

BAB 5

Kesimpulan dan Saran

5.1 Kesimpulan

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk mengetahui terjadinya integrasi bahasa dan bentuk-bentuk integrasi Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia pada aplikasi Microsoft Word ver 16.0, pendekatan yang digunakan pada penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiolinguistik berdasarkan teori Thomason untuk menganalisis terjadinya integrasi Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia pada aplikasi Microsoft Word ver 16.0, yang terjadi akibat adanya kontak bahasa antara bahasa resipien pertama (Bsu) Bahasa Inggris dengan bahasa resipien kedua (Bsa) Bahasa Indonesia.

Didalam kontak bahasa terjadi proses saling mempengaruhi yang kemudian disesuaikan dengan aturan Bahasa Indonesia, guna mempermudah penelitian untuk melihat bagaimana proses terjadinya integrasi bahasa, serta bentuk-bentuk integrasi Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia pada aplikasi Microsoft Word ver 16.0. Dalam proses pengumpulan data dilakukan beberapa tahap yaitu: Pertama, merubah setting bahasa aplikasi Microsoft Word pada menu option, sehingga bisa dibandingkan terlebih dahulu antara Microsoft Word versi Bahasa Inggris dengan Microsoft Word versi Bahasa Indonesia untuk mengumpulkan data dari aplikasi Microsoft Word ver 16.0 dalam bentuk perbandingan dua bahasa yaitu versi Bahasa Inggris, dan versi Bahasa Indonesia. Kedua, melakukan perbandingan antara Microsoft Word versi Bahasa Inggris dengan Microsoft Word versi Bahasa Indonesia. Ketiga, setelah melakukan

perbandingan antara Microsoft Word versi Bahasa Inggris dengan Microsoft Word versi Bahasa Indonesia, ditemukan 50 kosakata berdasarkan *most used command* (perintah-perintah yang paling sering digunakan dalam aplikasi Microsoft Word ver 16.0 dengan menggunakan teknik catat.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa dari 50 kosakata yang telah telah diidentifikasi berdasarkan perintah-perintah yang paling sering digunakan (*most used commands*) pada aplikasi Microsoft Word Ver 16.0, dapat diambil kesimpulan sebagai berikut:

1. Terdapat 3 faktor penyebab terjadinya integrasi bahasa pada aplikasi Microsoft Word ver 16.0 sebagai berikut: Pertama, kondisi karakteristik sistem/kaidah kebahasaan; semakin mirip satu bahasa dengan bahasa lain, semakin cepat integrasinya. Kedua urgensi penyerapan unsur kebahasaan; semakin penting unsur bahasa dalam penggunaan bahasa penerima, maka semakin sering digunakan sehingga semakin cepat dapat diintegrasikan, dan ketiga sikap berbahasa terhadap penutur bahasa penerima. Apabila unsur-unsur serapan atau bentuk-bentuk terjemahan digunakan dalam suatu bahasa tertentu, maka dapat dikatakan bahwa unsur-unsur tersebut telah menyatu dan dianggap menjadi bagian dari bahasa tersebut. Tidak lagi dianggap sebagai unsur pinjaman atau pungutan.
2. Dari 4 bentuk integrasi yang dikutip dari (Solihah 374-375) hanya ditemukan 3 bentuk integrasi saja yang digunakan dalam mengklasifikasi,

dan menganalisis 50 kosakata yang telah diidentifikasi berdasarkan perintah-perintah yang paling sering digunakan (*most used commands*) pada aplikasi Microsoft Word Ver 16.0 yaitu; Integrasi Visual, Integrasi Penerjemahan Langsung, dan Integrasi Penerjemahan Konsep.

5.2 Saran

Penelitian ini hanya berfokus untuk menganalisis bagaimana terjadinya integrasi bahasa, serta bentuk-bentuk integrasi Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia pada aplikasi Microsoft Word ver16.0, maka dari itu peneliti menyarankan agar penelitian selanjutnya dapat menganalisis integrasi bahasa tidak hanya terjadinya, serta bentuk integrasi dalam aplikasi Microsoft Word ver16.0 saja, namun apakah memberikan pengaruh penting dalam kehidupan sehari-hari para pengguna aplikasi tersebut.

Research Summary

The integration of English through the Microsoft Word application ver 16.0 is proof of progress in language development. Language development can be done through an integration process. Integration is the event of using two languages by the same speaker interchangeably. From language contact, elements of one language are transferred or transferred to another language, covering all levels.

The integration of English through computer applications is proof of development. Language development can be done through an integration process. Integration is the event of using two languages by the same speaker alternately. From language contact, there is a transfer or transfer of elements of one language into another language, covering all levels. If one or more language elements are used interchangeably by the same speaker, it can be said that the language is in a state of mutual contact.

In contact with each language, there is a process of mutual influence between one language and another. Integration is the inclusion of language elements into another language. There are three components to integration. First, there is the source language or donor language, namely the language that inserts its elements or systems into another language. Second, there is the recipient language, namely the language that accepts or inserts another source language. Third, there are language elements that are absorbed or infiltrated (importation) or elements of absorption. (Mackey 128) explains that integration is elements of other languages that are used in a particular

language and are considered to be part of that language. This is no longer considered an element of a loan or levy.

In the integration process, the absorbed elements have been adapted to the system or rules of the language that is being absorbed, so that they no longer feel foreign. The process of adjusting integration elements will be faster if the source language and the absorbing language have many similarities compared to the absorbed elements originating from the source language which has very different systems and rules. The attitude of loan language speakers is a key factor in adapting loan forms. The process of adjusting integration elements will be faster if the source language and the absorbed language have many similarities compared to the absorbed elements originating from the source language which has very different systems and rules. The adjustment time for integration elements depends on three factors, including:

- 1. Differences and similarities between the source language system and the absorbing language.*
- 2. Differences and similarities between the source language system and the absorbing language.*
- 3. Language attitudes towards speakers of the absorbing language.*

Integration is the systematic use of elements of another language as if they were part of a language without the user realizing it. Integration is closely related to matching efforts which can be carried out through absorption,

translation, or combining absorption with translation. The absorption of language elements is accompanied by adjustments to pronunciation and spelling, direct translation and concept translation. Example of integration: Hierarchy comes from English. This word then underwent adjustments to become "Hierarchy" in Indonesian. The process of adjusting Monteur to become a 'hierarchy' is called integration, namely the use of an element in a foreign or regional language that undergoes adjustments in sound, pronunciation, form and spelling.

Meanwhile, translation is the interpretation of the meaning of text from the source language to produce equivalent text in the target language that communicates a similar message and is carried out when absorption is difficult to implement. An example of a word that has undergone translation is "Airport" which comes from the word "Airport" which has undergone direct translation. Apart from that, direct translation can also be done based on the suitability of meaning and form, such as "Balance Budget" being a balanced budget, and "Joint Venture" being a joint venture. The similarities between integration and translation are both changing the interpretation of meaning from the source language to the target language, if translation only focuses on producing equivalent texts in the target language while integration is closely related to matching efforts carried out through absorption and translation which are useful for the formation of terms.

This research focuses on the analysis of the integration of English into Indonesian in the Microsoft Word application version 16.0, which is an application that is widely used in everyday life. Many users do not know how language integration occurs and the factors that cause this integration to occur. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method by comparing the English version of the Microsoft Word application with the Indonesian version of Microsoft Word, in the form of 50 words that the researcher had previously collected, based on the most frequently used commands, which is most often used in the Microsoft Word ver 16.0 application using note-taking techniques. The data collected by researchers is based on a comparison between the English version of the Microsoft Word application and the Indonesian version of Microsoft Word.

In this research, several research questions can be concluded, as follows:

- 1. How does the integration of English into Indonesian happen?*
- 2. To find out the forms of integration of English into Indonesian in the Microsoft Word application ver 16.0?*

In accordance with the research question above, the objectives of this research are as follows:

- 1. To describe the integration of English into Indonesian in the Microsoft Word application ver 16.0*

2. *To find out the forms of integration of English into Indonesian in the Microsoft Word application ver 16.0.*

Based on the background and identification of problems that have been described, this research is an analysis of the integration of English into Indonesian in the Microsoft Word application ver 16.0. The theory used to analyze the integration of English into Indonesian in the Microsoft Word application ver 16.0 uses the main theory (Thomason 283-97). He believes that language contact is the event of using more than one language in the same place and time.

The use of this language does not require speakers to speak fluently as bilinguals or multilinguals, but the occurrence of communication between speakers of two different languages is categorized as a language contact event. As a consequence, the process of borrowing and borrowing and mutual influence on other language elements cannot be avoided. If two or more languages are used interchangeably by the same speaker, it can be said that these languages are in contact with each other. In every language contact there is a process of mutual influence between one language and another.

The integration of English into Indonesian in the Microsoft Word ver 16.0 application occurred due to the inclusion of English through technological developments which is proof of development. Language development can be done through integration. The factors that cause the integration of English into Indonesian in the Microsoft Word application ver

16.0 refer to computer applications that are constantly experiencing advances in science and technology and their alignment with the rules of the recipient language (Indonesia).

Several previous studies are relevant to my research problem regarding the integration of English into Indonesian with the Microsoft Word application ver 16.0, namely: The first research is research conducted by (Utami, T., & Markhamah, M 43-45) with the title "Integration of English into Indonesian in sociolinguistic learning at PBI FKIP Veteran Bangun Nusantara University Sukoharjo". This research aims to formulate students' understanding of the concept of integrating English into Indonesian in sociolinguistic learning. The subject of this research is the understanding of sociolinguistics experts (lecturers who teach sociolinguistics courses), and students' understanding of the theoretical concept of integrating English into Indonesian at Veteran Bangun Nusantara University, Sukoharjo. Data collection used descriptive qualitative methods.

The results of this research in the form of identification of the theoretical concept of integration of English into Indonesian from six sociolinguistic experts found that there were five types of theoretical concepts of integration. Five types of theoretical concepts for integrating English into Indonesian include the concept, integration is an absorbed element, integration is a loan word, integration is the use of another language without the language user realizing it, integration is the process of accepting elements of another

language, integration is language transfer. In her research, Utami uses qualitative research methods to analyze the data in her research, using natural settings, to understand the phenomena experienced by the research subjects.

The similarity of the first research with the research I conducted was in research conducted by (Utami, T., & Markhamah, M. 43-45) entitled "Integration of English into Indonesian in sociolinguistic learning at PBI FKIP Veteran Bangun Nusantara University (Univet) Sukoharjo". Similar to what Utami wrote, my research also discusses the concept of integrating English into Indonesian in socio-linguistic learning, only this research compares the development of integrating English into Indonesian in the Microsoft Word ver 16.0 application through a comparison of 50 vocabularies from the first language to the second language with analyze how does the integration of English into Indonesian occur in the Microsoft Word application ver 16.0.

The second research was conducted by (Siriporn Maneechukate 158-167) entitled "Sanskrit Loan Words in Indonesian and Thai as Language Teaching Materials". This research aims to compare the form, meaning and use of Sanskrit words in Indonesian and Thai in language teaching. The subject of this research is the data coverage which found only 261 basic Sanskrit words which are the same in Indonesian and Thai.

Results of this research: First, 35 Sanskrit words in two languages have different forms. Second, Sanskrit words found in the two languages can be grouped into three parts, namely parts with the same meaning, parts with

almost the same meaning, and parts with different meanings. Third, the use of Sanskrit words in two languages, Indonesian and Thai, some are the same and some are different.

The similarities between the second research and the research I conducted were research conducted by (Siriporn Maneechukate 158-167) entitled "Sanskrit Loan Words in Indonesian and Thai as Language Teaching Materials". Siriporn compares the form, meaning and use of Sanskrit words in Indonesian and Thai in language teaching. My research is almost the same as this research, only my research compares the development of English to Indonesian integration in the Microsoft Word ver 16.0 application by comparing 50 vocabularies from the first language to the second language with analyze how does the integration of English into Indonesian occur in the Microsoft Word application ver 16.0.

The third research was conducted by (Arif Budi Wuriyanto 125-127) entitled "Sanskrit loan words in Indonesian". This research aims to describe Malay vocabulary obtained from Sanskrit as well as changes in Sanskrit in Malay and Indonesian. The subject of this research is research data originating from written documents in the form of a dictionary, namely "Dictionnaire Malais-Français Par L'abbé P. Favre, Vienne Imprimerie Impériale Et Royale, Year MDCCCLXXV Paris, book 1 (917 pages) and Book 2 (879 pages)" Data collection uses descriptive qualitative methods. The

results of this research compare the form, meaning and use of Sanskrit words in Indonesian and Thai in language teaching from 413 vocabularies.

The similarity of the third research with this research is research conducted by Arif Budi Wuriyanto entitled "Sanskrit loan words in Indonesian". Arif compared a total of 412 words categorized as loan words from Sanskrit, both those used in Malay and Indonesian, with various changes in form and meaning. Meanwhile, this research is almost the same as that research, only this research compares the development of English to Indonesian integration in the Microsoft Word ver 16.0 application by comparing 50 vocabularies from the first language to the second language with analyze how does the integration of English into Indonesian occur in the Microsoft Word application ver 16.0.

The three studies above show that the shift or entry of English into Indonesian is a sociolinguistic phenomenon that occurs due to language contact. If English continues to enter Indonesian without proper language filtering, then English will dominate and displace Indonesian. The measure used to determine foreign language integration (English) is the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI). If a foreign language is listed in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), then the foreign language has become Indonesian. If a foreign language has not been listed in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), then the foreign language has not been integrated into Indonesian.

As mentioned previously, language integration is the result of the acceptance of the source language into the recipient language which occurs repeatedly and takes place over a certain period of time. Initially, language users will use elements of one language to pronounce another language. If the borrowed element can be accepted and also used by other speakers/speakers periodically for a long time or not too long/not long ago but is very necessary because there is no equivalent word, then the element is claimed to be an integrated language element (Eliasson 78- 92). The process of borrowing language elements that are integrated into another language will undergo adjustments based on the system or rules of the recipient language. The length of time for the adjustment process to reach the integration stage depends on the form of language between the two. In other words, if the elements/rules of the source language have many similarities with the recipient language, then the adaptation process tends to be fast.

The method used in this research uses a qualitative descriptive method, by analyzing the process of occurrence and knowing the forms of integration of English into Indonesian in the Microsoft Word application ver 16.0. By comparing the Microsoft Word application ver.16.0 in Indonesian and English. From the results of the analysis of the comparison of the two languages, it can be seen how language integration occurs and the forms of integration of English into Indonesian in the Microsoft Word application ver 16.0.

The following stages are carried out by researchers in the data collection method:

- 1. Change the language settings for the Microsoft Word application in the options menu, so that you can first compare the English version of Microsoft Word with the Indonesian version of Microsoft Word to collect data from the Microsoft Word ver 16.0 application in the form of a two-language comparison, namely the English version and the Indonesian.*
- 2. Make a comparison between the English version of Microsoft Word and the Indonesian version of Microsoft Word.*
- 3. After making a comparison between Microsoft Word in the English version and Microsoft Word in the Indonesian version, it was found that 50 vocabularies were based on the most used commands (commands that were most frequently used in the Microsoft Word version 16.0 application using note -taking techniques.*

In this research, the data analysis used to analyze the integration of English into Indonesian in the Microsoft Word ver 16.0 application uses theory (Thomason 283-97). He believes that language contact is the event of using more than one language in the same place and time. The use of this language does not require speakers to speak fluently as bilinguals or multilinguals, but the occurrence of communication between speakers of two different languages is categorized as a language contact event. As a

consequence, the process of borrowing and borrowing and mutual influence on other language elements cannot be avoided.

If two or more languages are used interchangeably by the same speaker, it can be said that the languages are in a state of mutual contact. In each language contact there is a process of mutual influence, as well as the reference material that I will use in researching language development based on the book PUEBI (General Guide to Spelling Indonesian Indonesian. The stages of research data analysis are as follows:

- 1. Data is classified based on forms of language integration English to Indonesian which occurs in the Microsoft Word application ver 16.0.*
- 2. The results of the analysis are neatly arranged by comparing the first recipient language (SL) English with the second recipient language (TL) Indonesian which occurs in the Microsoft Word ver 16.0 application and then analyzed using theory (Thomason 283-97).*
- 3. Next, it is analyzed based on changes from the source language of the first recipient language (SL) English to the second recipient language (TL) Indonesian based on theory (Eliasson 78-92)*

The results of this research found that in the language integration occur three factors were found that in the Microsoft Word ver 16.0 application, namely; Characteristic conditions of linguistic systems/rules; the more similar one language is to another, the faster the integration. The urgency of absorbing linguistic elements; The more important a language element is in the

recipient's language use, the more often it is used so the faster it can be integrated. Language attitudes towards speakers of the recipient language. If borrowed elements or forms of translation are used in a particular language, it can be said that these elements have been integrated and are considered to be part of that language. It is no longer considered an element of a loan or levy. When languages are more similar to each other, they integrate more quickly. In addition, the more important a language element is to the recipient language, the more frequently it is used, resulting in faster integration.

It was also found that there were three forms of integration of English into Indonesian in the Microsoft Word ver 16.0 application, namely; Visual Integration, Live Translation Integration, and Concept Translation Integration. From the total data that has been successfully analyzed, it can be seen that Concept translation was obtained at 56% of the total, Visual translation was 24% of the total, as well as direct translation was 20% of the total.