

SOME ENGLISH LOAN WORDS IN BAHASA INDONESIA  
AS APPEAR IN THE NEWSPAPERS

(A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY)



*A Thesis*

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University*

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*In English Department*


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## MOTTO

*Take time to THINK. It is the source of power.*

*Take time to READ. It is the foundation of wisdom.*

*Take time to QUIET. It is the opportunity to seek God.*

*Take time to DREAM. It is the future made of.*

*Take time to PRAY. It is the greatest power on earth.*

*-Author Unknown-*

*This thesis is dedicated to  
My beloved parents,  
Baharuddin, S. Pd and Nurjannah*

SKRIPSI

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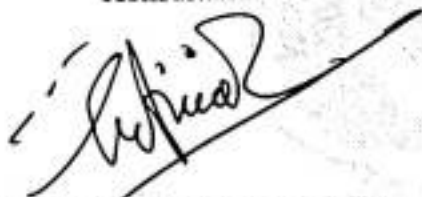
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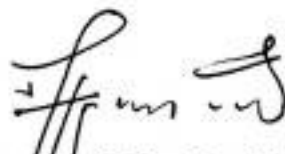
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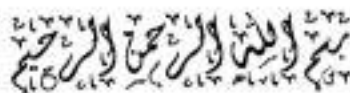
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## ABSTRAK

**Ika Merdekawati.** *Some English Loan Words in Bahasa Indonesia as Appear in the Newspapers (dibimbing oleh Abd. Madjid Djuraid dan Simon Sitoto).* Di dalam penelitian ini, penulis menganalisis kata-kata serapan Bahasa Inggris yang terdapat di dalam surat kabar Seputar Indonesia dan Tribun Timur yang mengalami perubahan-perubahan bentuk dan makna. Data yang diambil dari surat kabar tersebut adalah sebanyak 23 dari 128 buah kata serapan Bahasa Inggris.

Dalam melaksanakan penelitian ini, penulis menerapkan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam menganalisis data yang meliputi beberapa tahapan. Tahapan-tahapan analisis tersebut dimulai dengan membaca surat kabar tersebut, menemukan dan mengenali kata-kata serapan Bahasa Inggris yang ada di dalam bacaan dan memindahkannya dalam catatan yang spesifik, serta menganalisa perubahan-perubahan bentuk dan maknanya dengan menggunakan kamus Bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris lalu menjelaskannya secara deskriptif. Penulis menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dalam pengambilan data tersebut dimana teknik pengambilan data didasarkan pada maksud tertentu agar memenuhi tujuan belajar. Penelitian ini bertujuan memaparkan perubahan bentuk serta perubahan makna yang terjadi pada beberapa kata serapan Bahasa Inggris yang terdapat di beberapa surat kabar.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada beberapa hal penting yang diperoleh setelah menganalisis data yang diambil. Pertama, perubahan bentuk yang melalui penyesuaian bunyi ujaran atau lafal dari bunyi ujaran bahasa sumber adalah yang paling banyak muncul didalam surat kabar dibandingkan dengan perubahan bentuk yang lain. Kedua, kata-kata serapan Bahasa Inggris dalam Bahasa Indonesia yang mengalami perubahan makna dari makna yang baik ke makna yang buruk (*displacement*) adalah yang paling sulit dan jarang ditemukan didalam beberapa surat kabar tersebut dibandingkan dengan yang lain. Perubahan-perubahan makna seperti (*narrowing, neutral* dan *broadening*) dari beberapa kata serapan Bahasa Inggris dalam Bahasa Indonesia yang terdapat di beberapa surat kabar tersebut hampir memiliki perbandingan yang sama dalam pemunculannya di surat kabar.

## ABSTRACT

**Ika Merdekawati.** *Some English Loan Words in Bahasa Indonesia as Appear in the Newspapers (supervised by Abd. Madjid Djuraid and Simon Sitoto).* In this research, the writer analyzes English loan words in the newspapers of Seputar Indonesia and Tribun Timur that undergo the changes of form and meaning. The data that is taken from those newspapers is as much 23 of 128 of English loan words.

In doing this research, the writer applies descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data that includes some stages. The stages of that analysis are begun by reading newspapers, identifying English loan words in the text and transferring into the specific note, and analyzing the changes of forms and meanings of those words by using Indonesian and English dictionary, then explaining descriptively. The writer uses the *purposive sampling* technique in taking the data where the technique of taking the data is based on certain aim in order to fulfill the purpose of the study. This research purposes to elaborate the changes of form and meaning that are occurred on some English loan words in some newspapers.

The result of this research shows that there are some important things that are obtained after analyzing the data. First, the change of form that through the harmonizing of phonologic or pronunciation from the original pronunciation of source language is many more appear in the newspapers if it compared with the other changes of form. Second, the English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia that undergo the change of meaning from the good meaning to the bad meaning (displacement) are most difficult and rare be found in those newspapers if that are compared with the other changes of meaning. The changes of meaning such as narrowing, neutral, and broadening of some English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia that appear in those newspapers are almost have the same comparison in the appearing in the newspaper.

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

As a society, people can not be separated from other people in social life. They interact with other people by communicating. Communication is a product of social interaction which is applied through their activity among other individuals by using language. People do not realize that when they produce sentences, they have already created a conversation through out the communication. Therefore, they have to use language as an important means of communication in their life. By language, people can interact with others, both an individual with others, between one group of society and other society. In the broad context, language can be used as an international relationship tool. People can expand their idea, feeling, and desire to others. All of this case is uttered by using oral sense, behavior, and also by written expression. This case is the same as definition written by Keraf (180: 1) that language is communication tool by oral tool of human being.

All living language constantly changes with time and stylistic preferences undergo continual modification, but no one knows exactly why they change it. We know that English is an international language, so it is important to us. We can go to anywhere by using it. In many things, the influence of English can be seen in every side. English as an international language has an important role in politics, economics, science, and technology as a medium of instruction. Because of that, in

the era of technological development, English is very familiar in every side. Therefore, it is not amazing if we can find many words or terms of English in Bahasa Indonesia. But even, by application of English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia, we usually find the changes of meanings of some English loan words in it.

The rapid development in the field of science and technology especially for mass communication technology is not exceptional even the existence as well as its pressure to real life of world society has become an inevitable necessity. Because language is a communication tool, society has to know and understand the language used in order that it does not cause misunderstanding in a process of communication. Therefore, the interaction can occur in society in the entire world. By this interaction, mass communication is the most important role. The relationship between mass communication technology development and language change lies on the matter that such a case frequently brings about the emergence of certain words or terms which are not identified yet in a certain language in society. This case also affects the speaker to create the new words or to borrow existing terms in other languages.

Another factor that influences the language change is the speakers try to use the other language that is considered more profitable both in economic, social, politic, and psychology. In the same case, when the speakers of certain language organize the cooperation with the other speakers of other language especially from the other country. They have to adjust their certain language with other language and it is unavoidable case. The speakers have to use the language that can be used as an international language, so the interaction with the other people can occur. English is

the language that always used in a forum of cooperation between countries because English has been determined as international communication language. Everyone has to know use English if they want to interact with other people from the other countries.

The change of language is caused by the borrowing words from other language also caused the changes of forms and meanings. Newspaper is one medium that always uses the English loan words in its news. Therefore, to expand this case, the writer limits her analysis on Some English Loan Words in Bahasa Indonesia as Appear in The Newspapers.

## **1.2 Identification of Problem**

There are some problems that will be discussed in this thesis. They are:

1. Many people don't know the changes of forms that undergo in English words in Bahasa Indonesia.
2. It is difficult to understand the kinds of the changes of meanings of some English loan words undergo in Bahasa Indonesia.

## **1.3 Scope of Problem**

To discuss the structure as a whole, the writer limits her writing on some English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia as appear in the newspapers.



#### **1.4 Research Questions**

Based on the scope of problem above, the writer focuses on some problems, namely:

1. What changes of forms do English words undergo before being taken into Bahasa Indonesia?
2. What kinds of changes of meanings do English loan words undergo in Bahasa Indonesia?

#### **1.5 Objectives of Writing**

Through this analysis, the writer intends to accomplish particular objectives as follows:

1. To describe the changes of forms do some English words undergo before being taken into Bahasa Indonesia.
2. To explain the kinds of the changes of meanings do English loan words undergo in Bahasa Indonesia

#### **1.6 Significances of Writing**

The significance of this writing are presented as follows:

##### **1.6.1 Theoretical**

The writer expects that her writing will be given information to the readers in understanding the changes of forms and meanings especially for some English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia.

### **1.6.2 Practical**

1. A contribution to the students of English Department in studying the changes of meanings of some English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia.
2. A contribution for the further research.

## **1.7 Method of Research**

The most important thing to support criticism of the problem is a method or technique which is used in research. Because of that, the writer has to decide the method that is suitable with the topic that has been chosen. In arranging this thesis, the writer used the following procedure:

### **1.7.1 Library Research**

In this research, the writer has read some materials from the library and collected information which is related to the topic of this writing. The writer also read some relevant books and other materials that are closely related to the topic.

### **1.7.2 Method of Collecting Data**

The data is collected from the newspapers. The writer used the note-taking method in collecting the data from the sources. The procedure of this method is to take the data by taking notes from the sources.

### **1.7.3 Method of Analyzing Data**

In analyzing the data, the writer used the descriptive qualitative method by the following steps:

- a. Step one is reading the newspapers.
- b. Step two is the writer notes the words from the newspapers.
- c. Step three; the words are classified to find out the English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia.
- d. Step four is analyzing the English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia that undergo the changes of forms and the changes of meanings, and also the kinds of the changes of meanings of that.
- e. In step five, the writer shows the English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia that undergo the changes of forms and the changes of meanings, and also the kinds of the changes of meanings of that.

### **1.7.4 Population and Sample**

#### **1. Population**

The population of this research is taken from the newspapers; they are Seputar Indonesia on January 2008 and Tribun Timur on January 2008 and February 2009. The population of this research consists of English loan words commonly used by Indonesian speakers in written especially from those whose meaning has undergo the changes. The population of this study are all the data that the writer gathering from the newspapers. The

population is about 128 of English loan words. The writer chooses that because always used in written. Before collect the data, the writer has to read the newspapers then note all of the English loan words.

## **2. Sample**

The sample of this research consists of 23 selected from 128 by using purposive sampling technique. The purposive sampling technique is a sampling technique based on certain aim in order to fulfill the purpose of the study. Those are chosen because easily to be analyzed. All the data are collected then analyzed to get the data that are closely related to the topic.

### **1.7.5 Data Resources**

The sources of the data were the English loan words commonly used in Bahasa Indonesia found through the newspapers. In addition to answer the problem of this research, the writer applied any relevant resources that are related to the topic.



## CHAPTER 2

### THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Previous Studies

There are some studies that concerned with the topic about English loan words. Some students of English Department have written about English loan words in their thesis and one student of English Department have written it in his dissertation as follows:

Jenny Mandagie (2003) on her thesis "Unsur Serapan Istilah Bidang Ekonomi dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Padanannya dalam Bahasa Indonesia" concentrates her research on two terms; they are the change of form of economic words of English loan words in Bhs. Indonesia, in this case she analyzes morphophonemic aspect, it is the economic loan words that undergo the change of phoneme, the process of the addition and the disappear of phoneme, and the economic words that undergo the change of meaning. The purpose of her research is to explain the change of form of economic words of English loan words in Bhs. Indonesia and to describe the economic words that undergo the change of meaning.

Bahar Rauf (1998) on his thesis "Unsur Serapan Bhs. Inggris dalam Bidang Jurnalistik". He focuses his studies on the lexical element of English in developing Indonesia vocabulary. The purpose of his research is to discover whether the lexical element of English is taken by modification process or directly.

Suhartina R (2001) on his dissertation "An Analysis on the Change of Meaning of Some English Loan Words in Bhs. Indonesia" concentrates her research on the some of English loan words in Bhs. Indonesia that is not undergo the change of form but undergo the change of meaning and the factors affect the semantic changes of English loan words commonly used in Bhs. Indonesia. The purpose of her research is to discover the kinds of the change of meaning on those words and to explain the factors affect the semantic changes of English loan words commonly used in Bhs. Indonesia.

Based on these researches which are mentioned above, the writer will make a related research which conducted with English loan words. This research almost same with the first research above but this research is more focused on the changes of forms and the kinds of the changes of meanings of some English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia where the words is taken from the newspapers.

## **2.2 Definitions of Language**

To begin this chapter, the writer will present some definitions which are given by some linguists below. There are many definitions of language. A definition given by Ronald Wardhaugh (1986: 1) is "A language is what the members of a particular society speak".

The language which is defined by Wardhaugh is the language that is understandable and spoken by a certain society. It means that the language can not be

separated from society where its members use it as a means of communication to carry out the social interaction among the society.

Brooks (1964: 48) give one definition that: "language is highly complicated activity, and it is wholly learnt. It involves both neural and muscular tissue, and it has psychological, interpersonal and cultural aspects that are indispensable to its acquisition and use".

This definition reveals that language is not an easy job. It is a very difficult thing. In addition, people have to learn it first in order to communicate it with others. In its usage, the ability of the speaker to express his thoughts to the listener is a very important aspect.

One definition which is suggested by Chomsky (1975: 4) that: "A human language is a system remarkable complexity".

This definition indicates that a human language is and extraordinary achievement for human to create because it is very complex and involves intellectuality of the human to produce it.

We consider another definition which is stated by Titone and Danes; (1985): "Language is a communication system that allows humans to express thought".

This definition implies that language made up of a speech symbols. Language is uniquely flexible and precise. It allows us to express or to share our ideas, feelings, knowledge, and experience in the past, present, and also in the future.

Animals also communicate, but it is different with human. They have no symbols in their communication. Animal communicate through cries and gesture.

Man is the only animal who has language and is able to transfer meanings by the use of symbols (France, E Merrill, 1952). The symbolic system relates the human interaction. They use it in expressing their happiness, anger, ideas, messages, and so on. That is why language is not simply as a means of communicating information about the weather, conditions of something or any other subject. It is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining with other people. So it is said that language is what makes us unique as a species.

Nababan (1984: 1) states that: "Bahasa adalah salah satu ciri yang paling khas manusiawi yang membedakannya dengan makhluk-makhluk yang lain".

### **2.3 Definitions of Bilingualism**

What is bilingualism? A sociolinguist, Trudgill (1983: 7) states that bilingualism deals with mastery of two languages. One who can speak two languages in his interaction is called bilingual. People in one community are being categorized as bilingual if they all speak two languages. The members commonly use two languages in their daily communication. If the languages come into contact, elements of other languages may be learnt by the speakers to produce bilingualism (Hymes, 1964).

Hornby's opinion about bilingualism is as follow: "To be considered bilingual, a person must have ability to use two different languages... (Hornby, 1977: 3).

His definition above is adequate for general usage. It is an individual characteristic to competency to master more than one language.



Haugen (1953: 7) says that ability of the speakers for bilingual status is the ability of the speakers to produce complete meaningful utterances in other languages. The writer can conclude that the speakers have to have ability to produce more than one language in spoken. It is to enrich the speaker's vocabulary.

Another definition given by Lado (1964: 241): "Bilingualism is popularly the ability to speak two languages equally well. It is used technically to refer to any degree of knowledge of two languages by the same persons".

#### **2.4 Definition of Borrowing Element**

To support the writer in giving the limitation about the borrowing element, so be better to see again what have explained in chapter 1, namely why Bahasa Indonesia borrows the element of other language? The answer of this question can not be looking for except it is submitted based on the reality on Bahasa Indonesia itself. We have to know that Bahasa Indonesia is living language, why? Because it still used by people in our country. As living language, Bahasa Indonesia can be used as a tool to assert or to express all thought and feeling of native speakers. So that, it cannot be denied if Bahasa Indonesia borrows some words of other language that is needed to enrich and to develop its vocabulary.

If we see Indonesia vocabulary by W.J.S. Poerwadarminta, element are "*the original substance or the important part in one case*", and the borrowing means that "*enter through the small hole*". Based on the combination of the meaning of those

words, it can be determined that borrowing element is the important part in one case that enters in a substance.

## **2.5 Definitions of Code Switching**

Sridhar in McKay and Hornberger (1996: 56):

When two or more languages exist in community, the speaker frequently switches from one language to another. This phenomenon is known as code-switching.

Valdes-Fallis in Yassi (2003: 34):

Code switching as the use of two languages simultaneously or interchange ably.

Code switching is two or more languages that are used by bilingual speakers in their communication especially in everyday conversation among themselves.

## **2.6 The Differences between Borrowing Word and Code Switching**

Borrowing word is distinguished from code switching. According to Sridhar in Mc Kay and Hornberger (1996 : 58) :

1. Borrowing may occasionally involve a few set phrases but is usually restricted to single lexical items. Code switching, however involves every level of lexical and syntactic structure, including words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

2. Borrowed words can occur even in the speech of monolinguals, whereas code switching presupposes a certain degree of bilingual competence.
3. The set of borrowed expression in a language typically represents semantic fields outside the experience of borrowing language, whereas the expressions that occur in code switching may duplicate existing expressions.
4. Borrowings represent a restricted set of expressions with some creativity in the margins, whereas code switching draws creatively upon practically the whole of the vocabulary and grammar of another language.
5. Borrowings represent mostly nouns and marginally a few adjectives and other categories, whereas code switching draws on every category and constituent type in grammar.

## 2.7 Some Concepts of Loan Words

As an international language, English is now spoken by billions of people all over the world in their communication. Nevertheless without borrowing words from other languages, English will never reach its fame as it is up to the present time, have also been put forward superficially, Suhartina (2001). As said by Fromkin and Rodman (1993: 332-335) that *"loan words existing in English right now are originated from huge amount of foreign languages whether directly or indirectly"*. A

direct borrowing means that the borrowed item is a native word in the language from which it is borrowed whereas indirect borrowing means that the borrowed item is not a native word in the language from which it is borrowed, Suhartina (2001).

Some of the sources language from which loan words identified in English until nowadays are Arabic like *algebra* and *alcohol* (these two words were indirect borrowings with Spanish as an intermediary); French such as *feast*; Greek with drama, *comedy*, *tragedy*, *botany*; Dutch with their *shipping terms* like *buoy*, *freight*, *leak*; German with *quartz* and *cobalt*; and so forth. These source are not free from such a matter although have become the origin of the loan word in English. For example, some words from Arabic are also borrowed by Spanish which eventually indirectly borrowed by English through Spanish.

Bahasa Indonesia which now regarded growing language might be not exceptionally means that borrowings are of necessity. The argument issued by Moeliono (1985: 115-118) that for the purpose of enriching the vocabulary of Bahasa Indonesia, borrowings will become an inevitable matter. In this case, Moeliono puts foreign languages in the third place after vernaculars and the language itself as sources in the effort of modernizing Bahasa Indonesia.

## **2.8 Principle of Borrowing Words**

Borrowing words has become common case to most language. This case is consequence of linguistic changes that cannot be avoided. According to Moeliono (1985:120) that the process of borrowing is caused by some factors as follows:

### (1). Practicality

The meaning of practicality here is closely linked to the process of borrowing more practical words from foreign languages rather than those existing in one's own language especially in conjunction with constructing phrases to represent single words, Suhartina (2001). The word *immoral*, for instance, is commonly awkwardly suited to *amoral* instead of *tidak bermoral*. This is because the word *dursila*, an appropriate term to mean *immoral* is scarcely used. As a result, the use of *amoral* becomes unconsciously applied to *immoral* although the two terms convey different meaning.

### (2). Stylistic preference

The stylistic preference is about the borrowing words from the foreign language that has become an inspiration to certain bilinguals. The loan words that are borrowed then be transferred into their native language. For example, the words *asimilasi* from *assimilation* instead of *pembaruan* and *penyerapan*; *spesial* from *special* instead of *khusus*. These words could more understood although the native terms, for the sake of stylistic preference made the borrowed terms become popular, Suhartina (2001).

### (3). Significance of meaning

Good command in certain foreign languages, especially those which are associated with civilized society has become another factor making the growth of loan words become rapidly increased. This is because the bilinguals, affected by the assumption that employing loan words in a large amount could become a medium of getting a high appraisal from people around them, tend to use foreign words although

their native language provides them adequately, Suhartina (2001). Words like *evaluasi*, *bilateral*, *multiplikasi*, and *kalibrasi* instead of *penilaian*, *dwipihak*, *pelipatan*, or *kelipatan*, and *penerapan* (Moeliono, 1989: 120-121) are some examples.

## 2.9 Changes of Forms

According to Moeliono (1985 : 119), loan words are divided into three kinds, such as:

1. Loan words that undergo the harmonizing of phonologic.
2. Loan words that undergo the combination between the elements of original word and other word.
3. Loan words that are including the result of translation.

## 2.10 Definitions of Meaning

Meaning as a part of language is considered to be one of the most ambiguous and most controversial terms in the theory of language. Controversial because each expert such as linguists, psychologists, and anthropologists tend to claim that definition of meaning cannot be disconnected from the discipline in which they are well-informed with, Suhartina (2001). The ambiguity of meaning is essentially derived from the fact that its definition cannot be described and viewed merely from a single aspect. Ogden and Richards (1985: 186-187), for example, put forward no less

that sixteen different definition of meaning, and the twenty if each subdivision is counted separately. Some of them as follow:

- Meaning is a unique unanalysable relation to other thing.
- Meaning is the theoretical consequences involved in or implied by a statement.
- Meaning is an activity projected into an object.

### **2.11 Changes of Meaning**

If we pay attention on English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia, generally it undergoes to change of meaning, although it still approaches the original meaning. Based on the fact that the using of borrowing element (other language vocabulary) especially for English is often difficult to be usage of Bahasa Indonesia. The change of meaning of English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia always makes the misunderstanding between the speakers why because the understanding between the speakers of one word is different in a conversation. Because of this case, the conversation between the speakers is not related each other.

Change of meaning or semantic change taking place on account of social causes is closely linked with a circumstance where words for instance, pass from ordinary language into a specialized nomenclature, Suhartina (2001). The terminologies of a trade, a craft, a profession or some other limited group tend to acquire a more restricted sense. On the other hand, words borrowed from a group language into common use are possible to widen their meaning. That is to say, socially certain

words may become specialized in one hand and generalized at another, Suhartina (2001).

## 2.12 The implication of Semantic Change

Among the ample amount of implications which may result from semantic changes, two major problems have been vividly discussed: the range and the emotive overtones of the new meaning as compared to the old, Suhartina (2001). Of the range meaning of words may undergo extension, or widening, restriction or narrowing, and displacement or shift. Whereas of the emotive overtones meaning of words may become pejorative and ameliorative.

### a. Extension or Broadening

According to several linguists broadening of meaning is less common process than narrowing. Fromkin and Rodman propose that when the meaning of a word becomes broader, that word means everything it used to mean, and then some.

### b. Neutral Change of Meaning

The loan words that undergo the neutral change of meaning are not really undergoing the change of meaning from its original meanings. Their meanings are almost same with the original. For example the meaning of *domisili* from *domicile* that basically a Latin word *domicilium* adopted into English. In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia its mean that tempat kediaman tetap yang sah dari seseorang, tempat tinggal resmi. In Oxford its mean that dwelling place, legal place where a person



lives permanently. From that sources, we see that the meaning of *domisili* have the same meaning with the original.

c. Displacement

The displacement meaning includes (deteoration and improvement). Deteorative category as stated by Room (1986: 2) includes words whose meaning has gone from good or at least neutral to bad.

d. Restriction or Narrowing

The most frequent cause of restriction is specialization of meaning in particular social group. Such a restriction is frequently encountered in the case of polysemy. Restriction of meaning can also result from euphemism, including the variety, which prompted by irony rather than by taboo, from ellipsis, from the need to fill a gap in vocabulary and from various other causes, Suhartina (2001). The English word *corn* is a quite interesting example of restricting which in addition to its general meaning of seed of cereal plants has come to denote the most important cereal crop produced in a particular area; in England it is called wheat in Scotland oats, and maize in America (Ullmann, 1983: 229).

## CHAPTER 3

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer presents the analysis of some of English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia as appear in the newspapers. The data which are going to be analyzed are taken from Seputar Indonesia on January 2008 and Tribun Timur on January 2008 and February 2009. The data consist of 23 of English loan words. After that, the writer describes the changes of forms and the changes of meanings of those words.

#### 3.1 Changes of forms

##### 3.1.1 Loan Words that Undergo The Harmonizing of Phonologic

All words that are analyzed follow are included the loan words in Bahasa Indonesia because those are found in Indonesian dictionary.

###### a. Solid from solid

Juxtaposition:	English	Indonesia
	/o/	/o/
	Solid /'sɒlɪd/	Solid

Jones (2008: 294), the word **solid** comes from Dutch words *solide*, *solied* and English word *solid*. If the word **solid** is loaned from Dutch, it will undergo the change of form when it is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia. As

stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1172), the phoneme /-e/ of the loan words that is not pronounced is lost, like the phoneme /-e/ from the words *solide* and *solied*, whereas, if the word **solid** is loaned from the English, this word is not undergoing the change of form when it is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia. The word of **solid** is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia as whole because the pronunciation of phoneme /o/ from the word **solid** in English is same with its pronunciation in Bahasa Indonesia. The loan words will undergo the change of form if they are different in pronunciation when they are adopted into Bahasa Indonesia.

**b. Respon from respond**

Juxtaposition:	English	Indonesia
	/-d/	
	Respond /rɪspond/	Respon

Jones (2008: 266), the English word **respond** comes from Dutch word *respons*. The word **respond** undergoes the change of form after it is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia where the cluster of the second stop consonants that is phoneme /-d/ in the end of word is lost. Another reason why it changes is that there is no two or more of consonants cluster in Bahasa Indonesia. By Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1174), the phoneme (-nd) becomes (-n) of the

group of the last consonant, for example **dividend** becomes **dividen**. As a result, the word **respond** in English becomes **respon** in Bahasa Indonesia.

**c. Proses from process**

Juxtaposition:	English	Indonesia
	<i>/-c/, /-ss/</i>	<i>/-s/, /-s/</i>
	Process <i>/ˈprəʊses; /ˈpræs/</i>	Proses

According to Jones (2008: 253), the word **process** is adopted into English from Dutch word **proces**. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1156), that the phoneme */-c/* that is located in front of phoneme */-e/* becomes phoneme */-s/* in Bahasa Indonesia. In English, phoneme */-c/* is pronounced for both (k) and (s), but the phoneme */-c/* of the word **process** is pronounced as (s), so it comes into Bahasa Indonesia with same pronunciation by changing phoneme */-c/* becomes phoneme */-s/* because the phoneme */-c/* is pronounced by */-c/* and phoneme */-s/* is pronounced by */-s/* in Indonesian words, while the phoneme */-ss/* becomes phoneme */-s/* because the double consonant is only become one consonant except there is a pair that cause an error in meaning. As a result, the word **process** becomes **proses** when it is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia.

#### d. Strategi from strategy

Juxtaposition:	English	Indonesia
	/-y/	/-i/
	Strategy /'straetədʒi/	Strategi

According to Jones (2008: 299), that the English word **strategy** is originally comes from Dutch word **strategie**. The English word **strategy** becomes **strategi** when it is adopted into Bahasa Indonesia. The phoneme /-y/ becomes phoneme /-i/ in Bahasa Indonesia if it is pronounced (i), by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1158). Phoneme /-y/ is pronounced as (y) in Indonesian words, but it is pronounced as (ai), (wai), and (i) in English. In the word **strategy**, phoneme /-y/ is pronounced as (i), so that it is loaned into Bahasa Indonesia by changing phoneme /-y/ becomes phoneme /-i/ because the pronunciation of phoneme /-i/ is (i) in Indonesian words. As showed above that the phoneme /-y/ in English word **strategy** is pronounced (i). So, the word **strategy** becomes **strategi** after it is loaned into Bahasa Indonesia. The same change of form occurs if the word **strategi** is loaned from Dutch, where the phoneme /-ie/ will be changed become /-i/ because the pronunciation of phoneme /-ie/ of the word **strategie** is same with the phoneme /-i/ in the word **strategi**. If the word **strategi** is loaned as whole (**strategie**), so the phoneme /-ie/ will be pronounced as (ie) itself in Indonesian words. Consequently, it will undergo the change of sound.

#### e. **Kriteria from criteria**

Juxtaposition:	English	Indonesia
	/c-/	/k-/
	Criteria /kraʃrɪə/	Kriteria

Jones (2008: 170) said that the English word **criteria** are originated from Dutch **criteria**. The word of **criteria** do not undergo the change after it is adopted into English, this word are adopted as whole. Whereas the word **criteria** undergoes the change of form when it is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1156), that the phoneme /c-/ that is located in front of consonants becomes phoneme /-k/ when it is borrowed into Indonesian word. Beside that, the change of form of the word **criteria** is based on the pronunciation of the change letter. In English word, the pronunciation of phoneme /c-/ of the word **criteria** are (s) and (k), but in Indonesian words, the pronunciation of phoneme /c-/ of the word **criteria** is (c). Based on that state, the word of **criteria** are loaned into Bahasa Indonesia by changing the phoneme /c-/ becomes phoneme /k-/ because the pronunciation of phoneme /c-/ of the word **criteria** is (k) where the phoneme /k-/ is pronounced as (k) in Indonesian words. As a result, the English word **criteria** become **kriteria** in Bahasa Indonesia. The using of the word **kriteria** in English is plural, but in Indonesia is used in singular. The singular form of the word **criteria** in English is **criterion**.

#### f. Gol from goal

Juxtaposition:	English	Indonesia
	/-əʊ/	/-o/
	Goal /gəʊl/	Gol



Jones (2008: 98) said that the source of the word **goal** is originally from English. The word **goal** undergoes the change of form when it is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia. This change is same with the change of the word **contour** as stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1157), the phoneme /-ou/ becomes phoneme /-u/ in Bahasa Indonesia if the pronunciation of phoneme /-ou/ is (u), for example, the pronunciation of phoneme /-ou/ in the word of **contour** is (ʊə) that is almost same with (o), so the word **contour** becomes **kontur** in Bahasa Indonesia. Based on this example, the English word **goal** becomes **gol** in Bahasa Indonesia. Phoneme /-oa/ becomes /-o/ because the pronunciation of /-oa/ in the word **goal** is almost same with /-o/ in the word **gol**, like (əʊ) and (o). Beside that, it changes because it is harmonized with the pronunciation of original source. In English, the pronunciation of the phoneme /-oa/ is (ʊə), but in Indonesian words, the pronunciation of phoneme /-oa/ is (oa) too. Based on the state, the word **goal** is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia by changing the phoneme /-oa/ becomes phoneme /-o/ because the pronunciation of phoneme /-oa/ of the word **goal** is

(o) where the phoneme /-o/ is pronounced as (o) in Indonesian words. As a result, the English word **goal** is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia become **gol**.

**g. Promosi from promotion**

Juxtaposition:	English	Indonesia
	/-tion/	/-si/
	Promotion /prə'məʊʃn/	Promosi

According to Jones (2008: 252), the word **promotion** is adopted from Dutch **promotie**. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1157), that phoneme /-t/ in front of phoneme /-i/ becomes phoneme /-s/ in Bahasa Indonesia if the pronunciation of phoneme /-t/ is (s), from the example of juxtaposition above that the pronunciation of phoneme /-t/ of the word **promotion** is (ʃ). Beside that, the pronunciation of phoneme /-tion/ of the English word **promotion** is (ʃn), but the pronunciation is different if it is loaned into Bahasa Indonesia, because the pronunciation of phoneme /-tion/ is (tion). Because of that, the loan words that are loaned into Bahasa Indonesia are harmonized with their pronunciation. Based on that statements, the phoneme /-tion/ from the English word **promotion** becomes phoneme /-si/ when it is loaned into Bahasa Indonesia because the pronunciation of phoneme /-tion/ of the word **promotion** is (ʃn) where the pronunciation of phoneme /-si/ is (si) too in



Indonesian words. As a result, the English word **promotion** becomes **promosi** after it is loaned into Bahasa Indonesia.

#### h. Resepsi from reception

Juxtaposition:	English	Indonesia
	/-c/, /-tion/	/-s/, /-si/
	Reception /rɪ'sepʃn/	Resepsi

According to Jones (2008: 265), English word **reception** is originated from Dutch word **receptie**. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1156), that phoneme /-c/ that is located in front of phoneme /-e/ becomes phoneme /-s/ and phoneme /-t/ that is located in front of phoneme /-i/ becomes phoneme /-ʃ/ if its pronunciation is (s), as showed above that the pronunciation of phoneme /-t/ from the word **reception** is (ʃ). In English, the pronunciation of phoneme /-tion/ is (ʃn), but in Indonesian words, the pronunciation of it is (tion) because the pronunciation of the letters in Bahasa Indonesia is same with their writing. If the pronunciation of phoneme /-tion/ is (tion) in English, it will not undergo the change of form when it is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia. However, if the pronunciation of phoneme /-tion/ of the word **reception** is (ʃn) in English, it is changed become phoneme (-si) in Bahasa Indonesia because its pronunciation is harmonizing with the pronunciation of

the source of word that is loaned. As a result, the word **reception** becomes **resepsi** after it is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia.

**i. Administrasi from administration**

Juxtaposition:	English	Indonesia
	/-tion/	/-si/
	Administration	Administrasi
	/əd,mɪnɪ'streɪn/	

Jones (2008: 5) said that English word **administration** is adopted from Dutch word **administratie**. The word **administration** becomes **administrasi** after it is loaned into Bahasa Indonesia. The process of changing of form of the English word **administration** is based on the statement by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1156) that the phoneme /-t/ that is located in front of phoneme /-i/ becomes phoneme /-s/ in Bahasa Indonesia if the pronunciation of phoneme /-t/ is (s), as showed above that the pronunciation of phoneme /-t/ in the word **administration** is (ʃ) that almost same with (s). Beside that, the process of change of form in borrowing of other word is harmonizing with its pronunciation. In English, the pronunciation of phoneme /-tion/ is (ʃn), but in Bahasa Indonesia its pronunciation is (si). The phoneme /-tion/ of the word **administration** is changed become /-si/ after it is loaned into Bahasa Indonesia. If the

pronunciation of phoneme /-tion/ is (tion) in English, it will not undergo the change of form. As a result, the English word **administration** becomes **administrasi** after it is loaned into Bahasa Indonesia.

**j. Diskon from discount**

Juxtaposition:	English	Indonesia
	/-c/, /-ou/, /-t/	/-k/, /o/
	Discount /'dɪskaʊnt/	Diskon

According to Jones (2008: 64), word **discount** is originated from English. This word undergoes the change of form after it is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia. As stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1156) that the phoneme /-c/ that is located in front of phoneme /-o/ becomes phoneme /-k/, phoneme /-ou/ becomes phoneme /-o/ because the pronunciation is different, like (au) and (o), and the second consonant in the group of explode that is phoneme /-t/ in the end of word is lost, because there is no consonant cluster in Bahasa Indonesia. Beside that, it changes because it is harmonized with the pronunciation of the word in English. The pronunciation of phoneme /-c/ of the word **discount** in English is (k), while the pronunciation of phoneme /-o/ of that word in English is (au). So, the English word **discount** becomes **diskon** in Bahasa Indonesia.

#### k. Favorit from favourite

Juxtaposition:	English	Indonesia
	/-ou/, /-e/	/-o/
	Favourite /'feɪvərɪt/	Favorit

According to Jones (2008: 85) word **favorit** comes from Dutch word *favoriet*, and then it is adopted into English word **favourite**. The word **favorit** is loaned from English by undergoing the change of form. The phoneme /-ou/ from English word becomes phoneme /-o/ in Bahasa Indonesia because the pronunciation of phoneme /-ou/ is harmonized when it is adopted into Bahasa Indonesia where phoneme /-o/ is almost same with it. Whereas, the vowel /-e/ in the end of the word **favourite** is lost in Bahasa Indonesia because the vowel /-e/ in that word is not pronounced. Consequently, the English word **favourite** becomes **favorit** in Bahasa Indonesia.

#### 3.1.2 Loan Words that Undergo The Combining Between The Elements of Original word and Other Word.

All words that are analyzed follow are included the loan words in Bahasa Indonesia except the word *mereview*. This word still appears doubtfulness because it is not appear as Indonesian words in Indonesian dictionary.

##### a. Mereview

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 10)

Sentence: "User harus meng-klik berulang kali pesan konfirmasi untuk mendapatkan sebuah situs atau sertifikasi yang tak terpercaya dan mereka memberikan kesempatan untuk *mereview* dan menginstal sertifikasi".

The word **mereview** is the combination between Bahasa Indonesia and English. The affix **/me-/** is the element of Bahasa Indonesia and the word **review** comes from English. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1216), the meanings of the word **review** are 1). **Pemeriksaan kembali**, 2). **Peninjauan kembali**, while the meaning of affix **/me-/** is **melakukan** (Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1183). The combining between affix **/me-/** and the word **review** is to be easy in speaking it. If we say "**melakukan pemeriksaan kembali**" is too long, it is simplified by saying "**mereview**".

#### **b. Pemrograman**

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 10)

Sentence: "Sistem operasi Linux yang dikenal dengan istilah distribusi Linux (Linux distribution) atau distro Linux umumnya sudah termasuk perangkat-parangkat lunak pendukung seperti server web, bahasa *pemrograman*, basis data, tampilan desktop..."

The word **pemrograman** is formed from affix /pe-/ and the word **program**. According to Jones (2008: 252), the word **program** comes from Dutch, then it is adopted into English as whole. The combining between affix /pe-/ and the word **program** becomes **pemrograman** because the phoneme /p-/ in **program** becomes phoneme /-m/, it occurs to be easy or suitable with the tongue of Indonesian speakers. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1183), the affix /pe-/ means **proses**, while the word **program** means **penyiapan masalah atau tugas untuk komputer**. If the meanings of /pe-/ and **program** are combined, it will result the long words. Because of that, those word are simplified become **pemrograman**.

### c. Memodifikasi

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 12)

Sentence: "Jody meengatakan bahwa para bikers Bajaj juga sudah banyak *memodifikasi* motornya".

The word **memodifikasi** is formed from the combination between affix of Bahasa Indonesia and English word **modification**. As stated by Jones (2008: 205), the word **modification** is adopted into English from Dutch word **modificatie**. In everyday communication, the word **modification** is always used by combined with the affix /me-, so it becomes **memodifikasi**. Based on Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1183), that

the meaning of affix /me-/ is **melakukan**, while the word **modification** means **pengubahan**, if it is combined, it will becomes **melakukan pengubahan**. Saying "**memodifikasi**" is easy because simpler than "**melakukan pengubahan**".

#### d. Terpopuler

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 12)

Sentence: "Saya tidak begitu hafal persentasenya tetapi yang jelas Pak Abubakar yang *terpopuler*, katanya".

The word **terpopuler** is combination between Indonesian and English element, that is Indonesian affix /ter-/ and English word **popular**. According to Jones (2008: 247), the word **populer** is originated from Dutch word *populair*, and then it is adopted into English word **popular**. The word **populer** is borrowed from English. In Bahasa Indonesia, the word **populer** is always used by combining with affix /ter-/, so it becomes **terpopuler**. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1184), the meaning of affix /ter-/ is "paling", while the meaning of **populer** are "dikenal dan disukai orang banyak", "sesuai dengan kebutuhan masyarakat pada umumnya", "disukai dan dikagumi orang banyak", if it is concluded, it will has the meaning as "disukai". If the meaning of affix /ter-/ and the word **populer** are combined, it will become "**paling disukai**".

### 3.1.3 Loan Words that Are Including The Result of Translation.

All words that are analyzed follow are still appearing doubtfulness whether those are included in loan words or switch-code in Bahasa Indonesia.

#### a. Fashion Show

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 13)

Sentence: "Panitia Wedding Expo 2009 di Hotel Clarion Makassar, Sabtu (31/1), menampilkan acara *fashion show* gaun pengantin".

The word of **fashion show** is the result of translation that has the same meaning it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia. According to Jones (2008: 286), the word **fashion show** comes from English. The word **show** in above sentence is noun. As stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1217), the meaning of the word **show** is "pameran", while the meaning of the word **fashion** is "mode", so the meaning of the word **fashion show** is **pameran mode** when it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

#### b. Big Match

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 18)

Sentence: "Lazimnya jelang laga *big match* antara Liverpool kontra Chelsea kedua pelatih atau manajer saling serang".



As stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1195), the word **big match** is originated from English. The word **big match** is the result of translation with Indonesian words that has same meaning. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1195), the word **big match** has meaning as “**pertandingan besar**”. That word is the result of translating where its meaning is same when it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

#### c. Bed Cover

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 4)

Sentence: “Jika mau membeli seprei dan *bed cover* murah, kunjungi Gerai Amelia Collection saja”.

According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1195), the word of **bed cover** are English word. If the word **bed cover** is translated into Bahasa Indonesia, it will have same meaning. The word **bed cover** has meaning as **kain penutup tempat tidur**, by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1195). The word “**Kain penutup**” is the meaning of the word **cover** and the word “**tempat tidur**” is the meaning of the word **bed**. The word of **bed cover** is the result of translation with Indonesian words because it has the same meanings if it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

#### d. Crash Landing

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2009: 2)

Sentence: "Saat ini otoritas masih menyelidiki sebab-sebab terjadinya *crash landing* pesawat Boeing 777 yang mengangkut 136 penumpang dan 16 kru tersebut".

The word **crash landing** is the result of translation with Indonesian words that has same meaning. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1198), the word **crash landing** comes from English. If it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia, it has meaning as "**pendaratan darurat**", where the meaning of "**pendaratan**" is the result of translation from the word **landing**, while the meaning of "**darurat**" is the result of translation from the word **crash**.

e. **Show room**

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 4)

Sentence: "Bagi yang mau mencari busana alternatif lain, di samping gerai disediakan *show room* Cresida dan Damor sedang diskon 20 persen".

According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1217), the word **show room** is originated from English word. The word of **show room** has same meanings with Indonesian words if it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The word **show** in above sentence is noun. As stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1217), the meaning of the word **show room** is "**ruang pameran**". The word of "**pameran**" comes from the translation of the

word **show** and the word of "**ruang**" comes from the translation of the word **room**.

#### **f. Talent show**

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 9)

Sentence: "Aksi dari para *talent show* bernuansa merah akan meramaikan Venue Botol Musik Cafe malam ini, Sabtu (19/1)".

The word of **talent show** is the word that is resulted from the translation which is harmonized with Indonesian words, so it has same meaning with Indonesian words. The word **show** in above sentence is noun. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1220), the word of **talent** is originated from Dutch which has meaning "**bakat**", while the word of **show** is adopted from English with the meaning "**pameran**", Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1217). From those statements, we regard that the word **talent show** is the result of translation with Indonesian words which is harmonized.

#### **g. Customer Service**

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 15)

Sentence: "Untuk dapat melakukan fitur Klub Mentari silakan langsung menghubungi bagian *customer service* Galeri PT Indosat terdekat.

The word **customer service** is the word that is used by Indonesian speakers in everyday communication that is resulted from the translation which is harmonized with Indonesian word so has the same meaning. According to Jones (2008: 285), the word **service** is originated from English. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1217), the meaning of the word **service** is "**pelayanan**", while the meaning of the word **customer** is "**pelanggan**" if it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia, by Manser (1995: 103). Therefore, the meaning of the word **customer service** if it translated into Bahasa Indonesia is "**pelayanan pelanggan**".

#### **h. Top Scorer**

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 17)

Sentence: "Bagaimana tidak, striker asal Rumania ini tanpa ditanya mampu berada didaftar *top scorer* bersaing ketat dengan mantan tandemnya di Juventus, Trezeguet.

The word of **top scorer** is the result of the translation that is harmonized with Indonesian words that has same meaning. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 1220), the word **top scorer** is adopted from

English. The word of **top scorer** has meaning "**pencetak gol terbaik**". The word "**pencetak gol**" is resulted from the translation of the word **scorer**, while the word "**terbaik**" is resulted from the translation of the word **top**. Therefore, if it translated into Bahasa Indonesia, it will have same meaning.

### 3.2 Changes of Meanings

Some of the English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia undergo the changes of meanings but some do not. So, the writer analyzes the meanings of those words according to their meanings in the dictionary. All words that are analyzed follow are included English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia because those are found in Indonesian dictionary.

#### 3.2.1 Narrowing

##### a. Solid from solid

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 2)

Sentence: "Mereka juga menduga bertambahnya keinginan para Muslim untuk mengidentifikasi diri mereka karena reaksi Barat yang meneriakkan perang dan soal terorisme dan membuat populasi Muslim makin *solid* dan mendorong pengenalan identitas".

According to Jones (2008: 294), the English word **solid** comes from Dutch words *solide* or *solied*. The term **solid** is not undergoing the change in

written from the English form when it is loaned into Bahasa Indonesia, but it undergoes the change of meaning. According to Manser (1995: 395), the meaning that is conveyed by **solid** consists of eight senses such as, 1). Not in the form of a liquid or gas, 2). Not hollow, 3). Strongly and firmly made, 4). That can be depended on, 5). Of the same substance throughout, 6). In complete agreement, 7). Continuous, 8). Having length, breadth, and thickness, while as stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 955), such as, 1). Kuat; kukuh; berbobot, 2). Padat, berisi. From these two sources, we regard that the word **solid** undergoes the narrower meaning. It is provable by comparing the meanings of the word **solid** in the sentence both in the newspaper and in the statement by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 955). Based on the meanings that are stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 955), the meaning that concords with the word **solid** of the sentence from the newspaper above is the first meaning because the meaning of the word **solid** in that sentence describes the strong power from the population of Moslems. The meaning of the word **solid** of sentence in the newspaper above is same with the meaning of the word **solid** of sentence by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 955) "Kuat; kukuh; berbobot": "**Organisasi itu terkenal sebagai organisasi yang solid**", the meaning of **solid** of this sentence also same with the third, fourth, fifth and sixth meaning by Manser (1995: 395). The third meaning (strongly and firmly made) synonyms with (kuat; kukuh), the fourth meaning (that can be depended on: "solid arguments") synonyms with (kuat; kukuh; bebobot), the

fifth meaning (of the same substance throughout: "solid gold") synonyms with (berbobot=berat suatu benda; timbangan; nilai; mutu), the sixth meaning (in complete agreement: "the workers were solid on this issue") synonyms with (kuat; kukuh), 2). Padat, berisi ("**anak laki-laki itu sangat solid tubuhnya**") , the same meaning by Manser (1995: 395) of this sentence are the first, second, fifth, and eighth. However, the seventh meaning is dissimilar between those two meanings by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 955). Therefore, we regard that the word **solid** undergoes the narrower meaning.

#### **b. Gol from goal**

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 18)

Sentence: "Reading adalah tim bagus yang tidak hanya duduk di bangku belakang dan bertahan. Mereka akan keluar dan berusaha mencetak *gol*".

Jones (2008: 98) said that the term **gol** is originated from English word **goal**. If we see **gol** that is stated by Manser (1995: 179), we will find that it contains several senses, i.e. 1. (a). (in football, hockey, etc) pair of posts between which the ball has to go in order to score. (b). point scored when the ball goes into the goal, 2. Aim or purpose.

The word **gol** which is considered to be derived from **goal** is only frequently used to imply point scored when the ball goes into the goal in

playing football. In this sense, the word **gol** is merely employed to mean the ball goes into the goal. For example, "**wasit memutuskan gol kedua tidak sah**" or "**selama permainan berlangsung, dia telah berkali-kali mencetak gol**". These two examples reveal that the word **gol** is only common in use to indicate the procedure in playing football to get score by making the ball goes into the goal. As showed in the dictionary which is written by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 322), the meaning that is conveyed by **gol** consists of three senses, 1). Gawang pada permainan bola, 2). Masuknya bola ke dalam gawang, 3). Tercapai maksudnya (tujuan); berhasil (tentang mosi, rancangan, dsb).

As stated by Manser (1995: 179), the meaning that concords with the word **gol** in the sentence from the newspaper above is "point scored when the ball goes into the goal", while as stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 322), the meaning that concords with the word **gol** in the sentence from the newspaper above is "masuknya bola ke dalam gawang". If we compare the meaning of **gol** by Manser (1995: 179) and Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 322), it has same meaning. These two meanings state that the word **gol** is employed to mean the ball goes into the goal. However, the first sense of part (a) as stated by Manser (1995: 179) and the first sense as stated by Kridalaksana (1999: 322) seem to be employed so rarely by the speaker of Bahasa Indonesia whether formally or informally in their everyday communication, while the second sense that is stated by Manser (1995: 179) and the third sense that is stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 322) are categorized as a **cakapan** in the sense that



they are usual used in unstandard manner. The meaning of the word *gol* in Bahasa Indonesia is not broader with its meaning in English.

### c. Resepsi from reception

Source: Daily Newspaper of *Tribun Timur* (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 10)

Sentence: "Usai akad nikah dilanjutkan dengan *resepsi* pernikahan yang akan digelar di Gedung Lestari 45".

According to Jones (2008: 265), the English word **reception** comes from Dutch word *receptie*. The term **resepsi** is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia from the word **reception**. In everyday communication among Indonesian people, the word **resepsi** is only frequently used to imply formal party. In this sense, the word **resepsi** is merely employed to mean very important party. For example, "Gubernur Sul-Sel akan mengadakan **resepsi untuk mengundang sejumlah menteri**" or "Mereka mengadakan **resepsi perkawinan minggu depan**". These two examples assert that **resepsi** is only common in use to indicate the formal party which is hold by group of people that have an important meaning both to the holder of party or to the guests of invitation or visitors of that party. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 837), the meaning that is conveyed by **resepsi** is "pertemuan (perjamuan) resmi yang diadakan untuk menerima tamu (pada pesta perkawinan, pelantikan, dsb)", while by Manser (1995: 344), the meaning that is conveyed by **resepsi** consists of four senses, 1). Formal party; 2). Welcome;

3). Part of a hotel, office, etc where visitors are received; 4). Quality of radio or television signals received. These two sources show that the meaning that is conveyed by **resepsi** that is stated by Manser (1995: 344) presents many more than that is stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 837). The word **resepsi** is adopted into Bahasa Indonesia only has one meaning

According to Manser (1995: 344), the meaning that concords with the word **resepsi** in the sentence from the newspaper above is "formal party", while according to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 837), the meaning that concords with the word **resepsi** in the sentence from the newspaper above is "perjamuan resmi yang diadakan untuk menerima tamu pada pesta perkawinan". The lists of meanings of **resepsi** that is stated by Manser (1995: 344) that are same as stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 837) are formal party, welcome, and part of a hotel, office, etc where visitors are received. These three senses are usual used in everyday communication by Indonesian speakers whether formally or informally. However, the fourth sense is still unusual used in Bahasa Indonesia. From the explanations, we regard that the word **resepsi** undergoes the change of narrower meaning when it is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia.

### 3.2.2 Neutral

#### a. Kriteria from criteria

Source: Daily Newspaper of Seputar Indonesia (January, 24<sup>th</sup> 2008: 10)

Sentence: "Selain itu, hakim konstitusi incumbent juga harus memenuhi sejumlah *kriteria* sesuai UU MK".



Jones (2008: 170) said that the English word **criteria** is adopted from Dutch word **criteria**. It is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia from English word **criteria**. In English, word the word **criteria** is plural, but in Bahasa Indonesia is used in singular. The singular form of the word **criteria** in English is **criterion**. The meaning of the word **criteria** in the sentence from the newspaper that is showed above is same with the meaning that is stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 530) and by Manser (1995: 98). According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 530), the meaning that is conveyed by **criteria** is "ukuran yang menjadi dasar penilaian atau penetapan sesuatu". The word **kriteria** is regarded to undergo neutral change. It is provable by making a cross-check to Manser (1995: 98) that the meaning of **kriteria** that are exactly the same as stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 530) is "standard by which somebody/something is judged". In this sense, Manser (1995: 98) shows the same meaning as registered by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 530). It means that, the word **criteria** undergo neutral change after being adopted into Bahasa Indonesia.

#### **b. Respon from respond**

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 2)

Sentence: "Mereka sadar bahwa setiap upaya atau serangan akan dibalas dengan *respon* yang sangat kuat".

According to Jones (2008: 266) English word **respond** is adopted from Dutch word *respons*. The word **respon** is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia from English word **respond**. The word **respon** in above sentence is verb. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 838) the meanings of **respon** are 1). Tanggapan; 2). Reaksi; 3). Jawaban, while according to Manser (1995: 353) that the meanings that are conveyed by **respon** are 1). Answer somebody/something; 2). Act in answer to somebody/something; 3). React favorably to something. The Indonesian word **respon** and the English word **response** have same meanings. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 838), the meaning that concords with the word **respon** in the sentence from the newspaper that is showed above is "reaksi" because the sentence tells about the dispute between two countries that are not allied, while according to Manser (1995: 353), the meaning that concord with the word **respon** in the sentence above is "react favorably to something".

### c. Diskon from discount

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 4)

Sentence: "Gerai ini memberikan paket *diskon* hingga 70 persen untuk berbagai pakaian khusus untuk wanita".

Jones (2008: 64) said that the word **diskon** is originated from English word *discount*. The word **diskon** from which **discount** is derived without undergo the change of meaning after being loaned in Bahasa Indonesia. It can be proved by comparing its meaning that is stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 237) and by Manser (1995: 119). The meaning of **diskon** that is stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 237) is "potongan harga", while as stated by Manser (1995: 119) is "reduction in price". For example, "**Setiap pembeli memperoleh diskon 10%**", the meaning of the word **diskon** in this sentence has same meaning with "reduction in price". The meaning of **diskon** in the sentence from the newspaper above is same with the meaning that is stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 237) and by Manser (1995: 119) because the word **diskon** in that sentence refers to the reduction price of 70 % for various kinds of women clothes.

#### d. Favorit from favourite

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 5)

Sentence: "Ambil saja contoh strategi penentuan harga iklan yang ada di situs *favorit* saya".

According to Jones (2008: 85), the word **favorit** comes from Dutch word *favorite*, it is adopted into English word *favourite*. The word *favourite* changes become **favorit** when loaned into Bahasa Indonesia. According to

Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 275), the word of **favorit** has meanings such as, 1). Orang (sesuatu) yang diharapkan (dijagokan, diunggulkan) untuk menjadi juara, for example **"Dia merupakan favorit baru didalam dunia olahraga bulutangkis"**, 2). Kesayangan, kegemaran, for example **"Penyanyi favorit anda akan tampil pada pertunjukan itu"** or **"Nasi goreng adalah makanan favorit saya"**. The meaning of these two meanings that concords with the word **favorit** in the sentence from the newspaper above is "kesayangan, kegemaran" because the word "situs" in that sentence refers to something that he/she liked more than the other "situs". The word "situs" is not thing that is expected to win. While according to Manser (1995: 152), the original meaning of the word **favorit** consists of two senses, such as 1). Person or thing liked more than others, for example **"Orange juice is my favourite drink"**, 2). The favourite (horse, etc) expected to win a race, for example **"My favourite horse is frequently won in race"**. From these two sources, the first sense as stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 275) is same with the second sense that is stated by Manser (1995: 152) and the second sense that is stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 275) is same with the first sense as stated by Manser (1995: 152). It means that, the word **favorit** is not undergoing the change of meaning or neutral.

### 3.2.3 Displacement

#### a. Administrasi

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 2)

Sentence: "Jika caretaker dilantik maka bisa saja digugat melalui Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara (PTUN), karena menyangkut *administrasi* Negara".

According to Jones (2008: 5), the word **administrasi** is originated from Dutch word *administratie*, and then it is adopted into English word **administration**. The English word **administration** is borrowed into Indonesia become **administrasi**. The meanings of **administrasi** that is stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 8) are almost same with the meanings of **administration** that is stated by Manser (1995: 6), those are management of public or business affairs, process of administering, and process of government activity. Based on these three meanings, the meanings that concord with the word **administrasi** in the sentence from the newspaper above are process of administering and process of government activity because that sentence relates with the government in one country. However, the use of word **administrasi** in everyday communication among Indonesian people often has another meaning from the original meanings. The sentence of "**Dia bekerja di bagian administrasi**" means that he or she has a job in the business affairs or management public. If we compare with the sentence

"Kamu harus memenuhi administrasi sebelum mengikuti acara", the meaning of **administrasi** here is he or she has to register then pays with an amount of money. This meaning is not found in the dictionary but it occurs in the daily communication. This meaning is not generally used but sometime used by people. The change of meaning of the word **administrasi** is almost included in the deteorative category, as stated by Room (1986: 2) includes words whose meaning has gone from good or at least neutral to bad. The change of meaning of the word **administrasi** is almost same with the word **amplop**. The word **amplop** in English word is **envelope**. It means "paper covering for a letter", but it has two meanings in Bahasa Indonesia, such as "sampul surat" and "uang sogok". The meaning "sampul surat" is same with the original meaning, but "uang sogok" is called as deteorative category because it is a bad meaning, for example "**Setelah diberi amplop, barulah berkas saya dikerjakannya**". This sentence means that he/she finishes that sheaf without the sincerity because he/she does it after get "uang sogok".

### 3.2.4 Broadening

#### a. Proses from process

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 2)

Sentence: "Pasalnya, ia sempat bekerjasama dengan Mitchell dalam *proses* perdamaian di Irlandia Utara dan menyebutkan ini adalah



komitmen yang nyata dari Amerika soal penyelesaian *proses* perdamaian”.

According to Jones (2008: 253), the word **proses** is originated from Dutch word *proces*, and then it is adopted into English word **process**. The word **proses** consists of three senses when it is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia where in English word is **process**. According to Manser (1995: 329), the original meanings of **proses** are 1). Series of action carried out in order to do or achieve something, 2). Method, especially one used in industry to make something. The word **proses** is regarded undergoes the broader change of meaning because it has another meaning besides its original meanings, as stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 790), 1). Runtutan perubahan (peristiwa) dalam perkembangan sesuatu, 2). Rangkaian tindakan, pembuatan, atau pengolahan yang menghasilkan produk, 3). Perkara dalam pengadilan.

The meaning that is stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 790) that concurs with the word **proses** in the sentence from the newspaper above is “runtutan perubahan (peristiwa) dalam perkembangan sesuatu” because that sentence tells about the cooperation that is established to finish the dispute between two countries in order to reach the reconciliation”, while the meaning that is stated by Manser (1995: 329) that concurs with that word in above sentence is “series of action carried out in order to do or achieve something” as state in that sentence is to achieve the reconciliation.

As stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 790), the first and second meanings are same with the original meanings that are stated by Manser (1995: 329), for example "The process of modification of this car has been done" or "Pemerintah seharusnya melakukan proses pengadaan lapangan kerja untuk menekan jumlah pengangguran". The word **proses** from these two examples has same meaning that series of action or method to make or to achieve something. While the third sense that is stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 790) is not same with the original meaning. That sense is only used by Indonesia people in their communication, for example "Sengketa tanah tersebut sedang dalam proses pengadilan", **proses** here means that the series of action to the problem based on the rules of law in the court.

#### **b. Strategi from strategy**

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 2)

Sentence: "Saya katakan beberapa kali bahwa yang dibutuhkan adalah sebuah *strategi* yang berbeda".

As stated by Jones (2008: 299), the term **strategi** is original from Dutch word *strategie*. The word *strategie* is adopted into English become **strategy**. The term **strategi** is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia from English word **strategy**. The word **strategi** is regarded to undergo broader change

because it has an addition of meaning that is different with the original meaning when borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 964), the meaning that is contained by **strategi** consists of four senses such as, 1). Ilmu dan seni menggunakan semua sumber daya bangsa-bangsa untuk melaksanakan kebijaksanaan tertentu dalam perang dan damai; 2). Ilmu dan seni memimpin bala tentara untuk menghadapi musuh dalam perang, dalam kondisi yang menguntungkan; 3). Rencana yang cermat mengenai kegiatan untuk mencapai sasaran khusus; 4). Tempat yang baik menurut siasat perang. While the meaning that is conveyed by **strategi** according to Manser (1995: 410) such as, 1). General plan of action; 2). (skill in) planning and managing, especially armies in war.

According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 964), the accurate meaning that concords with the word **strategi** of the sentence from the newspaper above is "rencana yang cermat mengenai kegiatan untuk mencapai sasaran khusus", but the four meanings are possible to the word **strategi** of that sentence, while according to Manser (1995: 410), the accurate meaning that concords with the word **strategi** of that sentence is "general plan of action", but the meaning "(skill in) planning and managing, especially armies in war is possible.

The meaning of **strategi** that is stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 964) that is dissimilar that is stated by Manser (1995: 410) is the fourth meaning, however, the using of that meaning usually used in war theme; it is

rare used in everyday communication by Indonesian speakers. Indonesian people usually use the three senses in their communication but that always used in their everyday communication is the third sense, for example "**Dia mengubah strategi sewaktu mengikuti perlombaan tersebut**", **strategi** here means that planning to manage the competition in order to become the winner.

### c. Promosi from promotion

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 24)

Sentence: "Atau, jangan-jangan memang itulah tujuan Sang Ming Dynasty ini dengan kerap memakai jas: sebagai ajang *promosi* agar dirinya bisa diikat kontrak produsen jas dunia".

According to Jones (2008: 252), the word **promosi** is originated from Dutch word *promotie*, and then it is adopted into English word **promotion**. The term **promosi** is borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia from English word **promotion**. The meaning that is conveyed by **promosi** consists of four senses; those are according to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 790), such as, 1). Kenaikan pangkat (tingkat); naik pangkat (tingkat), 2). Hal memperoleh gelar doktor, 3). Pemberian gelar doktor yang dilakukan dengan upacara khusus, 4). Perkenalan (dalam rangka memajukan usaha, dagang, dsb); reklame, while according to Manser (1995: 330), the meaning that is conveyed by **promosi**

consists of two senses, 1). (instance of) promoting, 2). Advertising or other activity to increase the sales of something.

According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 790), the meaning that concords with the word **promosi** in the sentence that is taken from the newspaper above is "perkenalan (dalam rangka memajukan usaha)" because that sentence relates with the action that is done by somebody to interest another people in trade, while according to Manser (1995: 330), the meaning that concords with the word **promosi** in that sentence is (instance of) promoting because that sentence tells about someone that always use a coat in order can be contracted by producer of world coat, so he can be famous.

The word **promosi** is regarded to undergo broader change because the meaning of **promosi** becomes broader or wider when it is adopted or borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia as stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 790). The list that is stated by Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 790) that has same meaning as stated by Manser (1995: 330) is the fourth sense (perkenalan (dalam rangka memajukan usaha dagang, dsb)); reklame. For example "Promosi pariwisata hendaknya dilakukan secara intensif dan terus-menerus" or "Perusahaan kosmetik tersebut melakukan promosi untuk meningkatkan tingkat penjualan produknya", while **promosi** in English is "The promotion of that product has been done", the word **promosi** both in Bahasa Indonesia and English from these three examples reveal the same meaning. According to Kridalaksana et, al (1999: 790), the fourth sense

always used in everyday communication among Indonesian speakers whether formally or informally. However, the three senses are only used formally.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 4.1 Conclusions

The writer finds out to some conclusions after analyzing the result of the data which are taken from the newspaper of Seputar Indonesia on January 2008, and Tribun Timur on January 2008 and February 2009. Those are described as follows:

1. The changes of forms that undergo to some English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia as appear in the newspapers are:
  - a. Loan words that undergo the harmonizing of phonologic. In this case, some of English loan words undergo the change of form and there is one word that that is not change. These two cases occur because the writing of those English loan words is harmonized based on the original pronunciation with Indonesian pronunciation when it is loaned into Bahasa Indonesia.
  - b. Loan words that undergo the combining between the elements of original word and other word. In this case, English loan words undergo the combining with the elements of Bahasa Indonesia such as suffix, affix, and prefix.
  - c. Loan words that are including the result of translation, where English words is loaned directly into Bahasa Indonesia without undergo the

change of form, but the meaning of that words is same with Indonesian words when it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

2. The changes of meanings that are undergone by some English loan words in Bahasa Indonesia that are got from the newspapers are:
  - a. Narrowing, where the English loan words undergo the narrower of meaning or reduction of meaning from the original meaning when those are loaned into Bahasa Indonesia.
  - b. Neutral, where the English loan words are not undergo the change of meaning. The English loan words have the same meaning with the original meaning.
  - c. Displacement, where the English loan words undergo the change of meaning that is almost included in deteoration. Deteorative category as stated by Room (1986: 2) includes words whose meaning has gone from good or at least neutral to bad.
  - d. Broadening, where the English loan words undergo the addition of meaning from the original meaning after that are loaned into Bahasa Indonesia.

#### 4.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the writer intends to give some suggestions for those who will discover a research through this topic as follows:



1. The data of English loan words is not only found in the newspapers, but it can be found in various sources such as in the magazines, books, articles, electronic media, etc. Beside that, the data can be grouped into economic, social, politic, knowledge, technology, etc., so it becomes more specific and clear. The result from those sources might be discovered toward by extending analysis and knowledge about loan words. The writer hopes that such of research can be done by analyzing the data from the other sources and making it more specific, so it can be analyzed easily and aimed.
2. Many aspects that can be analyzed about loan words and it can be a new research. For the further research, the writer beliefs that everyone can emphasize the research into different case or even larger through the various sources of research.

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## APPENDIX



### 1. Administrasi

“Jika caretaker dilantik maka bisa saja digugat melalui Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara (PTUN), karena menyangkut *administrasi* Negara”.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 2)

### 2. Bed Cover

“Jika mau membeli seprei dan *bed cover* murah, kunjungi Gerai Amelia Collection saja”.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 4)

### 3. Big Match

“Lazimnya jelang laga *big match* antara Liverpool kontra Chelsea kedua pelatih atau manajer saling serang”.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 18)

#### 4. Crash Landing

"Saat ini otoritas masih menyelidiki sebab-sebab terjadinya *crash landing* pesawat Boeing 777 yang mengangkut 136 penumpang dan 16 kru tersebut".

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2009: 2)

#### 5. Customer Service

"Untuk dapat melakukan fitur Klub Mentari silakan langsung menghubungi bagian *customer service* Galeri PT Indosat terdekat.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 15)

#### 6. Diskon

"Gerai ini memberikan paket *diskon* hingga 70 persen untuk berbagai pakaian khusus untuk wanita".

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 4)

#### 7. Fashion Show

"Panitia Wedding Expo 2009 di Hotel Clarion Makassar, Sabtu (31/1), menampilkan acara *fashion show* gaun pengantin".

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 13)

## 8. Favorit

“Ambil saja contoh strategi penentuan harga iklan yang ada di situs *favorit* saya”.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 5)

## 9. Gol

“Reading adalah tim bagus yang tidak hanya duduk di bangku belakang dan bertahan. Mereka akan keluar dan berusaha mencetak *gol*”.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 18)

## 10. Kriteria

“Selain itu, hakim konstitusi incumbent juga harus memenuhi sejumlah *kriteria* sesuai UU MK”.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Seputar Indonesia (January, 24<sup>th</sup> 2008: 10)

## 11. Memodifikasi

“Jody meengatakan bahwa para bikers Bajaj juga sudah banyak *memodifikasi* motornya”.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 12)

## 12. Mereview

“User harus meng-klik berulang kali pesan konfirmasi untuk mendapatkan sebuah situs atau sertifikasi yang tak terpercaya dan mereka memberikan kesempatan untuk *mereview* dan menginstal sertifikasi”.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 10)

## 13. Pemrograman

“Sistem operasi Linux yang dikenal dengan istilah distribusi Linux (Linux distribution) atau distro Linux umumnya sudah termasuk perangkat-parangkat lunak pendukung seperti server web, bahasa *pemrograman*, basis data, tampilan desktop...”

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 10)

## 14. Promosi

“Atau, jangan-jangan memang itulah tujuan Sang Ming Dynasty ini dengan kerap memakai jas: sebagai ajang *promosi* agar dirinya bias diikat kontrak produsen jas dunia”.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 24)

### 15. Proses

"Pasalnya, ia sempat bekerjasama dengan Mitchell dalam *proses* perdamaian di Irlandia Utara dan menyebutkan ini adalah komitmen yang nyata dari Amerika soal penyelesaian *proses* perdamaian".

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 2)

### 16. Resepsi

"Usai akad nikah dilanjutkan dengan *resepsi* pernikahan yang akan digelar di Gedung Lestari 45".

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 10)

### 17. Respon

"Mereka sadar bahwa setiap upaya atau serangan akan dibalas dengan *respon* yang sangat kuat".

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 2)

### 18. Show Room

"Bagi yang mau mencari busana alternatif lain, di samping gerai disediakan *show room* Cresida dan Damor sedang diskon 20 persen".

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 4)



## 19. Solid

“Mereka juga menduga bertambahnya keinginan para Muslim untuk mengidentifikasi diri mereka karena reaksi Barat yang meneriakkan perang dan soal terorisme dan membuat populasi Muslim makin *solid* dan mendorong pengenalan identitas”.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 2)

## 20. Strategi

“Saya katakan beberapa kali bahwa yang dibutuhkan adalah sebuah *strategi* yang berbeda”.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (February, 1<sup>st</sup> 2009: 2)

## 21. Talent Show

”Aksi dari para *talent show* bernuansa merah akan meramaikan Venue Botol Musik Cafe malam ini, Sabtu (19/1)”.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 9)

## 22. Terpopuler

”Saya tidak begitu hafal persentasenya tetapi yang jelas Pak Abubakar yang *terpopuler*, katanya”.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 12)

### 23. Top Scorer

“Bagaimana tidak, striker asal Rumania ini tanpa ditanya mampu berada didaftar *top scorer* bersaing ketat dengan mantan tandemnya di Juventus, Trezeguet.

Source: Daily Newspaper of Tribun Timur (January, 19<sup>th</sup> 2008: 17)