

# THE BORROWED WORDS IN FIERSA BESARI'S CATATAN JUANG

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## Abstract

The aim of this research is to find out how many and types of borrowed words that used in Fiersa Besari's Catatan Juang. A novel tells about experiences of Juang, the main character. The author of this novel is known as an artist who has multi-talented starting from writer, youtuber, music composer, and singer. The method of this research is qualitative research and the object is English borrowed words in the novel entitled Catatan Juang by Fiersa Besari, bagian satu. Borrowed words can be classed into three types; loan words, loan blends and loan shifts. In loan words, language users is duplicating the item or idea from the source language. Loan blends is replicating native words to the similar meanings. Loan shifts is naming or defining one native element. Based on the analysis, the writer found 55(22,9%) loan words, 139(57,9%) loan blends, and 46(19,2%) loan shifts in sub bab of the novel. Based on the data the most dominant type that used in this novel is loand blends. The results of this study indicate that borrowed words not only can be acquired by the spoken language but also by written language.

**Keywords:** Borrowed Words; Fiersa Besari; Novel

## INTRODUCTION

In communication, language become the main part to get the meaning in the interaction. Language, as a system of communication, is a component of the cultural system; in fact, language is the primary element of culture. Language is closely intertwined with all aspects of culture. Human culture cannot exist without language since language is the primary factor that determines the formation of culture (Devianty, 2017). Nowadays, language were developed. Several language was influence and influenced with other language, including English as an international language. According to Rao (2018), the majority of English words are derived from other languages such as Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu, and Russian. English language has been recognized and extended as a universal language. Thus there are some potential in borrowed words.

The use of borrowed words is not only a lexical item (filling the gap in an assumed language, or briefing word in place of a length expression) but also the meaning of the word based on the contextual expression of self, social identity and language esteem (Zenner, Rosseel, & Calude, 2019). In Indonesia, people have several motivates in borrowed words and those of all become new words and used as legal language. It was occurred because they can not found the best words in their language to explain their meaning. Borrowed were influenced by foreign language. It is used in general and integrated into an accepted language through the absorption or assimilation process. It can be concluded that borrowed words are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language.

Everyone has a social life and contact with other people, it can be taken place to exchange the words. Almost people in Indonesia especially who live in the popular city or have a higher educational are able to speak English. According to Ilinawati & Darma (2018), cultural borrowings and core borrowings become two main types of borrowed words. Cultural

borrowings can be described as the new items or ideas and more frequent used by the recipient culture. Core borrowings copied prevailing words based on the language culture's recipient and used by the recipient after contact for long time. The changes of social and cultural is influenced by languages (Monaghana & Roberts, 2019).

Not only in spoken language, but borrowing words were occurred in written language like book, magazine, newspaper, advertisement, journal, and so on. Borrowed usually spread into connection of the print media like papers, tabloid, and others (Sairil, 2018). One of the most popular fiction print media is novel, the most written and read in literary works. A novel is defined as a book that contains fiction stories or events. According to Simainbang (2017), novel is a collection of fictional works of a similar height in which the distinction between fantasy and reality is not completely obvious. The form of novel was free. It depends on the genre of the writer. In addition, Novida, Tahrin, & Sari (2021) argued that novel is a fictional literary form that tells a long story about a person's personality and activities with a certain level of rationality. It can be tragic, humorous, satiric, or romantic in nature.

Field (2002) in Rohbiah (2019) states that there are three types of borrowed words into a number of classes depending on phonological and semantics characteristics. They are as follows: (1) loanword (*serapan penuh*), (2) loanblend (*serapan sebagian*), dan (3) loanshift (*serapan terjemahan*). In further explanation loan words reference to duplicating the item or idea from the source language. Loan blends reference to replicating native words to the similar meanings. Loan shifts reference to naming or defining one native element.

Based on the explanations above, the researcher chooses the novel entitled *Catatan Juang* by Fiersa Besari, *bagian satu* because some reasons. First, the author is an artist, who works in writing and music composing that contains deep lyrics. Second, this novel expresses daily life using words that have hidden meaning. Third, this novel contains words that borrowed from other language. Thus, the aim of this study is find out how many and types of borrowed words that is used in this novel.

## METHOD

The method of this research was qualitative research and the object is English borrowing words in the novel entitled *Catatan Juang* by Fiersa Besari, *bagian satu*. The data were collected by analyze based on the classified of borrowed words according to Field (2002) in Rohbiah (2019) after reading the novel. The instrument of this research used human instrument. Related to that instrument, the writer carried out the research in various steps. The first step is determining the novel entitled "*Catatan Juang*" by Fiersa Besari. There are three part in that novel; *bagian satu*, *bagian dua*, *bagian tiga*. The writers choose *bagian satu* to analysed of borrowed words. This novel consists of 306 pages, published by Mediakita-Jakarta in 2017. The second is writer reads the novel in three times. The third is trying to transcribe how many borrowed words and classify the words into three types based on Field (2002). Then last is the writer makes conclusions about the most dominant of berrowed words that used in the novel. In analysing the novel, the writer used some references journals, books, dictionaries Indonesian and English.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

The data analysed are English borrowed words in the novel entitled *Catatan Juang* by Fiersa Besari, *bagian satu*. The results can be seen below.

**Table 1.** Number of Loan words in the novel, there are found 55 words which belong to Loan words. The following table explain the examples of data.

No	Indonesian	English	No	Indonesian	English
1	<i>Meter</i>	Meter	29	<i>Internet</i>	Internet
2	<i>Radio</i>	Radio	30	<i>Chat</i>	Chat
3	<i>Vlogger</i>	Vlogger	31	<i>Uptade</i>	Update
4	<i>Status</i>	Status	32	<i>Bonus</i>	Bonus
5	<i>Honor</i>	Honor(arium)	33	<i>Jeans</i>	Jeans
6	<i>Rival</i>	Rival	34	<i>Poster</i>	Poster
7	<i>Selfie</i>	Selfie	35	<i>Album</i>	Album
8	<i>Royal</i>	Royal	36	<i>Marketing</i>	Marketing
9	<i>Edit</i>	Edit	37	<i>Plus</i>	Plus
10	<i>Model</i>	Model	38	<i>Unit</i>	Unit
11	<i>Senior</i>	Senior	39	<i>Band</i>	Band
12	<i>Brutal</i>	Brutal	40	<i>Target</i>	Target
13	<i>Info</i>	Info	41	<i>Ranking</i>	Ranking
14	<i>Gadget</i>	Gadget	42	<i>Program</i>	Program
15	<i>Superhero</i>	Superhero	43	<i>Stigma</i>	Stigma
16	<i>Piano</i>	Piano	44	<i>Fit</i>	Fit
17	<i>Rontgen</i>	Rontgen	45	<i>Mood</i>	Mood
18	<i>Flu</i>	Flu	46	<i>Via</i>	Via
19	<i>Normal</i>	Normal	47	<i>Push up</i>	Push up
20	<i>Sales</i>	Sales	48	<i>Bank</i>	Bank
21	<i>Visual</i>	Visual	49	<i>Digital</i>	Digital
22	<i>Video</i>	Video	50	<i>Telpon</i>	Telpon
23	<i>Valid</i>	Valid	51	<i>Data</i>	Data
24	<i>Bully</i>	Bully	52	<i>Film</i>	Film
25	<i>Drum</i>	Drum	53	<i>Bus</i>	Bus
26	<i>Sponsor</i>	Sponsor	54	<i>Mode</i>	Mode
27	<i>Posting</i>	Posting	55	<i>Ego</i>	Ego
28	<i>Resume</i>	Resume			

Based on the **Table 1.** above it can be concluded that the use of the words in Indonesian is Loan words which are borrowed from the English words. It is supported by the theory of (Field, 2002) in (Rohbiah, 2019). It can be analyzed that the words on the **Table 1.** do not imply grammatical change and substitution in phoneme.

**Table 2.a** Number of Loan blends

The table below explains about words which belong to Loan blends. The following table contains 48 examples from the data.

No	Indonesian	English	No	Indonesian	English
1	<i>Inspirasi</i>	Inspiration	25	<i>Visi</i>	Vision
2	<i>Misi</i>	Mission	26	<i>Emosi</i>	Emotion
3	<i>Korelasi</i>	Correlation	27	<i>Komunikasi</i>	Communication
4	<i>Sugesti</i>	Suggestion	28	<i>Produksi</i>	Production
5	<i>Informasi</i>	Information	29	<i>Kondisi</i>	Condition
6	<i>Definisi</i>	Definition	30	<i>Posisi</i>	Position
7	<i>Imajinasi</i>	Imagination	31	<i>Ekspresi</i>	Expression
8	<i>Transportasi</i>	Transportation	32	<i>Akomodasi</i>	Accommodation
9	<i>Presentasi</i>	Presentation	33	<i>Observasi</i>	Observation
10	<i>Interaksi</i>	Interaction	34	<i>Lokasi</i>	Location
11	<i>Intervensi</i>	Intervention	35	<i>Ekspektasi</i>	Expectation
12	<i>Motivasi</i>	Motivation	36	<i>Koneksi</i>	Connection
13	<i>Distraksi</i>	Distraction	37	<i>Organisasi</i>	Organization
14	<i>Televisi</i>	Television	38	<i>Menstruasi</i>	Menstruation
15	<i>Kompilasi</i>	Compilation	39	<i>Sinkronisasi</i>	Synchronization
16	<i>Adaptasi</i>	Adaptation	40	<i>Institusi</i>	Institution
17	<i>Orasi</i>	Oration	41	<i>Korporasi</i>	Corporation
18	<i>Asosiasi</i>	Association	42	<i>Tradisi</i>	Tradition
19	<i>Kontrasepsi</i>	Contraception	43	<i>Ambisi</i>	Ambition
20	<i>Revisi</i>	Revision	44	<i>Profesi</i>	Profession
21	<i>Refleksi</i>	Reflection	45	<i>Kreasi</i>	Creation
22	<i>Reaksi</i>	Reaction	46	<i>Operasi</i>	Operation
23	<i>Esensi</i>	Essence	47	<i>Asuransi</i>	Assurance
24	<i>Eksistensi</i>	Existence	48	<i>Garasi</i>	Garage

Based on the **Table 2.a** above it can be analyzed that the words are kinds of Loan blends which is adapted from the English words. The morphology and phonology of these words have been adapted based on the Indonesian rules; Standard Indonesian Spelling System or *EYD*. It can be seen that *-si* in Indonesian words changes become *-ion* and *-ce* in English words.

**Table 2.b** Number of Loan blends

The table below explains about words which belong to Loan blends. The following table contains 91 examples from the data.

No	Indonesian	English	No	Indonesian	English
1	<i>Kapasitas</i>	Capacity	32	<i>Rutinitas</i>	Routine
2	<i>Aktivitas</i>	Activity	33	<i>Realitas</i>	Reality
3	<i>Memori</i>	Memory	34	<i>Fotografi</i>	Photography
4	<i>Privasi</i>	Privacy	35	<i>Sinematografi</i>	Cinematography
5	<i>Hobi</i>	Hobby	36	<i>Teori</i>	Theory
6	<i>Ekonomi</i>	Economy	37	<i>Teknologi</i>	Technology
7	<i>Strategi</i>	Strategy	38	<i>Dokumenter</i>	Documentary
8	<i>Sekuriti</i>	Security	39	<i>Frekuensi</i>	Frequency
9	<i>Juri</i>	Jury	40	<i>Baterai</i>	Battery
10	<i>Mistis</i>	Mistic	41	<i>Sarkasme</i>	Sarcasm
11	<i>Komitmen</i>	Commitment	42	<i>Mesin</i>	Machine
12	<i>Relaks</i>	Relax	43	<i>Es krim</i>	Ice cream
13	<i>Ekstra</i>	Extra	44	<i>Proses</i>	Process
14	<i>Kamera</i>	Camera	45	<i>Refleks</i>	Reflex
15	<i>Sosial</i>	Social	46	<i>Kompleks</i>	Complex
16	<i>Tradisional</i>	Traditional	47	<i>Fisik</i>	Physical
17	<i>Aktor</i>	Actor	48	<i>Komik</i>	Comic
18	<i>Ektrakurikuler</i>	Extracurricular	49	<i>Karakter</i>	Character
19	<i>Artikel</i>	Article	50	<i>Diskusi</i>	Discuss
20	<i>Otomatis</i>	Automatic	51	<i>Brosur</i>	Brochure
21	<i>Produk</i>	Product	52	<i>Dekade</i>	Decade
22	<i>Akses</i>	Access	53	<i>Fokus</i>	Focus
23	<i>Klasik</i>	Classic	54	<i>Drastis</i>	Drastic

24	<i>Kantin</i>	Canteen	55	<i>Kolom</i>	Column
25	<i>Komentar</i>	Comment	56	<i>Konvensional</i>	Conventional
26	<i>Politik</i>	Politic	57	<i>Dokument</i>	Document
27	<i>Kaset</i>	Cassette	58	<i>Akun</i>	Account
28	<i>Blok</i>	Block	59	<i>Objek</i>	Object
29	<i>Musik</i>	Music	60	<i>Lipstik</i>	Lipstick
30	<i>Teknik</i>	Tecnique	61	<i>Karir</i>	Carrier
31	<i>Kampus</i>	Campus	62	<i>Disiplin</i>	Discipline
63	<i>Proyek</i>	Project	78	<i>Klip</i>	Clip
64	<i>Mikrofon</i>	Microphoge	79	<i>Prosedur</i>	Procedur
65	<i>Statis</i>	Static	80	<i>Kapitalis</i>	Capitalist
66	<i>Aktivis</i>	Activist	81	<i>Doktin</i>	Doctrine
67	<i>Egosentris</i>	Egosentric	82	<i>Sindikat</i>	Syndicate
68	<i>Kuliner</i>	Culinary	83	<i>Identik</i>	Identical
69	<i>Koruptor</i>	Corruptor	84	<i>Dokter</i>	Doctor
70	<i>Spesialis</i>	Specialist	85	<i>Bronkitis</i>	Bronchitis
71	<i>Kronis</i>	Chronic	86	<i>Oksigen</i>	Oxygen
72	<i>Protes</i>	Protest	87	<i>Efek</i>	Effect
73	<i>Kritik</i>	Chritic	88	<i>Posesif</i>	Possessive
74	<i>Positif</i>	Positive	89	<i>Produktif</i>	Productive
75	<i>Eksekutif</i>	Executive	90	<i>Repetitif</i>	Repetitive
76	<i>Negatif</i>	Negative	91	<i>Konservatif</i>	Conservative
77	<i>Aktif</i>	Active			

Based on the **Table 2.b** above it can be analyzed that the words are kinds of Loan blends which is adapted from the English words. The morphology and phonology of these words have been adapted based on the Indonesian rules; Standard Indonesian Spelling System or *EYD*. It can be seen that *-tas* in Indonesian words changes become *-ty* and *-e* in English words. The *-k* in Indonesian words changes become *-x* and *-c* in English words. The *-i* in Indonesian words changes become *-y* in English words. The *-f* in Indonesian words changes become *-ve* in English words. The *-s* in Indonesian words changes become *-st* in English words.

**Table 3.** Number of Loan shifts

The table below explains about words which belong to Loan shifts. The following table contains 46 examples from the data.

No	Indonesian	English	No	Indonesian	English
1	<i>Momen</i>	Moment	24	<i>Intim</i>	Intimate
2	<i>Teks</i>	Text	25	<i>Simpel</i>	Simple
3	<i>Kenop</i>	Knob	26	<i>Gossip</i>	Gossip
4	<i>Vanila</i>	Vanilla	27	<i>Desain</i>	Design
5	<i>Lensa</i>	Lens	28	<i>Pos</i>	Post
6	<i>Jurnal</i>	Journal	29	<i>Ide</i>	Idea
7	<i>Menit</i>	Minute	30	<i>Komando</i>	Command
8	<i>Poin</i>	Point	31	<i>Pantomim</i>	Phantomim
9	<i>Idola</i>	Idol	32	<i>Debat</i>	Debate
10	<i>Plat</i>	Plate	33	<i>Stabil</i>	Stable
11	<i>Aset</i>	Asset	34	<i>Nomor</i>	Number
12	<i>Etika</i>	Etiquette	35	<i>Jurnalis</i>	Journalism
13	<i>Eropa</i>	Europe	36	<i>Titel</i>	Title
14	<i>Foto</i>	Photo	37	<i>Sortir</i>	Sorter
15	<i>Prinsip</i>	Principle	38	<i>Misterius</i>	Mysterious
16	<i>Figura</i>	Figure	39	<i>Stres</i>	Stress
17	<i>Tim</i>	Team	40	<i>Les</i>	Lesson
18	<i>Idealis</i>	Idealism	41	<i>Pamflet</i>	Pamphlet
19	<i>Gitar</i>	Guitar	42	<i>Independen</i>	Independent
20	<i>Pensiun</i>	Pension	43	<i>Bos</i>	Boss
21	<i>Risiko</i>	Risk	44	<i>Bisnis</i>	Business
22	<i>Mitos</i>	Myth	45	<i>Legenda</i>	Legend
23	<i>Diagnosa</i>	Diagnosis	46	<i>Talenta</i>	Talent

Based on the **Table 3.** the use of the words above belongs to naming or defining one native element to extension in accordance with Indonesian language. This borrowing belongs to Loan shifts because it is an extended meaning that adapted based on Standard Indonesian Spelling System or *EYD*.

As defined by Field (2002) in Rohbiah (2019) there are three types of English borrowed words, which are classified into several categories based on phonological and semantic properties, they are: (1) Loan words (*serapan penuh*), (2) Loan blends (*serapan sebagian*), dan (3) Loan shifts (*serapan terjemahan*).

The result of the research above is the writer found 240 English borrowing words in the novel entitled “Catatan Juang” by Fiersa Besari, *bagian satu*. They were Loan words, Loan shifts, and Loan blends. The percentage of total words was calculated using the formula. The writer used the percentage technique to calculate the results, as shown below:

$$P = F/N \times 100\%$$

Notes : P: percentage

F: frequent of word

N: total of word

No	Types	Quantity	Percentage
1	Loan Words	55	22,9%
2	Loan Blends	139	57,9%
3	Loan Shifts	46	19,2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>240</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the classification above, it was apparent that among three types of English borrowed words in the novel entitled “Catatan Juang” by Fiersa Besari, *bagian satu*, Loan blends was the most identifiable type that used. It number 139 words or covers 57,9%. Loan words number 55 words or covers 22,9% and Loan shifts number 46 or covers 19,2%. Those were the types of each English borrowed words and it numbers. The implied meaning from the English borrowed words were making the reader easy to get the point of words without long explanation and also to narrowing, extending or shifting of meaning.

### Discussion

This study is find out how many borrowed word and classify into 3 types of English borrowed words in the novel entitled “Catatan Juang” by Fiersa Besari, *bagian satu*. The writer analyzed the novel in accordance with the three types of English borrowed words mentioned by theory of (Field, 2002). The reason of the writer choose the novel because the author is an artist, especially in writing and music composing that usually used the hidden meaning in every work. From the analysis among the 3 types of English borrowed words more often appear in the novel is loan blends as much as 57,9%.

### CONCLUSION

After conducting the research and collecting the data, the writer can conclude that: Loan blends in the novel are the most appear. There were 57,9%. That among 3 types of English borrowed words in the novel entitled “Catatan Juang” by Fiersa Besari, *bagian satu*. Loan blends was the most identifiable type. Both Loan shifts and Loan words, it numbers 2 or covers 25% of each.. The conclusions are the English borrowed words were making the reader easy to get the point of words without long explanation. To analyzed the English borrowed words in the novel entitled “Catatan Juang” by Fiersa Besari, the writer reads the novel *bagian satu* from page 2 until 85, and looking for any source related to types of English borrowed words. After that the writers identified and classified the words are included into each type of English borrowed words.

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