THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH BORROWING WORD IN INDONESIAN POLITICAL TERMINOLOGY

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial to fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Strata 1 Degree

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ABSTRACT


This research is aimed to find out the process and type of borrowing words and frictions in the borrowing word from English into Indonesian language in political terminology, which are taken randomly from Kompas newspaper.

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method. She describes one by one the borrowing words from English. Then she analyzes those words, which are experienced the change of meaning, such as in Extension, Narrowing, same in meaning. And also the writer analyzes the type, such as loanword, loanblend and loanshift. To support the analysis, the writer uses some dictionaries, such as Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD-ROM, Kamus Politik, Kamus Kata Serapan Asing dalam Bahasa Indonesia and other related references.

As the conclusion, the writer found the borrowing words from English in Indonesian political terminology. The process that presented in this research is the changes of meaning such as extension, narrowing, and same in meaning. But the writer didn’t find regeneration and degeneration process in those borrowing words. And the writer also concludes there are types of borrowing words process such as loanwords, loanblend and loanshift.
APPROVEMENT

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The thesis has been defended before the Faculty Letters and Humanities Examination Committee on February 07, 2011. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Strata One. 

Jakarta, February 07, 2011

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, January 24, 2011

Lorania
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The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

The source of Indonesian language etymologically is from Malay language. Along with the development of culture and the knowledge in language society, the Malay vocabularies or terminologies cannot provide more statement to state the new term that come along with the developments. That is why the borrowing terminology from other language often happens in Indonesian language. ¹

Historically most of Indonesian terminologies are borrowed from Sanskrit language, Arabic language, local language and the western language such as Portugal, English, Latin, and Dutch. And in sixteen century until in the middle twenty century when the Dutch colonized Indonesia, it cause Duct language influenced the Indonesian language largely. A lot of Dutch terminologies were borrowed by Indonesia language. For some example the words Tiket, Onderdil, Formal and bazar are taken from Dutch language. ²

But presently the source of Indonesian language is borrowed from English language. A number of words from Dutch were latter replaced wholly or partially by English word. A lot of English terminologies have been borrowed by Indonesian language since Independence Day, especially in 1966. ³

¹Abdul Chaer, Leksikologi & Leksikografi Indonesia, (Jakarta: PT Renika Cipta, 2007), pp.21-23
²Ibid p. 24
The cause of the borrowing words from English language is the position of English as the world language. And the other reason are the availability of English language publication, film and television show and the excessive use of English by many in educated urban class due to the access to the English was first available for them. Then the role of mass media in exposing the public to English Language is also can be reason the cause of borrowing word from English.4

In 1979 in one of magazine of Indonesia was found more than 900 words was borrowed almost from English language. And this number increase from year to years. The causes of it is many stories from overseas in daily press come from English language agencies, like Reuter or united Press International, and with deadlines to meet journalist frequently do not have time to look for appropriate Indonesian translation, simply using the English, often in an Indonesian. Some example for instance replacing –ation with –isasi. Such Indonesianisation of words does not mean that are necessary assimilated, but journalism assume their reader will understand. But in the fact some of the readers confuse to understand or to interpret those borrowing words, and this can become reader problem.5

Nowadays the borrowing words from English in large number are found in many mass media. And one of the mass media that use borrowing words is Kompas Newspaper. Kompas newspaper is one of the famous newspapers in Java Island especially in Jakarta. In Kompas newspaper provides the column discuss about politics, it is named Politik dan Hukum Column. In the column Politik dan

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4 Ibid p.177
5 Ibid p. 178
Hukum are found a lot of borrowing from English Language and sometime this word make the readers confuse to interpret it. Some examples:

B. Focus of Study

In this study, the writer would like to limit the discussion on English Borrowing words of political terms that are used in Indonesian words. These terms will be collected from various articles in the newspaper of Kompas in columns of “Politik dan Hukum” then she analyzes in comparing the English term and Indonesian term.

C. Research question

Based on the background and focus of the study, the writer will purpose the following question:

What types of borrowing words and changes of meaning process are used to translate the English political terms into Indonesian political terms which are collected from the column of Kompas Newspaper?

D. Significance of Study

In this study, the writer hopes that this study will give a better understanding for her especially and generally to the newspaper readers who want to know about kinds of English borrowing words in Indonesian political terms.
The writer also hopes that this research is able to be a scientific contribution to Adab and Humanities Faculty especially to the students of English Letters Department.

E. Research Methodology

1. Objective of Study

Based on research question above the objectives of the study from this research are:

a. Describing kind of borrowing words in Indonesia political term.

b. Describing the change of meaning and type of borrowing from the selected term.

Both of the borrowing word and change of meaning will be used to translate the English into Indonesian political term.

2. Method of Research

The method of this study is qualitative because in this research, the writer analyzes the data which are in the form of words. She will describe the corpus of English lexical politics which are borrowed by Indonesian language. She also will describe the changes of meaning that happen in the borrowing words such as extension or generalization and narrowing or specialization.

3. Unit of Analysis

The analysis unit of this research is selected political terms which are collected from various articles of Kompas newspaper in columns of “Politik dan
Hukum”. The writer will use columns as the selected data which are taken randomly through period of 1st June, 2010 – June 3rd, 2010.

4. Instrument of Research

The instrument of the research is the writer herself as researcher by reading, identifying, grouping and analyzing the selected data from some reference books and selected words from Kompas newspaper.

5. The Technique of Data Analysis

The writer uses the technique of descriptive analysis by translating each selected term from English into Bahasa Indonesia.

The writer use English- Indonesian dictionary, political dictionary, and English- English dictionary. In the analysis, the writer will use twenty political terms to be analyzed, and will be organized alphabetically. So the data are analyzed through “Descriptive Analysis Technique”.

6. Place and Time of Research

This research was conducted was from June 2010 until January 2011 in English Letters Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic University “Syarif Hidayatullah” Jakarta.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Language

They are a lot of definitions to interpret what languages are. Jean Aitcheson stated in his book “Linguistics an Introduction” that language is patterned system of arbitrary sound signal, characteristic by structure dependence, creativity, displacement, duality and culture transmission. So in Longman Dictionary we will find the definition of language is a system of communication by written or spoken words, which is used by the people of a particular country or area.

And other definition about language is producing sound that signify certain meaning and to understand or to interpret the sound produce by others. Knowing language means knowing what sound or signs, and knowing certain sound sequence signify certain concept or meaning.

One linguist from Indonesia Harimurti Kridalaksana interprets that language is “sistem tanda bunyi yang disepakati untuk dipergunakan oleh para anggota kelompok masyarakat tertentu dalam bekerjasama, berkomuniksi dan mengidentifikasi diri”. (Language is an arbitrary system which is agreed and used by members of certain groups for working together, communicating and identifying oneself).

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7 Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD –ROM.
by social community member in cooperation, communication and identification themselves).

Language is a mirror of human’s mind in a deep and significant sense it is product of human intelligence, created a new in each individual by operation that lie far beyond the reach of will or consciousness. 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.9

And we should know that 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.10

But along 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

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concepts, interpretations and understandings, include Indonesian language. So that way the borrowing and loaning each other language may happen.  

**B. English Word formation**

1. **Word Coinage**

   Word coinage is the process of formation and the addition of new words in the lexicon of a language without going through the process of affixation. New words may also enter a language in a variety of other ways. Some are created outright to fit some purpose.\(^\text{12}\)

   e.g. Kodak replace the word Camera is popular in use.

   Nokia replaced the word hand phones which are produced by Nokia Company etc.

2. **Back Formation**

   Backformation is the process of forming the word for linguist based on patterns that exist without knowing the elements that occur in a historical form that there is no found before.

   According to Matthews (1997:33) defined back formation as “The formation of a simpler or simpler word from one understood as derived,” e.g.

   Gruntled forms disgruntled, Peddle forms peddler, Hawk forms hawker etc.

3. **Reduplication**

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According to Rodman & Fromkin (1998) reduplication means as “a morphological process that repeats or copies all or part of a word to change its meaning, i.e. to derive a new word”.

Reduplication process in perspective is not a grammatical element, but a grammatical process. Therefore he was not affixes. In differentiated grammatical reduplication. Such as: very-very, so-so, here-here happened

4. Acronym

Matthews (1997:6) defined acronym with “acronyms are words derived from the initials of several words. Such words are pronounced as the spelling indicates:

- NASA : National Aeronautic and Space Agency

5. Abbreviation

Words can also be formed as a single base morpheme or morpheme combined abbreviated basis. That used in addition to short for the long form. Shortening process can be specified on the following things:

a. Condensation is a contraction that produces the letter or combination of letters, both spelled letter by letter, such as GMC : General Motors Corporation, WTO : World Trade Organization

b. Symbolism of the letter is a form of shortening one or more letters that describe the basic concepts such as quantity, unit, or element; for example, g (for gram), cm. (for centimeter), and Au (for gold).

6. Clipping
Clipping according to Fromkin & Rodman (1998:522) is “the deletion of some part of a longer word to give a shorter word with the same meaning, e.g. cafe for cafeteria, memo for memorandum, Gym for gymnasium etc.

7. Compounding

Compounding according to Matthews (1997:66) is “a word formed from two or more units that are themselves words. Compound word contains at least two bases which are both words, or at any rate, root morpheme. e.g. whiteboard, underworld, pickpocket etc.

8. Blending

Blending according to Matthews (1997:40) “is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of the first word with the last part of another, so that the resulting blend consists of both original meaning”. For example:

- Motel : (motorist + hotel)
- Brunch : (breakfast + lunch)
- Medicare : (medical + care)

9. Borrowing

Borrowing is something such as a word, phrase, or idea that has been copied from another language, book\(^{13}\). Yule stated that borrowing is the taking over of words from other language and borrowing is one of the most common sources of new word in English language, Japan language and also Bahasa.\(^{14}\) For example in Bahasa:

\(^{13}\) Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD –ROM, loc. cit.
Kolonel from word colonel, simpel from word simple, skor from word score. All these words are taken from English language.

10. Conversion

Conversion is a change function of word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as verb without any reduction. Example from word chair: someone has to chair the meeting. Other forms of conversion is called category change and function shift. Not only verb can be used as noun but also noun can be used as verb.15

11. Derivation

Derivation is accomplished by means large number of affixes of the language which are not usually given separate. Some familiar examples in English language are the affixes: un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -les, -ish, -ism and -nesh. Are used in words unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism, and sadness.16

C. Indonesian Word Formation


1. Afiksasi (Affixation)

15 Ibid, p.56.
16 Ibid, p. 57.
Affiksasi (Affixation) is a process of placing affixes to the base or root of a word. Example: bermain (playing) → (ber-) + main (play) pemain (player) → (pe-) + main (play)

In Indonesian language, affix is classified into:

a. Prefiks (Prefixes)

Prefiks (Prefix) is an affix that is added in front of a free morpheme.

Example: {se-}, {per-}, {pe-}, {ter-}, {ke-}, {ber-}, {di-}, {me-}

menghibur (entertaining) → {me-} + hibur (entertain)

berkumpul (together) → {ber-} + sama (gether)

b. Infiks (Infixes)

Infiks (Infix) is an affix that is inserted inside of a free morpheme.

Example: {-in-}, {-em-}, {-er-}, {-el-}

telunjuk (index finger) → tunjuk (point at) + {-el-}

semenjak (since) → sejak (since) + {-em-}

c. Suffiks (Suffixes)

Suffiks (Suffix) is an affix that is added after a free morpheme.

Example: {-kan}, {-an}, {-i}

minuman (beverage) → minum (drink) + {an}

tarian (dancing) → tari (dance) + {an}

d. Konfiks (Confixes)

Konfiks (Confix) is an affix that contains two parts; one is attached in front of a free morpheme and the other is attached after a free morpheme. However, it functions as one morpheme.
Example: \{ber-an\}, \{pe-an\}, \{ke-an\}

permainan (a game) → \{per-\} + main (play) + \{-an\}

kebodohan (stupidity) → \{ke-\} + bodoh (stupid) + \{-an\}.

2. Reduplikasi (Reduplication)

Reduplikasi (Reduplication) is a process of reduplicating the base of a word. In Indonesian linguistics, there are three kinds of reduplication:

a. Complete reduplication

Complete reduplication is reduplicating all the basic of a word for example: meja (table) → meja-meja (tables)

b. Partial reduplication

Partial reduplication is reduplicating a part of the basic of a word.

Example: lelaki (a man)

c. Reduplication by changing vowel

Reduplication by changing vowel is reduplicating the word by changing the vowel. Example: bolak-balik (turn around).

3. Komposisi (Compounding)

Komposisi (Compounding) is a process of combining two words (stems) or more. Example: rumah sakit (hospital), papan tulis (blackboard), lalulintas (traffic).

4. Konversi (Conversion)

Konversi (Conversion) is a process of word formation by shifting the part of speech to another part of speech without changing the form of the word.
Example: In the sentences *Ayah membeli cangkul baru* (Father buys a new hoe) and *Cangkul dulu tanah itu!* (Grub the soil!)

*Cangkul* I = mattock / hoe (noun)

*Cangkul* II = Grub (verb)

5. Pemendekan (Abbreviation).

*Pemendekan* (Abbreviation) is an omission process of one or more part of lexeme or lexeme combination, so it becomes a new pattern for that can be regarded as a word. There are three types of abbreviation:

a. *Singkatan* (Abbreviation)

*Singkatan* is one of the abbreviation processes that consist of one letter or more taken away from the words.

Example: *Km* = Kilometer

*MPR* = Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat

*PMI* = Palang Merah Indonesia

b. *Penggalan* (Syllabification)

*Penggalan* is an abbreviation process that takes part of syllable in a word.

Example: *Lab* = Laboratorium

*Perpus* = Perpustakaan

*Prof* = Profesor

c. *Akronim* (Acronyms)

*Akronim* is an abbreviation process that combines letter or syllable that is written and pronounced as a word.

Example: *Darling* = Sadar Lingkungan
Puskesmas = Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat

Wasbang = Wawasan Kebangsaan.

D. Terminology

In the book “The dynamics of Terminology” explained that definition of term according to Besse, Nwenti-Azeh & Sager (1997) is a lexical units consisting of one or more than one word which represents a concept inside a domain. And for terminology is defined as the vocabulary of a subject field. 17

Base 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.

E. Borrowing

1. Definition of borrowing

A lexical problem arises whenever we need to name certain object, idea or concept and operation for which our nation language has not already provided. Thus the development of science and invention, or any other widening of intellectual and cultural horizon, poses a problem in providing an adequate terminology. Such problem might be solved by taken a word from some language where they are potential in actual or potential. It is way called by borrowing.  

According to Yule statement borrowing is the taking over of words from other language and borrowing is one of the most common sources of new word in English language, Japan language and also Bahasa 

W. Nelson Francis also stated in his book the English Language an Introduction Background for Writing, the definition of borrowing use of word from other language fill out language lexicons. He also stated that in English language borrowing is the most important source for new word.  

If we look in Longman dictionary, the definition of borrowing is rather similar with three definitions above. According to Longman dictionary borrowing is something such as a word, phrase, or idea that has been copied from another language. 

We can summarize that borrowing is taking or using the word from other language to fill new concept in nation language and borrowing is very common way to make new word or terminology.

2. Kinds of borrowing

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20 Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD –ROM, loc. cit
Leonard Bloomfield, classifies three types of borrowing, they are:

a. Cultural borrowing

It is happened where the borrowed features come from different language. For example: garage and camouflage that borrowed from French.\(^{21}\)

b. Imitate borrowing

It is occurs when two languages are spoken in what is topographically and politically a single community. For example: the word Jury was borrowed from English language from French in Law Terminology.\(^{22}\)

c. Dialect borrowing

The borrowed features come from within the same speech area. For example: the native London development of Old English [y] is probably [i] as in fill and kiss.\(^{23}\)

Charles F. Hockett is professor of linguistics explained in his book “A course in modern linguistic” type of loans or borrowing word process depending on phonological and semantics characteristic are:\(^{24}\)

a. Loanword 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. Example: visual < visual >

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\(^{22}\) *ibid*

\(^{23}\) *ibid*

b. Loanblend is the combination of morphological substitution and importation, but the structure fits the model. The loanblend process is combination of foreign and native word. It has similarity a loanblend is a new idiom develops in borrowing process. Example: *kultur* < *culture*>

c. Loanshift is the morphological substitution without importation but involves loan translation and semantic loans. Loanshift is foreign concepts represented by native form. Example: *like* (English) form <gleitch> (German).

F. 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. Ferndinand De Sasure (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 Geofferey Leech stated there are seven types of meaning:25

a. Conceptual meaning: logical cognitive, or denotative content

b. Connotative meaning: what is communication by virtue of what language refers to.

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c. Stylistic meaning: what is communicated of the social circumstance of language use.

d. Affective meaning: what is communicated of the feeling and attitudes of the speaker or writer.

e. Reflected meaning: what is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression.

f. Collocative meaning; what is communicated through association with words which tend to occur in the environment of another word.

g. Thematic meaning: what is communicated by the way in which the message is organized in terms of order and emphasis.

2. The Causes the Change of Meaning

Creativity in language always happened from time to time, every people can interpret one word into many kinds of meaning, and so that why some time same word have the different meaning in the different era or time. Abdul Chaer explained there are many factors that cause the change of meaning are:26

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, its still used although meaning concept is different. Along time ago word manuscrip Bahasa mean hand write, nowadays the word is still used to indicate the print script.

b. The social and cultural development

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

Last time before the independence day of Indonesia most of people use word *tuan* to call some person who has high social status. But today word “tuan” almost never be used because the citizen of Indonesia aware after the freedom that *tuan* word related to colonial.

c. The using of word development

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

d. Because of Association

There is relationship between form utterance 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 another sense. Example the word *Manis* has meaning sweet, but it also can used to tell someone who is cute or beautiful.

Because of abbreviation in Bahasa there are some of word always used and then people very common with these words. Without completely writing or speaking all the
word most of people can understand with it. Example: people abbreviate word *dokter* with *dok*.

3. **Change of Meaning**

Francis definite the change of meaning is the ways in which people change the meaning they associate with word make up one of the most interesting and amusing facets of language.  

And according to Albert C. Baugh, change of meaning is necessary to say something about the way in which word gradually change their meaning. For that words do undergo such change is a fact readily perceived can be illustrate from any period of the language and will be found in every language at all times. Baugh classified that there are four kinds of 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. Not only in one field of science but also in other field. 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**

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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.

4. Profile of Kompas Newspaper

Kompas newspaper is one of famous newspaper in Indonesia and Kompas is the most widely read newspaper in Indonesia. Covering local news, sports, business, jobs, and community events. It is divided into three major sections, a front section containing national and international news, a business and finance section, and a sports section.
Published by Kompas-Gramedia Group Publishing since June 28, 1965, it has a reputation in Indonesia for high-quality writing and investigative journalism. It is written in Indonesian.29

The paper was first suggested by General Ahmad Yani, then the Army Minister and the Commander of the Army, when he suggested to Frans Seda publishing a newspaper that was balanced, credible and independent. Seda sounded out the idea to his friends, P.K. Ojong and Jakob Oetama. Ojong subsequently agreed to undertake the project and Oetama became its first editor-in-chief.

The publication was initially named Bentara Rakyat (People’s Herald). At President Sukarno’s suggestion, it was renamed to Kompas (“compass”), for the direction-finding instrument.

Kompas began publication on June 28, 1965 from an office in central Jakarta, with an initial circulation of 4,800 copies. Since 1969, it has been the largest national newspaper in Indonesia. In 2004, its daily circulation reached some 530,000 copies, and its Sunday edition, 610,000 copies. Readership totaled some 2.25 million.

Like many major daily newspapers, Kompas is divided into three major parts: a front section containing national and international news, a business and finance section, and a sports section. Kompas features the Benny & Mice comic strip every Sunday.30

29 http://www.mondotimes.com/1/world/id/199/4602/11630
30 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kompas
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this data description, the writer takes the Indonesian political terminologies which are borrowed from English language, those terminologies are taken from Kompas newspaper in column Politik dan Hukum edition 1\textsuperscript{st} July – 3\textsuperscript{rd} July.

The writer interested to analyze the data from KOMPAS in column Politik dan Hukum in 1\textsuperscript{st} -3\textsuperscript{rd} edition because at that time there are news about general election in many provinces such as in Jambi, Padang and Lampung. So that is why the writer finds many words such as koalisi, independen and provinsi.

In this research, the writer uses three kinds of dictionaries to find the meaning of each word, there are:

a. The meaning is collected from current English-English dictionary (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD -ROM)

b. The meaning is collected from English- Indonesian dictionary (John M. Echol and Hasan Shadly) and kamus lengkap Inggeris-Indonesia (Prof. Drs. S. Wojowasito and Drs. Tito Wasito W.)
d. The meaning is collected from Kamus Politik (B.N Marbun) and Kamus Kata-Kata Serapan Asing Dalam Bahasa Indonesia J.S Badudu.

From Kompas Newspaper in column Politik Dan Hukum the writer collects twenty Indonesian Politic terminologies, and then she will try to analyze and make tabulation of collected data, as described below:

B.
C. DATA ANALYSIS

These are twenty Indonesian political terminologies, which are presented by alphabetical order in this analysis the writer also wants to divide into two kinds of meaning. First is borrowing with no change of meaning and second is borrowing words with change of meaning.

These analyses are as follow:

**The Borrowing Words with no Change of Meaning in The Sentence.**

In this case, the interpretation meaning of borrowing word on the sentence is equal with the original meaning.

1. Aktivis. (Kompas, July 2, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. Kemarin sejumlah tokoh mendatangi kantor polisi diantaranya advokat Taufik Basyari dan beberapa anggota *aktivis* perempuan.

b. He was known to be a political *activist*, but as far as we know had no record of violence.

Original meanings based on dictionaries are:
a. Aktivis: Orang yang aktif bekerja untuk suatu gerakan (politik, social, buruh tani dsb)\(^\text{31}\)

b. Activist: aktivis\(^\text{32}\)

c. Activist: someone who works hard doing practical things to achieve social or political change.\(^\text{33}\)

The Meaning Analysis

This word is loan blend type, it is taken from the word “\textit{activist}” in English the meaning is someone who works hard doing practical things to achieve social or political change. The word “\textit{aktivist}” in English becomes “\textit{aktivis}” in Indonesian political terminology. In the loan blend type, the combination of two processes of foreign language and native language has some similarities in pronunciation but the spelling is different. Based on the meaning above in the two sentences, we can conclude that no change of meaning of these two words. The original word and the Indonesian word are equal in meaning.

2. Independen (Kompas, July, 3, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. Masyarakat berharap KPK dapat menangani kasus rekenig Polri atau dibentuk tim \textit{independen} untuk menutaskan kasus ini.

b. I quite like living alone. It’s made me more \textit{independent}.


\(^{33}\) \textit{Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English}. CD –ROM, \textit{loc. cit.}
Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Independen: Tidak bergantung atau besekutu atau mengikat diri pada Negara-negara lain atau lembaga lain.  

b. Independent: tidak tergantung dengan partai, berpolitik bebas.

c. Independent: not owned/controlled by something.

The Meaning Analysis

The word “independen” is taken from word “independent” in English this word has combination native language and foreign language. It can categorize in loan blend type same as the word aktifis. The word “independen” has some similarities in pronunciation with a original word but the spelling is different so that why it is categorized in loan blend type. This word “independen” in political terminology of Indonesian has same meaning with original meaning. There is no change of meaning in sentence.

3. Intelijen (Kompas, July, 3, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. As’ad Ali adalah mantan wakil kepala Badan Intelijen Negara.

b. In Britain there are three main intelligence organizations.

Original meaning base on dictionaries are:

a. Intelijen: Kegiatan mata-mata atau spionase yang dilakukan suatu 30lural untuk memperoleh data rahasia Negara.
b. Intelligence: keterangan rahasia atau anggota inteligen.\(^{38}\)

c. Intelligence: Information about the secret activities of foreign governments, the military plans of an enemy.\(^{39}\)

The Meaning Analysis

“Intelijen” is taken from word “intelligence” in English and it is categorized in loanblend type as the word “intelijen” in Indonesia has different in spelling but it has some similarities in pronunciation with the word “intelligence in English. The meaning of word “intelijen” in Indonesian political term base on dictionary is “Kegiatan mata-mata atau spionase yang dilakukan suatu 31lural untuk memperoleh data rahasia Negara”. There is no change of meaning because the English and the Indonesian political terms both of them have same meaning.

4. Koalisi (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: kerjasa antara beberapa partai untuk memperoleh suara mayoritas dalam parlemen dalam membentuk suatu kabinet atau pemerintah.\(^{40}\)

\(^{38}\) Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003), *op. cit*, p.326

\(^{39}\) Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD –ROM. *loc. cit.*
b. Coalition: koalisi $^{41}$

c. Coalition: a union of two or more political parties that allows them to form a government or fight an election together. $^{42}$

The Meaning Analysis

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.

5. Komisi (Kompas, July, 3, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. Komisi pemilihan umum akan menindak lanjuti rekomendasi dewan kehormatan KPU, terkait pemberhentian anggota KPU.

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$^{40}$ B.N Marbun (2007), *op. cit.* p. 249

$^{41}$ Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003), *op. cit* p.121.

$^{42}$ Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD –ROM. *loc. cit.*
b. The Government set up a *commission* to investigate allegations of police violence.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Komisi: sekelompok orang yang ditunjuk atau diberi wewenang oleh pemerintah, rapat, dan sebagainya untuk menjalankan fungsi atau tugas tertentu.  

b. Commission: komisi, panitia  

c. Commission: a group of people who have been given the official job of finding out about something or controlling something.

The Meaning Analysis

Base on type of borrowing this word is loanblend type, because the word “komisi” (Indonesia) has different spelling and pronunciation with the word “commission “ in English, however they have same meaning. Etymologically it can be called loanshift type, the original word is from Latin *commissus*, past participle of committere the meaning of it is “commit”.

Based on three dictionaries and two sentences above, the writer found there is no change of meaning process for this terminology.

6. Konflik (Kompas, July, 2, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. *Konflik* antar suku sering terjadi di daerah Papua.

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43 B.N Marbun (2007), op. cit. p.254
44 Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003), op.cit. p. 130.
b. His views on the literal truth of the Bible brought him into conflict with other Christian leaders.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Konflik: perwujudan atau pelaksanaan beraneka ragam pertentengan antara dua pihak, yang dapat merupakan dua orang atau bahkan kelompok yang lebih besar seperti Negara. Kadang-kadang kata konflik juga digunakan untuk menyebutkan pertentangan antara pandangan dan perasaaan seseorang (psikologis); percecokan; bentrokan.\textsuperscript{46}

b. Conflict: percecokan, konflik, perselisihan, pertentengan\textsuperscript{47}

c. Conflict: a state of disagreement or argument between people, groups, countries etc.\textsuperscript{48}

The Meaning Analysis

This word “Konfik” in Indonesian taken from word “conflict” in English and it is loanblend type as they have the same pronunciation but different in spelling. This word also can be categorized in loanshift, the original word is from Latin language in 1400-1500. Latin Origin is conflictus, from the past participle of confligere ‘to strike together’, from com- (COM-) + fligere the meaning of it is ‘to strike’.

The two words “conflict” in English and “konflik” in Indonesian political term base on two examples of sentence, and base on the meaning in all three

\textsuperscript{46} B. N Marbun (2007), \textit{op. cit.} p.261
\textsuperscript{47} Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003), \textit{op. cit.} p.139
\textsuperscript{48} Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD –ROM. \textit{loc. cit.}
dictionaries above, the writer concludes that, they have equals or same in meaning there is no process change of meaning.

7. Kongres (Kompas, July, 3, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. Wakil presiden Boediono menghadiri kongres Fatayat NU di asrama haji Pondok Gede Jakarta.

b. Al-Fatah’s fifth congress opens in Tunis.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):


Atau pertemuan wakil-wakil Negara untuk membicarakan suatu masalah.49

b. Congress: kongres50

c. Congress: formal meeting of representatives of different groups, countries etc, to discuss ideas, make decisions51

The Meaning Analysis

This terminology is including loanblend type, the word “Kongres” in Indonesia borrowed from “Congress ‘in English. Both of them have the same pronunciation but different in spelling. Based on etymology the word “congress” is loanshift. This word is from Latin Origin: congressus ‘meeting’, from the past

49 B.N Marbun (2007), op. cit, pp.262-263
50 Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003) op. cit. p.138
participle of congredi ‘to come together’, from com- (COM-) + gradi the meaning of it ‘to go’.

Based on three meanings in dictionaries and two sentences above the words “Congress” and “kongres” are equal in meaning or no change of meaning process.

8. Koordinator (Kompas, July, 3, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. Usulan revisi juga disampaikan Koordinator Komisi untuk Orang Hilang dan Korban Tindak Kekerasan Usman Hamid.

b. Dungy recently hired David Shula as offensive coordinator.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Koordinator: adalah yang mengatur suatu organisasi dan tindak-tindakan yang akan dilaksanakan, pengatur

b. Coordinator: koordinator

c. Coordinator: someone who organizes the way people work together in a particular activity.

The Meaning Analysis

The word “Koordinator” in Indonesian political term is taken from English word “coordinator” This word is loanblend type, it is categorized in loanblend type because it has same pronunciation with original word but different in spelling. If we observe based on two sentence and three dictionaries, the word

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“koordinator” in Indonesian political term has equal meaning with original word. In this word there is no process change of meaning.

9. Otonomi (Kompas, July, 2, 2010)

Example in sentence:
   a. Lewat *otonomi* daerah, pemerintah daerah yang dekat dengan masyarakat diharapkan dapat memberikan pelayanan yang lebih baik kepada masyarakat.
   b. Campaigners want greater *autonomy* for Corsica

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):
   a. Otonomi: hak mengatur sendiri kepentingan dan urusan intern daerah atau organisasi menurut hukum sendiri. Dalam negeri, yaitu dalam hukum tata Negara, otonomi dalam batas tertentu dapat dimiliki oleh wilayah-wilayah dari suatu Negara.\(^{54}\)
   b. Autonomy: Otonomy\(^{55}\)
   c. Autonomy: freedom that a place or an organization has to govern or control itself.\(^{56}\)

The Meaning Analysis

The word “*otonomi***” in Indonesian political term has same pronunciation with the word “*autonomy*” in English vocabularies however these word have different in spelling, so it can be categorized in loanblend. From two of sentences examples and dictionaries we know that there is no differencing in meaning the

\(^{55}\) Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003), *op. cit.* p.46
\(^{56}\) Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD –ROM. *loc. cit.*
word “otonomi” and autonomy are equal in meaning. There is no the change of meaning process.


Example in sentence:

a. Wakil presiden mengingatkan, peranan yang penting bagi Fatayat Nahdatul Ulama sekarang adalah pengawal kebinekaan dan pluralisme di Indonesia.

b. Indeed many other art-historical givens have been rendered obsolete by pluralism and cultural diversity.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Pluralisme: keadaan masyarakat yang majemuk yang bersangkutan dengan sistem plural dan politiknya.  

b. Pluralism: hal menyangkut tentang keragaman dalam masyarakat.

c. Pluralism: when people of many different races, religions, and political beliefs live together in the same society, or the belief that this can happen successfully.

The Meaning Analysis

Base on the type of borrowing this word is loanblend, in English the word pluralism is pluralism in Indonesia. Both of them have similarities in pronunciation but different in spelling. Base on English-English dictionary and

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Indonesian political dictionary there is no change of meaning. Both of them have equal in meaning.

11. Provinsi (Kompas, July, 1, 2010)

Example in sentence:


b. By this time, all provinces except Zambezia had at least 40 percent female enrolment.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Provinsi: bagian wilayah dari suatu Negara di Indonesia yang dikepalai oleh seorang gubernur.  

b. Province: propinsi, daerah

c. Province: one of the large areas into which some countries are divided, and which usually has its own local government.

The Meaning Analysis

This terminology include loanblend type, as the Indonesian terms “provinsi” has different spelling with the English term “province” but they have similarity in pronunciation. This word also includes loanshift etymologically, the original word is from Latin “provincial” it means ‘Roman land’ is taken from vincere it means ‘to defeat’.

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60 J.S Badudu (2007), op.cit p.291
From English-English dictionary, Indonesian dictionary and two examples of sentence above the writer concludes that there is no process change of meaning in “provinsi” word. English and Indonesian terminologies both of them are equal in meaning.

12. Restorasi (Kompas, July, 2, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. Partai Nasional Demokrat dibentuk untuk mendorong restorasi di Indonesia

b. Many museums shut down in the afternoon or are closed for restoration.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Restorasi: Pengembalian atau pemulihan kepada keadaan semula.  

b. Restoration: perbaikan, restorasi

c. Restoration: when you repair something such as an old building or a piece of furniture, so that it looks the same as when it was first built or made.

The Meaning Analysis

The word “Restorasi” in Indonesian political term is formed from word “restoration” in English based on type of borrowing this word is loanblend type. The combination of two processes of foreign language and native language are different in pronunciation and spelling. In other hand base on three dictionaries the word Restorasi in Indonesian political term has same meaning with the original word or English word.

64 Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003), op.cit. p. 482.
13. Sektor (Kompas, July, 1, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. Pemerintah juga dinilai kukuh tak menggarap sektor ekonomi.

b. Recent disturbances in the city’s Christian sector.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Sektor: lingkungan suatu usaha, baik formal ataupun informal atau bagian daerah pertempuran.\(^{66}\)

b. Sector: sector, kawasan\(^{67}\)

c. Sector: a part of an area of activity, especially of business, trade.\(^{68}\)

The Meaning Analysis

Base on type of borrowing the word “sektor” is include loanblend type as they have different in spelling but same in pronunciation with the word “sector” in English. And then this word also can be categorized as loanshift, the original word is from Latin (1500-1600) secare, the meaning of it is section.

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

The Borrowing Words with Change of Meaning in the Sentence.


\(^{67}\) Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003) op.cit. p. 509.

\(^{68}\) Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD –ROM. loc. cit.
In this case, the interpretation meaning of borrowing word on the sentence is different with the original meaning.

1. Demokrasi (Kompas, June, 1, 2010)

Example in sentence:
   a. Undang-undang itu dibuat ketika era otoritarian, sebelum proses demokrasi di Indonesia belum berkembang.
   b. Adolfo Suarez supervised Spain’s transition to democracy in the 1970s.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):
   a. Demokrasi: pemerintahan dari rakyat untuk rakyat. ideologi yang ditata dengan memadukan nilai-nilai liberal, pemerintahan berdasarkan hukum, dan berdasarkan sistem pemilihan yang bebas.\(^69\)
   b. Democracy: demokrasi.\(^70\)
   c. Democracy: a system of government in which every citizen in the country can vote to elect its government officials.\(^71\)

The Meaning Analysis

The word “demokrasi” in Indonesian is loanblend type, as we know in English the form of this word is “democracy”. The Indonesian language as borrower import part of the model and replace the –c with –k and phoneme –cy with –si. So that why it is categorized in loanblend, the word “demokrasi” has the same pronunciation but different in spelling.

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\(^{69}\) B.N Marbun,(2007), *op.cit.* p. 97.


\(^{71}\) Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD-ROM. *loc. cit.*
As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Greek “demokratia” it means Demos is people and kratia is rule. From three meanings above and two examples of sentence we know that the demokrasi in Indonesia is more specific. This process can be called specialization or narrowing.

2. Direktorat (Kompas, July, 3, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. Kasus penyelidikan rekening POLRI masih di Direktorat Pengaduan Masyarakat.

b. They will fund up to 90 percent of the research in some areas and will coordinate the work through a new directorate.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Direktorat: Bagian dari departemen yang tugasnya mengurus suatu bidang tertentu, dikepalai oleh seorang direktur.  

b. Directorate: badan atau dewan pimpinan.

c. Directorate: a department of a government or large organization in charge of a particular area or activity.

The Meaning Analysis

The words “direktorat” in Indonesian is taken from English language “directorate”. And it is loanblend type. As we know that the word “direktorat” in Indonesia has similar pronunciation with the word “directorate” in English, so that why it is one part of loan blend type. The original meaning of “directorate” in

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73 Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003) op. cit p..183.
English is a department of a government or large organization in charge of a particular area or activity. And in Indonesian political term is “Bagian dari departemen yang tugasnya mengurus suatu bidang tertentu, dikepalai oleh seorang direktur” From two meaning above we can conclude the meaning in Indonesian is more specific and this process is called by specialization or narrowing.

3. Format (Kompas, July, 2, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. Partai Golkar dan PBR belum menyepakati format kerjasama politik.

b. Please look at the enclosed magazine to see the usual format for articles.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):


b. Format: format, ukuran.  

c. Format: the way in which something such as a television show or meeting is organized or arranged.

The Meaning Analysis

This word is loanword type, the process of morphological importation involving no morphological replacement it also can be called pure loanword. Original word “format” and Indonesian borrowing word “format” have similarities in spelling and pronunciation. It also can be categorized as loanshift it

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76 Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003), op. cit. p.254.
was used in French language in 1800-1900. The original word was from Latin formatus, past participle of formare it means “to form”.

Base on two examples of sentences we know that the “format” in Indonesian political terminologies is wider in meaning, in English the meaning of Format is “the way in which something such as a television show or meeting is organized or arranged”. And then in Indonesian political term is “ukuran atau bentuk.” They have different in meaning, and this process is called generalization or extension.

4. Konstitusional (Kompas, July, 2, 2010)

Example in sentence:


b. This time the alleged transgressions involve a violation of constitutional protections that really matter in a democracy.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Konstitusional: hal yang bersangkutan, sesuai atau diatur oleh konstitusi suatu negara.  

78 B.N Marbun (2007), op. cit. p.266.


c. Constitutional: officially allowed or limited by the system of rules of a country or organization.  

The Meaning Analysis

The word “Konstitutional” is formed in English constitutional, both of these words have similar pronunciation but different in spelling, the combination of two processes of foreign language and native language. Based on two sentences and three dictionaries, the word “Konstitutional” in political terms is more specific, it means “hal yang bersangkutan, sesuai atau diatur oleh konstitusi suatu Negara”. And the process is called specialization or narrowing.

5. Korupsi (Kompas, July, 1, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. Mantan direktur Utama PT Sarana Rekatama Dinamika, diperiksa sebagai saksi dalam perkara korupsi.

b. The country's government has been accused of corruption and abuse of power.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):


b. Corruption: korupsi, kecurangan

c. Corruption: dishonest, illegal, or immoral behavior, especially from someone with power.

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82 Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003) op.cit. p.149.
The Meaning Analysis

This word is loandblend type as they have different in pronunciation and spelling however English word “Corruption” and “korupsi” in Indonesia are connected in meaning. Original meaning of corruption is dishonest, illegal, or immoral behavior, especially from someone with power. When it is borrowed in Indonesian political term, the meaning of it becomes more specific base on politic dictionary. This process is called by specialization or narrowing.

6. Program (Kompas, July, 3, 2010)

Example in sentence:
   a. RUU tentang perkumpulan sudah masuk ke Program Legislasi Nasional.
   b. The implementation of this program requires many concrete steps.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):
   a. Program: Rancangan mengenai asas-asas serta usaha (dalam ketatanegaraan, perekonomian dan sebagainya) yang akan dijalankan.\(^{84}\)
   b. Program: acara, program.\(^{85}\)
   c. Program: a series of actions which are designed to achieve something important.\(^{86}\)

The Meaning Analysis

\(^{84}\) B.N Marbun (2007), *op. cit*. p.404
\(^{85}\) Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003), *op.cit*. p.450
\(^{86}\) Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD –ROM. *loc. cit.*
Base on type of borrowing this word is loanword type, because the word “program” in Indonesian political term has similar in pronunciation and spelling with the word “program” in English language. As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from French 1600-1700 the Origin: programme, from Greek, from prographein the meaning of it 'to write before'.

Base on two of sentence examples and three meanings from different dictionaries the writer conclude that the word “program” in Indonesian political term is more specific in meaning than the word “program” in English language. This process is named specialization or narrowing.

7. Publik (Kompas, July, 1, 2010)
Example in sentence:
   a. Organisasi masyarakat yang bersifat anarki memunculkan keresahan publik.
   b. The general public is, on the whole, pretty conservative about education.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):
   a. Publik: orang banyak atau umum, atau orang yang menonton, mengunjungi atau mendengar pidato politik dalam masa kampanye.  
   b. Public: masyarakat umum.
   c. Public: who do not work for the government or have any special position in society.

88 Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003), op.cit. p.455.
The Meaning Analysis

The word “publik” in Indonesian political term can be categorized as loanblend, in English it forms “public”, the meaning of it is “who do not work for the government or have any special position in society”. And in Indonesian political term the word publik has meaning “orang banyak atau umum, atau orang yang menonton, mengunjungi atau mendengar pidato politik dalam masa kampanye”. The writer concludes based on two examples of sentence and the meanings above, the word public in Indonesian political term has more general meaning than the word public in English, and this process is called extension or generalization.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing of the Indonesian political terms, in this last chapter the writer would like to draw some conclusions about the research as bellow:

1. From twenty borrowing in political terms collected as column of KOMPAS newspaper, there are changes of meaning such as narrowing and extension in meaning. But degeneration and regeneration of meaning kinds do not exist. And most of them are equal or the same in meaning. Here are the details of number:

   a. The extension of meaning or generalization : 2 terminologies

   b. The narrowing of meaning or specialization : 5 terminologies
c. Have the same of meaning : 13 terminologies

2. The writer can categorize the types of borrowing process from twenty of political terminology as bellow:
   
   a. Loanword: 2 words
   
   b. Loando: 18 words
   
   c. Loanshift: 9 words

3. Borrowing word from English language in political terminologies often happen in Indonesian, because English is an international language. And also access to English language was at first available for educated person.

B. Suggestion

After finishing this paper, the writer would like to suggest to whom are interested in studying of Indonesian borrowing word especially on political terminologies. They should understand the type of borrowing and the change of meaning.

She also suggests to the readers especially the students of English Letters Department to study and discuss about assimilation of English language in Indonesian language, in order to know that there are many words which are
assimilated from English to Indonesian language. Unfortunately the writer could not discuss this topic because of limitation of resource and time.
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Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD –ROM


Stageberg, Norman. C. *An Introductory English Grammar*. USA: University of Northern Iowa


Website:


SUMMARY THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH BORROWING WORDS IN INDONESIAN
POLITICAL TERMINOLOGY

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial to fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Strata 1 Degree

By:
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1431 H / 2011 M

This research is aimed to find out the process and type of borrowing words and frictions in the borrowing word from English into Indonesian language in political terminology, which are taken randomly from Kompas newspaper.

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method. She describes one by one the borrowing words from English. Then she analyzes those words, which are experienced the change of meaning, such as in Extension, Narrowing, same in meaning. And also the writer analyzes the type, such as loanword, loanblend and loanshift. To support the analysis, the writer uses some dictionaries, such as Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD-ROM, *Kamus Politik*, *Kamus Kata Serapan Asing dalam Bahasa Indonesia* and other related references.

As the conclusion, the writer found the borrowing words from English in Indonesian political terminology. The process that presented in this research is the changes of meaning such as extension, narrowing, and same in meaning. But the writer didn’t find regeneration and degeneration process in those borrowing words. And the writer also concludes there are types of borrowing words process such as loanwords, loanblend and loanshift.
A. Background of Study

The source of Indonesian language etymologically is from Malay language. Along with the development of culture and the knowledge in language society, the Malay vocabularies or terminologies cannot provide more statement to state the new term that come along with the developments. That is why the borrowing terminology from other language often happens in Indonesian language. ¹

Historically most of Indonesian terminologies are borrowed from Sanskrit language, Arabic language, local language and the western language such as Portugal, English, Latin, and Dutch. And in sixteen century until in the middle twenty century when the Dutch colonized Indonesia, it cause Duct language influenced the Indonesian language largely. A lot of Dutch terminologies were borrowed by Indonesia language. For some example the words Tiket, Onderdil, Formil and bazar are taken from Dutch language. ²

But presently the source of Indonesian language is borrowed from English language. A number of words from Dutch were latter replaced wholly or partially by English word. A lot of English terminologies have been borrowed by Indonesian language since Independence Day, especially in 1966. ³

The cause of the borrowing words from English language is the position of English as the world language. And the other reason are the availability of English language publication, film and television show and the excessive use of English by many in educated urban class due to the access to the English was first available for them. Then the role of mass media in exposing the public to English Language is also can be reason the cause of borrowing word from English.⁴

¹Abdul Chaer, Leksikologi & Leksikografi Indonesia, (Jakarta: PT Renika Cipta, 2007), pp.21-23
²Ibid p. 24
⁴Ibid p.177
In 1979 in one of magazine of Indonesia was found more than 900 words was borrowed almost from English language. And this number increase from year to years. The causes of it is many stories from overseas in daily press come from English language agencies, like Reuter or united Press International, and with deadlines to meet journalist frequently do not have time to look for appropriate Indonesian translation, simply using the English, often in an Indonesian. Some example for instance replacing –ation with –isasi. Such Indonesianisation of words does not mean that are necessary assimilated, but journalism assume their reader will understand. But in the fact some of the readers confuse to understand or to interpret those borrowing words, and this can become reader problem.\footnote{Ibid p. 178}

Nowadays the borrowing words from English in large number are found in many mass media. And one of the mass media that use borrowing words is Kompas Newspaper. Kompas newspaper is one of the famous newspapers in Java Island especially in Jakarta. In Kompas newspaper provides the column discuss about politics, it is named \textit{Politik dan Hukum} Column. In the column \textit{Politik dan Hukum} are found a lot of borrowing from English Language and sometime this word make the readers confuse to interpret it. Some examples:

\section*{B. Research Methodology}

The objectives of the study from this research are:

\begin{itemize}
  \item[a.] Describing kind of borrowing words in Indonesia political term.
  \item[b.] Describing the change of meaning and type of borrowing from the selected term.
\end{itemize}

Both of the borrowing word and change of meaning will be used to translate the English into Indonesian political term.

The method of this study is qualitative because in this research, the writer analyzes the data which are in the form of words. She will describe the corpus of English lexical politics
which are borrowed by Indonesian language. She also will describe the changes of meaning that happen in the borrowing words such as extension or generalization and narrowing or specialization.

The analysis unit of this research is selected political terms which are collected from various articles of Kompas newspaper in columns of “Politik dan Hukum”. The writer will use columns as the selected data which are taken randomly through period of 1st June, 2010 – June 3rd, 2010.

The instrument of the research is the writer herself as researcher by reading, identifying, grouping and analyzing the selected data from some reference books and selected words from Kompas newspaper.

The writer uses the technique of descriptive analysis by translating each selected term from English into Bahasa Indonesia.

The writer use English- Indonesian dictionary, political dictionary, and English- English dictionary. In the analysis, the writer will use twenty political terms to be analyzed, and will be organized alphabetically. So the data are analyzed through “Descriptive Analysis Technique”.

This research was conducted was from June 2010 until January 2011 in English Letters Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic University “Syarif Hidayatullah” Jakarta.

C. Theoretical Framework

1. Terminology

In the book “The dynamics of Terminology” explained that definition of term according to Besse, Nwenti-Azeh & Sager (1997) is a lexical units consisting of one or more than one word
which represents a concept inside a domain. And for terminology is defined as the vocabulary of a subject field. 6

Base on a citation from Felber (1984) there are three characteristics theory of terminology

a. 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

b. Only the term of concepts, i.e. the terminologies, are relevance to the terminologist, not the rule of inflections and the syntax

c. 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. Borrowing

a. Definition of borrowing

A lexical problem arises whenever we need to name certain object, idea or concept and operation for which our nation language has not already provided. Thus the development of science and invention, or any other widening of intellectual and cultural horizon, poses a problem in providing an adequate terminology. Such problem might be solved by taken a word from some language where they are potential in actual or potential. It is way called by borrowing. 7

According to Yule statement borrowing is the taking over of words from other language and borrowing is one of the most common sources of new word in English language, Japan language and also Bahasa

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W. Nelson Francis also stated in his book the English Language an Introduction Background for Writing, the definition of borrowing use of word from other language fill out language lexicons. He also stated that in English language borrowing is the most important source for new word.  

If we look in Longman dictionary, the definition of borrowing is rather similar with three definitions above. According to Longman dictionary borrowing is something such as a word, phrase, or idea that has been copied from another language.  

We can summarize that borrowing is taking or using the word from other language to fill new concept in nation language and borrowing is very common way to make new word or terminology.  

b. Kinds of borrowing

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

1) Loanword 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. Example: visual < visual >

2) Loanblend is the combination of morphological substitution and importation, but the structure fits the model. The loanblend process is combination of foreign and native

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word. It has similarity a loandblend is a new idiom develops in borrowing process.

Example: *kultur* < *culture*>

3) Loanshift is the morphological substitution without importation but involves loan translation and semantic loans. Loandshift is foreign concepts represented by native form.

Example: like (English) form <gleitch> (German).

3. **Meaning in Language**

   **a. 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. Ferndinand De Sasure (1966), stated that every linguistics signs consist of two components, they are:

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

2) Signifier, the sign that will give a meaning

Other linguist Geofferey Leech stated there are seven types of meaning:11

1) Conceptual meaning : logical cognitive, or denotative content

2) Connotative meaning: what is communication by virtue of what language refers to.

3) Stylistic meaning: what is communicated of the social circumstance of language use.

4) Affective meaning: what is communicated of the feeling and attitudes of the speaker or writer.

5) Reflected meaning: what is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression.

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6) Collocative meaning: what is communicated through association with words which tend to occur in the environment of another word.

7) Thematic meaning: what is communicated by the way in which the message is organized in terms of order and emphasis.

b. The Causes the Change of Meaning

Creativity in language always happened from time to time, every people can interpret one word into many kinds of meaning, and so that why some time same word have the different meaning in the different era or time. Abdul Chaer explained there are many factors that cause the change of meaning are: 12

1) The science and technology development

2) The social and cultural development

3) The using of word development

4) Because of Association

5) The conception of sense exchange.

6) Because of abbreviation

c. Change of Meaning

Francis definite the change of meaning is the ways in which people change the meaning they associate with word make up one of the most interesting and amusing facets of language. 13

And according to Albert C. Baugh, change of meaning is necessary to say something about the way in which word gradually change their meaning. For that words do undergo such change

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is a fact readily perceived can be illustrate from any period of the language and will be found in every language at all times. Baugh classified that there are four kinds of change of meaning:14

1) 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. Not only in one field of science but also in other field. 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.

2) 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.

3) 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.

4) 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.

D. Research Findings

These are twenty Indonesian political terminologies, which are presented by alphabetical order in this analysis the writer also wants to divide into two kinds of meaning. First is borrowing with no change of meaning and second is borrowing words with change of meaning. Here are some data analyses:

1. The Borrowing Words with no Change of Meaning in the Sentence.

Intelijen (Kompas, July, 3, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. As’ad Ali adalah mantan wakil kepala Badan Intelijen Negara.

b. In Britain there are three main intelligence organizations.

Original meaning base on dictionaries are:

a. Intelijen: Kegiatan mata-mata atau spionase yang dilakukan suatu 11lural untuk memperoleh data rahasia Negara.  
   15

b. Intelligence: keterangan rahasia atau anggota inteligen.  
   16

c. Intelligence: Information about the secret activities of foreign governments, the military plans of an enemy.  
   17

The Meaning Analysis

16 Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadly (2003), op. cit, p.326
“Intelijen” is taken from word “intelligence” in English and it is categorized in loanblend type as the word “intelijen” in Indonesia has different in spelling but it has some similarities in pronunciation with the word “intelligence in English. The meaning of word “intelijen” in Indonesian political term base on dictionary is “Kegiatan mata-mata atau spionase yang dilakukan suatu 12lural untuk memperoleh data rahasia Negara”. There is no change of meaning because the English and the Indonesian political terms both of them have same meaning.

2. The Borrowing Words with Change of Meaning in the Sentence.

In this case, the interpretation meaning of borrowing word on the sentence is different with the original meaning.

Demokrasi (Kompas, June, 1, 2010)

Example in sentence:

a. Undang-undang itu dibuat ketika era otoritarian, sebelum proses demokrasi di Indonesia belum berkembang.

b. Adolfo Suarez supervised Spain's transition to democracy in the 1970s.

Here are the lexical meanings (based on dictionary):

a. Demokrasi: pemerintahan dari rakyat untuk rakyat. ideologi yang ditata dengan memadukan nilai-nilai liberal, pemerintahan berdasarkan hukum, dan berdasarkan sistem pemilihan yang bebas.18

b. Democracy: demokrasi.19

c. Democracy: a system of government in which every citizen in the country can vote to elect its government officials.20

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The Meaning Analysis

The word “demokrasi” in Indonesian is loanblend type, as we know in English the form of this word is “democracy”. The Indonesian language as borrower import part of the model and replace the –c with –k and phoneme –cy with –si. So that why it is categorized in loanblend, the word “demokrasi” has the same pronunciation but different in spelling.

As loanshift type or etymologically, this word is taken from Greek “demokratia” it means Demos is people and kratia is rule. From three meanings above and two examples of sentence we know that the demokrasi in Indonesia is more specific. This process can be called specialization or narrowing.

E. Conclusion

The conclusions about the research as bellow:

1. From twenty borrowing in political terms collected as column of KOMPAS newspaper, there are changes of meaning such as narrowing and extension in meaning. But degeneration and regeneration of meaning kinds do not exist. And most of them are equal or the same in meaning. Here are the details of number:
   a. The extension of meaning or generalization : 2 terminologies
   b. The narrowing of meaning or specialization : 5 terminologies
   c. Have the same of meaning : 13 terminologies

2. The writer can categorize the types of borrowing process from twenty of political terminology as bellow:
   a. Loanword: 2 words

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b. Loandlend: 18 words

c. Loanshift: 9 words
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Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. CD –ROM


Stageberg, Norman. C. *An Introductory English Grammar*. USA: University of Northern Iowa


Curriculum Vitae

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Parents
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   Occupation : -
b. Mother : Rahima
   Occupation : Housewife
Home Address : Jl. Parak pagambiran No.37 Rt02/02 kec. Lb.
               Begalung Padang Sumatra barat

Formal Education

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<th>Year/Time</th>
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<td>2002 – 2005</td>
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B. Tabulated Data

The Tables of Data Analysis An English Borrowing in Political Term from Kompas Newspaper:

Table 1

1. The Words with No Change of Meaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Types of Borrowing</th>
<th>Change of Meaning</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>L.B</td>
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<td>_</td>
<td>√</td>
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<td>Restoration</td>
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</table>

Note: **Type of borrowing**
- L.W: Loanword
- L.B: Loanblend
- LS: Loanshift

**Change of meaning**
- EX: Extension
- NR: Narrowing
- DG: Degeneration
- RG: Regeneration
- NC: No Change

**Sign**
- √: Yes
- _: No
<table>
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<th>Types of Borrowing</th>
<th>Change of Meaning</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</table>

Note: **Type of borrowing**
- L.W: Loanword
- L.B: Loanblend
- LS: Loanshift
- EX: Extension
- NR: Narrowing
- DG: Degeneration
- RG: Regeneration
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**Change of meaning**
- √: Yes
- _: No