CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presents two points. The first point of this chapter is data findings and the second point is discussions. In the data findings, there is table of the kinds and change of meaning of borrowing word is used in the music section of HAI Magazine.

4.1 Finding

In this section, the writer present analysis of borrowing words in the music section of HAI magazine. These are twenty five Indonesian term words which are presented in alphabetical order in this analysis the writer also wants to divide into two kinds of meaning. First is borrowing word with no change meaning and second is borrowing words with change of meaning. These analysis are as follows:

							Kinds of		
No.	Indonesian Words	English Words	Original Word	Edition	Change of meaning	Change of meaning	Borrowing		
							_		
							_	Word	Loan Shift
					Cha	No C	Loan	Loan	Loar
1.	Akustik	Acoustic	Akuostikos	Dec, 2-8,		V	V		V

			(Greek)	2013					
2.	Album	Album	-	Dec, 2-8,	V			V	
		1 110 0111		2013					
3.	Aransemen	Arrange	Arranger	Feb, 2-8,		V	V		V
	T Manigemen	ment	(French)	2013					·
4.	Audisi	Audition		Feb, 2-8,	V		V		
				2015					
5.	Efek	Effect	-	Dec, 2-8,	V		V		
				2013					
6.	Faktor	Factor	Facteur (Old	Dec, 2-8,	V	V		V	
	Faktor	ractor	French)						-
7.	Fanatik	Fanatic		Dec 2-8,	V	Jan 1997	V		
				2013					
8.	Genre	Genre	Genre (French)	Dec, 2-8,		V		V	V
0.			Come (French)	2013					
9.	Generasi	Generati	Generacion	Dec, 2-8,		V	V		V
<i>)</i> .		on	(Old French)	2013					v
10.	Industri	Industry	Industria	Feb, 2-8,		V	V		V
10.	musui	industry	(Latin)	2015		v	V		v
			Enstrument						
11.	Instrumen	Instrume	(Old French)	Feb, 2-8,		V	v v		V
		nt	Instrumentum	2015					Ţ
			(Latin)						

12.	Karier	Carier	-	Dec, 2-8,		V	V		
				2013					
13. I	V alah a masi	Collabor	Collaborare	July 22-28,	.,		.,		
	Kolaborasi	ation	(French)	2013	V		V		V
14. Kon	IZ = = 4 = 11 == = 1	Contribu		Dec, 2-8,	V		.,		
	Kontribusi	tion		2013			V		
15.	Label	Label		Feb, 2-8,		V		V	
13.	Lavei	Laver		2015		V		V	
16.	Lirik	Lyric		Dec 2-8,		V	V		
10.	LIIIK	Lyffe	` /A	2013		V	V		
17.	Musisi	Musician		Dec 2-8,	V	ĭ	V		
17.	Wiusisi	Wiusician		2013	V		V		
18.	Personel	Personel	Personel (Old	Feb, 2-8,	1	V	V		V
10.	Personer	1 ersoner	France)	2015		V	V		V
10	D. C.	D 1		Dec, 2-8,		.,	.,		
19.	Potensi	Potential		2013		V	V		
20	Duofosional	Proffesio		Dec, 23-29,		.,	V		
20.	Profesional	nal	-	2013		V	V		
21.	D., .	Promotio		Feb, 2-8,		.,	.,		
	Promosi	n	-	2015		V	V		
22.	D.II.	D 1	Relais (Old	Dec 23-29,		.,	.,		
	Rilis	Realease	French)	2013		V	V		V
23.	Studio	Studio	Studium	Feb, 2-8,		V		V	V
							<u> </u>	1	

			(Latin)	2015			
				Dec 2-8,			
24.	Versi	Version	-		V	V	
				2013			
			Vocal (Old	Dec, 23-29,			
25.	Vokal	Vocal	(, , ,	V	V	V
25.	Voltar	, ocai	French)	2013		•	·
			1 Tellett)	2013			

4.1.1 The Borrowing Words with No Change of Meaning in the Sentence.

1. Akustik (HAI, December 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Sang DJ akan melepas preview untuk versi *akustiknya*, namun belum memberikan keterangan jelas kapan akan dirilis.
- b. Its *acoustic* properties are said to be almost perfect, and it has been named "the Auditorium".

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

- a. Akustik : rancangan dan sifat khusus pada ruang rekaman.(KBBI)
- b. Akustik : tempat rekaman atau reproduksi suara dilaksanakan (KKSBA)
- c. Acoustic : qualities that make a room good or bad for hearing music or speeches in (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

Based on the type of borrowing the word "akustik" is includes loanblend type as they have different spelling, but same in pronunciation with the word "acoustic" in English. And then this world also can be categorized as loanshift, the original word is from Greek (1600) Akuostikos, the meaning of it is pertaining to the hearing.

Both of these words from two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above we can summarize that these words has equal in meaning, there is no process change of meaning.

2. Aransemen (HAI, February 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Jangan harap kejutan-kejutan *aransemen* maupun komposisi musik ambisius di album ini.
- b. My lecturer saw imperfections in the *arangement* of paragraphs and the repetition of phrases.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

 a. Aransemen : penyesuaian komposisi musik dengan nomor suara penyanyi atau instrumen lain yang didasarkan pada sebuah komposisi yang telah ada sehingga esensi musiknya tidak berubah. (KBBI)

- b. Aransemen : Penyusunan komposisi lagu atau musik dengan isntrumen dan penyesuaiannya supaya hasilnya harmonis. (KKSBA)
- c. Arrangement : plan or preparation that you make so that something can happen. (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

Based on the type of borrowing this word is loanblend, in English the word arrangement is *aransemen* in Indonesia. Both of them have similarities in pronunciation but different in spelling. As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from French (1727) arranger, the meaning of it is arrange.

Base on three dictionaries and two sentences above, there is no change of meaning. Both of them have equal in meaning.

3. Generasi (HAI, December 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Pastikan menyimak lagu ini dengan baik, karena ada teriakan dari vokalis Vierratale, Widi Kidiw. Gandengan lintas generasi, nih!
- b. The story has been passed down from *generation* to *generation*by word of mouth.

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Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Generasi : masa orang-orang satu angkatan hidup

(KBBI)

b. Generasi : angkatan; keturunan (KKSBA)

c. Generation : all people born at about same time. (Oxford

Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

The word "Generasi" in Indonesian term is formed from the word "Generation" in English based on the type of borrowing this word is loanblend type. The combination of two processes of foreign language and native language is different in pronunciation and spelling. As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Old French (1400) generacion, the meaning of it is .

In other hand, based on three dictionaries the word Generasi in Indonesian term has the same meaning with the English word.

4. Genre (HAI, December 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

a. Mengusung *genre* post-hardcore, band asal bekasi yang beranggotakan Erick (vokal), Ronal (gitar), Raihan (gitar),

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Ferdy (bass), Ibas (Keyboard) mencoba peruntungannya di

musik dengan nama Ghost Busted.

b. My favourite movie genre is comedy, but my brother loves

action.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Genre : Jenis, tipe, atau kelompok sastra atas dasar

bentuknya; ragam sastra. (KBBI)

b. Genre : aliran (KKSBA)

c. Genre : Particular style or type of literature, art, film, or

music. (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

Base on the type of borrowing this word is loanword type, because

the word "genre" in Indonesian term has similar in pronunciation and

spelling with the word "genre" in English language. As loanshift type or

etymologically, this word is taken from French (1840) genre, the meaning

of it is kind.

Both of these words from two examples of sentence and three

meanings from dictionaries above, we can summarize that these words has

equal in meaning, there is no process change of meaning.

5. Industri (HAI, February 2-8, 2015)

Example in sentence:

- a. Mendengarkan Musim yang Baik seperti mendengarkan SO7 yang telah melalui segala fase dalam mengarungi *industri* musik.
- b. He was at a place in the *industry* where he did what he pleased.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

- a. Industri : kegiatan memproses atau mengolah barang dengan menggunakan sarana dan peralatan (KBBI)
- b. Industri : kerajinan; usaha produk barang; perusahaan. (KKSBA)
- c. Industry : manufacture or production of goods from raw materials. (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

This word is *industri* in Indonesian term has same pronunciation with the word *Industry* in English vocabularies however these word have different in spelling, so it can be categorized in loanblend. As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Latin (1400) industria, the meaning of it is diligence.

From two of sentences examples and dictionaries we know that there is no differencing in meaning the word "industri" and "industry" are equal in meaning. There is no change of meaning process.

6. Instrumen (HAI, February 2-8, 2015)

Example in sentence:

- a. Semua bebunyian yang ada keluar dari tiga instrumen.
- b. My favourite music *instrument* is the flute.

Original meaning based on dictionaries are:

- a. Instrumen : alat yang dipakai untuk mengerjakan sesuatu; alat-alat musik (KBBI)
- b. Instrumen : alat; perkakas (KKSBA)
- c. Instrument : tool or device used for a particular task.

 (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

This word is loan blend type, it is taken from the word "instrument" in English the meaning is a tool or device used for a particular task. The world "instrument" in English becomes "instrumen" in Indonesian terminology. In the loan blend type, the combination of two processes of foreign language and native language has some similarities in pronunciation but the spelling is different. As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Latin (1300) instrumentum, the meaning of it is tool.

Based on the meaning above, both of words "instrumen" and "instrument" has same meaning. There is no change of meaning in sentence.

7. Karier (HAI, December 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Yap, seperti Jiggin Riggin yang mengawali *karier* musik mereka di Jepang.
- b. His career as a football player was full of achievements.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

- a. Karier : Perkembangan dan kemajuan dalam kehidupan,
 pekerjaan, jabatan, dsb. (KBBI)
- b. Karier : riwayat pekerjaan; kerja yang digeluti. (KKSBA)
- c. Career : series of jobs that a person has in a particular area of work (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

This word "karier" in Indonesian taken from word "carier" in English and it is loanblend type as they the same pronunciation but different in spelling. And base on the meaning in all three dictionaries and two sentences above, the writer concludes that, they have same in meaning there is no process change of meaning.

8. Label (HAI, February 2-8, 2015)

Example in sentence:

a. Kami maunya apa, nggak ketemu sama *label*, jadinya mentok.

b. It says on the *label* to take two tablets.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Label : sepotong kertas (kain, logam, kayu dan

sebagainya) yang ditempelkan pada barang, dan menjelaskan

tentang nama barang, nama pemilik, tujuan, alamat ,dan

sebagainya. (KBBI)

b. Label : merek dagang (KKSBA)

c. Label : piece of paper, cloth, etc fixed to somthing to

describe what it is, who own its, etc. (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

Base on type of borrowing this word is loanword type, because the

word "label" in Indonesian term has similiar in pronunciation and spelling

with the word "label" in English language. If we observe all the meanings

above, the original meaning and Indonesian borrowing language meaning

is same or no change of meaning.

9. Lirik (HAI, December 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Dari segi penulisan *lirik* kami lebih kekinian atau lebih ke anak muda dan mudah dicerna
- b. They also drew up select lists of epic and *lyric* poets.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

- a. Lirik : Susunan kata sebuah nyanyian (KBBI)
- b. Lirik : Karya sastra (puisi) yang berisi curahan perasaan pribadi (KKSBA)
- c. Lyric : Expressing the writer's emotions, usually briefly and in stanzas or recognized forms (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

This word "lirik" in Indonesian term can be categorized as loanblend, in English it forms "lyric", the meaning of it is "expressing direct personal feelings". And in Indonesian term the word "lirik" has meaning "Susunan kata sebuah nyanyian atau karya sastra (puisi) yang berisi curahan perasaan pribadi". The writer concludes based on two examples of sentence and the meanings above, we can summarize that these word has equal in meaning, there is no process change of meaning.

10. Personel (HAI, February 2-8, 2015)

Example in sentence:

a. Ini adalah kali ketiga majalah kesayangan kamu ngobrol bareng *personel* band hard rock asal Huntington Beach, California, Amerika Serikat, Avenged Sevenfold (A7X).

b. Good social skills are the essence of effective *personnel* management.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Personel : pegawai; anak buah (KBBI)

b. Personel : orang sebagai anak buah/anggota

c. Personnel : all the people who work for an organization.

(Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

This terminology is including loanblend type, the word "personel" in Indonesian borrowed from "Personnel" in English. Both of them have the same pronunciation but different in spelling. Etymologically this word also can be categorized as loanshift, the original word is from French (1837) Personel, the meaning of it is constrative term to material.

Based on three meanings in dictionaries and two sentences above the word "personnel" and "personel" are equal in meaning or no change of meaning process.

11. Potensi (HAI, December 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- Yang membuat band ini punya potensi untuk meledak adalah mereka punya ciri khas tersendiri.
- b. I suppose he has the potential to be a good leader.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

- a. Potensi : kemampuan yg mempunyai kemungkinan untuk dikembangkan; kekuatan; kesanggupan; daya. (KBBI)
- b. Potensi : kekuatan, kesanggupan (KKSBA)
- c. Potential : can develop into something or be developed in the future. (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

The word "potensi" is taken from word "potencial" in English, they have different spelling and pronunciation, and it can be categorized in loanblend type. If we observe all the meanings above, the original meaning and Indonesian borrowing language meaning in Indonesian term is same or no change of meaning.

12. Profesional (HAI, December 23-29, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Karena sangat kental, sound yang dihadirkan Jiggin Riggin cukup memenuhi kriteria *profesional*.
- b. Since the accident, Candra Mukti has given up hope of becoming a *professional* football player.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

- b. Profesional : memerlukan kepandaian khusus untuk menjalankannya. (KBBI)
- c. Profesional : masuk golongan ahli (KKSBA)
- d. Professional : showing that somebody is well trained and highly skilled. (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

"Profesional" is taken from word "Professional" in English and it is categorized in loanblend type. The word "Profesional" in Indonesia has different in spelling but it has some similarities in pronunciation with the word "Professional" in English. The meaning of word "Profesional" in Indonesian term base on dictionary is "Memerlukan kepandaian khusus untuk menjalankannya". There is no change of meaning because the English and the Indonesian political terms both of them have same meaning.

13. Promosi (HAI, February 2-8, 2015)

Example in sentence:

- a. Padahal image band berupa foto cukup dibutuhkan apabila ingin mem*promosi*kan band di mana pun.
- b. Rendy assume this is not the best time to ask for a *promotion*.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Promosi : memperkenalkan atau mempropagandakan (KBBI)

b. Promosi : kenaikan pangkat; penyokong (KKSBA)

c. Promotion: advertising or other activity to increase the sales of something. (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

Base on type of borrowing this word is loanblend type, because the word "promosi" has different spelling and pronunciation with the word "promotion" in English, however they have same meaning. Based on three dictionaries and two sentences above, the writer found there is no change of meaning process for this terminology.

14. Rilis (HAI, December 23-29,2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Ya, akhirnya diputuskan kalau kami harus segera merilis album kedua! kisah Boni.
- b. The film I told you about has been released.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

- a. Rilis : mengeluarkan (menerbitkan, mengadakan) buku,
 film, album lagu, dan sebagainya. (KBBI)
- b. Rilis : menyampaikan secara resmi berita (KKSBA)
- c. Realease: Make a film, recording, or the other product available to the public (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

Base on type of borrowing the word "rilis" is include loanblend type as they have different in spelling but same in pronunciation with the word "vocal" in English. And then this word also can be categorized as loanshift, the original word is from French (1200) relais, the meaning of it is abatement of distress.

Both of these words from two examples of sentence and three meaning s from dictionaries above we can summarize that these word has equal in meaning, there is no process change of meaning.

15. Studio (HAI, February 2-8, 2015)

Example in sentence:

- a. Jadi kalau gak ada manggung, kami berkumpul di *studio* saja.
- b. The following day, Andy and Rudy went to work on the *studio* with a pleasure.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Studio : ruang tempat bekerja (KBBI)

b. Studio : kamar siaran; kamar kerja seorang seniman (KKSBA)

c. Studio : room(s) where films, or radio, or television pogrammes made. (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

This word is loanword type, the process of mopphological importation involving no morphological replacement. It also can be called pure loanword. Original word "studio" and Indonesian borrowing word "studio" have similarities in spelling and pronuciation. It also can be categorized as loanshift it was used in Latin language in 1819. The original was from Italian studio, from studium the meaning of it 'study'

Base on three meanings in dictionaries and two sentences above this words "studio" in Indonesian term and "studio" in English term are equal in meaning or no change of meaning.

16. Versi (HAI, December 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Ia siap merilis *versi* akustik dari Stay The Night dengan iringan piano
- b. I have heard the French *version* of this song

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Versi : model; menurut cara (KBBI)

b. Versi : terjemahan cara menceritakan (KKSBA)

c. Version : copy of something that is slightly different from the original (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

The word "versi" in Indonesian term is formed from word "version" in English based on type of borrowing this word is loanblend type. The combination of two processes of foreign language and native language are different in pronunciation and spelling. In other hand base on three dictionaries the word "versi" in Indonesian term has same meaning with the original word or English word.

17. Vokal (HAI, December 23-29, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Kita harus berani ambil resiko, mau kehilangan *vokal* atau rhythm gitar, katanya. (KBBI)
- b. Parents of children at the school have been very *vocal* in their support of the teacher who was jailed.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Vokal : bunyi yang dihasilkan oleh arus udara dari paruparu melalui pita suara dan penyempitan pada saluran di atas glosis.

b. Vokal : huruf hidup (KKSBA)

c. Vocal : Expressing opinions or feelings freely or loudly (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

Base on type of borrowing the word "vokal" is include loanblend type as they have different in spelling but same in pronunciation with the word "vocal" in English. And then this word also can be categorized as loanshift, the original word is from French (1300) vocal, the meaning of it is spoken.

Both of these words from two examples of sentence and three meaning s from dictionaries above we can summarize that these word has equal in meaning, there is no process change of meaning.

4.1.2 The Borrowing Words with Change of Meaning in the Sentence.

1. Album (HAI, December 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Harusnya *album* ini dirilis tahun lalu, ketika SID berulang tahun yang ke 17.
- b. My little brother love to look at pictures of him as baby in the family photo *album*.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

- a. Album : Kumpulan lagu dalam rekaman kaset (KBBI)
- b. Album : Sejenis buku untuk menyimpan foto, perangko,dsb; pita rekaman (KKSBA)
- c. Album : Book in which a collection of photograph, stamp,etc (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

This word is loanword type, the process of morphological importation involving no morphological replacement it also can be called

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pure loanword. Original word "loanword" and Indonesian borrowing word

"album" have similarities in spelling and pronunciation.

Base on two of sentence examples and three meanings from

different dictionaries the writer conclude that the word "album" in

Indonesian term is more general in meaning than the word "album" in

English language. This process is named extension or generalization.

2. Audisi (HAI, February 2-8, 2015)

Example in sentence:

a. Waktu *audisi* final, yang namanya cindy ada empat orang.

b. I am going to audition for the role of Zainudin in

"Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijk"

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Audisi : (KBBI)

b. Audisi : percobaan (KKSBA)

c. Audition : Short performance by an actor, singer, etc to test

ability (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

This word "Audisi" in Indonesian terminology is formed from

word "audition" in English based on type of borrowing this word is

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loanblend type. The combination of two processes of foreign and native language are different in pronunciation and spelling.

From three meanings above and two examples of sentence we know that the "audisi" in Indonesian term is more general. This process can be called extention or generalization.

3. Efek (HAI, December 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

a. Jadi yang dibutuhkan yang pasti gitarnya dulu, ampli baru kemudin *efek*.

b. Some people argue that technology has negative *effects*.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Efek : kesan yang timbul pada pikiran penonton,
 pendengar, pembaca, dsb (sesudah mendengar atau melihat sesuatu). (KBBI)

b. Efek : akibat; pengaruh (KKSBA)

c. Effect : change that something or somebody causes in something or somebody else. (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

This word is loan blend type, it is taken from the word "Effect" in English the meaning is change that something or somebody causes in something or somebody else. The word "Effect" in English becomes "Efek" in Indonesian term. In the loan blend type, the combination of two processes of foreign language and native language has some similarities in pronunciation but the spelling is different. Based on the meaning above in the two sentences, This process can be called narrowing.

4. Faktor (HAI, December 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Pemilik Rumble dan Twice Bar ini gak menampik jika *faktor* usia juga turut berpengaruh dalam proses kreatifnya.
- b. Scientist say many factors bring about changes in weather.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Faktor : hal (keadaan, peristiwa) yg ikut menyebabkan (mempengaruhi) terjadinya sesuatu. (KBBI)

b. Faktor : Penyebab terjadinya suatu masalah (KKSBA)

c. Factor : fact, circumstance, etc that helps to produce a result.

The Meaning Analysis

Base on type of borrowing the word "faktor" is include loanblend type as they have different in spelling but same in pronunciation with the word "factor" in English. And then this word also can be categorized as loanshift, the original word is from French (1500) facteur, the meaning of it is agent.

Base on two of sentence examples and three meanings from different dictionaries the writer conclude that the word "faktor" in Indonesian political term is more specific in meaning than the word "factor" in English language. This process is named specialization or narrowing.

5. Fanatik (HAI, December 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Tapi ada juga yang dulunya *fanatik*, meminta kami untuk mengembalikan vokalis yang dulu.
- b. Supardi was a football fanatic since he was 11 years old.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

- a. Fanatik : teramat kuat kepercayaan (keyakinan) terhadap ajaran. (KBBI)
- b. Fanatik : kolot; terlampau kuat memegang keyakinan lama(KKSBA)

c. Fanatic : person who is very enthusiastic about something.(Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

This word "Fanatik" in Indonesian term can be categorized as loanblend, in English it forms "Fanatic", the meaning of it is "person who is very enthuasiastic about something". And in Indonesian term the word "fanatik" has meaning "teramat kuat kepercayaan (keyakinan) terhadap ajaran". Base on two of sentence examples and three meanings from different dictionaries the writer conclude that the word "fanatik" in Indonesian term is more general in meaning than the word "fanatic" in English language. This process is named extension or generalization.

6. Kolaborasi (HAI, July 22-28, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Kalau Homogenic dan White Shoes And The Couples Company ber*kolaborasi*, mungkin bakal terdengar seperti band asal Bogor ini.
- b. The *collaboration* between the various levels of government has made everyting much easier.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Kolaborasi : kerjasama (KBBI)

b. Kolaborasi : kerjasama (KKSBA)

c. Collaboration : work together (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

This word "Kolaborasi" in Indoesian taken from word "collaboration" in English based on type of borrowing this word is loablend type. The combination of two processes of foreign language and native language are different in pronunciation and spelling. Etymologically this word is from Latin "coalitus," past participle of "coalescere" it means coalesce, and that is why the word "Koalisi" can also be categorized in loanshift.

From three meanings above and two examples of sentence we know that the "kolaborasi" in Indonesian term is more specific. This process can be called specialization or narrowing.

7. Kontribusi (HAI, December 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

a. Seberapa jauh *kontribusi* Aria di album ini?

b. She felt the need to make some *contribution* to build her future company.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Kontribusi : sumbangan (KBBI)

Kontribusi : uang iuran kepada perkumpulan, dan sebagainya (KKSBA)

c. Contribution : join with others in giving help, money, ideas, etc. (Oxford Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

This word is loandblend type as they have different in pronunciation and spelling however English word "Contribution" and "kontibusi" in Indonesia are connected in meaning. Original meaning of "Contribution" is "join with others in giving help, money, ideas, etc". When it is borrowed in Indonesian term, the meaning of it becomes more general base on dictionary. This process is called by extension or generalization.

8. Musisi (HAI, December 2-8, 2013)

Example in sentence:

- a. Ingin tahu selihai apa *musisi* kesayangan kamu menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan dari HAI?
- b. Husein became interested in music because his friend was quite an international *musician*.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Musisi : Musikus (KBBI)

b. Musisi : para ahli musik (KKSBA)

c. Musician: person skilled in playing music (Oxford

Dictionary)

The Meaning Analysis

This word is loandblend type as they have different in pronunciation and spelling however English word "Musician" and "musici" in Indonesia are connected in meaning. Original meaning of "musician" is person skilled in playing music. When it is borrowed in Indonesian term, the meaning of it becomes more general. This process is called by extension or generalization.

4.2 Discussion

This study analyzed about kinds and change of meaning process from English borrowing word in HAI magazine music section on three edition choosen. The writer found twenty five borrowing word to analyzed with classification as follow: From the data on the table there are three kinds of borrowing word based on Charles F. Hockett include Loan Blend, Loan Word and Loan Shift. There are twenty one kinds of loan blend, four kinds of loan word, twelve kinds of loan shift. Then based on the Albert C.

Baugh there are four kinds of change meaning include Extension of meaning, Narrowing of meaning, Regeneration of meaning, and Degeneration meaning. But on this study the writer just found two kinds of change of meaning include five word of Extention of meaning, two word of Narrowing of meaning and another kinds has no change of meaning is the most dominated as much as seventeen.

This study is not the first research in the world. There are many previous study had analyzed with same scope of theory, but this writer tries to make something different on this study with previous study. The first previous study is Lorania (2011), the title is The Analysis Of English Borrowing Word In Indonesian Political Terminology. She wanted to know what kinds and change of meaning process of borrowing word in political terminology of Kompas newspaper.

The differences between this study and Lorania studies was on the data. As we know above that this study analyzed English borrowing word in music section of HAI magazine and Lorania's study took data from Kompas newspaper in columns of "Politik dan Hukum". While in Lorania's study analyzed on borrowing word. For the number of data is different too. This study took data twenty five borrowing word in music section. While in Lorania's took data twenty borrowing word in political term.

Actually when we use borrowing word in our daily activity, it does not matter. The most important is we know the purpose of we use it. HAI magazine unconsciously has been a tool for fostering language, has contribution in enrich foreign language into Bahasa itself and give knowledge about foreign language into Bahasa user. There is correlation between this study with the Quran surah Yusuf verse 2:

"Verily, We have sent it down as an Arabic Qur'an in order that you may understand" (QS. Yûsuf: 2)

From the context of the verse above. In mean that Allah has sent down Al-Qur'an to prophet Muhammad SAW as arabic saying which readable and can be memorized by Arabian, so that they understandable and deliver it to the other people.

Basically learning foreign language like English is a requiremet for this global era. As we know international language is English language. So it can be absolute of communication and interraction for this era. In the other hand learning language is something obligatory. We can communication and interraction with moslem each other around the world.