THE MEANING ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN
INDONESIAN (CASE STUDY : KOMPAS NEWSPAPER)

Written By:
Name : Festy Ranty
NPM : 10607041
Advisor I : Dr. Rita Sutjiati
Advisor II : Nurochman S. Ag, SS, M.Hum

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Research

1.1.1 Justification of the Research

Every country in this world has its own language to express the purpose to each other, such as Netherland has Dutch, Japan has Japanese, Indonesia has Indonesian as our national language. Indonesian people are not aware that Indonesian has the same meaning or pronunciation in the using of it, for example, bank (English) - bank, qur'an (Arabic) - qur'an, bau (Persian) - bau, bakmi (Chinese) - bakmi, bangku (Portuguese) - bangku (http://community.gunadarma.ac.id/view/id_5382/title_kata-serapan-dalam-bahasa-indonesia/).

Loanwords are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). Loanwords refer to the process of the source language into their native language. A language is borrowed to fulfill and enrich the vocabulary in many aspects, such as technology, education, sport, economic, etc. There are two processes of absorption of English Loanwords which is usually used in Indonesian, they are adaptation and analogy.

One major reason why Indonesia borrows the foreign words is prestige. English has a higher status than Indonesian. The speakers can speak, hope to speak
in modern, sophisticated, and highly educated by English. In a modern setting a western loanword often sounds more suitable than its older twin. This is because the older words acquired their meanings in more traditional settings, so when they are used to refer to modern ideas they can speak a little out of place.

Loanwords are usually used in many broadcast media, for example, television and radio, and in mass media, for example, newspaper, journal, magazine, etc. Newspaper which is published every day consists of many loanwords in many terms, such as economic, education, politic, etc.

Based on the description above, the writer is interested in conducting a thesis entitled “The Meaning Analysis of English Loanwords in Indonesian (Case Study : Kompas Newspaper)”.

1.1.2 Previous Research


1.1.3 Position of The Research
This research is related to previous research conducted by Maha Dewi Widyaningsih because both of researches are discussing about loanword. The difference is she analyzed the phonological changes of English loanwords in Indonesian language, especially in sports terms.

This research is relevant to previous research made by Hanisyah because both of the research are discussing about loanword. The difference is he wrote why the English term borrowing occurred in Indonesian in the world of aviation, and how the form and meaning in Indonesian from Angkasa and Rajawali magazine.

This research is related to the previous research conducted by Herlina Liyanto. The differences are she focused on the type and spelling system of English loanwords and adaptation process of English loanwords according to Ejaan Yang disempurnakan (The standard Indonesian Spelling System) and Pembentukan istilah (The Guideline of Technical Term) in Her World Indonesia Magazine.

1.2 Problem Identification

The problems which will be discussed in this research are:

1. The meaning changes of English loanwords in Indonesian concerning with widening and narrowing of meaning.

2. Kinds of meaning changes of English loanwords in Indonesian related to widening and narrowing of meaning.

1.3 Problem Formulation
The problems formulation in this research are:

1. What meaning changes are English loanwords in Indonesian concerning with widening and narrowing of meaning?

2. What kinds of meaning changes are English loanwords in Indonesian related to widening and narrowing of meaning?

1.4 Aim of Research

The aims in this research are:

1. To find out the meaning changes of English loanwords in Indonesian concerning with widening and narrowing of meaning.

2. To find out kinds of meaning changes of English loanwords in Indonesian related to widening and narrowing of meaning.

1.5 Scope of the Problem

The writer focuses on the meaning changes and kinds of meaning changes from English loanwords in Indonesian, related to widening and narrowing of meaning which exist in editorial column of Kompas newspaper on May 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 2011. The writer collects the data randomly. This research does not focus on phonological changes, morphological changes, and syntactic change.

1.6 significance of The Research

This research has academic and practical benefits:

1. Academic benefits:

   a. This research gives an additional reference in enriching and enlarging linguistics catalog studies
b. This research can be used for the other researches case on loanwords.

2. Practical Benefits:
   a. The reader can be recognized the English loanwords form
   b. The research gives information to the reader about the meaning of English loanword.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 The Definition of Loanword

Loanwords are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). According to Haspelmath (2009:36) stated loanword is a word that at some point in the history of language entered its lexicon as the result of transfer or copy.

2.2 Definition of Semantics

Based on Saeed (2003 : 3) stated semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language. Semantics is the study of meanings of words and sentences.

2.3 Meaning Changes Based on Keith Allan

According to Allan (2009 : 853) stated he divided semantic change into six categories, such as widening of meaning, narrowing of meaning, amelioration, pejoration, metaphor, and metonymy.

2.3.1 Widening of Meaning
According to Allan (2009: 854) stated widening of meaning (also referred to as a generalization or extension); A relatively restricted meaning becomes less restricted, for example, in Latin arripare ‘to arrive at shore’ > arrive. For example, picture came from the Latin word meaning “to paint”, today it refers to anything visual, from a painting, drawing, or sketch to a photograph or even a “motion” picture. It can also carry an even wider, more general meaning, that of a large overview of a situation—as in the statement. “I get the picture.”

In his books he also stated the process in which the meaning of a word becomes more general or more inclusive than its historically earlier form, for example, Bird, in the old meaning is small fowl but in the new meaning is any winged creature, aunt, in the old meaning is father’s sister and in the meaning is father’s or mother’s sister.

2.3.2 Narrowing of Meaning

Based on Allan (2009: 854) stated narrowing of meaning (also referred to as restriction or specialization); A relatively general meaning becomes more specific. In his books he also stated the process in which the meaning of a word becomes less general or less inclusive than its historically earlier meaning. For example, word deer is derived from the Germanic word Tier, the meaning is anima. For a long time it had that meaning in English. Today deer refers only to one specific kind of wild animal. Hound is generic dog but today becomes hunting dog, fowl is any bird but today a domesticated bird. Meat is any type of food but today flesh on an animal.
2.3.3 Amelioration

Based on Allan (2009 : 854) stated amelioration is the meaning becomes more positive or favorable. For example, knight in old meaning is boy but today knight is a special title or position. Pretty in the old meaning is tricky, sly, cunning but today pretty is attractive. To be nice, once meant to be ignorant, but now means quite vague, has the quality of approval.

2.3.4 Pejoration

Based on Allan (2009 : 854) stated pejoration is the meaning becomes more negative. For example, wench is girl but today wench is wanton woman, prostitute. In the middle English, buswif ‘housewife, today it is bussy. The word “silly”, once meant holy or blessed but today it is clearly not a term of praise.

2.3.5 Metaphor

Based on Allan (2009 : 854) stated Metaphor is one concept is transferred, projected, or ‘mapped’ onto another that is in different conceptual domain but has some resemblance to it. Metaphor is such nonliteral interpretations of sentence. Walls have ears is certainly anomalous, but it can be interpreted as meaning you can be overheard even when you think nobody is listening.

2.3.6 Metonymy

Based on Allan (2009 : 854) stated Metonymy is one word associated with another along the lines of already existing connection. Often cited examples involve reference to perceive nonlinguistic contiguities, for example, the material
that the object is made of for the object as in Greek papyrus ‘papyrus plant’ (used as for writing on) is paper.

2.5 The Form of English Words Which Is Used in Indonesian based on The Standard Indonesian Spelling System (EYD)

Indonesian borrows words from the others languages. English is one the word which is used in Indonesian. All those the foreign are adapted based on The Standard Indonesian Spelling System (EYD). According to Widyamartaya (2009 : 65) the pronouncing, writing, and meaning of loanwords are based on Indonesian standard system. In this case, the spelling of loanwords is not changed totally, so in Indonesian the source words are still understood by the Indonesian people.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research uses an interpretation of data not calculated the data because it is easy for the reader in reading this research. The writer uses qualitative research. According to Wilkinson (2000:7), qualitative research is participant observation, unstructured interviews, or life histories are normally regarded, the resulting of data is presented in the form of quotations or descriptions, though some basic statics may also present.

The writer uses qualitative, the method which is used to represent the activity which consists of range of activities which focuses on observation. The writer uses qualitative because based on the resulting on problem formulation is form of description. By the description, the data will help the readers to analyze and understand about the meaning changes English loanword in Indonesian related to widening and narrowing of meaning.

3.2 Source of Data
The source of data in this research is taken from editorial column of Kompas newspaper which is published on May 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 2011. The writer puts the data in the appendix.

3.3 Data Collection Procedure

The writer collects the data step by step, the procedures are:

1. The writer read editorial column in Kompas newspaper thoroughly while identifying
2. The writer identified the English loanwords by underlining them.
3. The writer highlighted the English loanwords
4. The writer listed the English loanwords by using tables
5. The writer identified the English loanwords, the origins, and their kinds of meaning.

3.4 Data Analysis Procedure

The data analysis procedures are:

1. Editing
The data have been collected, the writer only uses the valid data
2. Classifying the data
The data is classified by widening meaning and narrowing meaning.
3. Analyzing Data
The writer is grouping the English loanwords based on the origins and kinds of meaning changes
4. Data presentation
The write presents the data by using table and chart.

CHAPTER IV
RESULT OF STUDY AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

Chart 1. The frequency of meaning changes of English loanwords in Indonesian

Chart 1. The frequency of meaning changes of English loanwords in Indonesian
There are 45 data which are taken from Editorial column in Kompas newspaper which is published on May 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 2011.

The writer only focused on widening and narrowing of meaning. The writer found 21 of English loanwords which have widening of meaning in Indonesian, 24 of English loanwords which have narrowing meaning in Indonesian.

4.2 Discussion

Samsuri has stated (1994 : 57) that loanword is not only to fill the gap of vocabulary, but also has some conditions. This is certainly true when journalists arrange their news in the newspaper. In addition to fill the gap of vocabulary, journalists use loanword in order to fit foreigners to be easier understand the meaning of the word.

When English is absorbed into loanword, accidentally English has different meaning in Indonesian. In this undergraduate thesis, the writer focused on widening and narrowing of meaning.

According to Allan (2009 : 854) stated widening of meaning (also referred to as a generalization or extension); A relatively restricted meaning becomes less restricted, for example, aunt, in the old meaning is father’s sister and in the meaning is father’s or mother’s sister. And Based on Chaer (2009 : 140) stated widening of meaning is symptoms that occur in a word that originally had only a 'meaning', but then because of various factors to be more general. For example,
Kakak, actually means 'older sibling', extends its meaning to be people who are older.

Based on Allan (2009 : 854) stated narrowing of meaning (also referred to as restriction or specialization); A relatively general meaning becomes more specific, for example, hound is generic dog but today becomes hunting dog. And Based on Chaer (2009 : 142) stated symptoms which occur in a word that originally had a general meaning, then became limited to a meaning only, for example, Sarjana is used to call for people who smart and clever, but now sarjana is called in Academic title for college students who can pass the undergraduate thesis and pass it.

The meaning of words are not static means they are changing and making conservative people will find some difficulties The writer discusses about the meaning of English loanword in Indonesian which is taken from editorial column in Kompas on May 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 2011. The writer discusses about widening and narrowing of meaning.

4.2.1 Widening of Meaning

There are 21 words which have widening of meaning from data, namely aktivitas, argumen, aktor, komisi, konsesi, konteks, elite, fokus, implikasi, isu, lokal, mafia, manajemen, manipulasi, minoritas, narsisme, operasional, produk, produksi, professional, and standart.

Here are the example of data in widening of meaning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Loanword</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Analysis :

a. Profesional

“Terbangunnya industri penerbangan sipil yang sehat dan professional pentingnya bagi terbukanya peluang ekonomi baru.”(Kompas, May 10, 2011, page 6)”

The original meaning profesional is taken from professional which has meaning, connected with a job that needs special training or skill, especially one that needs a high level of education, having a job which needs special training and a high level of education. (Honrby, 2000:1052). Professional is bersangkutan dengan profesi; memerlukan kepandaian khusus untuk menjalankannya (KBBI, 2003: 897). Based on Allan’s and Chaer’s theory the word professional has widening of meaning in Indonesian because the meaning is more general or less restricted than in English. In English explained more specific, especially one that needs a high level of education, having a job which needs special training and a high level of education but In Indonesian only explained about profession, special skill to run Professional is concerned professions, a special skill to run it.

4.2.2.2 Narrowing of Meaning
There are 24 words which have narrowing meaning, they are akademi, apresiasi, asosiasi, kasino, komite, konstruksi, korupsi, desain, diskusi, dominasi, ekspresi, forum, industri, inflasi, insentif, intelektual, kafe, logistik, mayoritas, nasional, presentasi, proyek, kualitas, and politik.

Here are the example of data in narrowing meaning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Loanword</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>Akademi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>Diskusi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>Korupsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casino</td>
<td>Kasino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>Komite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Akademi

“Menurut berita yang tersiar dua pengebom bunuh diri meledakkan dirinya di markas akademi paramiliter di Shabqadar, Pakistan barat laut.”
(Kompas, May 13, 2011, page 6)

The original meaning of akademi is taken from English, academy. Academy is a school or college for special training; a type of official organization which aims to encourage and develop art, literature, scientific. (Honrby, 2000:6). Akademi is lembaga pendidikan tinggi, kurang lebih 3 tahun lamanya, yang mendidik tenaga profesional. (KBBI, 2003: 6). According to Allan’s and Chaer’s theory, the word akademi has narrowing of meaning in Indonesian the word that originally had a
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Loanword is a word which is borrowed from the other languages and it is used as the original language. There are English loanwords which are used in Indonesian as the original language and exist in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia.

The writer will try to analyze the changes of meaning the English loanwords into Indonesian. There are six kinds of meaning changes, such as widening of meaning, narrowing of meaning, regeneration of meaning, degeneration of meaning, metaphor, and metonymy, but the writer focuses on widening and narrowing of meaning. The source in this research is taken from editorial column in Kompas newspaper which is published in May 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 2011. There are 45 data which is taken by the writer as the source of data.
The result shows there are 21 words which has widening meaning because the meaning of the words become more general in Indonesian. For example, The original meaning profesional is taken from professional which has meaning, connected with a job that needs special training or skill, especially one that needs a high level of education, having a job which needs special training and a high level of education. (Honrby, 2000:1052). It has widening of meaning in Indonesian because the meaning is more general than in English. Professional is bersangkutan dengan profesi; memerlukan kepandaian khusus untuk menjalankannya (KBBI, 2003: 897).

There are 24 words which have narrowing of meaning. The meaning becomes more specific in Indonesian. For example, Kasino is taken from English, casino. Casino is a public building or room where people play gambling games for money (Honrby, 2000:193). It has narrowing of meaning in Indonesian because the meaning is more specific than in English. Kasino ). Kasino is gedung atau kamar yg digunakan untuk berdansa, berjudi, dsb (KBBI, 2003: 512).

5.2 Suggestion

The suggestion from the writer to the readers is to learn more about loanwords from another country, so that you can enrich and explore the vocabulary of loanwords. There are many ways to analyze about loanwords, for example, phonology, translation, morphology, etc.
For the education or academic field, the writer suggests loanwords are added as the subject in the school or college, so the students know the origin and kind of Indonesian words.