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



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ABSTRACT

Hermawan, Akbar Risqy Kurnia. 2018. *Borrowing Word in Technology Term of Jawa Pos Online Website*. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor : Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag

Key Words : Borrowing Word, Technology, Online Website.

This thesis examines about English borrowing word, especially technology term in Jawa Pos Online website. This thesis focuses to find the kind and change in meaning process of borrowing word in Jawa Pos Online website. Many researchers have been analyzed about borrowing word in different term such as, Lorania focused in political term (2011), Adha focused in music term (2016), and Sekarrosa focused in business and sport term (2014).

The researcher uses some theories about borrowing word from Yule, Charles F. Hockett, and Albert C. Baugh. This research also using content analysis as the methodology because this research explain kinds of borrowing word and process of change in meaning in online article. In addition, the researcher acts as key instrument – human instrument. In the data collection, reading the whole article in 30 days, classifying the borrowing word, and analyzing the data.

As the result, the researcher found many borrowing words, but only 30 words categorized as technology term. They divided into three kinds, *loan shift, loan blend,* and *loan word.* Then there are two kinds of change in meaning process in Jawa Pos Online website. They are; *Extension of meaning* and *Narrowing of meaning.* The frequency of all the data is 68 data, and the most appeared data is *'teknisi'* with 11 times.

INTISARI

Hermawan, Akbar Risqy Kurnia. 2018. *Borrowing Word in Technology Term of Jawa Pos Online Website*. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Kata Kunci : Kata Serapan, Teknologi, Website Online.

Skripsi ini meneliti tentang kata serapan bahasa Inggris, khususnya terminologi teknologi yang terdapat pada Jawa Pos Online website. Skripsi ini berfokus untuk mengetahui jenis kata serapan yang terdapat pada Jawa Pos Online website beserta proses perubahan artinya. Banyak peneliti telah menganalisa tentang kata serapan dalam beberapa terminologi yang berbeda seperti, Lorania berfokus pada terminologi politik (2011), Adha berfokus pada terminologi musik (2016), dan Sekarrosa berfokus pada terminologi bisnis dan olah raga (2014).

Penulis menggunakan beberapa teori tentang kata serapan dari Yule, Charles F. Hockett, dan Albert C. Baugh. Metode penelitian yang digunakan pada skripsi kali ini adalah konten analisis, karena penelitian menjelaskan jenis kata serapan dan proses perubahan makna yang terdapat pada artikel online. Selain itu, peneliti bertindak sebagai instrumen kunci – instrumen manusia. Dalam pengumpulan data, membaca seluruh artikel dalam jangka waktu 30 hari, mengklasifikasikan kata yang termasuk dalam kata serapan khususnya terminologi teknologi, dan menganalisa data.

Hasilnya penulis menemukan banyak kata serapan, namun hanya 30 kata serapan yang dapat dikategorikan dalam terminologi teknologi. Mereka terbagi dalam tiga jenis yaitu *loan shift, loan blend,* dan *loan word*. Kemudian ada dua jenis perubahan makna di dalam Jawa Pos Online website yaitu *Extension of meaning* dan *Narrowing of meaning*. Frekuensi dari semua data adalah 68 data, dan data yang paling banyak muncul adalah 'teknisi' sebanyak 11 kali.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There are some points to discuss in this thesis, there are background of study, statement of problems, objectives of the study, the significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

It is very interesting to learn about word formation, especially borrowing word. Borrowing word is taking over of word from other language (Yule, 2001). Shen (2009) said, borrowing word are the products of language development and cultural contact. Presently, there are a lot of Indonesian language has borrowed from English language. The reason of the borrowing word from English language is the position of English as the most used language in the world. And that statement strengthen with the research by Rice University, they said that English is the second or third most popular world language with around 402 million speakers in 2002, it also the most popular second language in the world (Kemmer, 2003). The other reason is the availability of English publication like film, song, game, and television show. The role of mass media to share English language can be the reason of borrowing word from English.

Nowadays, there are many borrowing words from English could be find in many mass media in Indonesia, and the number can increase every year. One of the factor is because many sources in the mass media come from English language agencies, and some of the journalists used it instantly because of the deadline. 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 rubics 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 allows misunderstanding of the translation by the readers, due to many new vocabularies from abroad. This problems make 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. Based on the previous works above, it can be concluded that there are a lot of researchers that have discussed about word formation, especially borrowing word. Some previous research above just focused in one discussion topic, they only focused in the change of meaning, or just focused to find the frequency of borrowing words. In the technology terms, the previous research just focused on the percentage. Here, this research will complete the previous research by analysis the change in meaning of borrowing words, find the frequency, and mention the original word of each borrowing words. Researcher will use technology term that never used in the analysis of lexical meaning.

The aim of this research is to analyze English borrowing words on Jawa Pos Online website. And it focuses on technology terms. In this research, there are several questions. First, the writer wants to reveal the kinds of borrowing words in technology terms. Second, writer tries to know the change in meaning process of borrowing words in technology terms. Researcher hopes the reader can get many knowledge about kinds of borrowing word in technology term.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, the researcher will purpose the following questions :

- What kinds of borrowing words are used in the technology rubic of Jawa Pos Online?
- 2. What changes of meaning process are used in borrowing words which are collected from Jawa Pos Online?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The expected aims of this research from the problem statement are:

- To know kinds of borrowing words are used in the technology rubic of Jawa Pos Online.
- To know the changes of meaning process are used in borrowing words which are collected from Jawa Pos Online.

1.4 Significance of the Study

With this study, the researcher hopes the reader will know about the kinds of English Borrowing word in technology. They will know those borrowing word comes from particular language. And it will give better understanding about English Borrowing words.

The researcher hopes that this research give a specific contribution to Arts and Humanities Faculty especially for the students of English Departments.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In this research, the researcher focuses on the analysis of English borrowing words in the technology rubic of Jawa Pos Online, it is known as one of the best rubic in Jawa Pos Online. The researcher takes the data from three weeks edition (21 rubics of technology section) of Jawa Pos Online as comparison of English borrowing words to know what kind of borrowing words contained in the choosen edition.

1.6 Definition of the Key terms

- 1.6.1 *Borrowing word* is taking over of words from other language (Yule, 2006).
- 1.6.2 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. (Sorooshian, 2013)
- 1.6.3 *JawaPos* is one of the biggest newspapers in Indonesia. Number one in readership based on Nielsen Media Research at the end of 2009. Jawa Pos is a trendsetting and award winning newspaper, with circulation of over 400.000 copies daily, and also available in online version.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoritical Framework

This chapter include of some theories related to this research. They are: language, terminology, word formation, borrowing, and meaning in language.

2.1.1 Language

There are a lot of definitions to interpret what languages are. According to Sapir (1921:7), language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. Language also defined by Wardaugh (1977:3) in his book, he said that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used by human communication.

Indonesian linguist, Alwi (2002:88) interprets language as arbitrary system of symbolic sounds, used by all people or members of society to cooperate, interact, and identify themselves in a good conversation, good behavior, and good manners.

There is no evidence shows any language is more primitive than other language, we can observe that all language provide a means of asking questions, making request, making assertions, and so on. And there is nothing that can be expressed in one language that cannot be expressed in any other (Aitchison, 1995:19).

Language can express the human emotion such as angry, sad, happy, annoying and etc, language also can express human though, human's desire and etc. That is why language is stated as mirror of mind (Akmajian, 1995:8-9).

With the development of human knowledge and science concept, the interpretation and the understanding in our life is unlimited. Moreover in every time appear the new concept, the new interpretation and also the new understanding. And those all are equal to development of science, culture and social civilization. Because of all the developments in human life and no one language that has complete vocabularies or terminologies to express all concepts, interpretations and understandings, include Indonesian language. So that way the borrowing and loaning each other language may happen (Chaer, 2007:91).

2.1.1.1 Terminology

Kageura (2002:9) stated that term is a lexical unit consisting unit of one or more than one word which represents a concept inside a domain, and terminology is the vocabulary of a subject field.

Based on (Pei & Gaynor, 1975) in their book *Dictionary of Lingusitics*, terminology is a word or the combination of words that express a concept meaning process, condition or special characteristics in a certain field and give the term which is known generally or specifically. Terminology is special terms or vocabularies customarily used by those engaged in a specific activity or field of endeavor.

The terminology is different from word, terminology have a meaning which is certain, clear and unhesitatingly, although without context sentence (Chaer, 1994). The terminology is free from context on the contrary word is not free context.

Based on a citation from Felber (1984), there are three characteristics theory of terminology :

- 1. All the terminology work starts with concepts. It aims at the strict delimitation of concepts. The sphere of concepts is independent of the sphere of terms.
- 2. Only the term of concepts, i.e. the terminologies, are relevance to the terminologist, not the rule of inflections and the syntax.
- 3. The terminological view of language is synchronic one, i.e for terminology the present meanings of term are important. For terminology the system of concepts is what matter in language.

2.1.1.2 Word Formation

The process in creating a new word needs more than one process and language is not limited only in their rules, but language can develop based on the human's need in doing communication. It proved by Yule's statement (2006:60), "*It is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of particular word*". The word formation process based on Yule in his book *The Study of Language* are :

1. Etymology

It is known as the origin and history of a word. For example : the word of etymology itself.

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 *fog;* 'brunch' from breakfast and lunch; 'infotainment from information and entertainment.

6. Clipping

Clipping is a word formed by dropping one or more syllables/letters from a polysyllabic word. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form without changing the meaning of the word. For example: *ad (advertisement), exam (examination), cell (cellular), math (mathematics), and lab (laboratory).*

7. Backformation

Backformation is a very specialized type of reduction process. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of different type (usually a verb). Such as, *editor* (noun) – *edit* (verb), and *babysitter* (noun) – *babysit* (verb).

8. Conversion

Conversion is a change in the function of word, for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). In the process of conversion, the changing of grammatical form can happen (based on the tenses to verb). For example: *paper, butter and bottle* as in the following sentence: "*He's papering the bedroom walls; have you buttered the toast?; We bottled the homebrew last night*".

9. Acronyms

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words and the abbreviation itself can be a pronounceable word. The words may already exist or it can be a new word. For example, UNESCO is an acronym because it is pronounced as a word, but WHO (World Health Organization) is not an acronym because the letters in the abbreviation are pronounced individually.

10. Derivation

Derivation is the word formation process in which typically a derivational affix attaches to the base form of a word to create a new word. The derived word is often of a different word class from the original. A few examples are the elements *un-*, *-ful* and *-ness* appear in words like *unhappy, bashful,* and *laziness*.

11. Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes is added the affixes in the beginning of the word. For example : mislead

Suffixes is added the affixes in the end of the word. For example : foolishness

12. Infixes

It is incorporated inside another word and possible to see in certain expression. For example :Singabloodypore !!

13. Multiple Processes

Although we have concentrated on each of these word-formation process in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. This is called multiple processes combining more than one process in forming one single word, for example, if we hear someone complain that *problems with the project have snowballed*, the final term can be noted as an example of 'compounding', whereby *snow* and *ball* have been combined to form the noun *snowball*, which has then undergo 'conversion' to be used as a verb.

2.1.1.3 Borrowing

1. Definition of borrowing

Based on Yule (2006), borrowing is taking over of words from other language and borrowing is one of the most common source of new word in English language, Japan language and also Bahasa. The other statement from Hudson (1994: 18), that borrowing word is a general and traditional word used to describe the adoption into a language of a linguistic feature previously used in another.

Haugen (1950: 210) states that borrowing is the adoption of a linguistic expression from one language into another language when no term exists for the new object and concept. And Wardhaugh (1972) said that borrowing is another way of adding new vocabulary items to a language.

2. Kinds of borrowing

Charles F. Hockett is professor of linguistics explained in his book "A course in modern linguistic" (1958) type of loans or borrowing word process depending on phonological and semantics characteristic are:

a. Loan word is the process of morphological importation involving no morphological replacement but with or without substitution in phoneme. These importations do not imply grammatical change. In can be concluded the borrower adopted the pronunciation and spelling from original word. For example: *Unit* become *Unit* in new word.

- b. Loan blend is the combination of morphological substitution and importation, but structure fits the model. The loan blend process is combination of foreign and native word. It has similarity a loan blend is a new idiom develops borrowing process. For example: *Technology* become *Teknologi* in new word.
- c. Loan shift is the morphological substitution without important but involves loan translation and semantic loans. Loans shift is foreign concepts represented by native form. For example: the word *Akses* in Indonesian come from English word *Access*, And the etymologically it come from Latin (1700) *Accessus*.

2.1.2 Meaning in Language

1. Definition of Meaning

Before we discuss the change of meaning, it's better to know what meaning is. Meaning defined as what is referred to or indicated by sound, words or signals. Ferdinand De Saussure (1966), stated that every linguistics signs consist of two components, they are:

a. Signified, the sign that will be given a meaning. It is kind of concept or thought reference from certain sound sign.

b. Signifier, the sign that will give a meaning

Other linguist Geoffrey Leech stated there are seven types of meaning:

- 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.
- 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 coveyed 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.
- Reflected meaning : Reflected meaning arises when a word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meaning.
- Collocative meaning : Is the meaning which a word acquires in the company of certain words. Words collocate or co-occur with certain words only.

7. Thematic meaning : It refers to what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or a writer organizes the message in terms of ordering focus and emphasis.

2. The Causes of Change in Meaning

Abdul Chaer explained that there are many factors that cause the change of meaning are:

a. The science and technology development

The development science and technology can caused the change of word meaning. Some example, a word that used for indicated simple thing, it is still used although meaning concept is different. Along time ago word manuscript Bahasa mean hand write, nowadays the word is still used to indicate the print script.

b. The social and cultural development

The change of meaning can also caused by social and culture development. The word which is used is same word, but now have new concept of meaning because the social and culture development.

c. The using of word development

Every science field has their own vocabularies, but the vocabularies of one science can be used in other part with new meaning. And of course it has difference meaning with original meaning.

d. Because of Association

There is relationship between form utterances with something else that is related with its form of utterance.

e. The conception of sense exchange

All of the conception of sense have their own function to feel what happen with the. In development of language using, many cases of the conception of sense exchange from the one sense into other sense.

Example the word *Manis* has meaning sweet, but it also can used to tell someone who is cute or beautiful.

2.1.2.1 Change of Meaning

Albert C. Baugh (1993) stated in his book A Story of English Language that there are four kinds of the change of meaning :

a. Extension of Meaning

Extension is process of word experience the change of meaning from specific into general meaning. It is also called widening or generalization, it means the word is widening from the special meaning. For example the word *bapak* dan *ibu*, used to call the parents but recently it used to call every people who are elder than us and are respected.

b. Narrowing of Meaning

Narrowing also called specialization. This is the process of word experience of meaning from general into specific meaning. In narrowing, the general word change became narrow meaning. For example: the word of *sarjana* used to mean a smart person, but nowadays word *sarjana* it used only to call the person who has graduated from university.

c. Regeneration of Meaning

Regeneration of meaning is process of meaning change, it happen when the new meaning has better interpretation than the old meaning. Regeneration is also called ameliorative. The positive or pleasant meaning is aimed in it. For example: the word *istri* now has better meaning than *bini*.

d. Degeneration of Meaning

Degeneration is also called pejorative, its mean the process of meaning change when the new meaning changed go down more negative or lower than the old meaning. Degeneration is aim to negative or unpleasant meaning. For example: the word of *abang* used to mean brother but now it used to call the man who has low social status such as driver of public transportation or potter.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research methods and its divided into six sections. This part includes of Research Design, Instrument, Data and Data Sources, Data Collection and Data Analysis. In this research, the researcher used content analysis method.

3.1 Research Design

Every research needs some steps that are usually called by process. As Krippendorff (2004) states that content analysis is a research technique for making replicabe and valid inferences from text (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use.

Researcher wants to use content analysis in his research, because the writer thought that this method was suitable with his research. As we know that this research focused to the context in the text, so content analysis related with this study.

3.2 Data Instrument

As a technique, content analysis involves specialized procedures, it is learnable and divorceable from the personal authority of the researcher (Krippendorff, 2004). In this research, the researcher is the main instrument of this research, because he is collecting, reading, and analyzing the data from a website. Image, maps, sounds, sign, symbols, and even numerical records may be considered as data.

3.3 Data

Data is something that would be analyzed by the researcher. The data in this research include words in quote or sentence in each technology section. The data are borrowing word in Jawa Pos Online. The data took from a few edition selections that contained English borrowing word.

3.4 Data Sources

Data is facts and statistics collect together for reference or analysis (Oxford Dictionary). Data are borrowing words in Jawa Pos Online. The source of data in this research is technology rubic of Jawa Pos Online website, researcher choose twenty one articles from twenty one editions, and it contained 30 words of borrowing.

3.5 Data collections

The researcher used content analysis to collect the data, and the steps are presented as follows :

- Researcher tries to find popular and trusted Indonesian mass media to get the data, here researcher used Jawa Pos Online Website.
- Researcher tries to find technology rubic in Jawa Pos Online Website.
- In three weeks, researcher choose twenty one articles that contained most of technology terms.

- Researcher starts to analyzing the data.

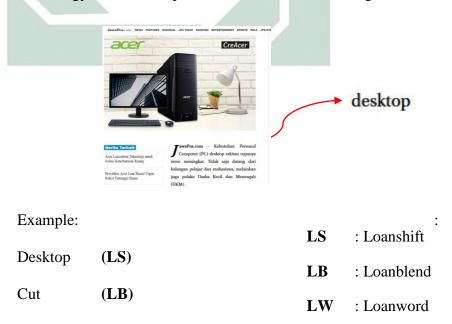
3.6 Data Analysis

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



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



- 3. Make two sentences based on the words found on the Jawa Pos Online. First sentence is Indonesian quote sentence taken from technology section of Jawa Pos Online. Second sentence is English sentence has same word with the founding word.
- Analyzing the data by searching comparison word in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia and Oxford Dictionary.
- 5. Classifying the data by categorizing based on the kinds of borrowing (loanshift, loanblend, and loanword), and meaning changing (extention of meaning, narrowing of meaning, regeneration of meaning, and degeneration of meaning).

Example (In political term) :

| | | | | | | | ning | Meaning | Kinds of Borrowing | | |
|-----|-------------|----|------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| No. |). Words | | English Words | Original Words | Freque- ncy | Edition | Change of Meaning | No Change of M | Loan Blend | Loan Word | Loan Shift |
| 1. | Koalis | si | Coalitio -n | Coalitus (Latin) | 23 | July, 01 2017 | | V | v | | v |

1. Faktor (kompas, July, 1, 2010)

Example in sentence :

a. Partai Bulan dan Bintang mengakui bahwa ada kemungkinan mengadakan *koalisi* dengan partai Golkar.

b. There they eventually led to *coalition* governments.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary) :

- a. Koalisi: kerjsama antara beberapa partai untuk memperoleh suara mayoritas dalam parlemen dalam membentuk suatu kabinet atau pemerintah. (KBBI)
- b. Coalition: koalisi. (KKSBA)
- c. Coalition: a union of two or more political parties that allows them to form a government or fight an election together. (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "Koalisi" is taken from word "Coalition" in English, they have different spelling and pronunciation, and it can be categorized in loanblend type. In Indonesian political terminology most of people include writer of newspaper and book would rather use word "koalisi" to state a union of two or more political parties that allows them to form a government or fight an election together, than word "kerja sama". 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.

If we observe all the meanings above, the original meaning and Indonesian borrowing language meaning in political term is same or no change of meaning.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents two points. The first point of this chapter is data findings and the second point is discussion.

4.1 Findings

In this section, the researcher present analysis of borrowing words in the technology section of Jawa Pos Online website. These are thirty Indonesian terms which are presented in alphabetical order. In this analysis, the researcher divide into two kinds of meaning. The first is borrowing word without change of meaning, and the second is borrowing word with change of meaning. The analysis will present as follows:

| No. | Indonesian Words | English | English Original Fre Words Words | Frequency | Edition | Meaning | of Meaning | | inds rrow | |
|-----|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Words | | | | Change of Meaning | No Change | Loan Blend | Loan Shift | Loan Word |
| 1. | Akses | Access | Accessus (Latin) | 1 | Feb, 14, 2018 | \checkmark | | \checkmark | \checkmark | |

| 2. | Blokir | Block | - | 4 | Feb, 11, 2018 | | \checkmark | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 3. | Digital | Digital | Digitalis (Latin) | 7 | Feb, 14, 2018 | \checkmark | | | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| 4. | Elektronik | Electronic | | 1 | Feb, 16, 2018 | V | | | | |
| 5. | Fotografer | Photographer | | 1 | Jan, 31, 2018 | | \checkmark | \checkmark | | |
| 6. | Fotografi | Photography | 13 | 1 | Feb, 08, 2018 | | V | \checkmark | | |
| 7. | Grafis | Graphic | Graphikos (Greek) | 1 | Feb, 03, 2018 | V | | \checkmark | \checkmark | |
| 8. | Informasi | Information | | 2 | Feb, 11, 2018 | | | \checkmark | | |
| 9. | Informatika | Informatics | - | 2 | Feb, 17, 2018 | | \checkmark | | | |
| 10. | Komunikasi | Communication | Comunicacion (Old French) | 1 | Feb, 17, 2018 | | V | \checkmark | V | |
| 11. | Lensa | Lens | Lentil (Latin) | 1 | Feb, 16, 2018 | | | | | |

| 12. | Operator | Operator | - | 1 | Feb, 11, 2018 | | \checkmark | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 13. | Otomatis | Automatic | Automatos (Greek) | 1 | Jan, 29, 2018 | \checkmark | | \checkmark | \checkmark | |
| 14. | Performa | Performance | - | 1 | Feb, 16, 2018 | | V | V | | |
| 15. | Program | Program | Prógramma (Greek) | 2 | Feb, 11, 2018 | | V | \checkmark | \checkmark | |
| 16. | Prosesor | Processor | 6 | 1 | Feb, 16, 2018 | | V | \checkmark | | |
| 17. | Satelit | Satellite | Satellite (French) | 1 | Feb, 01, 2018 | V | | \checkmark | \checkmark | |
| 18. | Sensor | Sensor | Sensory (Latin) | 5 | Feb, 16, 2018 | | V | | V | \checkmark |
| 19. | Sistem | System | Sustēma (Greek) | 1 | Feb, 12, 2018 | | \checkmark | V | \checkmark | |
| 20. | Spesifikasi | Specification | Specificatio (Medieval | 1 | Feb, 18, 2018 | | V | \checkmark | \checkmark | |

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

| 29. | Virtual | Virtual | - | 2 | Feb, 04, 2018 | \checkmark | | | \checkmark |
|-----|---------|---------|---------------------|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 30. | Visual | Visual | Visualis (Latin) | 1 | Feb, 03, 2018 | \checkmark | \checkmark | \checkmark | |

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

1. Blokir (Jawa Pos Online, February 11, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Layanan yang ak<mark>an</mark> di *blokir* adalah panggilan masuk dan SMS.
- b. Marshall's shot drew a fine *block* from the goalkeeper.

Here are the lexical meanings :

- a. Blokir : Memberhentikan (KBBI)
- b. Blokir : Memblokade (KKSBA)
- c. Block :An act of blocking someone or something (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "*blokir*" in Indonesian term is formed from "*block*" in English term. Based on the type of borrowing, it is included as loanblend type, eventhough they have different spelling and pronounciation, because loanblend is combination between native language and foreign language. In other hand, based on three dictionaries above, the word *"blokir"* in Indonesian term has similiar meaning with the English word.

2. Fotografer (Jawa Pos Online, January 31, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Muhammad Rayhan, salah seorang *fotografer* yang tertarik dengan objek benda langit atau dikenal dengan istilah Astrofotografi.
- b. Tony is a freelance press photographer.

Here are the lexical meanings :

- a. Fotografer : Tukang potret (KBBI)
- b. Fotografer : Juru potret (KKSBA)
- c. Photographer : A person who takes photographs, especially as a job (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "fotografer" in Indonesian term is formed from word "photographer" in English. Based on the type of borrowing, this word is loanblend type. Because this word is combination of two process between foreign language and native language in pronounciation and spelling.

Based on three dictionaries above, the word "fotografer" in Indonesian term has similiar meaning with the original word or English word. 3. Fotografi (Jawa Pos Online, February 08, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Melengkapi kebutuhan *fotografi*, Galaksi J2 Pro menyematkan fitur yang dapat membuat hasil foto anda menjadi semakin ciamik.
- b. He is good at animal *photography*.

Here are the lexical meanings :

- a. Fotografi : Seni atau proses pengambilan gambar dan cahaya
 pada film atau permukaan yang dipekakan (KBBI)
- b. Fotografi : Seni pengambilan gambar (KKSBA)
- c. Photography : The art or practice of taking and processing photographs (Oxford Dictionary)

Based on the type of borrowing, the word "fotografi" in Indonesian term is included as loanblend type. Because they have different in spelling but same in pronounciation with the word "photography" in English language.

From two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, we can summarize that these words has equal in meaning.

4. Informasi (Jawa Pos Online, February 11, 2018)

- a. Operator seluler harus menerapkan standar keamanan data dengan ISO/IEC 27001:2005 yang mengatur tentang teknologi informasi dan manajemen sistem keamanan data *informasi*.
- b. A vital piece of information

- a. Informasi : Kabar atau berita tentang sesuatu (KBBI)
- b. Informasi : Keterangan (KKSBA)
- c. Information : Facts provided or learned about something or someone (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "informasi" in Indonesian term is formed from "information" in English term. Based on the type of borrowing, it is included as loanblend type, eventhough they have different spelling and pronounciation, because loanblend is combination between native language and foreign language.

In other hand, based on three dictionaries above, the word "informasi" in Indonesian term has similiar meaning with the English word.

5. Informatika (Jawa Pos Online, February 17, 2018)

- a. Kebutuhan tenaga kerja profesional di bidang teknik *informatika* sangat tinggi baik di tingkat nasional maupun internasional.
- b. *Informatics* is a window into dynamic relationship between human and technology.

- a. Informatika : Ilmu tentang pengumpulan, klasifikasi, penyimpanan, dan penyebaran pengetahuan yang direkam (KBBI)
- b. Informatika : Macam-macam hal yang bersangkut paut dengan informasi (KKSBA)
- c. Informatics : The science of processing data for storage and retrieval; information science (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "Informatika" in Indonesian term is formed from the word "informatics" in English. Based on the type of borrowing, this word is loandblend type. Because this word is combination of two process between foreign language and native language in pronounciation and spelling.

Based on three dictionaries above, the word "*informatika*" in Indonesian term has similiar meaning with the original word or English word

6. Komunikasi (Jawa Pos Online, February 17, 2018)

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

- a. Suksesnya program registrasi SIM Card tidak lepas dari komunikasi yang intens antara pemerintah dan operator seluler untuk terus mensosialisasikan program ini kepada masyarakat.
- b. The best way to build strong management is good *communication*.

- a. Komunikasi : Penyebaran informasi yang yang dilakukan oleh suatu kelompok sosial tertentu kepada pendengar atau khalayak yang heterogen serta tersebar dimana-mana (KBBI)
- Komunikasi : Pengiriman dan penerimaan pesan atau berita antara dua orang atau lebih sehingga pesan yang dimaksud dapat dipahami (KKSBA)
- c. Communication : The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium. (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "*komunikasi*" in Indonesian term is formed from the word "*communication*" in English. They have different spelling and pronounciation, but there are some similarities between them. We can categorized it as loanblend type. As loanshift type, this word is taken from Old French "*comunicacion*", the meaning of it is to share.

If we observe all the meaning above, the original meaning and Indonesian meaning is same or no change of meaning. 7. Operator (Jawa Pos Online, February 11, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Operator seluler harus menerapkan standar keamanan data dengan ISO/IEC 27001:2005 yang mengatur tentang teknologi informasi dan manajemen sistem keamanan data informasi.
- b. A radio operator.

Here are the lexical meanings :

- a. Operator : Orang yang bertugas melayani (KBBI)
- b. Operator : Orang yang menggunakan suatu alat seperti mesin, telepon, dan radio (KKSBA)
- c. Operator : A person who operates equipment or a machine (Oxford Dictionary)

Based on the type of borrowing, this word categorized as loanword type, because the word "*operator*" in Indonesian term has similar in pronounciation and spelling with the word "*operator*" in English language.

From two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, we can summarize that the word "*operator*" in Indonesian term has equal in meaning, there is no change in meaning.

8. Performa (Jawa Pos Online, February 16, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Fujifilm menyebutnya dengan sebutan 'kamera dengan *performa* tertinggi di jajaran seri X'
- b. As an actor, he has a good *performance*.

Here are the lexical meanings :

- a. Performa : Penampilan (KBBI)
- b. Performa : Melakukan atau mengerjakan (KKSBA)
- c. Performance : The action or process of performing a task or function (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "*performa*" in Indonesian term is formed form the word "*performance*" in English. Based on the type of borrowing, this word is loanblend type, because "*performa*" is combination between foreign language and native language. In other hand, based on three dictionaries above, the word "*performa*" in Indonesian term has similiar meaning with the original word or English word.

9. Program (Jawa Pos Online, February 11, 2018)

- a. Kementrian Kominfo akan semakin memperkuat pengendalian penyalahgunaan nomor pelanggan dengan cara membuat *program* khusus untuk melindungi data pelanggan.
- b. Computer *programs* have been developed to assist children with learning disability.

- a. Program : Urutan perintah yang diberikan pada komputer untuk membuat fungsi atau tugas tertentu (KBBI)
- b. Program : Rancangan tentang hal yang akan dikerjakan (KKSBA)
- c. Program : A series of coded software instructions to control the operation of a computer or other machine (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "program" in Indonesian term is formed from "program" in English term. This word included as loanblend because they have different in pronounciation but same in spelling. This word also classified as loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Greek (1700) "prógramma".

In other hand, based on three dictionaries, these words has equal in meaning, there is no process of change in meaning.

10. Prosesor (Jawa Pos Online, February 16, 2018)

- a. X-H1 memiliki tiga sensor aksial dan giroskopik serta *prosesor* ganda yang dapat melakukan 10.000 kalkulasi per detik.
- b. The processor overexposed the film.

- a. Prosesor : Alat untuk mengolah (memproses) data (KBBI)
- b. Prosesor : Pengolah data (KKSBA)
- c. Processor : A machine that processes something. (Oxford Dictionary)

Based on the type of borrowing, the word "prosesor" in Indonesian term is included as loanblend type. Because they have different in spelling but same in pronounciation with the word "processor" in English.

From two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, we can summarize that these words has equal in meaning.

11. Sensor (Jawa Pos Online, February 16, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Fujifilm X-H1 membawa fitur flagship seperti sensor APS-C terbaru.
- b. Each of the four devices has a motion sensor.

- a. Sensor : Elemen yang mengubah sinyal fisik menjadi sinyal elektronik yang dibutuhkan komputer (KBBI)
- b. Sensor : Pengawasan dan pemeriksaan (KKSBA)
- c. Sensor : A device which detects or measures a physical property and records, indicates, or otherwise responds to it (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "sensor" in Indonesian term is formed from the word "sensor" in English. Based on type of borrowing, this word categorized as loanword type because there is no differences from both of these words in spelling and pronounciation. And this word also can be categorized as loanshift, the original word is from Latin (1950) "sensory", on the pattern of motor.

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 of change in meaning.

12. Sistem (Jawa Pos Online, February 12, 2018)

Example in sentence :

a. Fitur SNAP QR Code T-Cash ini dapat mendorong pertumbuhan bisnis merchant lokal di Indonesia, karena telah didukung *sistem* pengoperasian yang aman, mudah, dan melindungi konsumen.

b. If the primary backup *system* is a disk array, then there is no protection from the virus.

Here are the lexical meanings :

- a. Sistem : Susunan yang teratur dari suatu teori (KBBI)
- b. Sistem : Susunan kesatuan-kesatuan yang masing-masing tidak berdiri sendiri-sendiri, tetapi berfungsi membentuk kesatuan secara keseluruhan (KKSBA)
- c. System : A set of things working together as parts of a mechanism or an interconnecting network (Oxford Dictionary)

Based on the type of borrowing, the word "sistem" in Indonesian term is included as loanblend type. Because they have different in spelling but same in pronounciation with the word "system" in English language. This word also can categorized as loanshift, the original word is taken from Greek (1700) "sustēma".

From two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, we can summarize that these words has equal in meaning.

13. Spesifikasi (Jawa Pos Online, February 18, 2018)

- a. iPhone X dengan segala keunggulan fitur dan *spesifikasinya* dibanderol terlampau tinggi bagi sebagian orang.
- b. Lenovo A300 is the best notebook in 2017, with great quality, and good *specification*.

- a. Spesifikasi : Perincian (KBBI)
- b. Spesifikasi : Hal menspesifikkan, menjadikan khas (KKSBA)
- c. Specification : A detailed description of the design and materials used to make something (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "*spesifikasi*" in Indonesian term is formed from the word "*specification*" in English. Based on the type of borrowing, this word is loanblend type because this word is combination of two process of foreign language and native language but different in pronounciation and spelling. This word also classified as loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Medieval Latin (1600) "*Specificatio*".

In the other hand, based on three dictionaries, we can summarize that these words has equal in meaning.

14. Stabil (Jawa Pos Online, February 16, 2018)

- a. Kamera mirrorless ini diklaim sangat *stabil* dalam pengambilan gambar maupun video.
- b. Specially designed strong and very *stable*.

- a. Stabil : Lama di keadaan seperti itu dan tidak berubah ubah (KBBI)
- b. Stabil : Kokoh, tidak goyah, mantap (KKSBA)
- c. Stable : Firmly fixed (Oxford Dictionary)

Based on the type of borrowing this word is loanblend. In English, the word stable is stabil in Indonesian. Both of them have similarities in pronounciation but different in spelling. This word is taken form Latin stabilis, the meaning of it is 'to stand' and it can be categorized it as loanshift.

In other hand, based on three dictionaries, these words has equal in meaning, there is no process of change in meaning.

15. Teknik (Jawa Pos Online, January 31, 2018)

- a. Teknik memotret.
- b. However, photographic *techniques* have been used to investigate the separate stages.

- a. Teknik : Metode atau sistem mengerjakan sesuatu (KBBI)
- b. Teknik : Cara membuat sesuatu (KKSBA)
- c. Technique : A way of carrying out a particular task (Oxford Dictionary)

Based on the type of borrowing, the word "teknik" in Indonesian term is included as loanblend type. Because they have different in spelling but same in pronounciation with the word "technique" in English language. As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Latin (1900) "technicus".

In other hand, based on three dictionaries, these words has equal in meaning, there is no process of change in meaning.

16. Teknologi (Jawa Pos Online, February 02, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Salah satu peluang dan tantangan tersebut adalah dengan memanfaatkan kekuatan *teknologi* digital untuk mengubah cara dalam menjalani keseharian.
- b. He advanced in computer *technology*.

- a. Teknologi : Ilmu pengetahuan terapan (KBBI)
- b. Teknologi : Ilmu teknik (KKSBA)

 c. Technology : The application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "teknologi" in Indonesian term is formed from the word "technology" in English. Based on the type of borrowing, this word is loanblend type because this word is combination of two process of foreign language and native language but different in pronounciation and spelling. This word also classified as loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Greek (1700) "tekhnologia", the meaning of it is 'systematic treatment'.

In other hand, from two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, the word *"teknologi"* in Indonesian term is same with the English term. There is no change in meaning.

17. Unit (Jawa Pos Online, February 18, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Dirinya juga memprediksi Apple akan mengirim sekitar 100 juta *unit* iPhone 6,1 inch ini di pertengahan tahun 2018.
- b. One *unit* of notebook.

Here are the lexical meanings :

a. Unit : Kata penggolong untuk barang selengkapnya dengan bagian-bagiannya (kendaraan, komputer, dsb) (KBBI)

- b. Unit : Kadar yang digunakan untuk mengukur sesuatu;
 dasar ukuran (KKSBA)
- c. Unit : A quantity chosen as a standard in terms of which other quantities may be expressed (Oxford Dictionary)

Based on the type of borrowing, this word categorized as loanword type, because the word "*unit*" in Indonesian term has similar in pronounciation and spelling with the word "*unit*' in English term. As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Latin (1600) "*unus*" as a mathematical term.

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

18. Versi (Jawa Pos Online, February 15, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Gmail Go diklaim menggunakan lebih sedikit RAM jika dibandingkan dengan Gmail versi biasa.
- b. A revised *version* of the paper was produced for a later meeting.

Here are the lexical meanings :

a. Versi : Gambaran atau pelukisan sesuatu dari sudut pandang tertentu (KBBI)

- b. Versi : Model atau cara (KKSBA)
- c. Version : A particular form of something differing in certain respects from an earlier form or other forms of the same type of thing (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "versi" in Indonesian term is formed from "version" in English term. Based on the type of borrowing, it is included as loanblend eventhough they have different spelling and pronounciation, because loanblend is combination between native language and foreign language.

In other hand, based on three dictionaries, the word "versi" in Indonesian term has similiar meaning with the English word.

19. Video (Jawa Pos Online, February 16, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Fujifilm ingin mengeluarkan kamera mirrorless terbaru yang punya spesifikasi andal di bidang *video* seperti Sony dan Panasonic.
- b. He could post *videos* of the event on youtube.

- a. Video : Rekaman gambar hidup atau program televisi untuk ditayangkan lewat pesawat televisi (KBBI)
- b. Video : Bagian yang memancarkan gambar pada pesawat televisi (KKSBA)

c. Video : A recording of moving visual images made digitally or on videotape (Oxford Dictionary)

Based on the type of borrowing, this word is loanword type because loanword is the process of morphological importation involving no morphological replacement. Between Indonesian borrowing word "*video*" and original word "*video*" have similarities in spelling and pronounciation. This word also categorized as loanshift type, it was used in Latin (1930) "*videre*". The meaning of it is 'to see'.

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.

20. Virtual (Jawa Pos Online, February 04, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Teknologi AR besutan Escher Reality diklaim bisa menciptakan dunia *virtual* yang lebih realistis.
- b. Virtual images.

- a. Virtual : (Secara) nyata (KBBI)
- b. Virtual : Nyata, seperti yang tampak sebenarnya (KKSBA)

c. Virtual : Not physically existing as such but made by software to appear to do so (Oxford Dictionary)

Based on the type of borrowing, this word categorized as loanword type, because the word "*virtual*" in Indonesian term has similiar in pronounciation and spelling with the word "*virtual*" in English language.

In other hand, from two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, the word *"virtual"* in Indonesian term is more general. This process called extension or generalization.

21. Visual (Jawa Pos Online, February 03, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Game ini menampilkan visual penuh kekerasan.
- b. Visual perception.

Here are the lexical meanings :

- a. Visual : Menjadikan suatu konsep dapat dilihat dengan indra penglihatan (KBBI)
- b. Visual : Dapat dilihat dengan mata (KKSBA)
- c. Visual : Relating to seeing or sight (Oxford Dictionary)

Based on the type of borrowing, the word "visual" in Indonesian term is included as loanblend type. Because they have different in pronounciation but same in spelling with the word "visual" in English language. As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Latin "visualis".

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

4.1.2 The Borrowing Words with Change of Meaning in Sentence.

1. Akses (Jawa Pos Online, February 14, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Dalam surat tersebut terlampir petunjuk atau manual serta kode otorisasi akses untuk Ditjen Hubdat dan beberapa Dinas Perhubungan Provinsi.
- b. Memory data accesses are hundreds of times faster than disk.

Here are the lexical meanings :

- a. Akses : Jalan Masuk (KBBI)
- b. Akses : Terusan (KKSBA)
- c. Access : The process of obtaining or retrieving information stored in a computer's memory (Oxford Dictionary)

Based on the type of borrowing, the word "*akses*" in Indonesian term is included as loanblend type. Because they have different in spelling but same in pronounciation with the word "*access*" in English language. As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Latin (1700) "accessus", the meaning of it is 'to approach'.

In other hand, from two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, the word "akses" in Indonesian term is more general than the word "access" in English language. This process called extension or generalization.

2. Digital (Jawa Pos Online, February 14, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Kini hasil kustomisasi digital tersebut telah diserahkan ke Kementerian Perhubungan (Kemenhub).
- b. Michael has expensive digital watch.

Here are the lexical meanings :

- a. Digital : Berhubungan dengan angka-angka di sistem perhitungan (KBBI)
- b. Digital : Penomoran (KKSBA)
- c. Digital : Relating to, using, or storing data or information (Oxford Dictionary)

Based on the type of borrowing, this word categorized as loanword type, because the word "*digital*" in Indonesian term has similiar in pronounciation and spelling with the word "*digital*' in English language. As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Latin (1500) "*digitus*", the meaning of it is 'finger'.

From two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, we can summarize that the word "*digital*" in Indonesian term is more specific than English word. This word called specialization or narrowing.

3. Elektronik (Jawa Pos Online, February 16, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Fujifilm X-H1 memiliki layar elektronik OLED terbaru dengan pembesaran 0,75x.
- b. That is an electronic things.

- a. Elektronik : Semua alat yang dibuat dengan prinsip dasar elektronika (KBBI)
- b. Elektronik : Sesuatu yang menggunakan alat yang bekerja atas dasar elektronika (KKSBA)
- c. Electronic : Having or operating with components such as microchips and transistors that control and direct electric currents (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "*elektronik*" in Indonesian term is formed from the word "*electronic*" in English. Based on the type of borrowing, this word categorized as loanblend type because it is combination of foreign language and native language in pronounciation and spelling.

In other hand, from two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, the word "elektronik" in Indonesian term is more general than the word "electronic" in English language. This process called extension or generalization.

- 4. Grafis (Jawa Pos Online, February 03, 2018)Example in sentence :
 - a. Permainan buang stres ini berfitur berton-ton kekerasan yang brutal dan *grafis*.
 - b. This will convert the colored *graphic* into a black and white bitmap file.

Here are the lexical meanings :

- a. Grafis : Bersifat grafik (KBBI)
- b. Grafis : Dilambangkan dengan huruf (KKSBA)
- Graphic : A graphical item displayed on a screen or stored as data (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "grafis" in Indonesian term is formed from the word "graphic" in English. Based on the type of borrowing, this word is

loanblend type because this word is combination of two process of foreign language and native language but different in pronounciation and spelling. This word also classified as loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Greek (1700) "graphikos".

In other hand, from two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, the word *"grafis"* in Indonesian term is more general. This process called extension or generalization.

5. Lensa (Jawa Pos Online, February 16, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Fujifilm juga meluncurkan sepasang lensa bioskop zoom yang sesuai dengan bakat video baru X-H1.
- b. Galileo's telescope had a convex object lens but a concave eye piece.

- a. Lensa : Lensa kamera film atau televisi yang dapat diatur untuk memperoleh gambar yang membesar atau mengecil (KBBI)
- b. Lensa : Kaca bulat cekung seperti kaca
 pembesar(KKSBA)
- c. Lens : A piece of glass or other transparent material with curved sides for concentrating or dispersing light rays, used singly (as in a magnifying glass) or with other lenses (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "lensa" in Indonesian term is formed from "lens" in English term. Based on the type of borrowing, it is included as loanblend eventhough they have different spelling and pronounciation, because loanblend is combination between native language and foreign language. This word also can categorized as loanshift, the original word is taken from Latin (1700) "lentil".

From two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, we can summarize that the word "lensa" in Indonesian term is more specific. This word called narrowing or specialization.

6. Otomatis (Jawa Pos Online, January 29, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Ponsel ini dapat memotret secara *otomatis* jika terdapat gerakan tangan.
- b. The door we escaped through had an *automatic* lock but we didn't know that.

- a. Otomatis : Dengan sendirinya (KBBI)
- b. Otomatis : Secara otomat (dapat bergerak sendiri) (KKSBA)
- c. Automatic : Working by itself with little or no direct human control (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "otomatis" in Indonesian term is formed from "automatic" in English term. Based on the type of borrowing, it is included as loanblend eventhough they have different spelling and pronounciation, because loanblend is combination between native language and foreign language. As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Greek (1800) "automatos", the meaning of it is 'acting of itself'.

In other hand, from two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, the word "otomatis" in Indonesian term is more general. This process called extension or generalization.

7. Satelit (Jawa Pos Online, February 01, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Secara umum ini bekerja sama dengan BIG yang juga ingin menyediakan peta berbasis citra *satelit* yang mirip-mirip dengan Google maps.
- b. A communication *satellite*.

- a. Satelit : Alat yang diluncurkan mengedari planet; buatan (KBBI)
- b. Satelit : Pengikut (KKSBA)

 c. Satellite : An artificial body placed in orbit round the earth or moon or another planet in order to collect information or for communication (Oxford Dictionary)

Based on the type of borrowing, the word "satelit" in Indonesian term is included as loanblend type. Because they have different in spelling but same in pronounciation with the word "satellite" in English language. As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from french (1600) "satellite" and the meaning of it is 'follower'.

In other hand, from two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, the word *"satelit"* in Indonesian term is more general. This process called extension or generalization.

8. Teknisi (Jawa Pos Online, February 09, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Ketersediaan *teknisi* Air Conditioner (AC) yang andal rupanya menjadi perhatian Panasonic.
- b. The scientist, the *technicians*, the experts they must know the answer to our questions.

Here are the lexical meanings :

a. Teknisi : Ahli teknik (KBBI)

- b. Teknisi : Bentuk jamak dari teknikus (orang yang ahli teknik) (KKSBA)
- c. Technician : An expert in the practical application of a science (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "teknisi" in Indonesian term is formed from "technician" in English term. Based on the type of borrowing, it is included as loanblend eventhough they have different spelling and pronounciation, because loanblend is combination between native language and foreign language.

In other hand, from two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, the word "*teknisi*" in Indonesian term is more general. This process called extension or generalization.

9. Telekomunikasi (Jawa Pos Online, February 13, 2018)

Example in sentence :

- a. Perusahaan *telekomunikasi* itu menggelontorkan Rp 7 triliun dari 90 persen alokasi anggaran berlanja modal untuk fokus membangun dan membenahi infrastruktur jaringan data.
- b. The network operated through *telecommunication* channels like telephone and Internet.

- a. Telekomunikasi : Perihal komunikasi (KBBI)
- b. Telekomunikasi : Hubungan jarak jauh seperti hubungan dengan telepon, telegrap, faksimile, dan radio (KKSBA)
- c. Telecommunication : Communication over a distance by cable, telegraph, telephone, or broadcasting (Oxford Dictionary)

The word "telekomunikasi" in Indonesian term is formed from "telecommunication" in English term. Based on the type of borrowing, it is included as loanblend eventhough they have different spelling and pronounciation, because loanblend is combination between native language and foreign language. As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from French (1930) "Télécommunication", the meaning of it is 'at distance'.

In other hand, from two examples of sentence and three meanings from dictionaries above, the word *"telekomunikasi"* in Indonesian term is more general. This process called extension or generalization.

4.2 Discussion

In this occasion, the researcher tries to discuss this research. This study proves the kinds and the process of change in meaning from English borrowing word in technology section of Jawa Pos Online website. From twenty one edition, the researcher found 30 borrowing words to analyzed. The frequency of all the data is 68 data, and the most appeared data is *'teknisi'* with 11 times. 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.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents two major parts: conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion section deals with the findings and discussion related to the objectives of the study. Meanwhile, the suggestion section discusses several suggestion for readers and other researchers who might want to improve and conduct a similiar research.

5.1 Conclusion

Completing this study, the researcher concludes the finding that is able to reveal the answer of two research problems. First, based on Charles F. Hockett theory, the researcher found that there are three kinds of borrowing word in the technology section of Jawa Pos Online Website. They are; Loan Blend that appeared in twenty four times, Loan Shift that appeared in eighteen times, and Loan Word that appeared in six times. Based on the explanation above, the kind of Loan Blend is dominated in Jawa Pos Online Website.

The second was the change of meaning process which happened in borrowing word of Jawa Pos Online Website in three weeks edition. Based on Albert C. Baugh theory, there are four kinds of change of meaning. But this research just found two kinds of change of meaning process, it consists of seven Extension of meanings and two Narrowing of meanings. There are twenty one words which categorized as borrowing word with no change of meaning. All in all, the researcher has proven that borrowing words can be analyzed in technology section of Jawa Pos Online Website. The frequency of all the data is 68 data, and the most appeared data is *'teknisi'* with 11 times.

5.2 Suggestion

Borrowing word is an interesting topic to learn and to analyze. It can happen in any part of our life such as in technology, sports, music, etc. It also can happen in any situation whether in written sources or daily conversation.

This chapter presents the suggestions which may be considered for the future researchers on morphology, especially on borrowing word study. The first suggestion, the future researcher is better to consider a conversation as research object of borrowing word study. It will create an exception one of borrowing word research because mostly some researchers use article as research object to analyze borrowing word.

The second suggestion, the other researcher can consider to find out the causes of change of meaning in borrowing word. It will expand the readers knowledge about morphology, especially borrowing word. Thus, by this suggestion the researcher hope it can give some useful contributions for future researchers on related studies.

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