

Borrowing Words in Newspaper *Seputar Indonesia* Desember 2009

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Abstrak

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi serapan kata bahasa Inggris dalam bahasa Indonesia. Objek dari penelitian ini adalah surat kabar Seputar Indonesia yang diterbitkan pada tanggal 27 bulan Desember 2009. Penelitian ini, hanya mengambil beberapa artikel untuk dianalisis kata-kata serapannya, karena banyak sekali artikel dalam surat kabar tersebut, seperti pendidikan, hiburan, olahraga, ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, hobi, gaya hidup, politik dan berita internasional. Selain itu, penelitian ini dilakukan karena surat kabar ini lebih dikenal sebagai surat kabar yang sering menggunakan kata-kata baru atau bahasa serapan daripada surat kabar lain. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ada sekitar 45 bahasa serapan dari surat kabar itu, yaitu perluasan, penyempitan, persamaan makna dan kebanyakan di antara kata tersebut adalah kata serapan campuran, lima kata serapan yaitu *duel*, *mode*, *model*, *target*, dan *survey* serta tidak terjadi pergeseran pinjaman (*loan Shift*).*

Keywords: *kata serapan, perubahan makna kata serapan, surat kabar.*

Abstract

*This research is aimed at identifying the English borrowing words from English into Indonesian. The object of this research is Indonesian newspaper, **Seputar Indonesia**, published on December 27th, 2009. This research, however, takes only certain articles to analyze in terms of borrowing words, since there are so many articles in it, such as education, entertainment, sport, science, technology, hobbies, lifestyle, politics and International news. In addition, this research is conducted for it is known as the Indonesia leading newspaper in using new words or borrowing words compared than the other newspapers. As the result, this research finds forty five borrowing words from the newspaper, namely extension, narrowing, same meaning and most of them are loan blend, five loanwords they are *duel*, *mode*, *model*, *target*, and *survey* and no loan shift. On the other hand, the change of meaning does not have regeneration and degeneration.*

Keywords: *Borrowing, loanwords change of meaning, newspaper.*

A. Introduction

As social-creatures, human needs each others. They can interact each other through communication process in which they can share their feeling, thought, and behavior. This process cannot be separated from the role of language. Language is dynamic from time to time. It always occurs some changes in vocabularies, words and grammatical.¹ According to Harimurti kridalaksana, language is a sound system of signals which is agreed to use by part of group in certain society to cooperate, communicate, and identify them.² As a tool of communication, language is developed by systemic aspects; it means language not only a single-system but also consists of several sub-systems, phonology, morphology sub-system, syntax sub-system, and semantic sub-system.³ Briefly, Ronald Wardaugh says, "A very basic observation is that each language contains two systems rather than one, a system of sound and a system of meaning. Only certain sounds used by speakers are possible".⁴

Language has meaning and a meaning can change, because language has dynamic characteristic. A change of meaning happens because of time and place in certain districts or countries which urge the change of meaning. In general, the meaning changes result from language contact, from cultural development requiring new vocabulary, and from reshaping existing meanings.⁵ Synchronically, meaning of word does

not change, but in diachronically it enables to change. It means, in a very short period meaning of a word is same, it does not change, but in a long periods it enables to change.⁶

The words which are borrowed from foreign language will get the change of meaning based on time and place. Language is able to change from time to time refers to socio-cultural of society users.⁷ Every nation has its own language. Indonesian has a hundreds of region-language which is united by national language. Indonesian is an identity of Indonesians. Furthermore, it cannot relieve from foreign culture acculturation which can be seen in language varieties, arts, and thoughts. The varieties of Indonesian language are influenced by borrowing-words which are borrowed from English, because English is considered as international language. As the result, Indonesian language was influenced by English and nowadays it becomes usual in our country to borrow their language. Furthermore, the Indonesian language much undergoes the change and growth both utterances and meanings.

In some fields, Indonesian language is widening to follow up the growth of knowledge significantly. Because of that, one emerges the new words in treasury of Indonesian language especially through the process of borrowing words. The change is usually called as growing up, because language is something life. "Language is something life" means language undergoes the change which might not emerge to the users of that language in short period, but in cumulative and long period in which the change will emerge clearly. The number of English terms that are adopted by Indonesian language

¹ Abdul Chaer dan Leoni Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal* (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2004), p. 13

² Kushartanti, et al., *Pesona Bahasa: Langkah Awal Memahami Linguistik* (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2005), p. 3

³ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum* (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 4

⁴ Ronald Wardaugh, *Introduction to Linguistic* (USA: McGraw-Hill, inc, 1972), p. 4

⁵ Ronald Wardaugh, *Introduction to Linguistic* (USA: McGraw-Hill, inc, 1972), p. 185

⁶ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 1994), pp. 310-311

⁷ Abdul Chaer (2007), *op.cit*, p. 12

generates new problems, because either Indonesian language or English language possess vocabularies each other, which must be different because of the different social conditions. Usually, borrowing goes from the upper class to the lower class. It means borrowing words of English are usually used by upper class to show their status; automatically the lower follows them to get the same style.

The applications of borrowing-words are sometimes found in both spoken and written language. The spoken language is sometimes used in Broadcast Media such as television and radio. The application of written language is usually used in printing media such as newspapers, journals and articles. In Indonesian printing media, it's often found several words which are borrowed from English language, because English is an International language. Some of those words which are borrowed, experience the change in meaning, for example, the word "artist". This word change in meaning as it can be seen in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*; it means "ahli seni; seniman; seniwati (seperti penyanyi, pemain film, pelukis dan pemain drama).⁸ In *Oxford Learners Dictionary*, it means "a person who paints or draw picture, produces SCULPTURE,"⁹ Nowadays, Indonesian language applies the word "artis" as a person who acts in a film, drama, or a singer and not only as a painter or who draws picture. It means that the word "artist" in Indonesian words undergoes change in meaning, that is generalization or it is changed from the narrow meaning into general one.

⁸ Depdikbud, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: PT. Balai Pustaka, 1988), pp. 49-50

⁹A.S. Hornby, *Oxford advanced Learner's Dictionary* (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1995), p. 57

B. Discussion

Language and Meaning

Language is human device to communicate with their fellows. Language is a sound system of signals which is agreed to use by part of group in certain society to cooperate, communicate, and identify them.¹⁰ A language touches every part of our lives; it gives words to our thoughts, voice to our ideas, and expression to our feelings.¹¹ All languages change through time, but how they change, what drives these changes, and what kinds of changes we can expect are not obvious. By comparing different languages, different dialects of the same language, or different historical stages of particular language can discover the history of languages and also language groups or families.¹²

According to Geoffrey Leech, language has many functions and there are five important communicative functions of language:¹³

1. Informational function: "language is used for giving information to another people."
2. Expressive function: "language can be used to express our feelings."
3. Directive function: "language can be aimed to influence the other behaviors or attitudes."
4. Aesthetic function: "language can be used to sake the linguistic artifact, although with ulterior purpose"
5. Phatic function: "is the furthest remove from the aesthetic function, in that here the communicative work done by language is at its lightest."

Victoria Fromklin and Robert Rodman said that, the most aspect of

¹⁰ Kushartanti, et.al. (ed), *op. cit.*, p. 3

¹¹ Thomas W. Stewart and Nathan V, *Language Files* (USA: The Ohio State University Press, 2001), p. 197

¹² *Ibid*, p. 373

¹³ Geoffrey Leech, *Semantics*, (England: Penguin Book Ltd., 1974), pp. 47-48

knowing a language knows that certain sounds or sound sequences signify or represent different concept or “meanings”.¹⁴ Knowing a language therefore can understand the system which relates sounds and meanings. It means that when someone does not know a language, the sounds spoken to from foreign tongue mean nothing. So, someone cannot understand what the speaker’s message is. Semantic as a subfield of linguistic is the study of meaning in language. Semantic deals with the meaning of words, and how the meanings of sentences are derived from them.¹⁵ Semantics is sometimes contrasted with syntax, the study of the symbols of a language (without reference to their meaning), and pragmatics, the study of the relationships between the symbols of a language, their meanings, and the users of the language. It can be concluded that essential object of semantic study is meaning.

Meanings are also things that are grasped and produced in the mind of the speaker/listener that uses language; meanings are therefore a cognitive and psychological phenomenon.¹⁶ Pillsbury and Meader defined that meaning was the “type” that lay behind the word. This “type” was a neurological reaction to a word –a reaction not necessarily represented in consciousness.¹⁷ Whereas Roger Brown noted that meanings are implicit responses originally elicited by referents and then, through association, by words.¹⁸

Language meaning is a social phenomenon, in that relationship between the speaker and listener come into play in all sorts of ways in determining what our utterances mean.

¹⁴ Victoria Fromklin and Robert Rodman, *op. cit.*, p. 2

¹⁵ *Ibid*, p. 197

¹⁶ *Ibid*

¹⁷ Roger Brown, *Words and Things*, (New York: The Free Press, 1958), p. 92

¹⁸ *Ibid*, p. 97

Meanings of words and sentences have a variety of important relationship among themselves, which can be studied independently of both information content about hypothesis and cognition.¹⁹ It is important to realize that information content, cognitive meaning, and social (pragmatic) meaning are complementary aspects of the general phenomenon of meaning (semantic): the ability to learn and use a language would not be such a remarkably useful characteristic of our species.²⁰

Changing of Meaning

Change of meaning means change of references.²¹ Leonard Bloomfield said that, language is the innovation which changes the lexical meaning rather than the grammatical function of a form that are called as the *change of meaning* or *Semantic Change*.²² Nowadays, we can easily know that a change in the meaning of a speech-form is merely the result of a change in the use of it and other, semantically related speech-form. A change of meaning may imply a connection between practical things and thereby throw light on the life of older times.²³

There are five factors that caused the meaning of the word changed.²⁴

1. The science and technology development: “The development of science and technology can cause the origin word changed to a different meaning from its origin word. The meaning of words in science and technology based on the general word in

¹⁹ Thomas W. Stewart and Nathan V, *op.cit* ,p. 198

²⁰ *Ibid*

²¹ J.D. Parera, *Teori semantik*, Edisi Kedua, (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004), p. 107

²² Leonard Bloomfield, *Language*, (London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1935), p. 425

²³ *Ibid*, pp. 426&428

²⁴ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum* (Jakarta: PT.Rineka Cipta, 2007), pp. 311-313

society, then experience reducing, restriction and constriction that appropriate with its field.”

2. The social and cultural development: “The change of meaning also can cause by the social and cultural development, a user of Indonesian language caused the word of meaning to describe their experiences.”

3. The using of word development: “Every science fields have their own vocabularies, but the vocabularies of theirs can be used to other fields with the new meaning or different with the origin meaning. Finally, the vocabulary become general and has several meaning because its use not only in one field but also another fields, it means that the meaning can be general from one vocabulary changes from its original meaning.”

4. The conception of sense exchange: “All of the conceptions of sense have their own function to feel what happen with them. In development of language using, many cases of conception of sense exchange from the one sense into another. Such as sweet taste, it should be received by the sense of seeing”

5. Because of Association: “There is a relationship between forms of utterance with something else that is related with its form of utterance.

According to Albert C. Baugh in his book *A Story of English language* stated that there are four kinds of the change meaning:²⁵

1. Extension of meaning: A process of word experiences the change of meaning from specific into general meaning. It is also called widening or generalization, it means the word is widening from the special meaning. When the word became widening its meaning, that word means have several meaning, not only in one field of science but also in another field. For example: the word ‘*putera*’ and ‘*puteri*’ used to mean King’s sons or

daughters, but now boy also can called ‘*putera*’ and girl also called ‘*puteri*’.

2. Narrowing of meaning: It’s also called specialization. This is a process of word experience of meaning from general into specific meaning. In narrowing, the general word change became narrow meaning. For example: the word of ‘*sarjana*’ used to mean a smart person, but now ‘*sarjana*’ have meaning university graduated.

3. Regeneration of meaning: It is a process of meaning change, the new meaning goes up more higher or better than the old meaning, regeneration is also called ameliorative, the positive and pleasant meaning is aimed in it. For example: the word of ‘*wanita*’ is better to use than ‘*perempuan*’.

4. Degeneration of meaning: A process of meaning changes where the new meaning changed goes down more lower than the old meaning. Degeneration aim to the negative or unpleasant meaning. For example: the word of ‘*hostes*’ now have negative or lower meaning whereas originally the meaning of ‘*hostes*’ was not low.

Terminology and Borrowing Words

Terminology is the study of terms and their use. The terms are words and compound words that are used in specific contexts. Term is a lexical unit consisting of one or more than one word which represents a concept inside a domain, and the terminology is the vocabulary of a subject field.²⁶ According to Abdul Chaer, “terminology is different from word, terminology has meaning which is certain, clear and unhesitatingly, although without context sentence.”²⁷ The terminology is free from context, on the contrary word is not free from context. For example, the word

²⁵ Albert C. Baugh, *A History of the English Language*, Fourth Edition, (London: Routledge, 1993), pp. 302-303

²⁶ Kyo Kaguera, *The Dynamic of Terminology*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing, 2002), p. 9

²⁷ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 295

tangan and *lengan* as the terminology in medical term, both of them have different meanings in medical field. *Tangan* is a part from circle untill fingers, and *lengan* is a part from circle untill shoulder. Whereas in word, *tangan* and *lengan* have the same meaning. It means that terminology is not only used in its own science field, but also used generally outside the field.²⁸

Word with general meaning have function as the terminology.²⁹ There are some kinds of process to form the word, such as:

1. Etymology known as the origin and history of a word. For example: the word of etymology itself.³⁰
2. Coinage is by invention the totally new terms; it is used for commercial products or for any version of that product. For example: *Aspirin* and *Teflon*.³¹
3. Borrowing is by taking over the words from other languages. For example: *Yogurt* (borrowed from French).³²
4. Compounding is simply the joining of two or more words into a single word, as in *airstrip*, *cornflakes*, *busybody*, *downpour*, *cutoff*, *skywarn*, *alongside*, *breakfast*, *long-haired*, *devil-may-care*, *high school*.³³
5. Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, as in *brunch*, from *breakfast* and *lunch*.³⁴ The resultant blend partakes of both original meanings. Blending should be treated in the same way as conventional compounds and entered in the dictionary. New blends, like novel compounds, are

interested from the meanings of their supposed parts, the context, and background information.³⁵

6. Clipping means cutting off the beginning or the end of a word, or both, leaving a part to stand for the whole, the resultant form is called a clipped word. The jargon of the campus is filled with clipped words: *lab*, *dorm*, *prof*, *exam*, *gym*, *prom*, *math*, and *psych*.³⁶

7. Fore clipped words with the first part of the original word cut off, e.g. *cobweb* and *bus*, *phone* from *telephone*, *plane* from *airplane*, and *roo* from *kangaroo*.³⁷

More common are back-clippings (or 'end-clippings'), where the tail-end of the original has been shorn off, cf. *pants*, *taxi*, *exam*, *math(s)*, *phys*, *ed*. *Tech*, *uni* are familiar in the educational field.³⁸

Rarest are both fore- and back-clipped words like *flu* from *influenza*. It can readily be seen that words derived by clipping retain the meaning of the word from which they are clipped.³⁹

8. Backformation is by reduced one type of word to form a word of another type. For example: *televise* (verb) into *television* (noun).⁴⁰

9. Conversion is changed the version of word. A noun comes to be used a verb without any reduction. For example *chair* (noun) become verb in someone has to chair the meeting.⁴¹

10. Acronyms are the process whereby a word is formed from the initials or beginning segments of a succession of words, for example: MP (Military Police) and NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization).⁴²

11. Derivation is the forming of new words by combining derivational affixes

²⁸ *Ibid*

²⁹ Kyo Kaguera, *op. Cit.*

³⁰ George Yule, *The study of Language*, (UK: Cambridge University Press, 2006), pp. 53-59

³¹ *Ibid*

³² *Ibid*

³³ Norman C. Stageberg, *An Introductory English Grammar*, (USA: University of Northern Iowa), p. 127

³⁴ *Ibid*, p. 130

³⁵ Keith Allan, *Linguistic Meaning*, (USA: Routledge & Kegan Paul inc, 1986), p. 241

³⁶ Norman C. Stageberg, *op. cit.*, p. 128

³⁷ Keith Allan, *loc. cit.*, p. 239

³⁸ *Ibid*

³⁹ *Ibid*

⁴⁰ George Yule, *op. cit.*, pp. 53-59

⁴¹ *Ibid*

⁴² Norman C. Stageberg, *op.cit.*, p. 129

or bound bases with existing words, as in *disadvise*, *emplane*, *deplane*, *teleplay*, *ecosystem*, *coachdom*, *counsellorship*, *re-ask*.⁴³

12. Invention now and then words totally invented, like *Kodak*, *nylon*, *dingbat*, *floosy*, *goof*, *moron*, and *blurb*, but few of these find their way into the common vocabulary.⁴⁴

13. Echoism is the formation of words whose sound suggests their meaning, like *hiss* and *peewee*. The meaning is usually a sound, either natural like the *roar* of a waterfall or artificial like the *clang* of a bell.⁴⁵

14. Prefixes and suffixes, for example: *mislead* (*mis* - + *Lead*). Suffixes is added the affixes in the end of the word; *Foolishness* (*Foolish* + - *ness*).⁴⁶

15. Infixes are incorporated inside another word and possible to see in certain expression. For example: *unfuckingbelievable!* With infixes *fucking*.⁴⁷

16. Multiple processes can be done by trace the operation of more than one process at work. For example: problems with the project have *snowballed*. The word *snow* and *ball* were combined to form the noun *snowball*, the turn in the verb through conversion.⁴⁸

17. Reduplication is the process of forming a new word by doubling a morpheme, usually with change of vowel or initial consonant, as in *pooh-pooh*, *tiptop*, and *hanky-panky*.⁴⁹

According to Ronald Wardaugh in his book, *Introduction to Linguistics*, borrowing is another way of adding new vocabulary items to language.⁵⁰ Victoria Fromklin and Robert Rodman said that borrowing occurs when one language adds to its own lexicon a word or

morphemes from another language, often altering its pronunciation to fit the phonological rules of the borrowing language.⁵¹ Borrowing generally deliberates the absorption of lexicon in which Hocket classified this into three types, as follows:⁵²

1. Loanwords are the process of morphological importation involving no morphological replacement but with or without substitution in phoneme. Example: *Data: Data*

2. Loan blends is the combination of morphological substitution and importation, but the structure fits the model. Example: *Instruction: Instruksi*

3. Loan shifts are the morphological substitution without importation but involves loan translation and semantic loans. Example: *umpan balik: feedback*, *penyerapan: borrowing*. In addition, loanwords can be classified into two types: verbal and non-verbal loanwords. Verbal loanwords are the loanwords which can be found in verbal communication, while non-verbal loanwords are the loanwords used in written text.

Borrowing Words in Newspaper *Seputar Indonesia*

The following is the analysis of 45 Indonesian words that are borrowed from English in *Seputar Indonesia* Newspaper published on December 27th, 2009. The analysis of each word presented in alphabetical order.

1. Extension of Meaning

Untuk aplikasi model rambut ini sangat mudah. (page 21, column 1).

The word *aplikasi* is borrowed from English *application*. According to

⁴³ *Ibid*, p. 127

⁴⁴ *Ibid*

⁴⁵ *Ibid*, pp. 127-128

⁴⁶ George Yule, *op. cit.*, pp. 53-59

⁴⁷ *Ibid*

⁴⁸ *Ibid*

⁴⁹ Norman C. Stageberg, *op.cit.*, p. 133

⁵⁰ Ronald Wardaugh, *op. cit.*, p.181

⁵¹ Victoria Fromklin and Robert Rodman, *op. cit.*, p. 459

⁵² Charles F. Hockett, *A Course in Modern Linguistics* (USA: MacMillan Publishing co., inc:1958), p. 408-413

the above sentence, the *aplikasi* word has function as noun. Its meanings in *Oxford Dictionary* are: (n) 1. (to sb) (for sth/to do sth) a formal (often written) request for something, such as a job, permission to do something or a place at a college or university. 2. A program designed to do particular job; a piece of software.⁵³ Example: The new *computer application* of new technology to teaching. While the meaning in KBBI and KKSABI are: (n) 1. Karya hias dalam seni jahit-menjahit dengan menempelkan (menjahitkan) guntingan-guntingan kain yang dibentuk. 2. Penggunaan. 3. Penerapan.⁵⁴ (n) 1. Lamaran untuk jadi pegawai/pekerja. 2. Penerapan, penggunaan.⁵⁵

The word 'aplikasi' has functions as a noun both in English or Indonesia. Based on three different meanings above, it can be assumed that the word of *application* word gets the change of meaning that is widening or extension meaning, because it has just refers to act or use something in practical ways. It's more general than the meaning of program designed to do a particular job or a piece of software. This word compare to the English word is considered as loan blend. This word has different spelling both in English and Indonesian language. In Indonesia it is spelled A-P-L-I-K-A-S-I, in English it is spelled A-P-P-L-I-C-A-T-I-O-N. But this word has similarities in pronunciation.

2. Narrowing of Meaning

Tidak seperti kompetisi sepakbola lain, Liga Premier tidak mengenal jeda musim dingin. (page 13, column 2)

⁵³ A.S Hornby, *Oxford Learners Dictionary* (USA: New York University press, 1995), p. 52

⁵⁴ Depdikbud. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: PT. Balai Pustaka, 1988), p. 49

⁵⁵ J. S. Badudu, *Kamus Kata-kata Serapan Bahasa Asing dalam Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Penerbit Buku Kompas, 2003), p. 26

In sentence above the *kompetisi* word functions as a noun. Its meaning in the Oxford Dictionary is: (n) 1. A competition each other for something can be achieved; 2. An event in which people compete with each other is to find out who is the best of something. 3. (The competition) the people who are competing against somebody.⁵⁶ Example: There is now intense *competition* between schools to attract students. While the meaning in KBBI and KKSABI are: (n) 1. Pertandingan olahraga untuk merebut kejuaraan dalam segabungan perkumpulan olahraga. 2. Sistem pertandingan olahraga yang mengharuskan semua pihak saling bertanding (berhadapan).⁵⁷ (n) 1. Pertandingan olahraga, semisal sepakbola. 2. Pertandingan olahraga. 3. Sistem pertandingan yang mengharuskan semua kesebelasan saling berhadapan.⁵⁸

Based on the three different meanings, it can be assumed that the word of *competition* has narrowing meaning. The meaning of *kompetisi* in the KKSABI is a sport match; it changes from a situation in which people compete for something that not everyone can have and not only in sports. This word is considered as loan blend, because this word experiences the process of morphological importation with morphological replacement but without substitution in phoneme. It has similar pronunciation and different in spelling. The English spelling is C-O-M-P-E-T-I-T-I-O-N, whereas the Indonesian spelling is K-O-M-P-E-T-I-S-I.

3. The Same Meaning

The sentence from the article: Menghabiskan waktu bersama keluarga,

⁵⁶ A. S. Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 260

⁵⁷ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 453

⁵⁸ J. S. Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 187

bahkan aktif dalam kegiatan sosial. (page 32, column 2)

The word of *aktif* in the sentence above functions as an adjective. Its lexical meanings are: (adj) 1. Always busy doing things, especially physical activities; Doing things; busy or energetic.⁵⁹ Example in sentence: Drew is *active* in every social work. (ks) 1. Giat (bekerja; berusaha); 2. Dinamis atau bertenaga.⁶⁰ (ks) 1. Giat, rajin dalam bekerja/berusaha; 2. Suka bergerak, bekerja, berbuat sesuatu.⁶¹ This word according to the meanings above does not get the change of meaning, because it refers to likely moving, working or doing something energetically. This word is considered as loan blend, because this word gets differentiation in spelling, A-C-T-I-V-E in English and A-K-T-I-F in Indonesia, but they have similar pronunciation.

Hari Natal dirayakan oleh aktris Hollywood dengan berbagai cara. (page 32, column 2)

The word of *aktris* functions as a noun in sentence above. Its lexical meanings in several dictionaries are: (n) A woman who performs on the stage, television or in films/movies, especially as a profession.⁶² Example: Angelina Jolie is a beautiful *actress* in Hollywood. (kb) Wanita yang berperan sebagai pelaku dalam pementasan cerita.⁶³ (kb) Wanita pemegang peran dalam lakon sandiwaranya atau drama, radio, televisi atau film.⁶⁴

From those meanings above, it can be assumed that this word does not get the change of meaning, because it has the same meaning which is a woman

who acts on stage, radio, television or film. This word is considered as loan blend. The writer also identifies that this word has similar pronunciation but has different in spelling, in English the spelling is A-C-T-R-E-S-S and in Indonesia the spelling is A-K-T-R-I-S.

Tentu saja Gabriel Agbonlahor dkk ingin mempertahankan tren positif tersebut agar ambisi tampil di liga Champions terbuka lebar. (page 13, column 5)

In sentence from the sentence above, the word *ambisi* functions as a noun. Its meanings which stated in several dictionaries as follow: (n) 1. Something that you want to do or achieve is very much; 2. The desire or determination is to be successful, rich, powerful.⁶⁵ Example: She never achieved her *ambition* of becoming a movie star. (kb) Keinginan (hasrat, nafsu) yang besar untuk menjadi (memperoleh, mencapai) sesuatu (spt pangkat, kedudukan) atau melakukan sesuatu.⁶⁶ (kb) 1. Cita-cita / keinginan yang kuat untuk berhasil, berkuasa, dan terkenal; 2. Hasrat/keinginan yang besar untuk memperoleh sesuatu (pangkat, jabatan).⁶⁷

The word has similar meaning which refers to strong desire or aim to be successful; therefore this word does not get change of meaning. This word is categorized as loan blend type, because this word has different in spelling, in English it is spelled A-M-B-I-T-I-O-N and in Indonesia it is spelled A-M-B-I-S-I and also has similar pronunciation.

David Beckham atlet terseksi 2009. (page 13, column 3)

According to the sentence above, the word *athlete* functions as a noun. Its

⁵⁹ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 13

⁶⁰ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 17

⁶¹ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 11

⁶² A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 19

⁶³ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 17

⁶⁴ J.S. Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 11

⁶⁵ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 38

⁶⁶ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 27

⁶⁷ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 17

meanings in the Oxford Dictionary are: (n) 1. A person who competes in sports, 2. A person who competes in sport as running and jumping, 3. A person who is good at sports and physical exercise, 4. Person trained for physical games.⁶⁸ Example in sentence: Andrew Johnson is a triathlon *athlete*. Whereas in KBBI and KKSABI: (kb) Olahragawan (terutama dalam bidang yang memerlukan kekuatan, ketangkasan dan kecepatan).⁶⁹ (kb) Olahragawan yang mengikuti lomba ketangkasan, kekuatan, kecepatan.⁷⁰

From three different meanings above, it can be concluded that *athlete* word does not get the change of meaning. Both three dictionaries above stated similar meaning about *athlete* word as 'person who trained and competed for physical games or sport.' Both in English and Indonesian, this word has similar function as a noun. This word is also considered as loan blend type the combination of two processes of English and Indonesian language that has similarities in pronunciation but different in spelling. The spelling in English is A-T-H-L-E-T-E and the spelling in Indonesian is A-T-L-E-T.

Deskripsi Plato tentang Atlantis telah melahirkan berbagai prediksi lokasi kota yang hilang ini. (page 6, column 1)

From the sentence above, the writer considers that *deskripsi* word functions as a noun. The following is the explanations of its lexical meanings according to several dictionaries. (n) Giving a statement of what somebody/something is like.⁷¹ Example: After this lesson ended, I will ask to the teacher about *description* of those theories, because I don't understand yet. (kb) Pemaparan/penggambaran dengan

kata-kata secara jelas dan rinci.⁷² (kb) Penggambaran/pemaparan tentang sesuatu.⁷³

The *description* word does not get the change of meaning, because it refers to describing/giving illustration about something. This word is considered as loan blend type, because this word experiences the process of morphological importation that is morphological replacement (spelling) but without substitution in phoneme (pronunciation). In English the spelling of *description* is D-E-S-C-R-I-P-T-I-O-N and in Indonesia the spelling is D-E-S-K-R-I-P-S-I. The letter 'C' is change with letter 'K' and the last letters 'T-I-O-N' get morphological change to become 'S-I' letters in Indonesian.

Menjelang duel penting kontra Aston Villa, Arsenal disibukan dengan meladeni tuntutan federasi sepakbola Inggris (FA). (page 13, column 4)

From the sentence above, the writer considers that word *duel* functions as a noun. The explanations of its lexical meaning according to several dictionaries as follow: (n) Formal fight with the weapons between two people.⁷⁴ Example: Bruce Lee beat Lee wong in dramatic *duel*. (kb) Perkelahian antar dua orang untuk menyelesaikan pertikaian (dengan pedang atau pistol, ditempat dan waktu yang telah ditetapkan).⁷⁵ (n) Perkelahian/pertarungan mati-matian dengan menggunakan senjata.⁷⁶

Based on the meanings above, the *duel* word does not get the change of meaning. It refers to formal-deadly fight which use weapons. This word is considered as loanwords, because this word experiences the process of morphological importation without

⁶⁸ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 69

⁶⁹ Depdikbud, *Op.cit*, p. 55

⁷⁰ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 31

⁷¹ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 357

⁷² Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 201

⁷³ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 56

⁷⁴ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 411

⁷⁵ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 214

⁷⁶ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 72

morphological replacement and without substitution in phoneme. There is no difference between pronunciation and spelling.

Infotainment itu yang menonton 10 juta orang dengan durasi 14 jam setiap hari.(page 12, column 5)

The word *durasi* in the sentence above functions as a noun. The following is the explanations of its lexical meanings according to several dictionaries. (n) Time during which something lasts.⁷⁷ Example: Our trip will take a long *duration*, because heavy rain. (kb) Lamanya (sesuatu berlangsung); rentang waktu.⁷⁸

This word has the same meaning. From several descriptions above, the meaning of *duration* word is same both in English and Indonesian word. This word is categorized as loan blend type, because it has similar pronunciation but different in spelling. In English it is spelled D-U-R-A-T-I-O-N and in Indonesian it is spelled D-U-R-A-S-I with letters 'T-I-O-N' get morphological change to become 'S-I' letters in Indonesia.

Laporan pada KPI akan lebih mempunyai efek yang tegas. (page 12, column 5)

The word *efek* in the sentence above functions as a noun. The following is the explanations of its meanings according to several dictionaries. (n) Change that somebody/something cause in somebody/something else; result. Particularly, sight, sound or impression an artist wants to create.⁷⁹ Example: The global warming is an *effect* from high pollution around the world. (n) Akibat; pengaruh; kesan yang timbul pada

pikiran penonton, pendengar, pembaca dsb (sesudah mendengar atau melihat sesuatu).⁸⁰ (n) Akibat/pengaruh yang timbul diluar tujuan pokok.⁸¹

The *effect* word has same meaning that refers to a result or changes of somebody/something. This word is categorized as loan blend types, because even though it has similarities in pronunciation but different in spelling. In English, it is spelled E-F-F-E-C-T with double 'T' letter and last syllable 'C-T' and in Indonesia it is spelled E-F-E-K.

Pemilihan Collina-Girard atas lokasi ekspedisi ini didasarkan pada kombinasi teori Geologi dan Literatur.(page 6, column 2)

The word *ekspedisi* in the sentence above functions as a noun. The following is the explanations of its meanings according to several dictionaries. (n) organized journey for a purpose.⁸² Example: Ronald Amudsen leads the *expedition* to North Pole. (kb) Pengiriman surat, barang, dsb. Perjalanan penyelidikan ilmiah di suatu daerah yang kurang dikenal.⁸³ (kb) Pelayaran/perjalanan dengan tujuan tertentu.⁸⁴

The *expedition* word both in English and Indonesian borrowing words has similar meaning; the meaning refers to voyage/journey for specific purpose. This word is categorized as loan blend types, because even though it has similarities in pronunciation but different in spelling. In English, it is spelled E-X-P-E-D-I-T-I-O-N and in Indonesia it is spelled E-K-S-P-E-D-I-S-I. The 'X' and 'T-I-O-N' letters get morphological change to become 'K' and 'S-I' letters in Indonesia.

⁷⁷ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 413

⁷⁸ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*.

⁷⁹ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 422

⁸⁰ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 218

⁸¹ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 75

⁸² A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 461

⁸³ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 222

⁸⁴ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 80

Menjelang duel penting kontra Aston Villa, Arsenal disibukan dengan meladeni tuntutan federasi sepakbola Inggris (FA). (page13, column 4)

The word in the sentence above functions as a noun. The following is the meanings according several dictionaries. (n) Union of states with a central government.⁸⁵ Example: United States of America is a *federation* country which has fifty regional states. (n) 1. Gabungan beberapa perhimpunan yang bekerjasama dan seakan-akan merupakan satu badan tetapi masing-masing perhimpunan tersebut tetap berdiri sendiri. 2. Gabungan beberapa negara bagian yang dikoordinasi oleh Pemerintah Pusat yang mengurus hal-hal mengenai kepentingan Nasional seluruhnya.⁸⁶ (n) 1. Masyarakat/Negara persatuan. 2. Kelompok/perserikatan 3. Negara-negara bagian.⁸⁷

This word based on three meanings above has the same meaning. This word is categorized as loan blend types, because it has similarities in pronunciation but different in spelling. In English it is spelled F-E-D-E-R-A-T-I-O-N and Indonesia it is spelled F-E-D-E-R-A-S-I and the 'T-I-O-N' letters get morphological change to become 'S-I' letters in Indonesia.

Gaya femme fatale yang mengagungkan kekuatan wanita dalam balutan citra feminim.(page 21, column 2)

The word *feminine* in the sentence above functions as an adjective. Its lexical meanings according several dictionaries are: (adj) of or like women.⁸⁸ Example: Gucci adds more flowery motives on his new fashion design to appear *feminine* side. (ks)

⁸⁵ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 486

⁸⁶ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 241

⁸⁷ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 106

⁸⁸ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 489

Mengenai (seperti, menyerupai) wanita; bersifat kewanitaan.⁸⁹ (ks) Kewanitaan.⁹⁰

Based on three meanings above, the *feminine* word does not get the change of meaning, because it has the same meaning. This word is categorized as loan blend types, because it has similarities in pronunciation but different in spelling. In English, it is spelled F-E-M-I-N-I-N-E and in Indonesia it is spelled F-E-M-I-N-I-M and the 'N-E' letters get morphological change to become 'M' letter in Indonesia.

Dia memilih untuk fokus menghadapi Villa. (page 13, column 4)

The word *fokus* in the sentence above functions as a noun. Its lexical meanings according to several dictionaries are: (n) Center of interest.⁹¹ Example: Becoming *focus* in several headlines, corruption court is summoned more active against corruption problems. (kb)Titik api; titik pertemuan cahaya melalui lensa. Pusat.⁹² (kb) Pusat Perhatian.⁹³

According to the meanings above, the writer concludes that *focus* word refers to center of interest, so that it does not get the change of meaning. This word is also categorized as loan blend types, because it has similarities in pronunciation but different in spelling. In English, it is spelled F-O-C-U-S and in Indonesia it is spelled F-O-K-U-S and the 'C' letter get morphological change to become 'K' letter.

Fungsi pers adalah yang memberikan informasi benar dan faktual. (page 12, column 5)

It is identified that word of *informasi* functions as a noun. The

⁸⁹ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 241

⁹⁰ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 107

⁹¹ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 519

⁹² Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 243

⁹³ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 113

following is the lexical meanings according to several dictionaries: a. Facts or details about somebody/something.⁹⁴ Example: Last weekend, I got some *information* about the truth of that news. b. Penerangan; keterangan; pemberitahuan; kabar atau berita (tentang).⁹⁵ c. Pengetahuan, laporan, berita, keterangan.⁹⁶

Concluding from above meanings, this word is categorized in same meaning that refers to a news, knowledge, or facts about somebody/something. This word is also categorized as loan blend types, because it has similar in pronunciation but different in spelling. In English, it is spelled I-N-F-O-R-M-A-T-I-O-N and in Indonesia it is spelled I-N-F-O-R-M-A-S-I with the 'T-I-O-N' letters get morphological change to become 'S-I' letters.

Institusi politik tersebut tidak mau repot mempersiapkan kader. (page 1, column 3)

This research identifies that word *institusi* functions as a noun. The following is the lexical meanings according to several dictionaries: (n) 1. Established custom purpose. 3. Act of introducing a system law.⁹⁷ Example: Drew is a member of that *institution*. (kb) Sesuatu yang dilembagakan oleh Undang-Undang, adat/kebiasaan (spt perkumpulan, paguyuban, organisasi social, dll).⁹⁸ (kb) Pelembagaan.⁹⁹

From those three meanings above, this word has the same meaning. Because even though it is used in politic context the word above means an organization with a special purpose, established custom or practice. This word is considered as loan blend,

because this word experiences the process morphological importation with morphological replacement (different in spelling) but without substitution in phoneme (pronunciation). It has similarities in pronunciation but different in spelling. In English, it is spelled I-N-S-T-I-T-U-T-I-O-N and in Indonesia it is spelled I-N-S-T-I-T-U-S-I with the 'T-I-O-N' letters get morphological change to become 'S-I' letters.

Namun tetap cantik dan menunjukkan karakter kepribadian seorang bintang. (page 21, column 2)

The word *karakter* in the above sentence functions as a noun. The following is the lexical meanings according several dictionaries: (n) 1. All the qualities and features that make a person group of people, and places different from others; 2. A quality that makes somebody difference from others.¹⁰⁰ Example: Although Jane and Jean are twins but they have different *characters*. (kb) Sifat-sifat kejiwaan, akhlak / budi pekerti yang membedakan seseorang dengan yang lain; tabiat; watak.¹⁰¹ (kb) Tabiat, perangai sifat-sifat seseorang, sesuatu yang dimiliki orang yang bersifat pribadi.¹⁰²

Based on those meanings above, the writer concludes that the word *character* has the same meaning, because it has the same meaning which refers to qualities of someone or something this is owned by somebody. This word is categorized as loan blend type. This word has similar pronunciation but different in spelling. In English it is spelled C-H-A-R-A-C-T-E-R and in Indonesia it is spelled K-A-R-A-K-T-E-R with 'C-H' letters change to become 'K' letter.

⁹⁴ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 696

⁹⁵ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 331

⁹⁶ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 133

⁹⁷ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 704

⁹⁸ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 334

⁹⁹ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 156

¹⁰⁰ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 208

¹⁰¹ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 389

¹⁰² J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 172

Tandas Wenger dalam situs resmi klub.(page 13, column 2)

It indicates that the word *klub* functions as a noun. Its lexical meanings according to several dictionaries are: (n) 1. People who meet together regularly for a particular activity, sport; 2. Professional sport organization with the players, managers, owners, and members are involved in it; 3. People who share their hobbies and entertainment are in it.¹⁰³ Example: Tom Hicks and George Gillets had sold that football *club*, because they were bankrupt. (n) Klab.¹⁰⁴ (n) Kelompok olahraga.¹⁰⁵

From the meanings above, it can be concluded that the word *club* word has the same meaning. It has specific meaning namely group of people who meet for sport. This is categorized as loan blend type, because it has similar pronunciation but different in spelling both in English and Indonesian language. In English we spell it C-L-U-B and in Indonesia we spell it K-L-U-B, in Indonesia 'C' letter changes into 'K' letter.

Lokasi ekspedisi ini didasarkan pada kombinasi teori Geologi dan Literatur.(page 21,column 1)

From the sentence above, the word *kombinasi* functions as a noun. The following is the lexical meanings according to several dictionaries are: (n) Number of things or people joined or mixed together; act of joining two or more things together to form a single unit.¹⁰⁶ Example: Water is a *combination* between Oxygen and Hydrogen. (kb) Gabungan beberapa hal (pengertian, perkara, warna, pakaian,dsb).¹⁰⁷ (kb) 1. Penggabungan/perpaduan; 2. (kimia)

gabungan/campuran zat dengan sifat yang berbeda.¹⁰⁸

The *combination* word has the same meaning, because all meaning refer to an act of joining two or more things together to form a single unit. This word is considered as loan blend type, because this word experiences the process morphological importation with morphological replacement (spelling) but without substitution in phoneme (pronunciation). In English, it is spelled C-O-M-B-I-N-A-T-I-O-N and in Indonesia it is spelled K-O-M-B-I-N-A-S-I with the 'C' letter change to become 'K' letter and also 'T-I-O-N' letters get morphological change to become 'S-I' letters.

C. Conclusion

This research concludes that the borrowing words used in the newspaper *Seputar Indonesia* contained variety of meaning, such as narrowing meaning, the others have same meanings. The research also finds the type of those words, such as loanwords, loan blends, and loan shift. Based on their meanings, the borrowings in *Seputar Indonesia* newspaper published on December 27th, 2009 classified into: 3 words extension of meaning or generalization, 4 words the narrowing of meaning or specialization and 38 words the same meaning. Furthermore, they are 6 words loanword, 39 words loan blend, and no loan shift type. English borrowing words in printing mass media like in *Seputar Indonesia* newspaper published on December 27th, 2009 often happened in Indonesian, and there are many words which get the change of meaning as they are mentioned above. It means that, the borrowing words from English language into Indonesian language are acceptable.

¹⁰³ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 237

¹⁰⁴ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 447

¹⁰⁵ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 147

¹⁰⁶ A.S Hornby, *op.cit*, p. 249

¹⁰⁷ Depdikbud, *op.cit*, p. 452

¹⁰⁸ J.S Badudu, *op.cit*, p. 185

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