

**BORROWING WORDS IN TECHNOLOGY TERM  
OF *JAWA POS ONLINE* WEBSITE**

**THESIS**

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor Degree of  
English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities  
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya**



**By**

**Akbar Risqy Kurnia Hermawan**

**Reg. Number: A73214070**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL  
SURABAYA**

**2018**

## DECLARATION

The undersigned,

Name : Akbar Risqy Kurnia Hermawan

Reg. Number : A73214070

Department : English Department

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

Declares that the thesis under the title *Borrowing Word in Technology Term of Jawa Pos Online Website* is my original scientific work which has been conducted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor degree and submitted to the English Department, Arts and Humanities Faculty of Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. Additionally, it does not incorporate any other text from the previous experts except the quotations and theories itself. If the thesis later is found as a plagiarism work, the writer is truthfully responsible with any kind of suitable rules and consequences.

Surabaya, July 5<sup>th</sup> 2018

The Writer,



Akbar Risqy Kurnia Hermawan

**BORROWING WORDS IN TECHNOLOGY TERM  
OF JAWA POS ONLINE WEBSITE**

By: Akbar Risqy Kurnia Hermawan

A73214070

Approved to be examined

Surabaya, July 5<sup>th</sup> 2018

Thesis Advisor

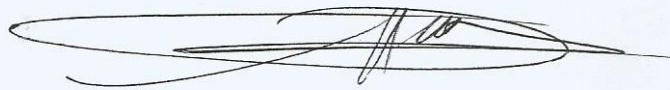


**Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag**

NIP. 196909251994031002

Acknowledged by

**The Head of English Department**



**Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag**

NIP. 196909251994031002

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**

2018

vii

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya, on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2018

**The Dean of Arts and Humanities Faculty**



**Dr. M. Agus Aritoni, M.Ag.**

**NIP: 196210021992031001**

The board of examiners

Head of Examiner

Secretary

**Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag**

**NIP: 196909251994031002**

**Dr. M. Thoriqussu'ud, M.Pd**

**NIP: 198011182009121002**

Examiner I

Examiner II

**Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd**

**NIP: 197106072003121001**

**Dr. A. Dzoul Milal, M.Pd**

**NIP: 196005152000031002**





KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA  
PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300  
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI  
KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Akbar Risay Kurnia Hermawan  
NIM : A73214070  
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora / Sastra Inggris  
E-mail address : akbarrisay0@gmail.com

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :

Skripsi  Tesis  Desertasi  Lain-lain (.....)

yang berjudul :

Borrowing Words in Technology Term  
of Jawa Pos Online Website

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara *fulltext* untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 1 Agustus 2018

Penulis

( Akbar Risay K.H )













Journalists assume their readers will understand, but some of the readers confuse to understand that borrowing word, and it can become problems for reading (Sneddon, 2003).

Jawa Pos as Indonesian national daily newspaper contained many borrowing words in their publication. Their office located at Graha Pena Building, 4-5 floor, Ahmad Yani 88 Street, Surabaya, East Java. Newspaper contained a range of items such as: news, comment, analysis, advertising, and entertainment (Reah, 2002). Jawa Pos set many records in Indonesian newspaper industry, such as being the first to use computerized systems in 1984, the first to be published in full color in 1986, the first newspaper to use remote printing technology in 1988, the first newspaper to be published almost every day in 1992. And the first to invest in online technology in 1994 and now called jawapos.com or Jawa Pos online (<https://www.linkedin.com>).

In 2010, Enciety and Nielsen Media Research also shows that 51 percent of Jawa pos readers are under the age of 30. All of them are young and adult people who have a high curiosity, of course need information as they want. Because generally someone who identifies with vast insight about information usually will avoid from a judgment of “less social” in their community than with them who take less advantages of mass media attendance as main reference to access the information (Nurudin, 2007).

Technology has become an ever increasing presence and it is one of the hot topics (Bazweek & Egbu, 2010). By the development of technology and to attract their young readers, Jawa Pos is increasingly developed their network through their website called Jawa Pos Online. Tewari (2015) stated that online

media is different from newspapers, radio, and television in its perception and reception from the reader's point of view. Nowadays, there are many rubrics included in Jawa Pos Online such as: News, Sports, Technology, Economy, etc. One of the most popular content in Jawa Pos Online is Technology section. The articles in the technology section of Jawa Pos online used formal language.

Sorooshian (2013) stated that technology is any computer application and required packages of hardwares, computer aided manufacturing, computer aided design, electronic data interchange and enterprise resource planning that positively affects the productivity of cooperation. With the development of technology, the reader will receive many new vocabularies, especially about technology terms. It will allow misunderstanding of the translation by the readers, due to many new vocabularies from abroad. This problem makes the researcher interested in research about borrowing words.

There are many different statements about kinds of borrowing words, Hockett (1958) stated that, there are three kinds of borrowing word : loanblend, loanshift, and loanword. Then Capuz (1997: 81-94) stated that kind of borrowing words are : importation, loanblend or hybrids, and substitution or loan translation. And McMahon (1999: 204), classified borrowing words in two ways : adoption or importation, and adaptation or substitution.

To show the original of this study, the writer presents the related studies as follows. The research from Sekarrosa (2014), she is a student of Gajah Mada University Yogyakarta. Her research used business and sport articles of Kompas Online, and the method of this research is descriptive qualitative. She focused on the classification of lexical English borrowing word by Juan Gomez Capuz and



the equivalent meaning between English loanwords and bahasa Indonesia counterparts, this research also attach frequency of any word. The lack of this research is, researcher did not mention and analyze the kind of change meaning in English borrowing words.

The research by (Lorania, 2011), student of State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta focused on the political terms of English Borrowing words. This research used descriptive qualitative research. She analyzed the change of meaning in English borrowing words, but the researcher did not mention what is the original word of each borrowing words.

Ariyati (2014) from Institute Technology of Surabaya focused on IT topic in the written of choosen abstracts. This research use quantitative research. She focused to find the percentage of the borrowing words in each abstract and use Sadtono's theory for her research. Sadtono classified borrowing words into six patterns, namely: the total borrowing, partial borrowing, total modification of loan words, borrowing with modified meanings, newly created words based on loan words, and partial phrase borrowing to identify the pattern of the precise IT words. The lack of this research is did not mention the change of meaning of borrowing words.

The research conducted by Adha (2016), a student of Islamic State University Sunan Ampel Surabaya completed the other research. In his research, he tries to analyze the process of changing meaning of music terms in English borrowing words, and attach the origin of word. The lack of this research is, he did not mention the frequency.















## 2. Coinage

It is the word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes. It means like the invention of totally new terms or words, which can possibly come from the old uses to the new uses. In this process, the word are formed by sometimes using the word manufacture such as *aspirin* and *nylon* or using the words that are derived from the new uses of the old uses, such as *Xerox* and *Kodak*.

## 3. Borrowing

Borrowing is taking over of words from other languages. Throughout its history, the English language has adapted a vast number of loan word from other language, such as in alcohol (Arabic), boss (Dutch), Croissant (French), and Yogurt (Turkish).

## 4. Compounding

Compounding is a process of joining two separate words to produce a single form. The English compounds are *bookcase*, *fingerprint*, *textbook* and *wallpaper*. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (*good-looking*, *low-paid*) and compounds of adjective (*fast*) plus noun (*food*) as in a dast-food restaurant of a full-time job.

## 5. Blending

Blending is the word formation processes in which parts of two or more words are combined to create a new word whose meaning is often a combination of the original words. For example: ‘*smog*’ from *smoke* and











1. Conceptual meaning : Is also called logical or cognitive meaning. It is the basic propositional meaning which corresponds to the primary dictionary definition. It is the essential or core meaning.
2. Connotative meaning : Is the communicative value of an expression over and above its purely conceptual content. It is something that goes beyond mere referent of a word and hints at its attributes in the real world.
3. Social meaning : Is the meaning conveyed by the piece of language about the social context of its use. The decoding of a text is dependent on our knowledge of stylistics and other variations of language.
4. Affective meaning : Is also called emotive meaning. It refers to emotive association or effects of words evoked in the reader, and listener. It is what is conveyed about the personal feelings or attitude towards the listener.
5. Reflected meaning : Reflected meaning arises when a word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meaning.
6. Collocative meaning : Is the meaning which a word acquires in the company of certain words. Words collocate or co-occur with certain words only.















- Researcher starts to analyzing the data.

### 3.6 Data Analysis

To analyzing the data, the researcher used steps such as :

1. Prepare and determine Jawa Pos online in the link <http://www.jawapos.com/category/2/teknologi> that used to research.



2. Find out English borrowing word in Jawa Pos online in technology section, and put codes from each borrowing word.



Example:

Desktop (LS)

Cut (LB)

LS : Loanshift :

LB : Loanblend

LW : Loanword















			Latin)						
21.	Stabil	Stable	Stabilis (Latin)	2	Feb, 16, 2018	√	√	√	
22.	Teknik	Technique	Technicus (Latin)	1	Jan, 31, 2018	√	√	√	
23.	Teknisi	Technician	-	11	Feb, 09, 2018	√	√		
24.	Teknologi	Technology	Tekhnologia (Greek)	4	Feb, 02, 2018	√	√	√	
25.	Telekomunik -asi	Telecommunica -tion	Télécommunica -tion (French)	1	Feb, 13, 2018	√	√	√	
26.	Unit	Unit	Unus (Latin)	1	Feb, 18, 2018	√		√	√
27.	Versi	Version	-	2	Feb, 15, 2018	√	√		
28.	Video	Video	Videre (Latin)	7	Feb, 16, 2018	√		√	√







































































From the data on the table, there are some points to present. First is kind of borrowing word based on Charles F. Hockett, it consists of Loan Blend, Loan Shift, and Loan Word. The researcher found twenty four Loan Blend, eighteen Loan Shift and six Loan Word. Second is kind of change in meaning by Albert C. Baugh, it consists of Extension of meaning, Narrowing of meaning, Regeneration of meaning, and Degeneration of meaning. The researcher just found two kinds of changing in meaning process, it consists of seven Extension of meaning and two Narrowing of meanings, another kinds has no change of meaning.

In this research, one word can have more than one borrowing type. Such as the word '*akses*' in Indonesian has two borrowing word type, there are Loan Blend and Loan Shift type. And the word '*digital*' in Indonesian word has Loan Shift and Loan Word type.

In addition, the researcher correlates the finding with some related studies. The first previous study is written by Ariyati (2014) the title is The Analysis of English Loan and Borrowing Words Used By Information and Technology Writers in Thesis Abstract. Her study aimed to find out the kinds and the percentage of borrowing word in the thesis abstract. The differences between this study and Ariyati studies is, her study focused to find the frequency and the percentage of borrowing word. This present study focused to find the kind, frequency and change of meaning process of English borrowing word in technology term.

Furthermore, the other previous study about borrowing word conducted by Adha (2016), the Title is The Analysis of English Borrowing word In Music

Section of HAI Magazine. He wanted to know the kinds and change of meaning process of borrowing word in music terminology of HAI Magazine. The differences between this study and Adha studies was on the data. As we know above that this study analyzed English borrowing word in technology terminology and Adha's study focused on music terminology. For the number of data is different too, this study took thirty data of borrowing word in technology terms, while Adha took twenty five data of borrowing word in music terminology.

This present study adds new result about English borrowing word, especially in technology term. This study fills the gap and strengthens the result of previous study. None of the previous study about borrowing word focuses to find the kind, frequency and change of meaning process in technology term. Hopefully, by reading this research, the readers can understand about borrowing word and they can develop their knowledge in morphology field.







