

MOST ENGLISH LOAN WORDS USED IN INDONESIAN TECHNOLOGY ARTICLES

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Abstract

This article shows the type of loan words and changes in the meaning of English words in Indonesian-language articles with the theme of technology in the article of Kompas newspaper editions 1 to 20 October 2018. The descriptive methods were used in this study. Data by compiling and identifying the types of loan words and their meaning. The result showed that the types of loan words used were loan words, loan shifts, and loan blends. Loan blend is the type of word that is used most often in articles. Changes in the meaning of the word loan word are extension, narrowing, degeneration, and there is no change in meaning. The change in the meaning of the credit word that most often appears is that there is no change in meaning.

Keywords: borrowed words, loan blend, loan word, loan shift, technology.

Abstrak

Artikel ini menunjukkan jenis kata pinjaman dan perubahan makna kata bahasa Inggris di dalam artikel berbahasa Indonesia bertema teknologi dalam artikel koran Kompas edisi 1 sampai 20 Oktober 2018. Metode deskriptif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Data dikelompokkan dengan menyusun dan mengidentifikasi jenis kata pinjaman beserta maknanya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jenis kata pinjaman yang digunakan berupa loan word, loan shift, dan loan blend. Loan blend adalah jenis kata yang paling sering digunakan dalam artikel. Perubahan makna kata pinjaman adalah extension, narrowing, degeneration, and no change of meaning. Perubahan makna kata pinjaman yang paling sering muncul adalah no changes meaning.

Kata kunci: kata pinjaman, loan blend, loan word, loan shift, teknologi.

1. Introduction

The spread of technology in the globalization era, especially the computer and the internet, has also caused the use of borrowed words. When two languages come into contact, one or both of them may change. When multiple languages come into contact, the result may be an entirely new language. It happens to transfer the removal of one element language into another language. Usually, the greatest influence comes from the language that dominated the world. In this case, the English language refers to the dominant language that is used in a global era. English is the dominant language or official language in over 60 countries and was

represented on every continent. English as a foreign language, which is recognized as an international language, takes an important role in influencing many languages by contributing its words to the vocabulary, and of course, Indonesia is one of those countries. One of the consequences of language contact is borrowing. One of the factors that cause language change is because language contact with others. Some ways will lead them into the language contact, it can be the speaker of one language meeting with a speaker from another language, directly. The other ways of language contact can be found through media, magazines, TV, and the internet. In addition to language change, the presence of language contact also caused borrowing a word from one language to another language. It's occurred because the languages are in contact with will influence others. The simplest kind of influence that one language may exert on another is the borrowed words.

Borrowed word is the taking of individual words or even large sets of vocabulary items from another language as a result of language contact. Thus Matras (2009) said, that borrowing is taking over words from other languages. It is common for one language to take words from another language and make them part of its lexicon. The phenomenon of borrowing words can be found in many languages in the world because every language in the world can not be free from borrowing. One of the most easily observable results of intercultural contact and communication is the set of some borrowed words that are imported into the vocabulary of each language involved.

Borrowing words usually happens when the recipient language needs new words to give a name for the unfamiliar thing, as a result of a proliferation of the modern technological concepts of products and science introduced by the domain country. It is in line with Katamba's (2005: 135) statement that borrowing takes place because a word is needed to give a name to an unfamiliar thing, animal, and cultural phenomenon. Nowadays, the use of borrowed words can be found in mass media, especially in English. For example *Delay Pesawat*, *Strategi Pak SBY Dalam Mengubur Kasus*, *Insiden Pendaratan Darurat Dagestan Airlines*. Based on the examples above there is a tendency of the writers to use English words in their writings rather than to use words from Bahasa Indonesia. It is because some English borrowed words have the same meaning in Indonesian vocabulary. For example, word *delay* means 'penundaan', *strategi* means 'siasat', and *insiden* means 'kejadian'.

2. Methodology

The writer uses a descriptive qualitative method in this study. The goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics (Borg & Gall, 2003; Nassaji, 2015). Additionally, this research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened and a descriptive approach focuses on describing what has happened and analyzing the data quantitatively. The collecting data technique in this study used documentation as said by Clemmens in Alhamid & Anufia (2019) that to analyze subjects of research such as books, magazines, newspapers, documents, regulations, meeting minutes, and historical objects. Then, this technique of collecting data is relevant to this study. The analysis techniques of this study consist of several steps that are reading Kompas Newspaper 1 until 20 October 2018 (Kompas, 2018) which contained loan words in technology articles, identifying English Loan Words in the newspaper, classifying the data making make a list containing the three types of English loan words, finally analyzing the types of loan words using descriptive method. The writer found 308 Indonesian words borrowed from English and then made categories of the loan words consisting of *loan word* (LW), *loan blend* (LB), and *loan shift* (LS). The writer also divides the change of meaning into an *extension of meaning* (EX), *narrowing of meaning* (NR), *degeneration of meaning* (DG), *regeneration of meaning* (RG), and *no change of meaning* (NC).

3. Result and Discussion

The writer discusses the types of borrowing and the changes in meanings. The writer also explains the types and gives some examples that are taken from all the data which will represent each type of borrowing. After that, the writer explains the change of meaning and also gives some examples which are taken from all data which represent each change of meaning. In the analysis of the meaning, the writer uses Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 4th Edition in finding the meaning of the English words. In finding the meanings of Indonesian words, the writer uses *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) Daring* (Kemdikbud.go.id, 2022).

a. Types of Borrowed Words

Table 1. The Types of Borrowed Words in Technology Article in Kompas Newspaper (01-20 Oct 2018)

No	The Date Of Articles	LW	%	LB	%	LS	%
1	October 01, 2018	3	1,0	8	2,6	-	-
2	October 02, 2018	4	1,3	10	3,2	-	-
3	October 03, 2018	7	2,3	14	4,5	-	-
4	October 04, 2018	6	1,9	5	1,6	-	-
5	October 05, 2018	9	2,9	13	4,2	-	-
6	October 06, 2018	4	1,3	12	3,9	-	-
7	October 07, 2018	10	3,2	10	3,2	-	-
8	October 08, 2018	7	2,3	8	2,6	-	-
9	October 09, 2018	3	1,0	5	1,6	-	-
10	October 10, 2018	8	2,6	25	8,1	-	-
11	October 11, 2018	6	1,9	7	2,3	-	-
12	October 12, 2018	2	0,6	7	2,3	-	-
13	October 13, 2018	6	1,9	7	2,3	-	-
14	October 14, 2018	6	1,9	12	3,9	-	-
15	October 15, 2018	12	3,9	10	3,2	-	-
16	October 16, 2018	5	1,6	4	1,3	-	-
17	October 17, 2018	7	2,3	8	2,6	-	-
18	October 18, 2018	2	0,6	5	1,6	-	-
19	October 19, 2018	4	1,3	9	2,9	-	-
20	October 20, 2018	7	2,3	11	3,6	-	-
Total		118	38,2	190	61,5	-	-

Based on Table 1. there are two types of borrowed words found in the data, they are loan word and loan blend. Loan blend (LB) becomes the most frequent number at 62% followed by loan word (LW) at 38%. It can be also seen in diagram 1. From the description, it is concluded that loan blend is most used in the technology article in Kompas Newspaper.

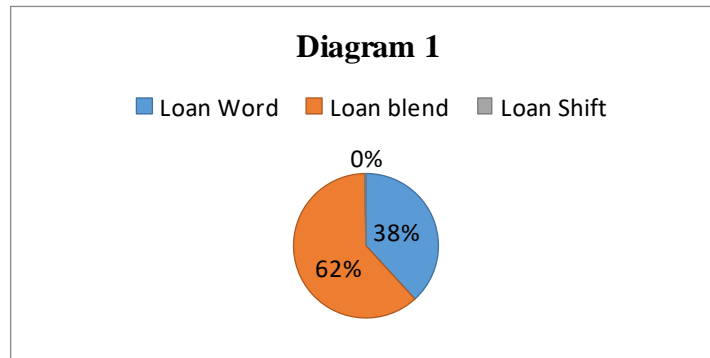


Figure. 1. Diagram of the Types of Borrowed Words in the Data

The findings of this study consist of types of borrowed words. The types are loan word and loan blend with the examples of the data. The example of types of borrowed words is in the following data.

Loan Word

The sentence from the article is: *Panggilan telepon dan SMS gratis ke semua **operator** tanpa perlu mendaftar paket tertentu* (Article October 01, 2018). The word *operator* is borrowed from the English word *operator*. This is a loan word because there is not any replacement or omitting of the letter from the English word *operator* borrowed in the article that used *operator*.

The sentence from the article is: *Sehingga **token** akses yang semestinya cuma bisa dimanfaatkan pengguna malah bocor ke pihak lain* (Article October 02, 2018). The word *token* is borrowed from the English word *token*. This word *token* is borrowed from the English word *token* without any replacement or omitting the letters.

The sentence from the article is: *Isu perlindungan **data** pribadi warga negara Indonesia di internet menjadi salah satu fokus perhatian Kementerian Kominfo* (Article October 02, 2018). The word *data* is borrowed from the English word *data*. This word is considered a loan word because there is no replacement or omission from the English word in Indonesian articles due to the data.

The sentence from the article is: *Lama tak terdengar, pekan ini Lenovo meluncurkan produk **smartphone** kelas menengah baru bernama K9 di Indonesia* (Article October 03, 2018). The word *smartphone* is borrowed from the English word *smartphone*. This word is considered a loanword because it has the same pronunciation and spelling as the original word and there is not any omission of the letters in the word *smartphone* both in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

The sentence from the article is: *Serial dan **film** orisinal garapan Netflix kerap membuat pengguna ketagihan* (Article October 04, 2018). The word *Film* is borrowed from the English word *film*. This word is considered a loanword, because there is no replacement or omitting of the letter. It has the same pronunciation and spelling as the original word.

Loan Blend

The sentence from the article is: *Selain itu, Indosat juga menambahkan bahwa pihaknya turut menggelar layanan **telekomunikasi** gratis* (Article October 01, 2018). The word *telekomunikasi* is taken from the English word *telecommunication*. This word is considered as loan blend because it has different spelling and replaces part of spelling. In Indonesia, it is spelled t-e-l-e-k-o-m-u-n-i-k-a-s-i, while in English, it is spelled t-e-l-e-c-o-m-m-u-n-i-c-a-t-i-o-n. The word has been changed. The changed are the suffix *-tion* becomes *-si*, the letter ‘c’ becomes ‘k’ and the a missing letter ‘m’.

The sentence from the article is: *Pengoperasian mobil **klirik** sebagai bentuk pertolongan pertama.*(Article October 01, 2018). The word *Klinik* is taken from the English word *clinic*. This word is considered a loanblend because it has a different spelling and replaces part of the spelling. In Indonesia, it is spelled k-l-i-n-i-k, while in English, it is spelled c-l-i-n-i-c. The word has been changed. The change is the letter ‘c’ becomes ‘k’.

The sentence from the article is: *Kepala Kebijakan **Publik** Facebook Indonesia, Rubben Hatari* (Article October 02, 2018). The word *public* is taken from the English word *public*. This word is considered a loanblend because it has a different spelling and replaces part of the spelling. In Indonesia, it is spelled p-u-b-l-i-k, while in English, it is spelled p-u-b-l-i-c. The word has been changed. The change is the letter ‘c’ becomes ‘k’.

The sentence from the article is: *Lenovo K9 memiliki fitur andalan berupa empat **kamera*** (Article October 03, 2018). The word *kamera* is taken from the English word *camera*. This word is considered a loanblend because it has a different spelling and replaces part of the spelling. In Indonesia, it is spelled k-a-m-e-r-a, while in English, it is spelled c-a-m-e-r-a. The word has been changed. The change is the letter ‘c’ becomes ‘k’.

The sentence from the article is: *Kenaikan **signifikan** dari performa BTS pasca-bencana ini berkat kerja sama tim recovery dari ketiga operator seluler dengan dukungan penuh* (Article October 05, 2018). The word *signifikan* is taken from the English word *Significant*. This word is considered a loanblend because it has a different spelling and replaces part of spelling. In Indonesia, it is spelled s-i-g-n-i-f-i-k-a-n, while in English, it is spelled s-i-g-n-i-f-i-

c-a-n-t. The word has been changed. The changes are the letter 'c' becomes 'k', and the addition of the word 't' at the end.

b. The Changes of Meaning Used in Technology Article in *Kompas* Newspaper (01-20 October 2018)

From table 2, it is found there are five meanings used in the articles. The first is no change in meaning (NC) becomes the greatest number (85,4 %). Then, it is followed by an extension of meaning (NR) (9,4%). The third is a narrowing of meaning (NR) (2,6%) and degeneration (DG) (2.6%). However, regeneration is available in those articles.

Table 2. The Change of Meaning in Technology Article in *Kompas* Newspaper (01-20 October, 018)

No	The Date Of Articles	EX	%	NR	%	DG	%	RC	%	NC	%
1	October 01, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3,2
2	October 02, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3,6
3	October 03, 2018	1	0,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6,5
4	October 04, 2018	3	1,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2,9
5	October 05, 2018	1	0,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6,5
6	October 06, 2018	5	1,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3,2
7	October 07, 2018	-	-	4	1,3	-	-	-	-	16	5,2
8	October 08, 2018	1	0,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4,2
9	October 09, 2018	1	0,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,9
10	October 10, 2018	3	1,0	2	0,6	7	2,3	-	-	20	6,5
11	October 11, 2018	1	0,3	1	0,3	-	-	-	-	11	3,6
12	October 12, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4,5
13	October 13, 2018	1	0,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3,9
14	October 14, 2018	2	0,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5,8
15	October 15, 2018	2	0,6	1	0,3	-	-	-	-	20	6,5
16	October 16, 2018	1	0,3	-	-	1	0,3	-	-	7	2,3
17	October 17, 2018	4	1,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3,9
18	October 18, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2,3

19	October 19, 2018	1	0,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3,9
20	October 20, 2018	2	0,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5,2
Total		29	9,4	8	2,6	8	2,6	-	-	264	85,4

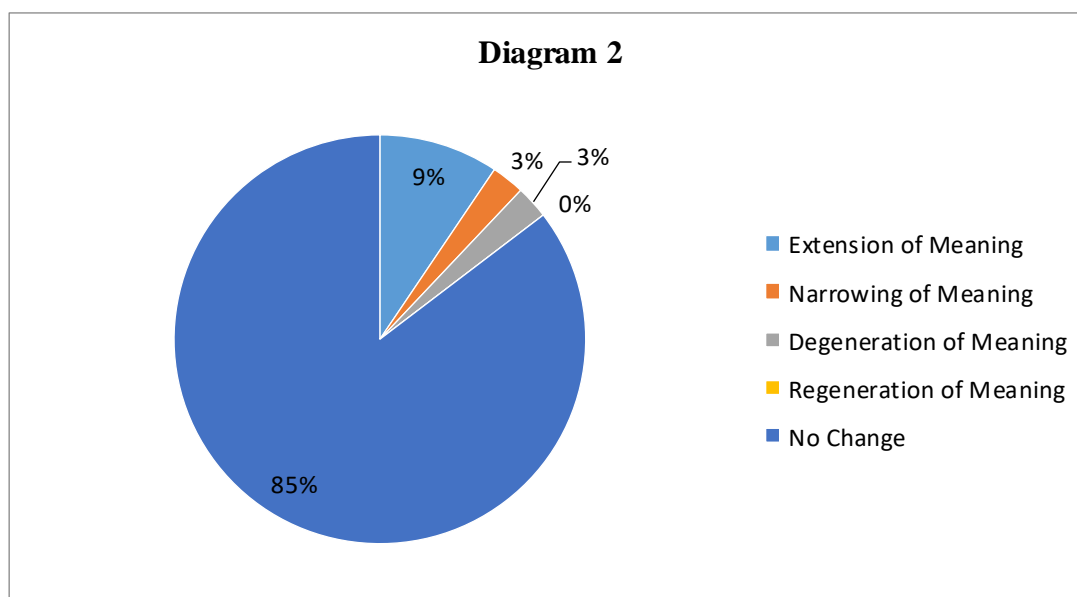


Figure 2. Types of meaning in borrowed word

The findings of types of meaning consist of no change in meaning, an extension of meaning, narrowing of meaning, and degeneration of meaning. The examples of the changes in meaning will be described in the following data.

The first is no change in meaning (NC)

The word *Klinik* is borrowed from the English word “clinic”. The sentence from the article is: *Pengoperasian mobil klinik sebagai bentuk pertolongan pertama* (01 October 2018). In the sentence above, the word *klinik* has a function as a noun (n). The meanings in the Oxford Dictionary (Oed.com, 2022) and KBBI (Kemdikbud.go.id, 2022) are: (1) (n) an establishment or hospital department where outpatients are given medical treatment or advice, especially of a specialist nature. 2. A conference or short course on a particular subject; (2) (n) (*Bagian*) rumah sakit atau lembaga kesehatan tempat orang berobat dan memperoleh nasihat medis serta tempat mahasiswa kedokteran melakukan pengamatan terhadap kasus penyakit yang diderita para pasien.

Based on the two meanings above, the writer concludes that the word *klinik* has the same meaning which is ‘hospital department where outpatients are given medical treatment or advice, especially of a specialist nature’. Whereas in the technology of that article, the word

linik is intended as a form of first aid, if we see in the context of English, *linik* has the same meaning as Indonesian. It can be concluded that the word *linik* has no change in meaning.

Extension of meaning

The word *transmisi* is borrowed from the English word *transmission*. The sentence from the article is: *Hal ini dipengaruhi oleh mulai pulihnya sistem jaringan transmisi yg mendukung keseluruhan Base Transciever Station (BTS) operator seluler.* (Article October 05, 2018). In the sentence, the word *transmisi* has a function as a noun (n). The meanings in the Oxford Dictionary (Oed.com, 2022) and KBBI *Daring* (Kemdikbud.go.id, 2022) are: (1) (n). 1. The action or process of transmitting something or the state of being transmitted. 2. The mechanism by which power is transmitted from an engine to the axle in a motor vehicle; (2) (n). 1. *Pengiriman (penerusan) pesan dan sebagainya dari seseorang kepada orang (benda) lain: berita, jaringan.* 2. *Penularan, penyebaran, penjangkitan penyakit.*

Based on the two meanings, the writer concludes that the word *transmisi* has an extension meaning because it happens the widening from the English meaning to the Indonesian meaning. In the meaning based on Oxford Dictionary, *transmission* means ‘the action or process of transmitting something’, while in the Indonesian meaning based on online KBBI, *transmisi* means ‘sending messages such as networks or news to other people or objects. Whereas in the technology of that article, the word *transmisi* is intended as network delivery that supports cellular operators, if we see in the context of English, *transmisi* has a different meaning, so there is a widening from the meaning. It can be concluded that the word *transmisi* can be interpreted with two different meanings in Indonesian and English.

Narrowing of meaning

The word *kode* is borrowed from the English word *code*. The sentence from the article is: *Pengguna diharuskan memasukkan kode tambahan yang dikirim lewat SMS atau aplikasi* (Article October 11, 2018). In the data, the word *kode* has a function as a noun (n). The meanings in the Oxford Dictionary (Oed.com, 2022) and KBBI *Daring* (Kemdikbud.go.id, 2022) are: (1) (n) 1. A system of words, letters, figures, or symbols is used to represent others, especially for secrecy. 2. A systematic collection of laws or statutes; (2) (n) 1. *Tanda (kata-kata, tulisan) yang disepakati untuk maksud tertentu (untuk menjamin kerahasiaan berita, pemerintah, dan sebagainya).* 2. *Kumpulan peraturan yang bersistem.* 3. *aturan transformasi data atau informasi lainnya dari satu bentuk simbolik ke bentuk lainnya*

Based on the two meanings above, the writer concludes that the word *kode* has a narrowing meaning because it happens the narrowing from the English meaning to the

Indonesian meaning. In the English meaning based on Oxford Dictionary (Oed.com, 2022), code means ‘a system of words, letters, figures, or symbols used to represent others, especially for secrecy’, while in Indonesia meaning based on KBBI *Daring* (Kemdikbud.go.id, 2022), *kode* means ‘signs agreed for certain purposes (to guarantee the confidentiality of news, government, etc.)’. Whereas in the technology of that article, the word *kode* is intended as an additional symbol sent via SMS or application, if we see in the context of English, *kode* has the same meaning but there is a narrowing of meaning, so the word that changes the meaning from general into specific meaning. It can be concluded that the word *kode* narrows to get symbols with certain meanings told secretly.

Degeneration

The word *skandal* is borrowed from the English word *scandal*. The sentence from the article is: *Setelah skandal misinformasi, Facebook mulai berbenah dengan membangun sistem menangkal hoaks di platformnya.* (Article October 10, 2018). In the sentence, the word *skandal* has a function as a noun (n). The meanings in the Oxford Dictionary (Oed.com, 2022) and KBBI *Daring* (Kemdikbud.go.id, 2022) are: (1) (n) 1. An action or event is regarded as morally or legally wrong and causing general public outrage. 2. The outrage or anger caused by a scandalous action or event; (2) (n) *Perbuatan yang memalukan; perbuatan yang menurunkan martabat seseorang.*

Based on the two meanings above, the writer concludes that the word *skandal* has a degeneration meaning because it contains a negative meaning. Whereas. in the technology of that article, the word *skandal* is intended as facebook misinformation scandal, if we see in the context of English, *skandal* has the same meaning as Indonesian. It can be concluded that the word *skandal* has a negative meaning for those who hear it. To conclude, the word *skandal* has a degeneration meaning.

4. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the writer concludes that 308 Indonesian words are borrowed from the English language. In categorizing the types of borrowed words which are found in eight articles from Kompas Newspaper, there are 118 words of loan words (38 %) and 190 words of loan blend (62%), The percentage of the types of borrowing in those articles shows that most of them have used the types of borrowed, loan blend, followed by loan word, and loan shift.

In analyzing the changes of meaning, there are 29 words of extension of meanings (9,4 %), 8 words of narrowing of meanings (2,6 %), 8 words of degeneration of meanings (2,6 %), and 264 words of no change of meanings (85,4 %). The percentage of the changes of meanings in those articles shows that the most have used the changes of meaning is no change of meaning, followed by extension of meaning, narrowing of meaning, and degeneration of meaning. Meanwhile, the regeneration of meaning is not available in those articles.

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