

Semantic Analysis of English Loan Words in Indonesian Electronic Paper (analisa)

Putri Nurul Rahmadani Siregar
English Applied Linguistics Study Program Postgraduate School
State University of Medan, Medan, Indonesia
e-mail: putrinurulrahmadani03@gmail.com

Abstract-This article aims to investigate the change meaning of English loanwords in Indonesian Electronic Paper namely ANALISA. The scope of the study is to analyze the six kinds of meanings' change of English loan words such as: widening of meaning, narrowing of meaning, regeneration of meaning, degeneration of meaning, metaphor, and metonymy. The method of the study is qualitative content analysis. It means all the data are in the form of words and sentences. The data is taken from electronic paper of Kompas. The result of this study finds out the change of meanings of loanwords that are found in Indonesian e-paper. There are 10% words which have widening of meaning, 17% words which have narrowing of meaning and 73% of them which have no change of meaning. It proves that loanwords are still used in Indonesian printed mass media. Most of the data have no change of meaning and then it is followed by narrowing of meaning and widening of meaning.

Keywords: semantic, loanwords, meaning, newspaper

I. INTRODUCTION

There are two ways of borrowing words. First, complete borrowing is the loanword is used in its original form, both in spelling and pronunciation. Second, incomplete borrowing is the loanword changes not only in spelling and pronunciation but also in affixation; so that, they are accepted in Indonesian language standardization. The problem is why Indonesian people use them. One major reason is prestige. English carries very high status in Indonesia, and so when Indonesian utters words that sound English, a certain prestige may attach to him or her as a result. That is not the only reason people use them. In a modern setting, loan words often sound more suitable. There are many English loanwords in Indonesian. Development of technology, information and the rapid communication in the globalization era are the reasons why there are many English loanwords in Indonesian.

Loanword is mostly used in many kinds of broadcast media such as, television, radio, and advertisement. In written, language is also used in mass media such as, newspaper, magazine, journal, article, etc. Many foreign terms would be are in those media. ANALISA is one of the national printed mass media in Indonesia, especially in North Sumatera. It means articles in ANALISA are standard. Many loanwords are found in there, and it is interesting to discuss and to figure out the loanwords in its.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Fromkin and Rodman (1998) stated borrowing occur when one language adds to each own lexicon a word or morpheme from another language, often altering its pronunciation to fit the phonological rules of the lending language. According to Crystal (1994), borrowing words is the introduction of words (or some other linguistic feature) from one language or dialect into another. He also said that loanword is a linguistic unit that has come to be used in a language was both form and meaning are borrowed, assimilated, with some adoption to phonological system of the language. Here, when a word is borrowed into another language the form, and the meaning of the loanword may change.

Kinds of Borrowing

According to Bloomfield (1996), the adoption of the features that differ from those of the main tradition, is linguistic borrowing. Within the sphere of borrowing, he distinguishes into dialect borrowing, cultural borrowing, and intimate borrowing.

(1) Cultural borrowing

Cultural borrowing, where the borrowed features come from difference language. Cultural borrowing comes from trade activity, science and technology, and religion. English and Arabic are the languages that have cultural borrowing in Indonesian. Indonesian borrows the English are in terms of science and technology, and Arabic in terms of religion. The words, internet, plaza, and artikel come from English loanwords. The words, sholat, saum, wudhu come from Arabic loanwords.

(2) Intimate borrowing

Intimate borrowing occurs when two languages are spoken in what is topographically and politically a single community. Conquest and migration are the caused of intimate borrowing. Dutch and Chinese are the example of languages in intimate borrowing. Dutch loanwords are borrowed because of conquest. Much of the words are used in government terms, such as bursa, pensiun, and Parlemen. Chinese loanwords are borrowed because of migration. Much

of the words are found in culinary terms, such as capcay, bakso, and somay.

Language Shift

Language shifts occurred in a language that borrows the other language. English loanwords in Indonesian Language also change. According to Chaer and Agustina (2004), There are four changes in language change.

(a) Morphological Shift

Morphological change is the changing in the process of words formation. For example is mengesahkan, pengetik. In Indonesian language, every words begin with consonant /s/ is changed into /ny/ when it is given affixes, such as menyetrika. In addition, consonant /t/ changes into /n/, such as penakut. The example above shows that there is a morphological change in loanwords, the plural changes into singular.

(b) Syntactic Change

Syntactic change is the changing in words order of loanwords when borrowed into a language. For example is Kakek sudah makan, tapi belum minum. Verb transition has to be followed by an object according syntactic rule. The example above shows that there is a syntactic change.

(c) Phonological Change

Phonological change is the changing of sound language of a loanword when borrowed into a language. It is occurred because the loanwords come from a language which has a different phonological system.

1. Phoneme /c/ before vowels /e/, and the consonant is changed into phoneme /s/, for example:

Certificate become *sertifikat*
Celebrity become *selebriti*

(d) Semantic Change

Semantic change is the changing of meaning in a loanword. For example, the word of kepala has a meaning a part of body but now also has a meaning a leader. The writer will explain this topic broadly then.

The Change of Meanings

The meaning of the words is not always static. According to Keraf (1993), there are six kinds the change of meanings, namely:

- (1) Widening of Meaning : It is the change of meanings of a word when the meaning of a word becomes broader, that word means everything it used to mean and more. For example: bapak, once said bapak is only used in the biological relationship, but now all older men or higher social status is referred to as bapak.
- (2) Narrowing of Meaning : It is the change of meanings of a word when the meaning of a word becomes narrow. For

example: sarjana, it used to call all those smart and clever people, but now sarjana is used to call an academic title.

- (3) Regeneration of Meaning : It is the change of meanings when the new meaning of a word is higher than the old meaning. For example: the word of istri is higher than bini. Both of them have the same meaning as wife.
- (4) Degeneration of Meaning: It is the change of meanings when the new meaning of a word is lower than the old meaning. For example: the word of bunting is lower than hamil or mengandung. Both of them have the same meaning as pregnant.
- (5) Metaphor: It is the change of meanings of a word when the expression of an understanding of one concept in terms of another concept, where there is some similarity or correlation between the two. For example: penciuman yang tajam, eventhough the word of 'tajam' is used to sense of touch but not used in sense of smell.
- (6) Metonymy
It is the change of meanings of a word when a figure of speech consisting of the use of the name of one thing for that of another of which it is an attribute or with which it is associated. For example: gereja, is a place of worship for the Christian, but gereja also used to the fellowship of Christian.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Therefore, this study seeks to answer the two following research questions:

1. What kinds of meaning changes of English loan words used in ANALISA' electronic paper ?
2. What is the most dominant meaning changes of English loan words used in ANALISA' electronic paper?

III. METHODOLOGY

This research is conducted systematically by following the technique of data collecting and data analysis. The source of data in this study was taken from Opinion Column in ANALISA electronic paper published in June, 2017. The writer chooses this printed mass media because it is a national printed mass media, so the content of the articles are national standard. Wilkinson (2000:7) stated qualitative method is participant observation, unstructured interviews, or life histories are normally regarded as qualitative research method. The resulting data is presented in the form of quotations or descriptions, though some basic statistics may also present.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are 100 English loanwords shown in this study. The data was taken from ANALISA Opinion on June ,2017 irregularly. There are six kinds of meanings shift that are analyzed by the writer. They are widening of meaning,

narrowing of meaning, regeneration of meaning, degeneration of meaning, metaphor, and metonymy. The writer found that there was 10 words (10%) from the data have widening of meaning, 17 words (17%) have narrowing of meaning and 73 words (73%), have no change of meaning. It shows that most of the data have no change of meaning.

A. Meanings Shift

The writer discusses the meanings shift of English loanwords that is taken from the data. There are six change of meanings analyzed in this study, they are widening of meaning, narrowing of meaning, regeneration of meaning, degeneration of meaning, metaphor, and metonymy.

(1) Widening of Meaning

Widening meaning is the change of meaning of a word when the meaning of a word becomes broader, that word means everything it used to mean and more. There are 10 words (10%) from 100 words in the data that have a widening of meaning, namely aksi, aktor, eksekusi, fenomena, kompleks, konferens., marginal, ofensi, publik, and relatif.

Here are the examples of data:

Table 1: Widening Meaning

The Loanwords	The English
Fenomena	Phenomena
Marginal	Marginal

The Analysis of Widening Meaning

a. Fenomena

*Kenyataan ini makin melengkapi **fenomena** miskinnnya sikap dasar keteladanan aparaturnya kita, dan lemahnya bangunan basis yang bertumpu pada realitas dari sebuah rancangan atau peta jalan yang hendak dibangun. (SIB, April 2016)*

The original meaning of fenomena, which is taken from English word, phenomena, is something that happens or exists, especially something that is studied because it is not understood: violent natural phenomena such as hurricanes (Longman 2001:1057).

b. Marginal

*Keputusan Penghapusan Ditjen PMPTK tersebut memunculkan kontra dari berbagai pihak karena dianggap **memarginalkan** upaya untuk meningkatkan profesionalisme dan kesejahteraan guru sesuai yang diamanatkan oleh UU No 14 Tahun 2005 tentang Guru dan Dosen. (SIB, April, 2016)*

The original meaning of marginal, which is taken from English difference: a marginal increase in the unemployment figures (Longman 2001:874). In Indonesian, marginal also has a meaning as unimportant and powerless (KBBI 1991).

(2) Narrowing of Meaning

Narrowing of meaning is a shift of meaning of a word when the meaning of a word becomes narrow. There are 17 words (17%) from 100 words in the data that have narrowing of meaning, namely desain, diskusi, distribusi, domestik, eksistensi, ekspresi, generasi, integrasi, kafe, konservatif, koordinasi, kualitas, objektif, orientasi, postur, presentasi, and tipe.

Here are the examples of data:

The Loanwords	The English
Diskusi	Discussion
Domestik	Domestic

Analysis:

a. Diskusi

***Diskusi** mengenai Badan Guru dalam pembahasan UU GD yang akhirnya menjadi sebuah direktorat jendral bisa baca dalam risalah RUU. (SIB, April, 2016)*

The original meaning of diskusi which is taken from English word, discussion, is the act of discussing something, or an conversation in which people discuss something.

b. Domestik

*Wakil Presiden Budiono tampak mencurahkan perhatian penuh atas kelangsungan jalannya agenda reformasi birokrasi di setiap kementerian, yang kini telah menjadi prioritas dari agenda pembangunan **domestik**. (SIB, April, 2016)*

The original meaning of domesik which is taken from English word, domestic, is happening within a country and not involving any other countries. But in Indonesian, domestik has another meaning as something associated within a country: Lapangan terbang itu khusus untuk penerbangan domestik [The airport is specifically for domestic flights] (KBBI 1991).

(3) Regeneration of Meaning

Regeneration of Meaning is a process of changing of meaning when the new meaning of a word is higher than the old meaning. The writer found that there is no regeneration of meaning from the data.

(4) Degeneration of Meaning

Degeneration of meaning is a process of changing of meaning when the new meaning of a word is lower than the old meaning. The writer found that there is no degeneration of meaning from the data.

(5) Metaphor

Metaphor is the change of meanings of a word when the expression of an understanding of one concept in terms of another concept, where there is some similarity or correlation between the two. The writer found that there is no metaphor from the data.

(6) Metonymy

Metonymy is the change of meanings of a word when a figure of speech consisting of the use of the name of one thing for that of another of which it is an attribute or with which it is associated. The writer found that there is no metonymy from the data.

V. CONCLUSION

The writer tries to analyze six changes of meanings in this research. They are widening of meaning, narrowing of meaning, regeneration of meaning, degeneration of meaning, metaphor, and metonymy. The sample of data was taken from ANALISA Opinion on June, 2017. There are 100 data are taken from the source of data.

The result shows that there are 10 words (10%) which have widening of meaning, such as aktor, the original meaning of aktor which is taken from English word, actor, is a man who performs in a play, film or television programs. In Indonesian aktor also has another meaning as a man who takes an important part in an important event. There are 17 words (17%) which have narrowing of meaning, such as diskusi. The writer found that there is no regeneration of

meaning, degeneration of meaning, metaphor, and metonymy from the data.

REFERENCES

- [1] Alisjahbana, S. 1962. *Indonesian language and Literature: Two Essays (The modernization of the Indonesian language in practice and The development of the Indonesian language and Literature)*. New Haven: Yale University
- [2] Balai Pustaka. 2005. *Pedoman umum ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang disempurnakan*. Jakarta: PT (PERSERO) Penerbitan Dan Percetakan Balai Pustaka.
- [3] Bloomfield, Leonard. 1996. *Language*. India: Motilal Bandarsidas.
- [4] Chear, A. 2004. *Sosiolinguistik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- [5] Crystal, David. 1994. *Dictionary of language and languages*. London: Penguin books
- [6] Eddy, Nyoman Tutshi. 1989. *Unsur serapan bahasa asing dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Nusa Indah: Flores – Nusa Tenggara Timur.
- [7] Fromkin, Victoria and Robert Rodman. 1998. *An introduction to language*. United States of America: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
- [8] Keraf, G. 2001. *Diksi dan gaya bahasa*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pusaka Utama.
- [9] Samsuri, 1968. *Analisa Bahasa*. Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga.

