

## Sikap Bahasa Kalangan Perguruan Tinggi di Jakarta terhadap Kata-Kata Baru Bahasa Indonesia

Mustakim, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=79577&lokasi=lokal>

---

### Abstrak

#### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Language Attitude Towards Indonesian New Words among College People in Jakarta. This study is focused on language attitude towards Indonesian new words among college people in Jakarta with respect to the acceptability of the new words. The data were collected by means of questioner as primary instrument and interview as secondary instrument. This research aims at describing language attitude among college people and the degree of acceptability of new words.

To achieve the aims, this research makes use two approaches: sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics approaches. The sociolinguistics approach--in this case language planning--is used in this research because this study is concerned with corpus planning that is the corpus of the Indonesian language. Corpus planning is part of language planning which deals with the development of language code in order to make language capable of being effectively and efficiently used to express various modern concepts. The psycholinguistics approach is used in this research because this study is concerned with language speakers' attitude, the field of social psychology.

This study reveals that college people in Jakarta tend to have a positive attitude towards Indonesian new words and its development. This attitude can be seen not only in its cognitive components, but also in its affective and cognitive component. This study also shows that this language attitude is highly correlated with the acceptability of Indonesian new words although the acceptability of Indonesian new words is also determined by the characteristics of the new words, i.e. clarity of meanings, economy of word forms, beauty of sounds, and usefulness. The characteristics of the new words are found to have correlation with the acceptability of new words. But the social variables, i.e. gender, job, education, age, and the first language of the respondents do not seem to contribute to the attitude towards, and acceptability of the new words.