

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

The English language has developed into an international language. It has been learned and used by people in most parts of the world. The number of people using the English language is growing rapidly because millions of people use English at work and in social life every day. For example, when heads of state meet at world-class conferences, English becomes the language most often used. Likewise, English is their only language when someone from different nationalities meets each other.

In Indonesia, English is introduced formally as a foreign language. English can be heard on television, movies, and YouTube videos. It is found widely in various printed media such as magazines, newspapers, and product manuals. It is now commonly used in social media on the internet, such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.

Twitter is a microblogging allowing people to send and receive short posts, called tweets. Tweets are brief messages from a user to their followers. The length of the tweet is limited to 140 characters. The tweet can contain an opinion, feeling, information, or links to related websites or resources.

It is observed that some big communities, such as Football Lovers and Anime Lovers, dominate Indonesian tweeters; one of them is the community of Korean Pop Lovers or often called as K-Popers.

Indonesian K-Popers frequently use the English word in their tweets. Many use both Indonesian and English. It is also widely found the mixture of Indonesian and English words or part of words in one word as in the following tweet:

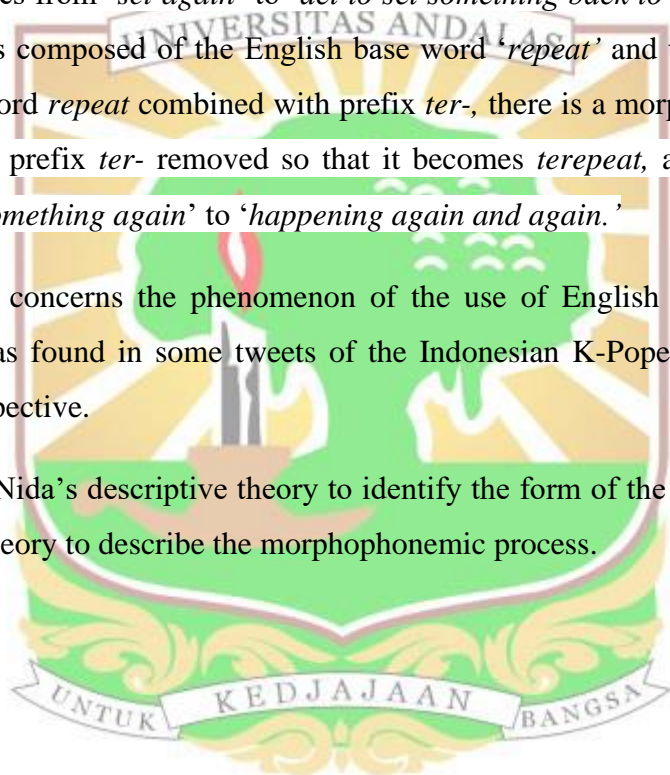
1. “Sekali mau **memprint** trus semua masalah timbul, jangan begini baaa. Sis mau hntar tesis ni”. (@harmini\*\*\*\*\*, 23 Apr 19)
2. “Bolehkan saya minta **mereset** ulang waktu, mungkin saya akan lebih sering mengucapkan yaa i love u too hehhe.” (@Indry\*\*\*\*\*, 06 Aug 21)

3. “Udah kubilang itu tu **terepeat** barusan” (@taane\*\*\*\*, 17 Jul 21)

In example 1, the word *memprint* is composed of an English base word and Indonesian prefixation *meN-*. When the base *print* is combined with the prefix *meN*, there is a morphophonemic process that changes the prefix *meN-* to *mem-*, resulting *meN- print* becomes *memprint* then the meaning also changes from *a paper made from a film with the mechanical process* to *an act to producing a paper with a mechanical process*. Similarly, the word *mereset* is composed of the English base word ‘*reset*’ and the Indonesian prefixation ‘*meN-*’. When base word *reset* combined with prefix *meN-*, there is a morphophonemic process that sound [N] from prefix *meN-* removed so that it becomes *mereset*, and the meaning also changes from ‘*set again*’ to ‘*act to set something back to the beginning*’. Also, the word *terepeat* is composed of the English base word ‘*repeat*’ and the Indonesian prefix ‘*ter-*’. When base word *repeat* combined with prefix *ter-*, there is a morphophonemic process that sound [r] from prefix *ter-* removed so that it becomes *terepeat*, and the meaning also changes from ‘*do something again*’ to ‘*happening again and again.*’

Thus, this study concerns the phenomenon of the use of English words which has an Indonesian prefix, as found in some tweets of the Indonesian K-Popers on Twitter from a morphological perspective.

This study used Nida’s descriptive theory to identify the form of the words and Ramlan 's morphophonemic theory to describe the morphophonemic process.



## 1.2 Research Questions

The research questions expected to answer from the research are the followings:

1. What are the English words having Indonesian prefixes in the selected tweets of Indonesian K-Popers?
2. What are the morpho-phonemic processes involved in the combination of English words with Indonesian prefixes in the selected Indonesian K-Popers tweets?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study has the objective to:

1. Identify and describe the morphological forms of English words containing Indonesian prefixes used by selected K-Popers of Indonesia tweets.
2. Examine and describe the morpho-phonemic processes involved in the combination of English base words with Indonesian prefixes in the selected K-Popers of Indonesian tweets.

## 1.4 Scope of the Research

Word formation can be of various types, such as derivation and inflection. Derivation can be categorized into prefixation, infixation, and suffixation. This study, however, covers prefixation to English nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

It is limited to investigating the morpho-phonological process and possible morpho-phonemic changes. This research is also limited to investigating the words on Twitter that are used by the Korean Pop Lovers or K-Popers of Indonesia.

## 1.5 Method of the Research

### 1.5.1 Data and Source of Data

This is a synchronic descriptive study of the structure of English words that have Indonesian prefixation and the morpho-phonemic process taking place in the Indonesian prefixation to the English base word. The data are all English words that have Indonesian prefixes. The source of data is the selected tweets by K-Popers of Indonesia on Twitter.

The research takes three steps: 1) Data collection, 2) Data analysis, and 3) Presentation of the Result.

### 1.5.2 Data Collection

This research employs the non-participation observation method for the data collection. A total of 50 Indonesian K-Pop Lover's tweets is collected using the purposive sampling technique. The purposive sampling technique is the common sampling strategy in selecting groups of participants according to the pre-selected category related to a particular research question (Wahyuni, 2012:33). This technique helps collect data that are only related to the problem of the study.

The data collection follows the steps below:

1. Choosing Korean pop artists that are the most discussed from August to October.
2. Select 50 users who follow these artists, and the users must be active users of Indonesian K-Popers.
3. Observe the tweets posted by these users to find the English words that have Indonesian prefixes.
4. Select the English words that have an Indonesian prefix from the tweet.



### 1.5.3 Data Analysis

All the selected English words were analyzed to identify the form of the word formation and the morphophonemic process involved in the formation. The type of word formation and the morphophonemic process involved was described by referring to Nida's theory (1949) and Ramlan's theory (1985).

### 1.5.4 Result Presentation

The result of the data analysis is presented descriptively. Data classification based on the word category and the type of morpho-phonemic process involved in the word-formation will be presented in tables and described descriptively and qualitatively.

