THE JAPANESE BORROWING WORDS FROM ENGLISH

THESIS

A Thesis Presented to the English Department

Faculty of Letters Jember University as

One of the Requirements to Get the

Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree

in English Studies

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JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2009

The thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved parents

My wonderful advisors

My lovely friends

My Alma Mater

MOTTO

"Our Word Is Our Weapon"

Subcomandante Marcos

DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis titled: *Borrowing Japanese Words from English* is an original work, except the quotation. I certainly certify that the thesis is not a plagiarism and its validity is qualified. Furthermore, the research presented in the thesis has never been submitted for any other degrees or publications.

This declaration is made with my consciousness without any pressure from any other sides and I have been prepared for academic sanction if the declaration is not true.

Jember,
The Writer

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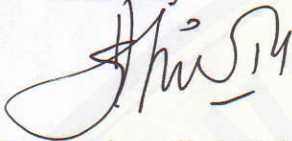|	
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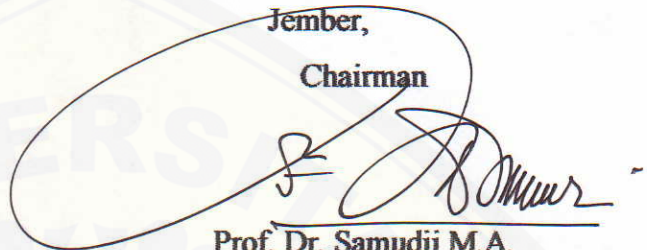
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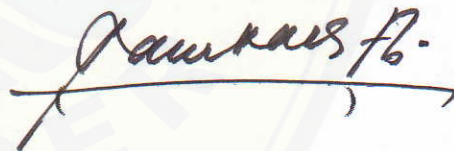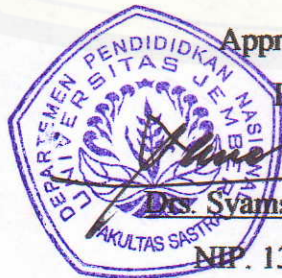| Secretary	Chairman
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ABSTRACT

Borrowing word is a language phenomenon where two or more language interaction in some area. This phenomenon is closed to bilingualism or multilingualism. But, it is possible in morphology approach because the phenomenon affected new words. This research is intended to analyses Japanese borrowing words which come from English. The problem to solve what kind of the borrowing process happens and how does the borrowing process happen. The data are in form of qualitative data that have been gathered and collected from *Kamus Kata Serapan Bahasa Jepang* (Dictionary of Japanese loan-words). The analyses shows *mora* as the Japanese native rules that restricted the pronunciation and the write script. The result of the discussion shows that most borrowing Japanese words from English are changed into Japanese rules.

Key words: morphology, borrowing, *mora*

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise be to God, the Almighty and the most Beneficent who always blesses me, so I can finish the thesis. Eventually, I believe that without His mercies, it is almost impossible for me to write this scientific report that is used to accomplish one of the final requirements to obtain Sarjana Sastra Degree at Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

In accomplishing this final report, there are so many helps I owe from some people. Therefore, I would like to express my deep gratitude to Drs. H. Sukarno M.Lit. as my first advisor and Dra. Hj. Meilia Adiana M.Pd as my second advisor for supervising and correcting the draft this thesis.

Furthermore, my sincere gratitude is due to Drs. Syamsul Anam, M.A. the Dean of the Faculty of Letters and Drs. M. Ilham M.Si the Head of the English Department for the approval to start composing this thesis. It is without the patience of all the lecturers in transferring me such an enormous knowledge during my study, this writing work is probably impossible to finish. Thus, my gratitude is also due to them.

Moreover, to the librarians of Faculty of Letters and of the Central library, my gratitude is also addressed to. In spite of those wonderful people, I also thank a lot to all the staffs of Faculty of Letters for the help in academic necessity, *Dewan Kesenian Kampus* for the wonderful brotherhood, and all friends of mine that are always be there however I am.

Finally, I hope this thesis can valuably contribute to the development of language study especially morphology and at least can give deeper understanding to the readers that are interested in this language study.
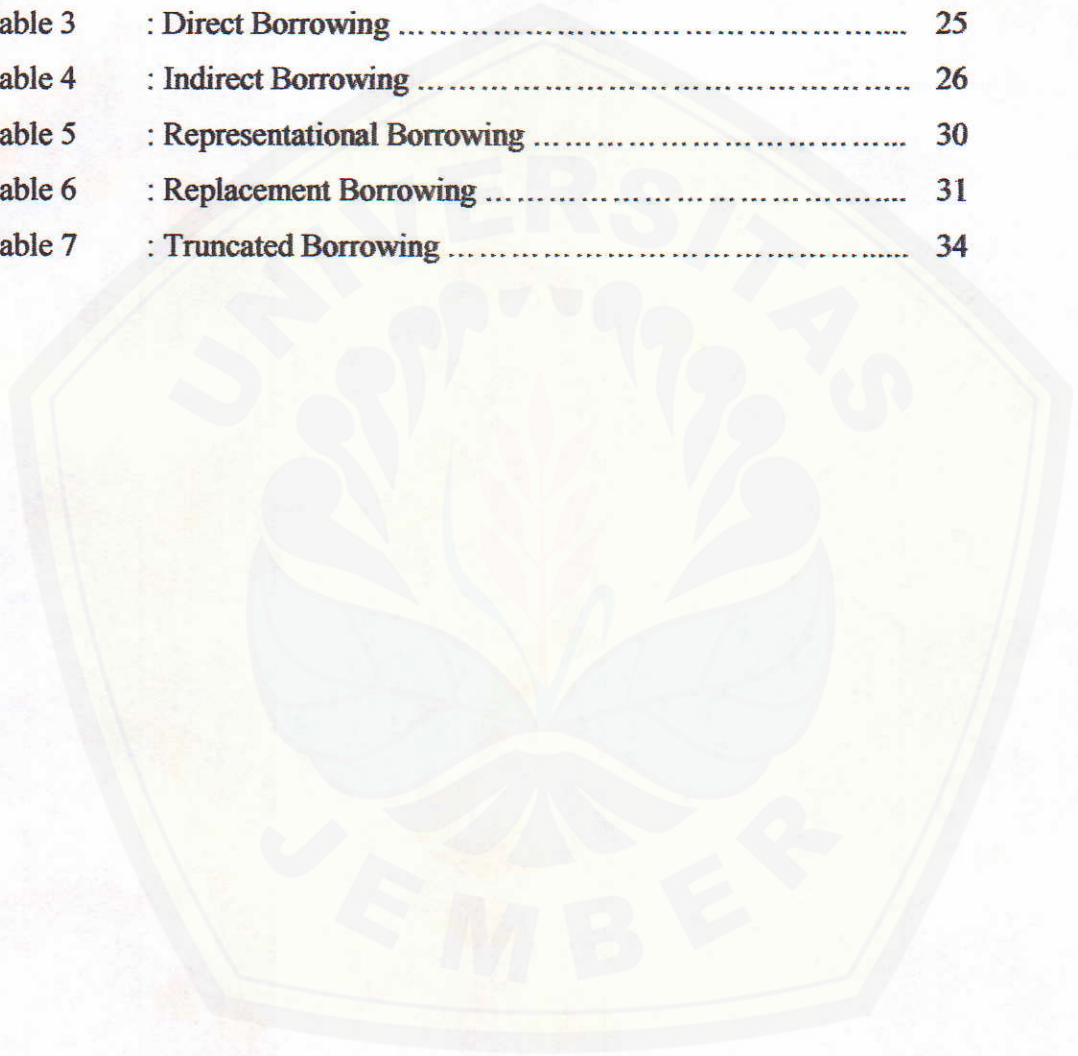
Rony Setyaji

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is the words, their pronunciation, and the methods of combining them used and understood by a considerable community and established by long usage according to *Webster's New World College Dictionary* (1966:1270). It means that words are important aspects in language. Since language is significant in communication, it is true that every language has its vocabulary because no language exists without words. Especially in Japanese, there are new words derived from foreign languages.

Japan is growing into new power of technology. It makes every part of life in Japan develop more complex. Therefore in language, there are many kinds of languages in the world are adopted by Japanese. Sheperd said; "At any rate, a decade or sometime, researchers decided that more than ten percent of currently popular Japanese vocabulary consisted of loanwords and the percentage is still growing" (http://iteslj.org/Articles/Sherperd-Loanwords.htm). The most loanwords in Japanese are from English. It is supported by the fact stated by Blair saying that, "A survey conducted by Japanese National Language Research Institute in 1964 tallied a generous portion of lexical inventory (47,5%) as having derived from Chinese. The survey proved that non-Chinese loanwords comprise about ten percent of the vocabulary of common usage and that about 90% of those loanwords have come from English." (http://iteslj.org/Articles/Blair-EngJpg.html).

The words adopted and used in Japanese have some modifications. Japanese loanwords are generally written by using katakana which restricts on some characters. Katakana cannot cover all part of English word and adopt correctly. Some parts may

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be added, deleted, or replaced with naturally native Japanese rule. The borrowing process is used as the main problem to discuss in this thesis.

1.2 The Problems to Discuss

The writer intends to describe the Japanese borrowing words, especially those taken from English. To get clearer description of the problems of the discussion, it is important to formulate them here, as follows:

    a.   what kinds of borrowing process happens in Japanese?

    b.   how does the borrowing process happen?

1.3 The Scope of the Study

In order to get a good result, the discussion will be limited. This thesis is restricted only on the description of the English borrowing words adopted and used in Japanese, especially single noun words. Data are taken from *Kamus Kata Serapan Bahasa Jepang* (Dictionary of Japanese loan-words) that provides samples and some criteria. In addition to the intelligibility of the discussion, relevant theories will be used to help solving the problem in the discussion.

1.4 The Goals of the Study

The general goal of the study is to give attention to linguistic study, especially the word formation. The study is also expected to be able to provide some valuable information to the readers or the students that are interested in language study especially morphology.

The specific goal of the study is to give a view of the English-to-Japanese borrowing process. It also has a purpose to show some parts of word that are changed in the borrowing process that happens. Additionally, it is expected that the result can give a valuable contribution to everyone who studies linguistics.

1.5 The Organization of the Thesis

The thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction. It is divided into the background of the study, the problem to discuss, the scope of study, the goal of the study, and the organization of the thesis. The next chapter, the literary review, deals with the necessary theory related to the discussion. Third chapter is the research methodology. Research methodology consists of the type of data, the data collection, the sampling method, and the type of analysis. The fourth is the main result and discussion of the thesis. The last chapter is the conclusion.
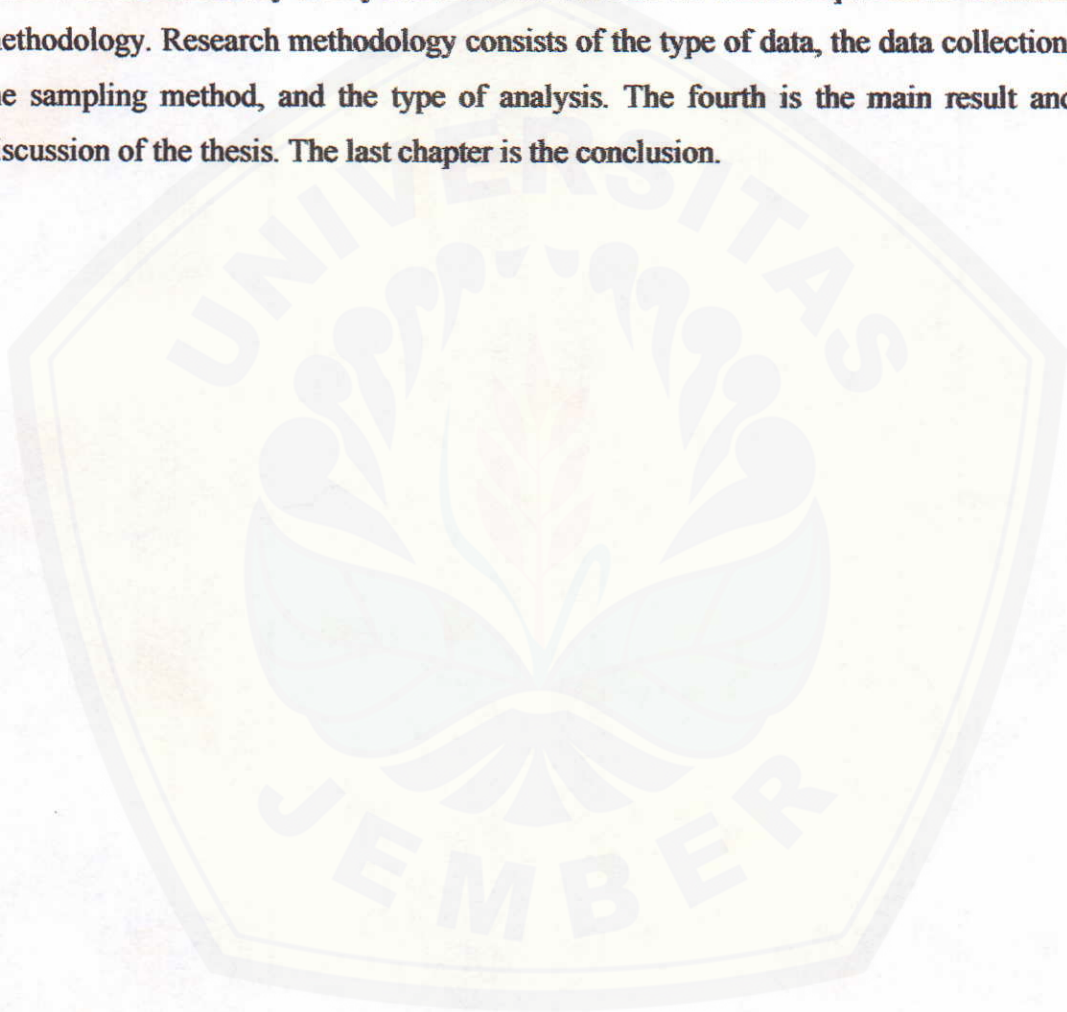
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

Theoretical review is the use of theories to analyze the problems. This chapter describes the theories used in this thesis. They are divided into three parts. First is borrowing words consisting of the meaning of borrowing words and the classifications of the borrowing words. The classifications consist of borrowing words classifications and Japanese borrowing words classifications. Second is the history of Japanese language. At last, the third is the collection of previous research findings that have been submitted by some researchers.

2.1 Borrowing Words

Borrowing occurs when people borrow into their own language words from culture that are their points of reference (Weinreich, 1968:231). According to Anderson in Cerda Pérez, words are incorporated from language into another. Usually this occurs in closely related languages where a word is borrowed that resembles the native word but has a different meaning. The borrowed word may then take on the meaning of the native word as well as retain its own (http://www.geocities.com/klpjones2002/ESOLterms.html). In additions, Meetham and Hudson also say that loanwords are words which have been taken over by one language from another language and they represent only one phenomenon in the wider context of language contact (1969: 482).

Barber said loanwords are words taken over bodily from one language to another (1992: 60). Then, Hoffman claims in a very similar form: Borrowing or "loan word" is also explained as "the borrowing of lexical items from other code." (1991:95). Another term comes from Robins. Some of the foreign words also used by individual speakers pass into general currency in the language, being altered in

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pronunciation in the process in the direction of the sounds and phonological patterns of language acquiring them are known as loanwords (1980:235).

In other words, borrowing is considered as the taking over of words from other languages (Yule, 1996:65). Further, Kemmer (http://www.ruf.rice.edu /structure/index.html) regards borrowing words as words adopted by speakers of one language from articles of different language (the source of language). No wonder if often speakers of the borrowing language might pronounce the words as the same as or familiar to the way they pronounce words in the source language. Another Kemmer's statement strengthens Bloomfield (1933:447); "if the borrowed words are fairly numerous, then foreign sounds which are acoustically remote from any native phoneme may preserve a more or less accurate retendering that violates the active phonetic system". Then in the other, the culturally superior spoken does not fuel under compulsion to learn a language regarded as in theory (Bollinger and Sears, 1981:258).

In short, borrowing is really useful in order to make the messages of the speakers or the writers clear. Sometime borrowing items are used as the same as to the way they are pronounced in the source language (English). The borrowing items are also used because there are no equivalent words in the target language. It is not surprising to find the borrowing items, either spoken or written, used by the speakers or the writers at the target language. Yule indicates some examples for borrowing language term from English in "The Study of Language": as can be observed in Japanese use of *suupaamaaketto* (supermarket) and *rajio* (radio) (1996:65).

2.1.1 The Classifications of Borrowing Words

Linguistics classifies borrowing into various categories depending on the point of view they refer to. The classification of borrowing words from many linguists is different. In fact, linguists have their own ways to classify based their point of view.

In this case, the writer focuses on Bloomfield classification and Katamba classification to look over the problems.

2.1.1.1 Bloomfield's Classification

Bloomfield in "Language" classifies borrowing into cultural borrowing, intimate borrowing, and dialect borrowing (1973:444). All the followed explanations is taken from Bloomfield books. The writer is to resume and present here.

The individual speaker learns his language, obtaining the spoken imagination of sigh which is made up by imitation from the lips of others and shaping his concepts in accordance with them. The life history of the individual is first and foremost an accommodation to the patterns and standards traditionally handed in his community. From the moment of this birth, the custom into which he is born shapes his experience and behavior. By the time he can talk, he is a little creature of his culture and by the time he grows and has ability to take part in his community in doing activities. Every speech-community learns from its neighbors. Less fundamental are very copious and come from all manner of sources.

In the large-scale, when the borrowed features come from a different language, it is called cultural borrowing. In process of culture borrowing, it may come in adaptation of phonetic, grammatical or lexical elements. In phonetic adaptation, the speaker replaces foreign sounds by the phonemes of his language. Phoneme is a minimal unit that serves to distinguish between meanings of words (http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAPhoneme.htm). The phoneme of different language is different, frequently incommensurable. In attempt to intimate English, for example, Japanese speaker reproduced adventure to /adabencha/ or hamburger becomes /hambaga/. Tagalog, having no (f)-type, replaced Spanish (f) by (p) as in /pi'jest/ from Spanish *fiesta* /ˈfjesta/, means celebration. It is obvious that to adopt the foreign sound, the speaker is still influenced by their old phonetic habits. Some Englishmen, who learn French, sometimes carry their phonetic

habit into French. For example, to say French *rendezvous* /ˈrondɪvuː/ or French *envelope* /ˈenvələʊp/, they might say /rade-vu/ or /aˈvelop/.

Grammatically, the borrowed term is subjected to the system of the borrowing language, both as to syntax and as to indispensable inflection and constructions of composition and word-formation. Less often, a simultaneous borrowing of several foreign forms saves this adaptation. For example, English borrowing word from Russian *Bolshevik* in the plural form *Bolsheviki*, which is used alongside the English plural *Bolsheviks*.

The adaptation of lexical elements is extremely common to follow the lines of cultural influence. A lexical problem arises whenever the speaker needs to name a certain object, ideas, or concepts. Thus, the development of science and invention, or any other widening of the intellectual and cultural horizon is a problem in process of adequate terminology. Such a problem might be solved in one of two ways. The needs of term could be created out of the elements within the language, or they could be taken over from some languages where they are in actual or potential existence. In circumstances of this nature the Japanese language, for example, has preferred to borrow than to employ resources within the language.

Culture borrowing of speech-forms is ordinarily mutual; it is one-sided only to the extent that one nation has more to give than the other. Thus, in missionary period, from the seventh century onward, Old English borrowed Latin terms relating to Christianity, such as *church, minister, angel, devil,* and *monk*. In this case, they can usually distinguish between ordinary cultural borrowing and the intimate borrowing.

Intimate borrowing occurs when two languages are spoken in what is topographically and politically a single community. This situation arises for the most part by conquest, less often in the way of peaceful migration. Intimate borrowing is divided in two classes such as: the upper language and lower language, spoken by the subject people or as in the United States by humble immigrants.

The intimate borrowing can be seen in the contact of immigrant language with English in the United States. English, the upper language makes only the most obvious cultural loans from the language of intimate as 'hamburger' and 'delicatessen' from German. In turn, the immigrant makes far more cultural loans. In speaking his native language, he has occasion to designate by many English names, any number of things he has learned to know since coming to America. In most instance of intimate contact, the lower language is introduced by a body of conquerors. If the conquerors are not numerous or especially, and if they do not bring the women, the upper language dies out. The Romance languages contain a few cultural loans from the languages that were spoken in the territory before the Roman conquest. English has only a few cultural loan-words from the Celtic Language of British.

The upper language is spoken by the dominant and the privileged group but the speaker of lower language sometimes uses the upper language. In speaking the lower language to his fellow, he may go so far as to take pride in garnishing it with borrowing from the dominant speech. The lower language, in other side, if it survives, it bears the marks of the struggle in the shape of copious borrowings. English is the classical instance of this. Grammatically, the model of the upper language may effect even the grammatical forms of the lower. In English, it is said that English gets not only Latin-French affixes, as 'eatable' and 'moderous' but also a few foreign features of phonetic pattern as in 'zoom' and 'jounce'.

A component speaker of a language must have command of all these different styles, but he will almost certainly have some command also of different kinds of his language that are collectively known as dialects. The term dialect has recently been used only to refer to different forms of the language used in different geographical area. Dialect, in the board sense, refers to any forms of language spoken by some group of people within a larger linguistic community. In other words, dialect is distinctive language which is used by people who come from the same area or region.

The borrowing speech-habits within a community are largely spoken by person to person. The speaker adopts new forms and favoritisms from some people more than the other. Every speaker is a mediator between various groups. Having conversed with the great, he himself may become a model in his own group for those who have not had that privilege.

A similarity of speech in a district of any size may date from the time when the speech-community first spread over this district. The word 'house', for example, spread over England with the entrance of the English language, at the time of the Saxon conquest. It then had the form /huːs/, and the northern dialects which is still spoken, the modern form may be a direct continuation of the old form.

Generally, dialect borrowing occurs when the borrowed features come from within the same speech-area. It is necessary to note that the essential in pronunciation, which are considered to be more reliable criteria for identifying regional speech than differences vocabulary choice. The entrance of foreign words into language is frequently signed by phonetic change or different pronunciation in the spoken language. In adopting the foreign words, the speakers make them different from the origin one, particularly in pronunciation. So it is reasonable that the northern dialect in the United States is not the same as in New England, South, West, and Midland.

2.1.2.2 Katamba's Borrowing Classification

Katamba in Hall-lew classify borrowing words into two classifications. There are direct borrowing and indirect borrowing. Direct borrowing is when the borrowing is transferred directly from A to B. Words borrowed directly undergo less phonological change from that one transliteration. This direct borrowing combination means that a speaker in the target language used the borrowing words from the source language by the way as it is pronounced in the source language. In Japanese, that

process is found in words *banana, bikini, fan, heroin, and India*. They are borrowed as the same way as it is written in the source language.

Indirect borrowing is when language E receives loanword from B, C, D, etc. For example Japanese receives loanwords from Latin, German, and English. It means that English borrowing in Japanese might come from Latin first before borrowed to German and borrowed again to English. For example, Japanese *hambaga* comes from English hamburger. Hamburger is from High German word that means Steak from Hamburg which is borrowed by English.

Generally, indirect borrowing word needs to match with the morphological rule in the target language. Phonological change to the multiple transliterations is also possible. For example, the English word 'spoon' in Japanese becomes *supuun*, *yunibaashiti* from university, *wetto* from wet etc.

2.1.2 Japanese Borrowing Words Classifications

Emhas said in http://blog.so-net.ne.jp/emhas_2006/archive that Japanese borrowing words generally consist of five categories; representational, replacement, truncated, altered, and pseudo terms. It means not only English words but also all borrowing words in Japanese can be classified by these classifications.

2.1.2.1 Representational

Representational means represented object from outside of Japanese. These words do not exist in Japanese. It means the words is new additional of Japanese vocabularies when borrowed. For examples:

[ba-na-na]	バナナ	means	Banana
[Meron]	メロン	means	Melon
[booru]	ボール	means	Ball

2.1.2.2 Replacement

Replacement means replaced Japanese words with words from outside of Japanese which have synonym in Japanese words. These word are used because they are simple and familiar used in written formal letter or document than native Japanese words. For examples:

[risuto]   リスト   list   Synonym with   *mokuroku* [目録[もくろく]

[puroguramu] プログラム program Synonym with   *keikaku* [計画 [けいかく]

2.1.2.3 Truncated

Truncated is a group of borrowing words which cut a part of the words. The term produced is difficult to understand by English listener because the unordinary clipping process. For examples:

Family restaurant   [ファミリーレストラン]   becomes famiresu [ファミレス]

Play Station   [プレーステーション]   becomes puresuta [プレースタ]

Personal Computer [パーソナルコンピュータ] becomes pasokon [パソコン]

2.1.2.4 Altered

Altered is an English borrowing word that changes a meaning in Japanese. It means Japanese people create new meaning to the words. Although the meaning is changed, the new meaning has near sense with the source language, in this case English. For examples:

[Haikara]   ハイカラ   High Collar   means   stylish

[Wishatsu] ワイシャツ   White Shirt   means   shirt

2.1.2.5 Pseudo term

Pseudo term is a new word form from foreign language which the word has already existed in Japanese. This process comes from clipping two or more words and than the clipping words is borrowed to Japanese. For example:

| [Oeru] | オエル | from OL | means | Office Lady |

2.2 The History of Japanese Language

Hooker said: "The Japanese language is unique to both linguistics and to the people speaking the language" (http://www.wsu.edu/~LANGUAGE.HTML). Because of unique characterization, linguists are trying to relate Japanese to other language. Three main theories follow the western perspective about the origin of Japanese. (1) Japanese is an Altaic language related to Korea, Mongolian, and Turkish. (2) Japanese is an Austronesian language related to Papuan, Malayan, and other Pacific languages. (3) Japanese is a Southeast Asian language related to Vietnamese, Tibetan, Burmese or the Tamil language of southern India and Ceylon.

According to Roy Andrew Miller in Miyagawa, the original Altaic language was spoken in the Transcaspian plain country, and the speakers of this language undertook massive migrations before 2,000 B.C., spreading this language family from Turkey in the west to Japan in the East (http://web.mit.edu/jpnet~/JapaneseLanguage.html). It means that Japanese is closely relationship with the Altaic family.

Hooker said: "Since Tokugawa period (1603-1868), Japanese has been greatly influenced by Western languages" (http://www.wsu.edu/~LANGUAGE.HTML). Another source said Japanese descendents of the elite men in Edo period. The men from the *bakumatsu* and Meiji eras who were trained initially in the Confucian classics, would later in their careers learn Western languages and take upon themselves the formidable tasks of transmitting Western concepts into Japanese (Fogel, http://www.indiana.edu/~easc/resources/working_paper.html).

There are two reasons for this shift: English now enjoys the reputation of an international language, and the new "coiners" lack the training in *Kanbun* (literary Chinese) of their forefathers. A brief trip to any electronics store in Japan will reveal just how dependent on English the new Japanese terminology is. Because these new

terms are not written in Chinese characters, they cannot easily be imported into China now, as was the case with the Chinese-character compounds coined by Japanese earlier.

In facts, the most striking feature of Japanese lexicon now and in the remote past has been its readiness to borrow and domesticate words from other languages (De Kalb, 1991:11). It means Japanese borrowed lexicon and also words for long time ago till nowadays. The motivation for this massive lexical borrowing came from the rapid westernization and modernization that occurred after the coming of Commodore Perry (Loveday in Blair, 1986) and frantic industrial and economic growth after the Second World War (Takahara in Blair, 1991). It allowed the Japanese people to distinguish between traditional and Western styles (*nomiya*--bar and *kimono*--suits, for example) and to avoid the connotations of some of their established lexical items, while adding the social prestige associated with Western culture.

De Kalb has classified three main components in Japanese lexicons. There are native Japanese words, words borrowed from Chinese (Sino-Japanese words) and words borrowed from other languages (De Kalb, 1991:11). From early date Japanese borrowed a large number of Chinese words. Those words have become an integral part of the Japanese lexicon and have a particular role as expressing abstract concepts. Additionally, Japanese writing system are divided into three types, one that is used primarily for semantics and two that are used primarily for auxiliary writing. Kanji is used for semantics, while hiragana and katakana are sound scripts, used to indicate verb inflections, particles and simple words for which kanji are not required, or suitable. Although most Japanese words are derived from Chinese, Japanese language becomes very different from the languages was related. The situation is similar to English in which some sixty percent of English words are derived from Latin languages and only a minority of English words comes from original English.

Nowadays, Japan has a population of over 120 million, and linguistically it is a nearly homogenous nation, with more than 99% of the population using the same language (http://web-japan.org/factsheet/pdf/ JAPLANGU.pdf). This means that the Japanese is the sixth most spoken language in the world. It shows why Japanese is interesting to analyze.

2.3 The Previous Researches

As a matter of fact, the subject of borrowing is received greater attention from researchers in sociolinguistics fields. It is indicated by the increasing number of studies conducted on the subject of borrowing. Yet, phenomena are also available to the research from other discipline linguistics point of views, for example semantics, phonology, and morphology. It is because borrowing phenomena always happen in the language life. There are some findings that have been collected from previous researches up to now. The findings are:

The first finding is taken from the thesis of Deasy Susana Rawung "A Descriptive Study on The Spelling Conformity of the English Words Borrowing into Indonesian" (2001). The object of this thesis is English borrowing words used in Indonesian written language. The writer focuses on the journalistic report, especially newspaper. Generally, the goal of the study is to analyze the spelling conformity of English borrowing words into Indonesia. The researcher describes that borrowing phenomena by using *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan (EYD)* to confirm the rules of Indonesia language spelling systems. After the analysis, Rawung concluded that English borrowing word is more suitable or more appropriate to use and more understandable.

The second is on the thesis "The Borrowing of German Noun in the English Language" by Putut Handoko (1991). The researcher describes German noun in English to prove the hypothesis: German noun borrowing in the English language is influenced by situation and people as the agent of borrowing. English and German in

the Indo-European language family have relationships that are contact and migration by two languages make many words are transferred from German to English. Actually, words consist of many classifications. Handoko, however, just limited his analysis in noun only. He did not include verb and adjective in his research. He also restricted on the lexicon borrowing only. After the research, Handoko concluded that German had contribution a number of words in the English. Although the German's contribution was not so large as French, Italy, and Scandinavian, it is thus the acquisition of the English vocabulary.

At last, the third previous research finding is written by Niah Kusumawati "An Analysis of semantic change of Indonesian borrowing words from Arabic in the Indonesian English dictionary by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadaly: A descriptive Study" (1999) which was focused the discussion on the semantics borrowing. She analyzed Arabic words which was borrowed by Indonesian by using Indonesian English Dictionary by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily and was compared with *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia.* In Indonesian, Arabic words are considered to have the change of meaning. The fact on the field made Niah Kusumawati interested to discuss. She found some borrowing words in Indonesian from Arabic had a new meaning. After the analysis, Kusumawati resulted that some Arabic borrowing words had extension of its meanings. Based on the research, Arabic words also showed some restrictions of the meaning or specific in the meaning. She also found semantics change as the social factor that caused the borrowing. In this case, the development of language affects the semantic change. The meaning of a word changes in accordance with the place, time, and the language user.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the type of data, the data collection, and the type of analysis. In order to make a deeper description about the research methodology, it is explained in the following.

3.1 The Type of Data

The data of this thesis is qualitative data. Qualitative data are technique range from interview, observational technique such as participant observation and fieldwork, through to archival research. Written data sources can include published and unpublished documents, company reports, memos, letters, reports, email messages, faxes, newspaper articles and so forth which are taken selectively in the form of the words (http://www.misq.org/discovery/MISQD_isworld/). It means that qualitative data cannot express a number. The qualitative data used in this thesis is taken from *Kamus Kata Serapan Bahasa Jepang* (Dictionary of Japanese loan-words).

3.2 The Data Collection

In colleting data, this research uses library research. According to Djoyosudarma, library research is finding the data and information that are available in the library, such as books and dictionary (2006:7). The data which are presented in this thesis are collected from *Kamus Kata Serapan Bahasa Jepang* (Dictionary of Japanese loan-words). The data are restricted in the English single noun words only and limited by some criteria on taking samples. In *Kamus Kata Serapan Bahasa Jepang* (Dictionary of Japanese loan-words), the writer collected 1.000 words from around 30.000 words in dictionary with required of the sample restriction.

3.3   The Sampling Method

This research uses random sampling method. Random sampling method is the way of taking sample for subject of research randomly. In this method, all samples collection have chance to catch as subject sample (Kartono, 1996:137). It means noun words that the writer collected from *Kamus Kata Serapan Bahasa Jepang* (Dictionary of Japanese loan-words) are required as samples. McMillan said, as long as the number of cases selected is large enough, it is likely that a very small percentage of the population will provide an accurate description of the entire population that represented the sample (1992:71). It means not all samples will be analyzed. Considering the capability, the researcher uses 100 words of the sample population to analyze from 1.000 words collected. For more details, the researcher uses some processes taken as follow:

a. Listing all single noun words on the *Kamus Kata Serapan Bahasa Jepang* (Dictionary of Japanese loan-words) and are included on the table.

b. Make a code on pieces of paper that should be able to show the words and are selected randomly.

3.4   The Type of Analysis

The type of research used is descriptive analysis method. According to Nawawi, descriptive method is solving problem procedure in research by drawing or by describing the real present condition of the object or the subject research based on the facts shown (1998:63). It means that the data are not only collected and arranged, but also analyzed and described as well. Firstly the samples are arranged based on alphabet. And then, analyze them by using Bloomfield classification to classify the borrowing process happens. After that, the samples are analyzed by using Katamba Borrowing classification. Finally, it is analyzed by using Japanese borrowing classification. The result is explained generally at the last analysis.

CHAPTER IV
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result and discussion explains the analysis process of the problems. This chapter followed by Japanese Borrowing Words Process, and Data Analysis. Japanese Borrowing Words Process explains the process happened by Bloomfield classification of borrowing words, katakana, and *mora*. Data Analysis deals with samples analyses and classification. And the last is General View talking about the writer's view on general Japanese borrowing words.

4.1 Japanese Borrowing Words Process

The borrowing words come from the use of foreign language, such as Japanese uses the English words. For instances, the words: *suupaamaaketto, rajio, terebii, toiire, kohii,* and *hambaga* are Japanese words that are adopted from English. They are used both in written and in spoken language. But in this study, the spoken language is not discussed. Meanwhile, the English words as borrowing words in the Japanese can be found in some areas, such as industry, technology, tourism, advertisement, education and daily life.

Because those phenomena are closed to daily life, Japanese people always use foreign borrowing words very often. A study in 1964 about the use of foreign words in a wide variety of magazines showed that the foreign words used, English accounted for 80.8 percent, French for 5.6 percent, German for 3.3 percent, Italian for 1.5 percent and Dutch for 1.3 percent (De Kalb, 1991:12). The borrowing words from foreign language must be included into native feature of Japanese. Because every language has self-character, some processes might happen to connect both characters.

The borrowing English words in Japanese started since Tokugawa period (1603-1868) until nowadays. The process of borrowing words, according to Bloomfield classification, divided into three categories. There are cultural borrowing, intimate borrowing, and dialect borrowing. The process happens in Japanese borrowing words from English continued slowly.

Firstly, cultural borrowing began in Japanese. It is because Japan government changed the politics strategy. The new politics strategy opens Japanese for Western society. It makes Western people come to Japan. The new visitor also bought self culture into Japan. Actually they bought the language too. Because two cultures interaction, language borrowing might happen. In this case, English has been borrowed into Japanese. Time by time, after new politics strategy is applied, English borrowing words grows together with Japanese. It makes contact of the two languages become closely. This process is categorized into intimate borrowing. According to Bloomfield, intimate borrowing occurs when two languages are spoken in what is topographically and politically a single community (1973:447).

Japanese writing system is divided into three types, one that is used primarily for semantics and two that are used primarily for auxiliary writing. Kanji is used for semantics, while hiragana and katakana are sound scripts, used to indicate verb inflections, particles and simple words for which kanji are not required, or suitable. Kanji and Hiragana are not explained because both used for script writing system in Japanese native only.

Katakana is used to approximate sounds that are not used in Japanese; a few additional rules allow the katakana to be used to write out foreign words without having to use non-Japanese script. Following katakana script is available to get clearly description of katakana.

Table 1: Katakana Script

ア a	イ i	ウ u	エ e	オ o			
カ ka	キ ki	ク ku	ケ ke	コ ko	キャ kya	キュ kyu	キョ kyo
サ sa	シ shi	ス su	セ se	ソ so	シャ sha	シュ shu	ショ sho
タ ta	チ chi	ツ tsu	テ te	ト to	チャ cha	チュ chu	チョ cho
ナ na	ニ ni	ヌ nu	ネ ne	ノ no	ニャ nya	ニュ nyu	ニョ nyo
ハ ha	ヒ hi	フ fu	ヘ he	ホ ho	ヒャ hya	ヒュ hyu	ヒョ hyo
マ ma	ミ mi	ム mu	メ me	モ mo	ミャ mya	ミュ myu	ミョ myo
ヤ ya		ユ yu		ヨ yo			
ラ ra	リ ri	ル ru	レ re	ロ ro	リャ rya	リュ ryu	リョ ryo
ワ wa				ヲ wo			
				ン n			
ガ ga	ギ gi	グ gu	ゲ ge	ゴ go	ギャ gya	ギュ gyu	ギョ gyo
ザ za	ジ ji	ズ zu	ゼ ze	ゾ zo	ja	ジュ ju	ジョ jo
ダ da	ヂ ji	ヅ zu	デ de	ド do			
バ ba	ビ bi	ブ bu	ベ be	ボ bo	ビャ bya	ビュ byu	ビョ byo
パ pa	ピ pi	プ pu	ペ pe	ポ po	ピャ pya	ピュ pyu	ピョ pyo

(http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katakana)

In Japanese, one symbol of script (ロ，ニ，ヤ) is called *mora*. *Mora* can be described as syllables because *mora* generally consists of two syllables, a consonant and a vowel, except single vowels. Single vowels [a], [i], [u], [e], [o] each are presented one *mora*. Katamba said, syllables are groupings of sounds for purposes of articulation, while morphemes are the smallest units of meaning or grammatical function (1993:34). Hooker called *mora* system as CV syllabic system. It is the *mora* system which the most readers of English words incomprehensible when they are adopted into Japanese (http://www.wsu.edu/~dee/ANCJAPAN/LANGUAGE.HTML). It means *mora* system limited English borrowing words in the spelling and the writing. By limitation, the borrowing English words should be changed and adapted to Japanese native rules, in this case *mora* system.

4.2 Data Analysis

Based on the sampling methods, the writer collected 1000 single noun words in *Kamus Kata Serapan Bahasa Jepang* (Dictionary of Japanese loan-words) from 30.000 words. By alphabet listing, the samples are chosen randomly 100 from all data found in table 2.

Table 2: Samples List

No.	English	Katakana	Spelling
1	Air	エア	Ea
2	Aqua	アクア	Akua
3	Bow	ボー	Boo
4	Bulletin	ブレチィン	Buretin
5	Café	カフェー	Kafee
6	Camera	カメラ	Kamera
7	Car	カー	Kaa
8	Carnival	カーニバル	Kaanibaru
9	Carpenter	カーペンタ	Kaapentaa
10	Catalog	カタログ	Katarogu
11	Chanel	チャンネル	Channeru
12	Coin	コイン	Koin
13	Computer	コンピュータ	Konpyuuta
14	Conference	カンファレンス	Kanfarensu
15	Cow	カウ	Kau
16	Dagger	ダガー	Daga
17	Data	データ	Deeta
18	Dragon	ドラゴン	Doragon
19	Drug	ドラッグ	Doraggu
20	Duck	ダック	Dakku
21	Ebony	エボニー	Eboni

22	Escalator	エスカレーター	Esukareetaa
23	Euro	ユーロ	Yuro
24	Family	ファミリー	Famiri
25	Fan	ファン	Fan
26	Fish	フィシュ	Fisshu
27	Fog	フォックス	Foggu
28	Folio	フォリオ	Forio
29	Foot	フート	Fuuto
30	Geology	ジオロジ	Jiorojii
31	Geranium	ゼラニウム	Zeranyuumu
32	Gig	ギグ	Gigu
33	Goose	グース	Guusu
34	Graffiti	グラフィチ	Gurafiti
35	Graphic	ヂグラフィック	Gurafikku
36	Griffon	グリフォン	Gurifon
37	Group	グラープ	Guraapu
38	Gum	ゴム	Gomu
39	Gym	ジム	Jimu
40	Habitat	ハビタント	Habittato
41	Hallo	ハーロ	Haaro
42	Ham	ハム	Hamu
43	Hammock	ハンモック	Hanmokku
44	Hedonism	ヘドニズム	Hedonizumu
45	Hegemony	ヘゲモニ	Hegemoni
46	Heroin	ヘロイン	Heroin
47	Hotel	ホテル	Hoteru
48	Hydrometer	ハイドロメタ	Haidoro-meta
49	Ice	ルイス	Aisu

50	Image	イメヂ	Imeji
51	Information	インフォメーション	Infomeeshon
52	Ink	インク	Inku
53	Innonce	イノセンス	Inosensu
54	Instrument	インスツルメント	Insutsurumento
55	Internet	スンターネット	Intaanetto
56	Island	アイランド	Airando
57	Jacket	ジャッケト	Jakketo
58	Jakarta	ヅャカタラ	Jagatara
59	Jasmine	ジャスミン	Jasumin
60	Jet	ジェット	Jetto
61	Jog	ジョッグ	Joggu
62	Juice	ヅュース	Juusu
63	Kangaroo	カンガルー	Kangaruu
64	Knee	ニー	Ni
65	Magazine	マガジネ	Magajin
66	Market	マーケット	Maketto
67	Media	モディヤ	Media
68	Memo	メモ	Memo
69	Metal	メタル	Metaru
70	Money	マネー	Manee
71	Mosaic	モザィク	Mozaiku
72	Neon	ネオン	Neon
73	Ocean	オシャン	Ooshan
74	Oil	オイル	Oiru
75	Paper	ペーパー	Peepaa
76	Paraffin	パラフィン	Parafin
77	Parents	ペアレント	Pearento

78	Pen	パン	Pen
79	Piano	ピアノ	Piano
80	Radio	ラジオ	Rajio
81	Rice	ライス	Raisu
82	Robot	ロボット	Robotto
83	Salad	サラダ	Sarada
84	Ship	シップ	Shippu
85	Spoon	スプーン	Supuun
86	Student	スチューデント	Suchuudento
87	Sugar	シュグー	Shugaa
88	Telephone	テレフォン	Terefon
89	Tiger	タイガー	Taiga
90	Toilet	トイレット	Toiretto
91	Tomato	トマト	Tomato
92	Tunic	チュニック	Chunikku
93	Unit	ユニット	Yunitto
94	University	ユニバーシチィ	Yunibaashiti
95	Video	ビデオ	Bideo
96	Vitamin	ビタミン	Bitamin
97	Voice	ボイス	Boisu
98	Wet	ウエツト	Wetto
99	Wine	ワイン	Wain
100	Zone	ゾーン	Zon

After taking the samples, the writer analyzes the samples. In this step, the writer uses two classification types. First from Katamba borrowing classification, direct and indirect, and the second uses Japanese borrowing classifications according

to Emhas, they are: representational, replacement, truncated, altered, and pseudo terms.

4.2.1 Katamba Classifications

4.2.1.1 Direct Borrowing

Direct borrowing is when the borrowing is transferred directly from A to B. Words borrowed directly undergo less phonological change from that one transliteration. Based on data, the direct borrowing words from English to Japanese are presented in the following table.

Table 3:   Direct Borrowing

English	Katakana	Spelling
Fan	フャン	Fan
Heroin	ヘロイン	Heroin
Media	メディア	Media
Memo	メモ	Memo
Pen	ペン	Pen
Piano	ピアノ	Piano
Tomato	トマト	Tomato

According to the analysis, words fan, heroin, media, memo, pen, piano, and tomato directly borrowed to fan, heroin, media, memo, pen, piano, and tomato. The native Japanese is able to handle parts of words syllables by *mora* system in their katakana. Direct borrowing begins because *mora* system is suitable to handle syllables of the words.

4.2.1.2 Indirect Borrowing

Indirect borrowing is when language E receives loanword from B, C, D, etc. Generally, indirect borrowing word needs to match with the morphological rule in the target language. Phonological change to the multiple transliterations is also possible.

Based on the data, the indirect borrowing words from English to Japanese are presented in the following table.

Table 4:   Indirect Borrowing

English	Katakana	Spelling
Air	エア	Ea
Aqua	アクア	Akua
Bow	ボー	Boo
Bulletin	ブレチィン	Buretin
Café	カフェー	Kafee
Camera	カメラ	Kamera
Car	カー	Kaa
Carnival	カーニバル	Kaanibaru
Carpenter	カーペンタ	Kaapentaa
Catalog	カタログ	Katarogu
Chanel	チャンネル	Channeru
Coin	コイン	Koin
Computer	コンピュータ	Konpyuuta
Conference	カンファレンス	Kanfarensu
Cow	カウ	Kau
Dagger	ダガー	Daga
Data	データ	Deeta
Dragon	ドラゴン	Doragon
Drug	ドラッグ	Doraggu
Duck	ダック	Dakku
Ebony	エボニー	Eboni
Escalator	エスカレーター	Esukareetaa
Euro	ユーロ	Yuro
Family	ファミリー	Famiri

Fish	フィシュ	Fisshu
Fog	フォックス	Foggu
Folio	フォリオ	Forio
Foot	フート	Fuuto
Geology	ジオロジ	Jiorojii
Geranium	ゼラニウム	Zeranyuumu
Gig	ギグ	Gigu
Goose	グース	Guusu
Graffiti	グラフィチ	Gurafiti
Graphic	チグラフィック	Gurafikku
Griffon	グリフォン	Gurifon
Group	グラープ	Guraapu
Gum	ゴム	Gomu
Gym	ジム	Jimu
Habitat	ハビタント	Habittato
Hallo	ハーロ	Haaro
Ham	ハム	Hamu
Hammock	ハンモック	Hanmokku
Hedonism	ヘドニズム	Hedonizumu
Hegemony	ヘゲモニ	Hegemoni
Hotel	ホテル	Hoteru
Hydrometer	ハイドロメタ	Haidoro-meta
Ice	ルィス	Aisu
Image	イメヂ	Imeji
Information	インフォメーション	Infomeeshon
Ink	インク	Inku
Innonce	イノセンス	Inosensu
Instrument	インスツルメント	Insutsurumento

Internet	スンターネット	Intaanetto
Island	アイランド	Airando
Jacket	ジャッケト	Jakketo
Jakarta	ヅャカタラ	Jagatara
Jasmine	ジャスミン	Jasumin
Jet	ジェット	Jetto
Jog	ヅョッグ	Joggu
Juice	ヅュース	Juusu
Kangaroo	カンガルー	Kangaruu
Knee	ニー	Ni
Magazine	マガジネ	Magajin
Market	マーケット	Maketto
Metal	メタル	Metaru
Money	マネー	Manee
Mosaic	モザィク	Mozaiku
Neon	ネオン	Neon
Ocean	オシャン	Ooshan
Oil	オイル	Oiru
Paper	ペーパー	Peepaa
Paraffin	パラフィン	Parafin
Parents	ペアレント	Pearento
Radio	ラジオ	Rajio
Rice	ライス	Raisu
Robot	ロボット	Robotto
Salad	サラド	Sarado
Ship	シップ	Shippu
Spoon	スプーン	Supuun
Student	スチューデント	Suchuudento

Sugar	シュグー	Shugaa
Telephone	テレフォン	Terefon
Tiger	タイガー	Taiga
Toilet	トイレ	Toire
Tunic	チュニック	Chunikku
Unit	ユニット	Yunitto
University	ユニバーシチィ	Yunibaashiti
Video	ビデオ	Bideo
Vitamin	ビタミン	Bitamin
Voice	ボイス	Boisu
Wet	ウエット	Wetto
Wine	ワイン	Wain
Zone	ゾーン	Zon

The presented data show that many of English words change the form when there are borrowed to Japanese. It is because native Japanese is not able to handle all English words. Some syllables must be changed to fit in with the native Japanese.

Generally, all Japanese consonants in final position is added [u] except [n], [t], and [d]. [n] had not changed, for examples Information - *Infomeeshon*, Spoon - *Supuun*, and Vitamin - *Bitamin*. [t] becomes [to], for examples Foot - *Fuuto*, Robot - *Robotto*, and Wet - *Wetto*. And [d] becomes [do], for example Island - Airando. But [d] becomes [da] in the Salad - *Sarada* as an exception.

The other native rules are exsisting letter. Japanese can handle [l], [c], [v], [y], and [q] in their vocabularies. [l] changes become [r], for examples Oil - *Oiru*, Toilet - *Toire*, and Hotel - *Hoteru*. [c] becomes [k], for examples Car - *Kaa*, Cow - *Kau* and coin - *Koin*. [v] becomes [b]. for examples Video - *Bideo*, Vitamin - *Bidamin*, and Voice - *Boisu*. [y] becomes [i], for examples Ebony - *Eboni*, Family - *Famiri*, and Gym - *Jimu*. And [q] becomes [k], for example Aqua - *Akua*.

The native rules have some exceptions. There are two factors that cause the exception. First is the pronunciation and the second is *mora* system. Many Japanese words form based on their source language pronunciation but *mora* makes restriction on the way written script of the words.

4.2.2 Emhas Borrowing Classifications

Japanese loanwords generally consist of five categories; representational, replacement, truncated, altered, and pseudo terms. Based on the borrowing classifications, the writer analyzes the data as follow.

4.2.2.1 Representational

Representational means represented object from outside of Japanese. These words do not exist in Japanese. It means the words is new additional of Japanese vocabularies when borrowed.

Table 5:   Representational Borrowing

English	Katakana	Spelling
Aqua	アクア	Akua
Café	カフェー	Kafee
Chanel	チャンネル	Channeru
Dragon	ドラゴン	Doragon
Escalator	エスカレーター	Esukareta
Euro	ユーロ	Yuro
Geranium	ゼラニウム	Zeranyuumu
Gig	ギグ	Gigu
Graffiti	グラフィチ	Gurafiti
Griffon	グリフォン	Gurifon
Gym	ジム	Jimu
Hallo	ハーロ	Haaro
Hammock	ハンモック	Hanmokku

Heroin	ヘロイン	Heroin
Innonce	イノセンス	Inosensu
Internet	スンターネット	Intaanetto
Jakarta	ヅャカタラ	Jagatara
Jasmine	ジャスミン	Jasumin
Jog	ヅョッグ	Joggu
Kangaroo	カンガルー	Kangaruu
Mosaic	モザィク	Mozaiku
Neon	ネオン	Neon
Paraffin	パラフィン	Paraffin
Piano	ピアノ	Piano
Salad	サラダ	Sarada
Tomato	トマト	Tomato
Vitamin	ビタミン	Bitamin
Wet	ウエツト	Wetto

4.2.2.2 Replacement

Replacement means replaced Japanese words with words from outside of Japanese which has synonym in Japanese words. This word is used because they are simple and familiar used in written formal letter or document than native Japanese words. To analyze this category, the researcher must cross check the sample in Japanese native dictionary (http://www.freedict.com/dictionary/index.html). It is to know the synonym of the borrowing words in Japanese.

Table 6: Replacement Borrowing

English	Katakana	Spelling	Native Japanese
Air	エア	Ea	Kuuki
Bow	ボー	Boo	Ichirei
Bulletin	ブレチィン	Buretin	Kaihou

Camera	カメラ	Kamera	Shashinki
Car	カー	Kaa	Kuruma
Carnival	カーニバル	Kaanibaru	Shanikusai
Carpenter	カーペンタ	Kaapentaa	Takumi
Catalog	カタログ	Katarogu	Shouhinmokuroku
Coin	コイン	Koin	Kouka
Computer	コンピュータ	Konpyuuta	Denshikeisanki
Conference	カンファレンス	Kanfarensu	Shougi
Cow	カウ	Kau	Ushi
Dagger	ダガー	Daga	futokorogatana
Data	データ	Deeta	Shiryou
Drug	ドラッグ	Doraggu	Yakubutsu
Duck	ダック	Dakku	Ahiru
Ebony	エボニー	Eboni	Kokutan
Family	ファミリー	Famiri	Shuzoku
Fan	ファン	Fan	Uchiwa
Fish	フィシュ	Fisshu	Sakana
Fog	フォックス	Foggu	Kiri
Folio	フォリオ	Forio	Nimaiori
Foot	フート	Fuuto	Ashi
Geology	ジオロジ	Jiorojii	Chishitsugaku
Goose	グース	Guusu	Gachou
Graphic	ヂグラフィック	Gurafikku	Shajitsuteki
Group	グラープ	Guraapu	Nakama
Gum	ゴム	Gomu	Haguki

Habitat	ハビタント	Habittato	Honba
Ham	ハム	Hamu	Hiniku
Hedonism	ヘドニズム	Hedonizumu	Kyourakushugi
Hegemony	ヘゲモニ	Hegemoni	Shudouken
Hotel	ホテル	Hoteru	Kyakushoubai
Hydrometer	ハイドロメタ	Haidoro-meta	Shitsudokei
Ice	ルイス	Aisu	Koori
Image	イメヂ	Imeji	Shazou
Information	インフォメーション	Infomeeshon	Jouhou
Ink	インク	Inku	Sumi
Instrument	インスツルメント	Insutsurumento	Kikai
Island	アイランド	Airando	Hontou
Jacket	ジャッケト	Jakketo	Uwabyoushi
Jet	ジェット	Jetto	Funsha
Juice	ヅュース	Juusu	Shoueki
Knee	ニー	Ni	Hiza
Magazine	マガジネ	Magajin	Zasshi
Market	マーケット	Maketto	Shijou
Media	モディヤ	Media	Baishitsu
Memo	メモ	Memo	Oboegaki
Metal	メタル	Metaru	Kinzoku
Money	マネー	Manee	Kinsen
Ocean	オシャン	Ooshan	Enkai
Oil	オイル	Oiru	Sekiyu
Paper	ペーパー	Peepaa	Kami

Parents	ペアレント	Pearento	Futaoya
Pen	パン	Pen	Ori
Radio	ラジオ	Rajio	Musenki
Rice	ライス	Raisu	Beikoku
Robot	ロボット	Robotto	Jinzouningen
Ship	シップ	Shippu	Senpaku
Spoon	スプーン	Supuun	Saji
Student	スチューデント	Suchuudento	Gakusei
Sugar	シュグー	Shugaa	Satou
Telephone	テレフォン	Terefon	Denwa
Tiger	タイガー	Taiga	Tora
Toilet	トイレ	Toiretto	Keshoushitsu
Tunic	チュニック	Chunikku	Joui
Unit	ユニット	Yunitto	Kyoutai
University	ユニバーシチィ	Yunibaashiti	Daigaku
Video	ビデオ	Bideo	Gashitsu
Voice	ボイス	Boisu	Hitokoe
Wine	ワイン	Wain	Kajitsushu
Zone	ゾーン	Zon	Taiiki

4.2.2.3 Truncated

Truncated is a group of borrowing words which cut a part of the words. The term produces difficulty to understand by English listener because of the unordinary clipping process.

Table 7:   Truncated Borrowing

English	Before Truncated	Katakana	Spelling
Dagger	Dagaru	ダガー	Daga
Car	Kaaru	カー	Kaa
Carpenter	Kaapentaaru	カーペンタ	Kaapentaa
Computer	Konpyuutaru	コンピュータ	Konpyuuta
Hydrometer	Haidoro-metaru	ハイドロメタ	Haidoro-meta
Magazine	Magajino	マガジネ	Magajin
Paper	Peepaaru	ベーパー	Peepaa
Toilet	Toiretto	トイレ	Toire

Besides that classification, Japanese borrowing words could be classified into Altered and Pseudo term. Unfortunately, the samples can not presented that classifications. It is because the data and the taking samples restrictions. The writer collects and presents the classifications for additional information to the readers.

Firstly, it is Altered Japanese borrowing words classification. Altered is borrowing words that change the meaning when they are used in Japanese. It means that Japanese interprets the words so that a new meaning is created. Although the meaning is changed, the new meaning has near sense with the source language, in this case English. For example *Haikara* ［ハイカラ］ in English means High Color. When it is borrowed to Japanese its meaning changes to 'stylish'. The other is *Wishatsu* ［ワイシャツ］ in English means White Shirt is changed to 'Shirt' in Japanese.

The second is Pseudo term borrowing words classification. Pseudo term is a new word produced from foreign language which the word has already existed in Japanese. This process comes from clipping two or more words and then the clipping words is borrowed to Japanese, for example Office Lady (OL) becomes *Oeru* ［オエル］.

4.3 General Review

Borrowing words is taking a word or phrase from one language into another, or from one variety of a language into another language. The item borrowed is not returned, because it never left the source language in any case changes in the transfer. Japanese has a lot borrowing words from English. The words are borrowed because of many kind backgrounds. To analyze the background, the writer uses classification from Bloomfield. In this thesis, there are two processes found in the Japanese borrowing process, culture borrowing and intimate borrowing. Another Bloomfield's classification of borrowing process is dialect borrowing. It is no relations with the background English comes to Japan.

After classified the process, Japanese borrowing words is needed to analyze. Katamba's classifications is used by the writer to analyze general borrowing words happens. There are direct borrowing and indirect borrowing classification. In direct borrowing, the writer founds 7 cases from the data analyzed. And in indirect borrowing found 93 cases from the data analyzed.

And the last, the writer analyses using Emhas's classification. Emhas classifies into five classifications, representational, replacement, truncated, altered, and pseudo terms. After analyzing the data, the writer finds 29 cases representational borrowing, 72 cases replacement, and 8 cases truncated. Altered and pseudo term are not found because the analyses is restricted to the data.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

Borrowing words can be described from many kinds point of views. Based on the data analyzes, Japanese borrowing words from English is divided into the process of borrowing and the borrowing words formation. In this case, the process of borrowing is classified by using Bloomfield's classifications and Katamba's classifications. The borrowing words formation is classified by using Emhas's classifications.

Based on Bloomfield's classifications, Japanese borrowing words from English are included into culture borrowing process and intimate borrowing process. Culture borrowing process begins because Japan government changes the politics strategy. The new politics strategy opens Japan to Western society. It makes Western people come to Japan. Because of the close interaction of both languages time by time, the intimate borrowing process happens. The dialect borrowing process does not happen in Japanese because Japanese has its own dialect which is different from English.

Based on Katamba's classifications, Japanese borrowing words from English can be divided into direct borrowing and indirect borrowing. Direct borrowing is when the borrowing is transferred directly from A to B. After analyzing the data, there are 7 cases found from 100 words direct borrowing samples. The case happens because of the Japanese native rule restriction.

In indirect borrowing, there are 93 cases found of Japanese borrowing words from English which are categorized into indirect borrowing. Indirect borrowing word needs to match with the morphological rule in the target language. Phonological change to the multiple transliterations is also possible. The rule of disyllabic called *mora* system is the main reason why the Japanese borrowing words from English

should be changed before they use it Japanese people use them. The analyzing shows general rule which happens in Japanese borrowing words.

Based on Emhas's classification Japanese borrowing words, the data shows 29 of cases representational borrowing, 72 cases of replacement, and 8 cases of truncated. The representational borrowing means represented object from outside of Japanese and these words do not exist in Japanese. This borrowing happens because of a new technology development. The replacement borrowing happens because Japanese borrowing words is more popular than their native words. So, the borrowing words are used as an important part of daily life. And then truncated borrowing happens because the borrowing words are clipped to make conversation easy.

After analyzing and classifying the data, it can be concluded that borrowing word in Japanese from English is based on their pronunciation of the words in source language and then matched with the *mora* to write the script. Additionally, the researcher suggests the borrowing Japanese words from English should be analyzed in phonological point of views.

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