

## **Students' Understanding of the Use of Foreign Terms Contained in The Sports Column of Rakyat Bengkulu Online Newspaper**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to determine the ability of Indonesian Language Study Program students at IAIN Bengkulu in understanding foreign terms contained in the sports column of the Rakyat Bengkulu online newspaper. Data research methods in quantitative methods are used to describe the data. The results of the research on the use of foreign terms are equally developed due to the influence of globalization and the interaction between one language and another. The difference between loanwords and foreign terms is that loanwords are adapted to Indonesian language rules so that they undergo spelling adjustments according to good and correct Indonesian spelling guidelines, while foreign terms come from books in foreign languages whose use is international and customary by experts in their fields and entered into Indonesian based on: (a) more subtle connotations; (b) short words from the translation; and (c) are international rather than equivalent. It is concluded that the data on the ability to understand foreign terms as language variations in the Rakyat Bengkulu online sports column. Based on the calculation, the average value of students' ability to understand foreign terms in the sports column of the Rakyat Bengkulu online newspaper is 13.37. Then the percentage obtained is 66.85%. When consulted with a scale of five is quite sufficient. From the discussion above, it can be seen that the average ability of students to understand foreign terms as language variations in the sports column of the Rakyat Bengkulu online newspaper is quite adequate with an average value of 13.37. The researcher suggests Indonesian students to understand foreign terms as language variations in the sports column of the Rakyat Bengkulu online newspaper. Which has been made with the implementation of learning so that learning takes place in a structured manner.

**Keywords:** student; foreign terms; Bengkulu people

### **A. Introduction**

Language is the regular expression of human thoughts and feelings that use sound as a tool. In everyday communication, one of the tools that is most often used is language, both spoken and written language. We are so close to languages, especially Indonesian, that we do not feel the need to explore and study Indonesian further. As a result, as language users, Indonesians are not skilled at using language. An unconscious weakness (Kridalaksana, 1993).

Language as a tool for communication is a use of journalistic language contained in newspapers. Journalistic language itself has an understanding as a diversity which is usually used in newspapers and then will be read by all levels of diverse societies. In language, it is used in mass media, both audio, visual and print mass media. Usually the mass media that is more popular in the community is the mass media in the form of print. This is due to the diversity of print mass media, for example newspapers in print.

Newspapers aim to provide information that is usually always awaited by all members of the community. Usually in newspapers, it is not only needed by certain circles. However, newspapers are also needed by all members of the community with the aim of adding information that will be useful for all members of the community. In addition, newspapers not only provide real information to all readers, usually newspapers can also be used for readers to express an opinion, as well as ideas that people want to have.

Language can be said as a series of sounds that can produce real human speech tools. Language can also be said as a system in the form of sound symbols that have articulation meaning (which results in human speech tools) usually always arbitrary and conventional, which are usually always used by humans in communicating which will produce feelings and thoughts. Complete and effective communication can be used in conveying ideas, messages, intentions, feelings and opinions that can be expressed with others.

In this case, we recognize that there are variations in language, which is a non-formal language that is currently developing, this language is very dominantly used

and favored by people, especially sports fans today. This language is a language that is becoming a variation of the language used in society. The diversity of language itself has its own characteristics, the only thing that distinguishes it is from the speech language of sports with the speech of other languages. These characteristics can be seen in the choice of vocabulary, expressions, patterns, and structures.

This variation of language is used by the writers of magazines, sports tabloids, and newspapers to liven up the atmosphere or atmosphere of sports in conveying information. In other words, it is hoped that it can be used as a useful tool, namely to treat socially about a variety of language which is now widely used by enthusiasts in the field of sports. In this case, the language variation in the sports column in the Rakyat Bengkulu Daily tends to be more dominant than the other columns in the Rakyat Bengkulu Newspaper. Newspaper mass media always provide information that people will usually wait for every day. Usually not only certain people who need newspapers but the whole community will need newspapers.

The data obtained in this newspaper is also very diverse and interesting, there are many variations of languages that are currently popular. For example, the word Off roader, which is found in the following sentences: The competition is to establish a relationship between fellow off roaders and fight for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners. This event is a form of competition for the 4th RAC Anniversary to build friendship and intimacy ahead of the closing of 2014. The meaning of the off roader vocabulary was originally in the form of English vocabulary which means to control a vehicle that is driven outside the highway, whether it is a road that is still dirt, mud, sand, river, or rocks, then changed to an off roader, so that they said that driving an off-road car becomes an off-roader, which means an off-road car driver.

Along with the times, the use of foreign terms is always changing. Lots of new vocabulary popping up. Everyone, especially sports lovers, currently uses language variations so that they are no longer limited to one particular social group. There is a tendency to develop language variations from year to year. The author wants to describe foreign terms used by the Rakyat Bengkulu newspaper in the sports column

in the Rakyat Bengkulu daily in terms of usage and meaning. Researchers consider this research important because the presence of foreign terms in society can increase vocabulary and knowledge in language. With this research, it is expected to be able to understand the variation of language according to the meaning contained in the sentence.

Based on the background and problems above, the author feels the need to conduct a study of this language variation with the title "Students' Understanding of the Use of Foreign Terms in the Sports Column of the Rakyat Bengkulu Online Newspaper (A Study of Indonesian Tadris Study Program Students, State Islamic Institute of Bengkulu)".

## **B. Research Method**

This research used a Descriptive method. Descriptive method can be defined as a problem-solving procedure that will be investigated by drawing or describing the state of the research subject/object (a person, institution, community, etc.) (Sugiyono, 2008).

At the present time based on the facts that appear or as they are. Quantitative descriptive method was used to describe the data on " Students' Understanding of the Use of Foreign Terms in the Sports Column of the Rakyat Bengkulu Online Newspaper". The type of research used to collect data in this study was quantitative descriptive method. This method is used to get a picture of a situation that is taking place now, that quantitative descriptive method is research that aims to explain existing phenomena by using numbers.

## **C. Result and Discussion**

### **1. Results The ability of students of the Indonesian Language Study Program at IAIN Bengkulu in understanding the use of foreign terms contained in the Sports Column of the Rakyat Bengkulu Online Newspaper**

This chapter discusses the results of the research and discusses the data that has been researched found when conducting research. The ability of students of the Indonesian Language Study Program at IAIN Bengkulu in understanding the use of foreign terms contained in the Sports Column of the Rakyat Bengkulu Online Newspaper is as follows:

Table 1.

Data on students' ability to understand foreign terms as language variations in the sports column of the Rakyat Bengkulu newspaper

No	Name	Scores	Percentage	Description
1.	Nurul Fitri	17	85	Very good
2.	Mahdiyah Fatina sanyah	16	80	Good
3.	Sopi Ensela	14	70	Enough
4.	Janita Aisah Purnama	16	80	Good
5.	Ainur Rohmah	17	85	Very good
6.	Sitti Fathiah Fajriani	15	75	Good
7.	Rahmad Zaki Apriansyah	13	65	Enough
8.	Nafikri Nafiakun A.	16	80	Good
9.	Ana Sari	14	70	Enough
10.	Henita	14	70	Enough
11.	Monica Hidayah	13	65	Enough
12.	Zingki Inggrawansyah	17	85	Very good
13.	Edo Sugandi	13	65	Enough
14.	Deya Rahma	16	80	Good
15.	Intan Pratami	14	70	Enough
16.	Puji Pera Monica	12	60	Enough
17.	Rahmad Hidayat	14	70	Enough
18.	Deka Mardatillah	14	70	Enough
19.	Fera Rindiani	11	55	Not enough
20.	Sely Ariska	7	35	Fail
21.	Reifika koumala Sari	9	45	Not enough
22.	Meta Deslia Putri	4	20	Fail
23.	Heni Aprilia	16	80	Good
24.	Olivia Wedika Putri Tarigan	15	75	Good
25.	Nilla Nurhaliza	15	75	Good
26.	Selvia Deva Kurnia	17	85	Very good
27.	Veni Puspita Sari	16	80	Good

28.	Dina Permata Sari	13	65	Enough
29.	Indah Puspitas Sari	11	55	Not enough
30.	Ema Oktavyanti	12	60	Enough
31.	Ririn Puspita Anggraini	17	85	Very good
32.	Gino Ariya Pradana	18	90	Very good
33.	Piona Monika	11	55	Not enough
34.	Chintia Ayu Wulandari	12	60	Enough
35.	Siti Kasana	18	90	Very good
36.	Oktiansa Hamdani	13	65	Enough
37.	Mita Silvia	14	70	Enough
38.	Muhammad Alfa Radzi	20	100	Very good
39.	Popon Hayati	14	70	Enough
40.	Yowan Melda Yolana	13	65	Enough
41.	Venti Ayu Lestari	11	55	Not enough
42.	Annysha Kurnia Syafitri	11	55	Not enough
43.	Ericha Rianda Marzoli	13	65	Enough
44.	Cucu Eka Rahmawati	12	60	Enough
45.	Risna Arista	13	65	Enough
46.	Tika Okta Sari	13	65	Enough
47.	Dwi Ayu Lestari	10	50	Not enough
48.	Prindi Pransisko	19	95	Very good
49.	Arpan Susanto	15	75	Good
50.	Lia Novitasari	13	65	Enough
51.	Widia Lestari	15	75	Good
52.	Deka Gusti Sulastri	18	90	Very good
53.	Dela larasati	18	90	Very good
54.	Ayu Wulandari	9	45	Not enough
55.	Erliana	11	55	Not enough
56.	Pebriansyah	13	65	Enough
57.	Dina Apriyanti	16	80	Good
58.	Era Pitriana	9	45	Not enough
59.	Lia Rusanti	14	70	Enough
60.	Putjah Aisyah Padhillah	16	80	Good
61.	Rinda Ahtisyah	15	75	Good
62.	Nina Suryani	10	50	Not enough
63.	Diko Saputra	10	50	Not enough
64.	Dito Saputera	19	95	Very good
65.	Misy Tiara Novita	6	30	Fail
66.	Novriza Yulianti	12	60	Enough
67.	Popy Hosni	3	15	Fail
68.	Rike Dwiyanti	9	45	Not enough

69.	Farezi Zomba	18	90	Very good
70.	Yuni Pertiwi	8	40	Not enough
71.	Dyah Agusti Angriani	13	65	Enough
72.	Ongki Gusfika	20	100	Very good
73.	Mita Hikma Rani	15	75	Good
74.	Lisa Afriani	12	60	Enough
75.	Nira Meliza Sartika	13	65	Enough
76.	Yogi Apri Yanto	13	65	Enough
77.	Rice Mairani Anggraini	4	20	Fail
	Total	1.030	5.150	

#### Annotation

Scores : Student scores on the answers to the questionnaire

% : Scores percentage

The average value is a percentage, then the following results are obtained:

$$M = \frac{1.030}{77}$$
$$= 13,37$$

The average value is presented, then the following values are obtained:

$$S = \frac{13,37}{20} \times 100 \%$$
$$= 66,85 \%$$

Based on the calculation, the average value of students' ability to understand foreign terms in the sports column of the Rakyat bengkulu online newspaper is 13.37. Then the percentage obtained is 66.85%. when consulted with a scale of five, it is classified as good. From the discussion above, it can be seen that the average ability of students to understand foreign terms as a language variation in the sports column of the Rakyat bengkulu newspaper is classified as sufficient with an average value of 13.37. The ability of IAIN Bengkulu students to understand foreign terms in the sports column of the Rakyat bengkulu daily newspaper online is considered sufficient.

## **a. Analysis of Students' Ability to Use Foreign Terms in Sports Discourse**

### **1) Student Ignorance of Foreign Terms in Sports Discourse in Rakyat Bengkulu Daily Newspaper Online**

The findings when the researcher conducted the research showed that the insufficient understanding of foreign terms in the Sports Discourse in the Rakyat Bengkulu Daily Newspaper was the result of not enough reading interest, especially those related to sports news, this of course would have an impact on the students' not enough ability in understand the meaning of these foreign terms.

Based on the results of the study and the findings at the time the researcher conducted the study, it showed several reasons for students' ignorance of the use of foreign terms that were often used in sports news including the infrequent reading of good news from print media and online media, especially related to sports news which contained foreign term users still felt lay and rarely heard or read.

In news writing, there are guidelines that serve as the basis for news writing. So that it is easy to understand and can attract audiences. One of them is the use of words must be efficient. By removing unnecessary words, short sentences can be made. But in the practice of journalism, long paragraphs and words are often found redundant in news writing. Wasteful words can be found in news headlines, leads and news content. This is often done by journalists who have been in the world of journalism for a long time.

Print mass media are mass media that convey information through writing. Language is a means of conveying information. It is clear whether or not the information conveyed to the public is determined whether or not the language used is correct. The use of good and correct language will determine the arrival of the information to the audience clearly. On the other hand, a language that is confused in conveying information will make it difficult for the audience to understand the information. In a journalistic perspective, every information presented must be true,

clear and accurate. The language of the press or journalistic language is the language used in the mass media.

**2) Students who are not interested and have no hobbies with the world of sports so far Foreign terms in sports discourse in the Rakyat Bengkulu Daily Newspaper are not understood.**

The findings in the field show that students have low interest in reading sports discourse in the Rakyat Bengkulu Daily newspaper due to not enough interest so that the habit of reading sports news is low, this of course has an impact on students' ability to understand the use of foreign terms in a news.

The results also show that students are less interested in reading online media, especially those related to sports news, this is of course a result of low interest in reading so that the ability to master the use of foreign terms made in the news is reduced. These findings are one of the factors that cause the lack of ability to master the use of foreign terms, how low interest in reading among the younger generation in this millennium era is, as evidenced by the many syndromes of playing games both offline and online. The rapid development of the world of technology with all its features "pampers" young people to open social media instead of reading books. As a result, the fate of the books in the library is like a pile of dust as a nest of ghosts. Journalistic language is the language style used by journalists in writing news. It is also called the language of mass communication (language of mass communication, also called newspaper language), which is the language used in communication through mass media, good oral communication (speech) in electronic media (radio and TV) and written communication (print media), with the characteristics of short, concise and easy to understand.

**3) Women's Misunderstanding of Foreign Terms in Sports Discourse in Rakyat Bengkulu Daily Newspaper Online**

Female students who lack interest in sports will certainly have an impact on interest and understanding of foreign terms but in fact women compared to men will

have little interest which has an impact on Women's Misunderstanding of Foreign Terms in Sports Discourse in Daily Newspapers Bengkulu People Online.

“Women do not understand the world of sports, especially in the use of foreign terms. The use of language as a means of communication can be found in written and oral media. In written media such as newspapers which are used as a tool to convey information that is packaged in written form, while in oral media it can be found in electronic media such as television which presents information in the form of entertainment and news that is packaged either directly or indirectly. In this function, language is used to carry information from speakers to recipients or listeners so that recipients can receive information. Newspapers are one of the most important media for the community because newspapers are a communication tool used to convey news or information needed by the community. Even today, newspapers have reached people who live in rural areas and they can easily choose the variety of information they want according to their needs.”

“With newspapers, people can receive information or news quickly. In addition, newspapers also function as a tool to support and encourage a major change in people's lives. Reading newspapers will increase one's insight about the development of life in the surrounding environment so that they know the actual situation and have a sense of responsibility to pay attention to the situation to make it even better. Information about things or events that have happened can be found in the stories written by journalists in newspapers. News is not the same as events. Events are meet. If the language used contains a lot of errors or confusion, it will result in less good, namely the reader's misunderstanding in understanding the information conveyed. Language as a means of communication is widely used in various fields of human life, for example: education, religion, economics, politics, art, and others. The language used in each of these fields has its own characteristics. These differences can be seen from the style of language, the use of terms, and the form of discourse. In general, the language of the newspaper should be short, concise but clear, and not circular. Thus, the Indonesian language used in delivering news or information in

newspapers must be clear, concise, and simple so that readers can easily understand the information contained in newspapers.

## **2. Discussion**

Data on the ability to understand foreign terms as language variations in the sports column of the Rakyat Bengkulu newspaper. Based on the calculation, the average value of students' ability to understand foreign terms in the sports column of the Rakyat Bengkulu newspaper is 13.37. Then the percentage obtained is 66.85%. When consulted with a scale of five, it is classified as good. From the discussion above, it can be seen that the average ability of students to understand foreign terms as a language variation in the sports column of the Rakyat Bengkulu newspaper is classified as sufficient with an average value of 13.37.

Language in a tangible form can be said to be a tool for communication that is used in the media of good newspapers used in writing that can be used by the whole community in expressing a good critique of the desires that exist in society (Tarigan, 1986). Different people make variations of the language that can be used to communicate. Community communication can be formed in newspapers so as to produce a variety of language that can be seen in terms of usage and in terms of formality (Kridalaksana, 1993).

The form of public communication in newspapers will produce language variations in terms of usage and in terms of formality (Chaer dan Agustina, 2010).

The application of language as a communication tool is the use of journalistic language in newspapers. Journalistic language is one of the varieties used in newspapers that are read by a very heterogeneous society. This language is used in all mass media, both audio, visual and print media (Sugiyono, 2015). That the mass media that has a high frequency of appearance and is widespread in society is the print media. This is due to the variety of print mass media that are spread in the community, such as newspapers, magazines and tabloids (Hairson, 2010).

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newspapers that are read by a very heterogeneous society. This language is used in all mass media, both audio, visual and print media (Sugiyono, 2015). that the mass media that has a high frequency of appearance and is widespread in society is the print media. This is due to the variety of print mass media that are spread in the community, such as newspapers, magazines and tabloids.

#### **D. Conclusion**

Based on the results of the research that has been described in the discussion, a conclusion can be drawn, namely ability. Then it can be concluded that the ability data on understanding foreign terms as language variations in the sports column of the Bengkulu folk newspaper can be concluded. Based on the calculation, the average value of the ability of IAIN Bengkulu students to understand foreign terms in the sports column of the Rakyat Bengkulu newspaper is 13.37. Then the percentage obtained is 66.85% classified as enough. When consulted with a scale of five, it is classified as good. From the above discussion, it can be seen that the average ability of students to understand foreign terms for sports, the Rakyat Bengkulu Newspaper, is classified as sufficient with an average value of 13.37. The use of foreign terms is equally developed due to the influence of globalization and the interaction between one language and another.

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