

This research belonged to content analysis because it analyzed the content documents of newspapers. The steps in analyzing data are as follows.

1. Reading the documents of two printed newspaper, *Kompas* and *Republika*.
2. Highlighting and noting down the research findings.
3. Coding and classifying the research findings according to the research questions.
4. Reducing the invalid data on the research findings.
5. Intepreting and analyzing the research findings based on related thories.
6. Inferring the results of data analysis by drawing conclusion according to the research questions.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **A. Research Findings**

##### **1. Types of English Borrowing in Indonesian**

After doing research and getting data related to English borrowing in Indonesian in two newspapers of *Kompas* and *Republika* for one month, found totally borrowing 1737 items. Besides finding types of English borrowing in Indonesian in formed of word. There was found type of English borrowing in Indonesian in formed of phrase. There were totally found 1500 words and 237 phrases. Detail information is stated in table 1.

## 2. Strategies of English Borrowing in Indonesian

Related to strategies of English borrowing in Indonesian, they are divided into four points: adoption, adaptation, translation, and creation. Total data found using adoption strategy were 181 words and 0 phrase. Others, borrowing using adaptation strategy were 1282 words and 124 phrases. Borrowing using translation strategy were 37 words and 33 phrases. And, borrowing using creation strategy were 0 word, 0 term, and 80 phrases. Overall, they were 1737 borrowing items. Detail information is stated in table 1.

**Table 1. Frequences of Types and Strategies of English Borrowing in Indonesian**

No.	Types of Borr.	Strategies of Borr.				Total
		Ad.	Adp.	Tr.	Cr.	
1	W	181	1282	37	0	<b>1500</b>
2	Ph	0	124	33	80	<b>237</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>181</b>	<b>1406</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1737</b>

### **Annotation:**

Borr. : borrowing

Ad. : borrowing strategy of adoption

Adp. : borrowing strategy of adaptation

Tr. : borrowing strategy of translation

Cr. : borrowing strategy of creation

W : borrowing items in form of word.

Ph. : borrowing items that form of phrase.

### **3. Equivalences of form, pronunciation, and meaning of English Borrowing in Indonesian.**

Related to equivalences of forms, pronunciation, and meaning of English borrowing in Indonesian, there are types of English borrowing in Indonesian that are classified into two points: word and phrase. From total data 1737 borrowing items, there were found 1319 words and 237 phrases changed their forms. Others, it was found 181 words did not change their forms. It means that they have the same forms with original patterns. In case of meaning, there were found 1500 words and 237 phrases. It means that there was no type of English borrowing in Indonesian that change its meaning or it is 0 item. In case of pronunciation, there were found 1497 words that changed their pronunciation in Indonesian and 3 words did not change its pronunciation. And, there were 237 phrases that changed their pronunciations. It means that there was no found phrase using pronunciation in English. Detail information is stated in table 2.

**Table 2. Frequences of Equivalences among Form, Pronunciation, and Meaning of English borrowing in Indonesian**

No.	Type of Borrowing	Form		Pronunciation		Meaning	
		Change	No change	Change	No change	Change	No change
1	W	1319	181	1497	3	0	1500
2	Ph	237	0	237	0	0	237

<b>Total</b>	<b>1556</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1734</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1737</b>
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## **B. Discussions**

In these discussions describe about borrowing based on types, strategies, and how about equivalences of form, pronunciation, and meaning from English to Indonesian that were found in newspapers. The clear discussions are presented according to the findings above as follow.

### **1. Types of English Borrowing in Indonesian**

Based on research findings, it was found that types of borrowing are divided into two main points: word and phrase. The discussions are presented as following.

#### **a. Word**

Word is the smallest meaningful element in speech or writing that is used to form phrase, clause, and sentence, it is marked by space each other. It is also called as general lexicon. According to the table 1, found totally 1500 items of English borrowing in Indonesian in formed of words. Words are divided into eight groups and the examples based on their sentences are as follows.

- (1) *Tiga pemilihan kepala daerah tingkat **provinsi** di Jawa, Jawa Tengah dan Jawa Timur punya peran penting dalam percaturan **politik** menjelang Pemilu 2019.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)
- (2) *Di kalangan ilmuwan, Hawking dikenal karena **kegeniusan** memadukan Teori relativitas dan Mekanika kuantum yang melahirkan teori- teori cemerlang.* (Republika, 14 Maret 2018)
- (3) *Ia diterima sebagai tenaga **alih daya** di sebuah stasiun televisi swasta..* (Kompas, 1 April 2018)

- (4) Wibowo dari **Humas PT**. *Transportasi Jakarta menambahkan, berdasarkan data, waktu tempuh bus Transjakarta dari Halte Ragunan ke Kuningan Timur berkisar 25- 35 menit dari waktu sebelum dioperasikan terowongan tsb, yaitu 60 menit.* (Kompas, 12 April 2018)
- (5) *Tias juga punya kebiasaan lain, yaitu menggali **arsip- arsip** lawas tentang perkeretapian dari situs perpustakaan Belanda.* (Kompas, 10 April 2018)
- (6) *Ada tiga negara dan satu kawasan ekonomi, yakni **Amerika Serikat, Norwegia, India, dan Uni Soviet** yang menghambat ekspor CPO.* (Kompas, 20 Maret 2018)
- (7) *Amerika dan **Perserikatan Bangsa- Bangsa** menyebut aksi Myanmar sebagai “Pembersihan Etnis.”*(Kompas, 13 Maret 2018)
- (8) *Lloyd dirancang dengan gaya New York, dengan bata merah **ekspos** dan kesan industrial yang kental.* (Kompas, 13 Maret 2018)

In example (1) above, a word *provinsi* is borrowed from English, *province*. It is called as basic word because it does not go through affixation, reduplication, and compounding that can be used as foundation to form word in wider scale. In the same sentence, it is also found a basic word *politik* which is borrowed from English, *politics*.

In example (2) above, a word *kegeniusan* is derived from basic word *jenius* that is borrowed from English, *genious* is proved as adjective. The word *jenius* that became *kegeniusan* in Indonesian undergoes grammatical process which is changed word category from adjective to noun by getting affixation *ke- an*. And, the word *kegeniusan* is a kind of derivative word.

In example (3) above, words *alih daya*. The words *alih daya* are a kind of creating foreign words of English, *outsource* into Indonesian. It actually belongs to compound word in Indonesian, *alih* and *daya* which

generate new meaning but the words can not be used reversely as *daya alih*. Compound word such a kind of joining together two unique words that create a new meaning.

In example (4) above, a word *Humas* is a kind of shortening form of *Hubungan masyarakat*. *Hubungan masyarakat* is borrowed from English, *Public Relation* that undergoes translation process to Indonesian that aimed to find its similar meaning. The shortening form of *Hubungan masyarakat* to be *humas* undergoes morphological process and belongs to abbreviation which is branch of acronym, refers to a word or a phrase that is shortened and aimed to represent the whole.

From the examples above, the same research had also been done before by Susetyo (2016) who explained types of borrowing in form of words and terms that divided words into five groups such as basic word, derivative word, compound word, and acronym included abbreviation in *Penggunaan Kata dan Istilah Bahasa Inggris pada Rubrik Opini Surat Kabar Kompas*.

In example (5) above, words *arsip-arsip* are borrowed from English, *archive*. In the sentence, *arsip-arsip* shows reduplication but actually it is only borrowed as *arsip*. Reduplication occurs based on sentence pattern in Indonesian.

From the example above, the same research also had been done before by Nian et al. (2012) that searched about full reduplication which exists in Malay and Japanese. It is discussed of results of its reduplication

to state lexical function in both languages that is finally explained in English in *A Contrastive Analysis of the Reduplication Process in Bahasa Melayu and Japanese*.

In example (6) above, there are two names of countries in the sentence. First, *Amerika Serikat* is a name of country that is derived from acronym *USA*, *United States of America*. *United States of America* is borrowed to be *Amerika Serikat* that undergoes translation process into Indonesian by finding basic meaning of *United States* which is translated to be *Serikat*. *America* is borrowed as *Amerika*. Second, *Norwegia* is a name of country that is borrowed from *Norway*. Types of borrowing also can be identified from name of self that defines name of people, place, month, day, and religious day that can be matched to local culture of where people live. The name of country belongs to name of self.

In example (7) above, the words *Perserikatan Bangsa- Bangsa* is borrowed from English, *United Nations* that undergoes translation process to Indonesian and it belongs to name place of institution. Related to name place such as institution is influenced by recipient language that creates strong feeling by a large group of people where they live as the key to memorize consistently and permanently. The words *Perserikatan Bangsa- Bangsa* actually has acronym as *PBB*. *PBB* is a kind of acronym that takes initial letters of a phrase and may form another word.

From examples (6) and (7) above, the same research had been done before by Helleland (2012) that searched about addressing the meaning of

place names that may reflect to feelings of individual and collective identity which it is proposed to place name with another name as similar which is influenced by Cognitive linguistics, Anthropology, and History in *Place Names and Identities*. The same research was also done by Valtonen (2017) that investigated borrowing place names which refers to the same idea of initiating contact naturally without a conflict. When two cultures and languages meet, borrowing such as adaptating language is a simple way to be reflected in a situation where minority group can co-exist peacefully with majority group in language contact situation as linguistic ecology in *Place-Name Loaning Patterns as Cultural Survival Strategies in Sami Context*.

In example (8) above, the word *ekspos* is borrowed from English, *expose*. The word *ekpos* in this case especially refers to verb but viewed from the sentence context, the word *ekspos* shows noun because there is conjunction *and* between the word *ekpos* and another word *kesan* in the sentence that shows noun. Conjunction *and* aims to express two words that have the same categories as parallel. Types of borrowing based on word categories that are divided into seven points in Indonesian. They are verb, noun, adjective, adverbial, numeral, pronoun, and particle including preposition, conjunction, interjection, and article.

From example (8) above, the same research also had been done before by Alber (2014) who found word categories of borrowing from English to Indonesian in forms of noun, adjective, verb, and adverb in *Kelas Kata Unsur Serapan dalam Tajuk Rencana Surat Kabar Riau Mandiri*.



- (9) *Melonjaknya pasien kanker di era JKN-KIS menyebabkan pasien yang akan **operasi, kemoterapi, radioterapi** menumpuk di rumah sakit rujukan.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)
- (10) *Philippe mengunjungi Generali Indonesia, yang memulai **operasi** sejak 2009, yang tumbuh baik dan inovatif.* (Republika, 12 Maret 2018)
- (11) *Dengan menggunakan **peramban di komputer, dekstop, atau laptop**, pengguna bisa langsung mengklik ikon panah ke bawah yang terletak di title bar.* (Kompas, 27 Maret 2018)

In example (9) above, there are words *operasi*, *radioterapi*, and *kemoterapi* are borrowed from English, *operation*, *radiotherapy*, and *chaemotherapy* which state medical process that specifically belong to health. The words *operasi*, *radioterapi*, and *kemoterapi* are borrowed from English to Indonesian because there are no similar lexicons to Indonesian to state those words before. Western languages such as English has important role in improving knowledge in whole part of the world. However, the foreign words such as *operation*, *radiotherapy*, and *chaemotherapy* need to be adapted to rule of Indonesian through *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia*. In addition, borrowing leads to the use language for future needs and English also other western languages contribute language access that are still used today such as Science.

In example (10) above, a word *operasi* that is borrowed from English, *operation*. In the sentence it refers to a plan that has been developed. Both word *operasi* in first and second point shows specialization. In this case, specialization emerges as the effect of borrowing foreign terms on Indonesian.

In example (11) above, words *peramban*, *komputer*, *desktop*, and *laptop*. The word *peramban* is a result of translation process from English to Indonesian, *browser*. While *komputer* is borrowed from English, *computer*. There is no a concept to state an object of computer in Indonesian so it is adapted to Indonesian. *Desktop* and *laptop* are borrowed from English to Indonesian as the way it is. These belong to instructional technology. There are no similar terms to state *komputer*, *desktop*, and *laptop* in Indonesian so they are borrowed to Indonesian. Meanwhile *peramban* is a result of translating foreign term that aims to enrich lexicon in Indonesian. Enrichment lexicon is necessary to serve ideas into modern life. However, source of knowledge such as technology is still operated using western languages until today.

From examples (9), (10), (11), the same research had been done by Ariyati (2014), who investigated about borrowing words of Information and Technology related to development of borrowing words to Linguistics in *The Analysis of English Loan and Borrowing Words Used by Informations and Technology Writers in Thesis Abstract*.

#### **b. Phrase**

Other type of borrowing is phrase. It is group of words that is used together and has particular meaning but it does not have a function as subject and verb. After identifying data, there are examples of phrases in their sentences as follows.

- (12) *Membaiknya tingkat kesejahteraan guru dengan sejumlah tunjangan memicu minat para lulusan SMA/ sederajat menempuh **program studi** ilmu keguruan dan pendidikan.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)
- (13) *Di Jawa, orang-orang memilih pekerjaan mengacu silsilah, keilmuan, dan **birokrasi kolonial**.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)
- (14) *Paparan sinar matahari pada kulit akan mengubah **molekul prekursor** bernama 7 dehydrocholesterol menjadi vitamin D.* (Republika, 12 Maret 2018)

In example (12) above, phrase *program studi* is borrowed from English, *study program*. It is adapted to Indonesian to be *program studi* that has grammatical pattern of *diterangkan- menerangkan* as endocentric attributive phrase where it consists of an element as core (*diterangkan*) and another as attribute (*menerangkan*). The word *program* becomes core to the word *studi*. In English, it conversely refers to pattern of *menerangkan-diterangkan*. The word *studi* undergoes phonological adaptation that is shown by phoneme /ʌ/ in the word *study* /'stʌd.i/ changed to be *studi* as orthographic. Change of orthography system leads to change of pronunciation that occurs because of adaptation process to recipient language. In term of sentence context, phrase *program studi* means plan in attempt to be done relates to teaching and learning at level of university.

In example (13) above, phrase *birokrasi kolonial* is borrowed from English, *colonial birocration*. It is structurally formed of adjective before noun which this noun modifies adjective. On the other hand, this adjective is called as premodifier that it goes before noun. In Indonesian, it is borrowed to be *birokrasi kolonial*. It undergoes phonological adaptation from the word *colonial* to be *kolonial* as the effect of change of orthography

system. Meanwhile *birokrasi* is borrowed from English, *birocration* which suffix *-tion* is borrowed to the word completely and adapted to be *-asi*. In term of sentence context, phrase *birokrasi kolonial* means the way how people to do work in a area they live based on habit and custom of colonialist did in the past.

In example (14) above, the phrase *molekul prekursor* is borrowed from English, *precursor molecule*. It is adapted to Indonesian to be *molekul prekursor* that undergoes grammatical process of *diterangkan-menerangkan* in Indonesian. The phrase changes orthography system in Indonesian. In term of sentence context, phrase *molekul prekursor* means the smallest part of substance in forming another substance consisting of a group of atom and tied as chemical.

From examples (12), (13), and (14) above, the same research had also been done by Andriyani (2013), who searched about analysis of borrowing phrase of English in Indonesian that are formed of nouns and verbs phrases in *Analisis Bentuk Campur Kode dan Unsur Serapan pada Ungkapan Tas di Laman Google*.

## **2. Strategies of English Borrowing in Indonesian**

Strategies of borrowing English in Indonesian are divided into four points: adoption, adaptation, translation, and creation. Each of them is discussed clearly as follows.

### **a. Adoption**

Adoption is a strategy of borrowing that takes foreign word or term of donor language to recipient language as original pattern or model. Based on findings, it was found English borrowing in Indonesian that using adoption strategy were 181 words and 0 phrase. Each of them is presented in the following examples.

- (15) *Saudi tak perlu lagi ke luar negeri untuk menonton **film** di bioskop.* (Kompas, 12 April 2018)
- (16) *Kemenangan skor 2-0 itu telah mengangkat **mental** The Gunners.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)
- (17) *Pada ASEAN Games 2018, cabang boling memperebutkan enam emas, yakni masing- masing trio, tim 6 orang, dan **master** untuk putra dan putri.* (Kompas, 13 Maret 2018)

In example (15) above, a word *film* is adopted from English, *film*. The word *film* is borrowed from English as original pattern as *film* to Indonesian. In this case, it is written as orthographic and pronounced as the way it is as *film*. In English, the word *film* means a series of telling story of moving pictures that is usually shown in television or cinema, a set of material of dark plastic that is used to record images of photographs or moving pictures, a thin layer on a surface. In Indonesian, the word *film* means a thin layer made from celluloid that is used to record negative or positive images of photographs, story of moving pictures, sheet of plastic that is useful as media in transferring text or image on printed plate. Based on sentence context, the meaning of the word *film* refers to a set of telling story of moving pictures. So, the meanings of both languages are equivalent each other.

In example (16) above, a word *mental* is adopted from English, *mental*. In English, the word *mental* relates to mind, involves process of thinking. In Indonesian, the word *mental* relates to soul and human character that is not physic and effort, hit to something quickly and lightly in a place and move away in another direction. Based on the sentence context, the word *mental* has the same form and meaning with its original pattern but it has different pronunciation with Indonesian. And, the word *mental* shows homophone as the effect of this borrowing in Indonesian.

In example (17) above, a word *master* is borrowed from English, *master*. It is borrowed as original pattern to Indonesian but not totally adopted in Indonesian because it has the same form but different its pronunciation. In English, master pronounced as /'mas:təʔ/. It specifically belongs to Sport that in English means accomplished winner in bowling competition.

#### **b. Adaptation**

Adaptation is a kind of strategy that user only takes new foreign word but its form fitted to recipient language of Indonesian. In Indonesian, they have to be adapted to rule of Indonesian through *PUEBI*. The change of form influences the change of pronunciation. Based on the findings, it was found English borrowing in Indonesian that using adaptation strategy were 1282 words and 124 phrases. Each of them is presented in the following examples.

- (18) *'Masih mengumpulkan resep- resep menu Padang warisan keluarga, dari ibu juga masih belajar dengan ibu,' ungkap Oppie, Sabtu (24/3).* (Kompas, 25 Maret 2018)
- (19) *Dalam pameran kemarin, tak ketinggalan berbagai jenis kopi Nusantara disajikan di Home Coffee Roastery Solo.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)
- (20) *Evolusi ternyata tidak hanya dialami oleh manusia, hewan, dan tumbuhan, ternyata juga dialami oleh galaksi.* (Republika, 25 Maret 2018)
- (21) *Kepala Stasiun Meteorologi Sultan Thaha Jambi, Nurangesti Widyastuti mengatakan, keberadaan sirkulasi siklonik di Samudra Hindia Selatan dan sirkulasi tertutup di Kalimantan Barat berdampak pada tumbuhnya awan hujan yang signifikan.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)

In example (18) above, a word *resep* is borrowed from English, *recipe*. It undergoes its process into Indonesian through phonological adaptation which fits to phonological rule of Indonesian. There is change its orthography from *recipe* to be *resep*. Because of orthography changes, it leads to change of pronunciation but its meaning is similar to English. In English, the word *recipe* means instructions how to prepare and cook food includes its list. In Indonesian, the word *resep* refers to description relates to ingredient and the way how ingredients are mixed to be food; the way how to cook food. Based on the sentence context, the meanings of the word *resep* are equivalent each other.

In example (19) above, a word *kopi* is adapted from English, *coffee*. It changes its form and pronunciation also effects new meaning in Indonesian as homonym. The word *coffee* in English refers to hot drink made from a dark brown powder of crushing coffee beans and has strong

flavour and smell. In Indonesian it means a kind of drink made from crushed coffee beans, archive or document that is duplicated by photocopy machine. The word *kopi* is initially derived from the word *coffee* because the word *kopi* which refers to duplicate archive or document as copy, was just invented in the last decades. These cases belong to homonym in Indonesian as the result of adaptation process.

In example (20) above, a word *evolusi* is adapted from English, *evolution*. In English it means the way of living things change and grow over million of years. In Indonesian it means growth as periodic or bit by bit. So, the meanings of the term *evolusi* are equivalent each other because meaning is found refer to the same concept. In this strategy, not all words are adapted as morphological adaptation, there is also phonological adaptation that leads to change of phonemes.

In example (21) above, the phrase *sirkulasi siklonik* is borrowed from English, *cyclonic circulation*. This phrase is adapted to Indonesian undergoes grammatical process of ordering noun before adjective. It is adapted to Indonesian to be *sirkulasi siklonik* that has grammatical pattern of *diterangkan- menerangkan* as endocentric attributive phrase where it consists of an element as core (*diterangkan*) and another as attribute (*menerangkan*). The word *sirkulasi* becomes core to the word *siklonik*. So, it becomes *sirkulasi siklonik*. It also undergoes phonological adaptation to the words *cyclonic* to be *siklonik*. In this strategy, phrase *cyclonic circulation* undergoes phonological adaptation that leads to change of



orthography system and pronunciation to be *sirkulasi siklonik*. Based on sentence context, phrase *sirkulasi siklonik* refers to movement direction of wind in space to an area that has low temperature pressure.

### c. Translation

Translation is a strategy of borrowing which takes similar meaning of foreign words or terms without using foreign term at all. Strategy of translation aims to develop lexicon that has not been found in own language. Based on findings, it was found English borrowing in Indonesian that using translation strategy were 37 words and 33 phrases. Each of them is presented in the following examples.

- (22) ***Gawai*** segmen menengah semakin diminati masyarakat. (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)
- (23) ***Berakhirnya Uni Soviet pada 1991, menegaskan berakhirnya Perang Dingin.*** (Kompas, 29 Maret 2018)

In example (22) above, a word *gawai* is translated from English, *gadget*. It is a kind of new word in Indonesian to state object for *gadget*. It is found especially in technology. There are two ways in enriching vocabulary in Indonesian; form new element that is associated with existing vocabulary and add lexical item by using strategies of borrowing which one of them is translation. In English, *gadget* means a small device of electronic tool has function as particular purpose. In Indonesian, it means employment, tool, electronic device or machine that has function as practical. Based on sentence context, its meaning refers to electronic device that has practical function. So, the meanings in both languages are equivalent.

In example (23) above, a phrase *Perang Dingin* is translated from English, *Cold War*. In English, a word *cold* has meanings in a low temperature which is compared to human body which is not hot or warm, and not showing friendly, love, emotion, and kindness. A word *war* has meaning as armed that is fighting between two or more countries or groups. The phrase *cold war* have own definition as a state of extreme existing unfriendliness between countries that have opposing political systems and express themselves not through fighting but through threats and political pressure and this had ever occurred between US and Russia after second World War. So, in translating word or phrase, it does not use foreign term at all. The most important thing is to find similar meaning to related words in Indonesian. In Indonesian the phrase *Perang Dingin* refers to unfriendly political situation that occurred between US and Russian which at that time named USSR. The meanings of phrase *Perang Dingin* and *Cold War* are equivalent each other.

#### **d. Creation**

Creation is a strategy of borrowing that takes basic concept of foreign word to Indonesian without changing its meaning. In this strategy, it can take one foreign word and find its meaning into two or more words of Indonesian. Based on findings, it was found English borrowing in Indonesian that using creation strategy was 80 phrases. It was not found word used this strategy in Indonesian because it takes one of foreign word

then it can be formed of two or more words in Indonesian. So, its form is phrase. Each of them is presented in the following examples.

- (24) *'Sehingga, kita bisa setiap tahunnya mengadakan lomba roket air, lomba robotik, dan lomba **robot terbang** atau drone.'* Katanya (Republika, 25 Maret 2018)
- (25) *Semula, dessert merupakan bagian dari tahapan makan para bangsawan Eropa, yang biasa dikenal dengan tahapan **makanan pembuka** (appetizer), **makanan utama**, dan **makanan penutup** (dessert).* (Kompas, 1 April 2018)

In example (24) above, a phrase *robot terbang* is borrowed from English, *drone*. In English, *drone* means a plane or an aircraft without pilot that is controlled by somebody from the ground to drop bombs, monitor a place, or do as a hobby. It is created in Indonesian to be phrase *robot terbang* that has meaning a mini plane that is operated without cabin and controlled from long distance and has a function to monitor object through sky line. The phrase *robot terbang* is taken to state a thing relates to concept of a mechanical device that automatically works by control which flies through the sky. This strategy is to take concept of foreign term to recipient language without changing its meaning. But, it can be formed of two or more words in Indonesian.

In example (25) above, there are two phrases, *makanan pembuka* and *makanan penutup*. Phrase *makanan pembuka* is borrowed from English, *appetizer* and another, *makanan penutup* is borrowed from English, *dessert*. In English, the term *appetizer* means first session before having meal. In Indonesian, phrase *makanan pembuka* refers to a small amount of food before main course. *Dessert* means sweet food such as cake which is eaten

after having meal. In Indonesian phrase *makanan penutup* refers to food that is eaten at the end of main course and commonly has sweet or strong taste like cheese. Both *makanan pembuka* and *makanan penutup* are the result of creating concept of of western culture that those have no found yet in Indonesian. So, phrases *makanan pembuka* and *makanan penutup* are taken to state terms *appetizer* and *dessert* that matched the culture of western people. They are equivalent in meanings.

From examples (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), and (25) above, the same research had also been done by Susetyo (2016) that investigated about types and strategies of English borrowing in Indonesian that are found in newspaper. He defined strategies of borrowing into four strategies: Adoption, Adaptation, Translation, and Creation in *Penggunaan Kata dan Istilah Bahasa Inggris pada Rubrik Opini Surat Kabar Kompas*.

### **3. Equivalences among Form, Pronunciation, and Meaning of English Borrowing in Indonesian**

In this point, it is discussed of equivalences related to form, pronunciation, and meaning of English that are borrowed in Indonesian. Based on findings, it was found totally 1737 borrowing items there were 1500 words and 237 phrases in case of forms and meanings. Whereas in case of pronunciation, there were found totally 3 words which did not change at all. Detail informastion is stated in table 2.

#### **a. Form**

In this case, form refers to equivalence of borrowing English as donor language to Indonesian whether change or not in case of form when it is borrowed. It means that there are forms that change from English to Indonesian that is caused by change of orthography system. In the contrary, there is form that does not change and is still the same with the form when it is borrowed. More explanations are presented as follows.

### 1) **Form that changes**

There is form that changed from English to Indonesian. It means that there were words in English that were borrowed in Indonesian which changed as orthographic. There were found 1319 words and 327 phrases changed their forms to Indonesian. The examples are presented in the following sentences.

- (26) *Di antaranya adalah metode untuk memberi notifikasi pesan yang belum dibaca pada perangkat komunikasi **nirkabel**.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)
- (27) *Dengan adanya jalan layang ini, potensi kecelakaan terutama di perlintasan **rel** kereta api dan pertigaan Manahan yang mempertemukan Jalan Adi Sucipto, Jalan MT Haryono, dan Jalan Dokter Moewardi dapat diminimalisir.* (Republika, 12 Maret 2018)

In example (26) above, a word *nirkabel* is borrowed from English, *wireless*. In this form, there is a change in the term *wireless* that is borrowed in Indonesian to be *nirkabel*. It is applied on the context at least to state the same reference or concept, from a word *wireless*. In English, it means a system of radio signals to connect computer, mobile phones, each other without using wires. In Indonesian, the term *nirkabel* refers to transferring information between two spots or more without connecting wires that is

usually used to control remote of television or radio. Its meanings in English and Indonesian as *nirkabel* are equivalent. Because of form both languages are different, its pronunciation is also different.

In example (27) above, a word *rel* is adapted from English, *rail*. It changes form as orthographic from *rail* to be *rel*. In English, it means the system of trains transportation, one of attached two metal bars to the ground for trains travel. In Indonesian, it means iron bars for trains runway, something which is right, rules. According to the sentence, the word *rel* refers to attached two iron bars on the ground used for trains runway.

## 2) Form that does not change

There were borrowing in form of word and term that are still the same with the form when they were borrowed. They refer to words that are borrowed from English to Indonesian and they still exist in their form. There were found 181 words that are still the same with their original forms. It means that they do not change in its form as orthographic. The examples are presented in the following sentences.

(28) *Anak- anak mengalami trauma pascakecelakaan **tank** dalam kegiatan outbound di Batalyon Infanteri Mekanis 412/ BES, Purworejo, Jawa Tengah.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)

(29) *Tidak ada **investor** yang tertarik karena potensi listriknya di bawah 75 MW.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)

In example (28) above, a word *tank* is borrowed from English, *tank*.

Viewed from its form, it is still the same with the original pattern in English.

In Indonesian, to pronounce the word *tank* is different with English.

However, it still refers to the same meaning that is equivalent to English.

The word *tank* means a fighting vehicle that has heavy armored used to carry guns and move on articulated metal track as continuous. In Indonesian the word *tank* means heavy armored vehicle that has moving cogwheel around its gears and equipped with heavy weapons that can be moved to targets all around.

In example (29) above, a word *investor* is borrowed from English, *investor*. Related to form, it has same form with original pattern in English, *investor*. In English, it means a person that puts money into something in order to have profit or advantage. In Indonesian, it refers to person that invests money into business in order to get profit. So, the meanings of both languages are equivalent each other. However, its pronunciation is not the same between English and Indonesian.

#### **b. Pronunciation**

English borrowing in Indonesian can also be influenced by pronunciation. There were words of English that changed in Indonesian. Others did not change their pronunciation in Indonesian. Detail discussions are presented as follows.

##### **1) Pronunciation that changes**

In borrowing English, pronunciation can change based on phonological system in Indonesian. It was found totally 1734 items of borrowing which changed their pronunciations. However, not all words changed their pronunciation in Indonesian. The examples are presented in the following sentences.

- (30) **Bank- bank** pemerintah dan swasta juga menyediakan fasilitas rekening dollar dan mata uang asing lain bagi yang menabung dalam mata uang asing. (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)
- (31) Katanya, jalur menjadi guru sudah biasa dari **honor** dulu. (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)

In example (30) above, words *bank- bank* are borrowed from English, *bank*. They undergo reduplication since they applied in the sentence context of Indonesian. Initially the word *bank* is an original pattern of English that does not change in its form when it was borrowed to Indonesian. The word *bank* is taken because there is no term to state this similar thing in Indonesian. Viewed from orthography, the word *bank* is still written as *bank* in Indonesian. However, it changes its pronunciation where the word *bank* sounds as /bæŋk/, it is read as *bang* because there are no two consonants such as *n* and *k* can be read in Indonesian except *n* and *g* that sound as /ŋ/. So, it has similarity to the form and meaning that in English it means a building for people to have business, investment, borrow money, activity relates to change foreign money. In Indonesian the word *bank* means a company that focuses on monetary and controls circulation of money that are released in societies, offers loan and service relates to saving money that both languages refer to the same meaning but it has different pronunciation.

In example (31) above, a word *honor* is adopted from English, *honor*. Viewed from orthography, it does not change in its form but the word *honor* in English sounds as /'ɒn.əʔ/. Into Indonesian, it is read as *honor* like its orthography system. In this case, the word *honor* is not fully adopted to



Indonesian because there is phonological adaptation related to its pronunciation. Anyway, the word *honor* is the same with English but different in case of pronunciation and meaning as it shows polysemy in Indonesian.

## 2) Pronunciation that does not change

There is also pronunciation that does not change from English to Indonesian. This pronunciation refers to words that are borrowed in Indonesian and they are still same to the sound of donor language. This is caused by the same form also. It was found 3 items of borrowing that did not change their pronunciation. Detail explanations are presented through sentences as following.

(32) *Kekalahan putri Pertamina ini cukup mengejutkan karena dari sembilan laga sebelumnya, mereka selalu meraih poin penuh, bahkan tak pernah kehilangan satu set pun.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)

(33) *Saudi tak perlu lagi ke luar negeri untuk menonton **film** di bioskop.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)

In data (32) above, a word *set* that is borrowed from English, *set*. It refers to put something in particular position that is usually applied in sport competition. In pronouncing *set* /set/ in English and Indonesian are equivalent each other. Its meaning in Indonesian refers to a part of matches that is quantified from one innings. Based on the sentence context which refers to the same specific purpose, its meaning in both languages are equivalent each other.

In data (33) above, a word *film* that is borrowed from English, *film*. In this case, in pronouncing *film* from English and Indonesian are the same each other. So do its form and meaning as a set of telling story of moving picture that both languages refer to the same meaning.

### c. Meaning

Equivalence of meaning refer to the same concept in referring a thing of two languages, English and Indonesian. In discussing meaning, it needs to see the words of both languages and dictionaries is the tools to check their meanings whether equivalent or not. In this borrowing, there are word and phrase that have equivalent meaning of English and Indonesian. It was found 1737 items of borrowing did not change their meanings. The examples are presented in the following sentences.

(34) *Tim BBKSDA langsung meluncur ke lokasi, melalui akses jalan darat dan air.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)

(35) *Peretas mampu meretas secara otodidak berbagai sistem dan situs.* (Republika, 15 Maret 2018)

(36) *Laporan Bank Dunia mengungkapkan bahwa tingginya pendapatan per kapita satu negara tidak otomatis menjamin mutu pendidikan yang baik.* (Kompas, 19 Maret 2018)

In example (34) above, a word *akses* is borrowed from English, *access*. In English, it iniatially means opportunity to use something, open computer to look at information in it. In Indonesian, it means a way to enter, finishing draft in diskette relates to writing or reading data, act to get information through computer. The meanings of the word *access* both English and Indonesian are equivalent.

In example (35) above, a word *peretas* is borrowed from English, *hacker*. In English, it means someone that hacks computer's system of other people, someone that hacks phone of other person and listens to their messages. In Indonesian, it means person who rips off a way and so on, a tool that is used to rip off a thing, a person who obsesses much to know more about computer, a person who accesses other people's information through computer without permission by using Instructional Technology assisted. Related to equivalence of meaning, it has equivalent meaning each other. In this case, *hacker* is translated to be *peretas* which aims to develop new meaning that was not found in Indonesian because this word is just invented in recent days. Related to equivalence among form, meaning, and pronunciation, it has different form with original pattern so leads to different pronunciation but it has equivalent meaning.

In example (36) above, a phrase *Bank Dunia* is borrowed from English, *World Bank*. *World Bank* is a kind of phrase as grammatical that belongs to name of self especially name of institution. In English, *world* means a group of things like humans and animals, an area of human living and understanding. The word *bank* in English means a building for people to have business, investment, borrow money, activity related to change foreign money. Into Indonesian, *bank* means a company that focuses on monetary and controls circulation of money that are released in societies, offers loan and service relates to saving money. The word *dunia* in Indonesian means an earth which is everything lives upon, a planet where

people and other live. The phrase *World Bank* refers to an international organization that focuses on economic development of poorer countries around the world. Related to equivalence of meaning *World Bank* in English and *Bank Dunia* in Indonesian are equivalent. However, they have different pronunciation and form.

Actually it was found borrowing that takes one from many meanings to the same concept of donor language. In the other hand, there are variations of meaning in English but in Indonesian, it only has one meaning that refers to the same concept. The examples are presented in the following sentences.

- (37) *Katanya, jalur menjadi guru sudah biasa dari **honor** dulu.* (Kompas, 12 Maret 2018)
- (38) *Masih banyak juga ditemukan benda- benda seperti **pot**, tempat tidur, dan guci yang masih dalam bentuk aslinya.* (Kompas, 5 April 2018)

In example (37) above, a word *honor* is borrowed from English, *honor*. Viewed from its form, they are the same each other but before borrowing it in Indonesian, *honor* in English means showing great respect or being proud for someone or something as appreciation, good character of a person relates to reputation for honesty and fair dealing, reward for showing appreciation of extraordinary achievement, and, accept a form of payment or fulfill an existing promise or agreement. In Indonesian, its meaning refers to salary or royalty for a person after doing a duty. In this case, the word *honor* in Indonesian has the same form with original pattern but it has different pronunciation.

In example (38) above, a word *pot* is borrowed as original pattern from English, *pot*. In English, it means various types of container that is usually round and used to cook food or store food and liquid, different types of containers that are used to store food or liquid, with or without a lid, handmade that is made from clay in forms of bowl and dish. In this case, combination that belongs to this container states various types as a coffee pot, flower pot, tea pot, and cooking pot. However, in Indonesian the word *pot* means a place for planting flower or crop and it is usually used to decorate yard that is made from cement or plastic. So, the word *pot* in Indonesian has the same form with its original pattern in English but it has different pronunciation. The meaning of the word *pot* in Indonesian only takes one from many variations of its meanings in English.

From examples (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), (33), (34), (35), (36), (37), and (38) above, the same research had also been done by Febriyanto (2016) that investigated about existing equivalent meaning of a novel and had been recreated in Indonesian through translation theories, using form and meaning equivalences that in translation there are three types of meanings, grammatical, referential, and connotative meanings by looking at source language to target language then back again including its forms in *Address Terms, Translation Strategies, and Meaning Equivalence Doyle's the Adventure of Sherlock Holmes and Dianasari's Petualangan Sherlock Holmes*.

The research is also strengthened by Zoraya et al. (2017) who investigated about equivalence of unit shift used translation theory that describes a unit in one rank of source language is different rank in unit of target language. This shift is categorized into four shifts in translation, structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift that each of them defines its equivalence relates to form and meaning. They also explained about form-based and meaning-based which are underlied on literal translation and every effort in communicating meaning in target language in *The Analysis of Unit Shift in A Subtitle of the Hobbit Third Sequel*.

From discussions above, it is briefly summarized that types of borrowing are not only forms of word but also phrase such as *birokrasi kolonial*, *bank dunia*, etc which are borrowed from English. Besides explaining types of borrowing, there are also strategies of borrowing that are divided into four points; adoption, adaptation, translation, and creation. The changes of orthography system to the words borrowed in Indonesian can effect to changes of pronunciation. The word *bank* is borrowed in Indonesian which changes its pronunciation but it does not change in case of orthography and meaning.

According to the related theory, words such as *bank*, *mental*, *honor*, *master*, and *pot* belong to strategy of adoption. These are not fully adopted as well in Indonesian though those words have the same arranged letters as orthographic. So, the researcher calls them as *partial-adoption* because they basically undergo phonological adaptation that lead to different

pronunciation in Indonesian. There are many other related words that were found in this research. The examples of data such as *film*, *set*, and *pin* are written and pronounced as original pattern so they are called as *full-adoption*.

As the most important, the strong difference between adoption and adaptation is on form. Adoption has similar form with original pattern of donor language which is in this research used English. Adaptation refers to form that changes based on rule of Indonesian through *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia* after borrowing occurred. The change of form leads to the change of pronunciation. However, it has equivalent meaning.

There are words and terms that the same form and meaning but it has different pronunciation, the same pronunciation and meaning but it has different form, the same meaning but it has different form and pronunciation, and it has the same form, pronunciation, and meaning as whole. The effects of English borrowing in Indonesian are homonym, homophone, homograph, and specialization.

In more specific, there are meanings in examples that show homonym such as *kopi*, homophone such as *bank* and *tank*; homograph such as *mental*, specialization such as *operasi*. Homonym refers to words that have same form and pronunciation but they have different meanings. Homophone refers to words that have same pronunciation but they have different forms and meanings. Meanwhile, homograph refers to words that have same form but they have different pronunciations and meanings. Specialization refers to change in meaning of a word that becomes general

from its earlier meaning or it is usually called as narrowing semantic. For the words *honor* and *pot* have many variations of meanings in English but in Indonesian, they only have one meaning refers to the same concepts.

### **C. Limitations of the Research**

This research deals with limitations that are explained as follows.

1. This research is merely limited on searching English borrowing in Indonesian that was found in two national daily printed newspapers. It does not contain English borrowing in Indonesian that is found in other printed newspapers that were published in Indonesia whether national or regional.
2. This research does not contain English borrowing in Indonesian that is found in electronic newspaper.
3. This research does not contain English borrowing in Indonesian that is found in magazine and tabloid of which they produce specific term for specific readers as majority.