (connotation), pleasant to hear and by generalization or specialization of the origin meaning. Such as: *Garis Ibu* and *Peka*.

2. Family language vocabularies

If the terminology in Indonesian language is not found, it is desirable to find the terminology in family language vocabularies.

Such as: *Nyeri* from Sunda, Pain from English.

3. Foreign language vocabularies

If the terminology is not found neither in Indonesia nor family language vocabularies, foreign language vocabulary can be used as the source to find the terminology. Such as: Music in English and *music* in Indonesia.

4. Absorbed the foreign terminology

The process of absorbed can be done with or without change in adaptation spelling and pronounciation. Such as the term of *Kimia* in Indonesia and *Chemistry* in English, it means *ilmu urai* but we do not use this terminology in the dialogue, we often use the term of *Kimia* only.

5. Types of absorption

These types are the context of situation and bound of sentence, easy to learn language and practically. Such as the term of electron, in Bahasa is *elektron*.

6. Common foreign terminology usage

The usage of common foreign terminology can be used as the Indonesian terminology. Such as fabriek becomes *pabrik*.

7. Constants foreign terminology spelling

We can use it with requisite give italics or underline the word. Such as Cum Loude means graduated from university with cumulative achievement index between 3.50 without C value until 4.00

Word with general meaning have a function as the terminology.

George Yule in his book *The Study of Language* explained that the

processes to form the word. There are etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, convension, acronyms. Derivation, prefixes, and suffixes, infixes and multiple processes. These are explanation about the word formation:

1. Etymology

It is known as the origin and history of a word. For example : the word of etymologyitself.

2. Coinage

It is by invention the totally new terms, it is used for commercial products or for any version of that product. For example : aspirin dan teflon

3. Borrowing

It is by taking over the words from other language. For example:
Yogurt (borrowed from French)

4. Compounding

It is joining or compounds the two separate words to produce a single form. For Example : wallpaper

5. Blending

It is combination the two separate forms to produce a single new terrm. For example : infotainment (information / entertainment)

6. Clipping

It is happened when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form. For example : flu (influenza)

7. Backformation

The process is by reduced one type of word to form a word of another type. For example: televise (verb) into television (noun)

8. Conversion

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

9. Acronyms

It is formed a new word from the initial letters of a set of the words. For example: CD (Compact Disk) and radar (radio detecting and ranging).

10. Derivation

It is accomplished affixed of the English language. For example : unhappy with affixes un.

11. Prefixes and suffixes

Prefixes is added the affixes in the beginning of the word. For example: mislead

Suffixes is added the affixes in the end of the word. For example : foolishness

12. Infixes

It is incorporated inside another word and possible to see in certain expression.

13. Multiple processes

It is can be done by trace the operation of more than one process at work. For example: problems with the project have snowballed Suffixes is added the affixes in the beginning of the word

2.1.1.2 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 statement borrowing is the taking over of words from other language and borrowing is one of the most common sources of new word in English language, Japan language and also Bahasa W. Nelson Francis 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.

If we look in Longman dictionary, the definition of borrowing is rather similar with three definitions above. According to Longman dictionary borrowing is something such as a word, phrase, or idea that has been copied from another language.

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.

2. Kinds of borrowing

Charles F. Hockett 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. In 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

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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).

2.1.2 Meaning in Language

1. Definition of Meaning

Before we discuss the change of meaning, it's better to

know what meaning is. Meaning defined as what is referred to or

indicated by sound, words or signals. Ferdinand De Saussure

(1966),stated that every linguistics signs consist of two

components, they are:

a. Signified, the sign that will be given a meaning. It is kind of

concept or thought reference from certain sound sign.

b. Signifier, the sign that will give a meaning Other linguist

Geofferey Leech stated there are seven types of meaning:

1). Conceptual meaning: logical cognitive, or denotative

content

- 2). Connotative meaning: what is communication by virtue of what language refers to.
- 3). Stylistic meaning: what is communicated of the social circumstance of language use.
- 4). Affective meaning: what is communicated of the feeling and attitudes of the speaker or writer.
- 5). Reflected meaning: what is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression.
- 6). Collocative meaning; what is communicated through association with words which tend to occur in the environment of another word.
- 7). Thematic meaning: what is communicated by the way in which the message is organized in terms of order and emphasis.

2. The Causes the Change of Meaning

Creativity in language always happened from time to time, every people can interpret one word into many kinds of meaning, and so that why some time same word have the different meaning in the different era or time. Abdul Chaer explained there are many factors that cause the change of meaning are:

a. The science and technology development

The development science and technology can caused the change of word meaning. Some example, a word that used for indicated simple thing, its still used although meaning concept is different. Along time ago word manuscrip Bahasa mean hand write, nowadays the word is still used to indicate the print script.

b. The social and cultural development

The change of meaning can also caused by social and culture development. The word which is used is same word, but now have new concept of meaning because the social and culture development. Example:

Last time before the independence day of Indonesia most of people use word tuan to call some person who has high social status. But today word "tuan" almost never be used because the citizen of Indonesia aware after the freedom that tuan word related to colonial.

c. The using of word development

Every science field has their own vocabularies, but the vocabularies of one science can be used in other part with new meaning. And of course it has difference meaning with original meaning.

d. Because of Association

There is relationship between form utterances with something else that is related with its form of utterance.

e. The conception of sense exchange.

All of the conception of sense have their own function to feel what happen with the. In development of language using, many cases of the conception of sense exchange from the one sense into other sense.

Example the word Manis has meaning sweet, but it also can used to tell someone who is cute or beautiful.

Because of abbreviation in Bahasa there are some of word always used and then people very common with these words. Without completely writing or speaking all the word most of people can understand with it. Example: people abbreviate word dokter with dok.

2.1.2.1 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.

And 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.