AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH BORROWING WORDS IN
INDONESIA BROADCAST FIELD OF
CINEMAGS MAGAZINE

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Letters and Humanities in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Strata One (S1)

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APPROVEMENT

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This thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on March 23rd, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

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ABSTRACT


The aim of this study is to know the English borrowed word into Indonesian language in broadcast field, the important purpose in this study is to know the change of meaning that is happening in the borrowing word from English into Indonesian Language in Cinemags Magazine.

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method, where she describes one by one the borrowed word from English, and analyzes those words in Indonesian broadcast field which are experienced the change of meaning, such as in Extension, Narrowing, and in the same of meaning. To support the analysis the writer uses some dictionaries and the other related references.

The writer uses some theories that are the definition of morphology, borrowing, and semantic change. To find the words which are borrowed from English, the writer uses Cinemags magazine as the unit of analysis. The writer has been already found twenty words from that magazine and analyzed them one by one.

As the conclusion, the writer found the thirty words of borrowed words that has new meaning, from English in Indonesian broadcast field that are presented in this change of meaning are 24 percents for extension of meaning, 28 percents narrowing of meaning, and no meaning change are 48 percents. Form these words, the writer categorized the types of borrowing process; eight words of loanword, and seventy words of loanblend.
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to my best knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to 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 acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, December 19th, 2016

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In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent and the Merciful

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The Writer
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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The growing of age increasingly allow for meeting between communities in the world. In these interactions, each community brings and introduces diverse cultural elements to other communities. One of the cultural elements that can certainly be present in the culture contact is language. Language takes a large part in human social life. Basically, language is not just something that produced by the voice, but also can be printed or written symbol.

Kridalaksana stated the definition of language is an arbitrary system, which is used by people to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves.\(^1\) It stresses the social functions of language and proves that humans use language to express themselves and to manipulate objects in their environment. In the other words, language is an extremely important way of interacting with the people around us. Therefore, language is the important thing in human life. Human cannot do anything without language.

The developing and linguistic changing can occur both in the realm of meaning, grammar, and vocabulary. Vocabulary is the field having fastest growing and many alterations. Indonesian progresses as shown particularly in terms of the

\(^{1}\) Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik*. (Jakarta: Gramedia, 1993), p. 23
vocabulary. Indonesian vocabulary continues to grow not only absorb the vocabulary of languages which still exist in the elements of the Indonesian family that we are familiar with the local language, but also foreign languages, such as Sanskrit, Arabic, English, Tamil, Chinese, etc.²

The phenomenon of vocabulary additions was made in order to meet the communication needs of the community. One of the treasures of the effort to support the addition of a language is adopting the words of a foreign language or known by the term of borrowing.

Borrowing word is the most functional factor in determining the development of language. Borrowing is caused of the contact between the language with other languages, whether it is relative or not.

There are a number of reasons that why the effort is continued to update and upgrade is done (especially related with the activity of borrowing). Marcellino (1993; 204) mentions four reasons as the cause of the borrowing from foreign language into the Indonesian language:

1. Provide an understanding completeness in semantic field;

2. Fill in the vacuity of Indonesian lexicon;

3. Comply the specific needs of a register; and

4. Have an ability to adjust (adapt) with the Indonesian system.

Nowadays, borrowing word from foreign language into Indonesian mostly found in the mass media and one of mass media used borrowing word in CineMags magazine. CineMags magazine is one of the famous movie magazines in Indonesia. In this case, the writer focused on the borrowing word in the broadcast which is selected from various articles in the magazine. The data of this study had focused on the borrowing of data word currently. Some examples of these terms is the broadcast: the word "kamera" is taken from the English language is "camera", the word "skenario" that is absorbed from the English language is "scenario", the word "durasi" that is absorbed from the English language is "duration", the word "karakteristik" is absorbed from the English language is "characteristic".

Based on the explanation above, the authors is interested to examine the words of the English borrowing contained in the broadcast field especially in English. There are several process needed in borrowing such as; adjustment of spelling, changing of meaning, the pronouncing of speaker, etc.

**B. Focus of the Study**

Based on the background of the study above, the writer would like to limit the discussion on finding the English borrowings word and meaning change in broadcast field accepted as Indonesian words. The writer would like to identify the types of borrowing word and to analyze the borrowing word semantically in Cinemags Magazine.
C. Research Question

Based on the focus of study above, the writer will propose the following question is; what kinds of semantic change happen to the borrowed word taken from Cinemags Magazine?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the writer has some objectives:

1. Identifying the types of borrowing words in Indonesian broadcast terms;

2. Analyzing the changes of meaning of borrowing words from the selected broadcast terms both in English and in Indonesian.

E. Benefit of the Study

In this study, the writer hopes that this study will give a better understanding for her especially and generally to the magazine readers who want to know about kinds of English borrowing words in Indonesia broadcasting term.

So, the writer hopes that the result of this study can be useful for the student of English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, to get more understanding and knowledge about the borrowing and the change of meaning that happen in borrowing words such as extension or generalization and narrowing or specialization.
And also, the writer hopes this research can help other researchers to examine the problem of borrowing words in various fields and better analyzing in translation process of borrowing word.

Finally, the writer hopes that this study is able to be a scientific contribution to Letters and Humanities Faculty of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University especially to the students of English Letters Department.

F. Research Methodology

1. Method of the Research

Based on research question, in this research the writer uses descriptive analysis to describe the corpus of data in Cinemags magazine to analyze the process of borrowing and classify the data into the types of borrowing.

2. Instrument of research

The researcher uses herself as a main instrument by reading and marking the English corpuses used in Cinemags Magazine. Then, the data are tabulated in the focus of data description then analyzed the in the data analysis.

3. Unit Analysis

The unit analysis of this research is the corpus of broadcast terms collected from Cinemags Magazine on January 2015. Cinemags is a magazine which contains about the movie news, movie review, and film community.

4. Technique of the Data Analysis

In this research, the writer identifies the data by collecting the source. The writer uses English – English dictionary, Indonesia dictionary, broadcasting
dictionary, and borrowing dictionary. In the analysis, the writer will use eight broadcasting term to be analyzed, and will be organized alphabetically. So, the data are analyzed through “Descriptive Analysis Technique”.

5. Time and Place the Research

This research began in April 2015 in English Letters Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities “Syarif Hidayatullah” State Islamic University Jakarta, UIN’s library, Atma Jaya library, and University of Indonesia library.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Morphology

1. Definition of Morphology

Morphology is the study of the structure word; the component of grammar that includes the rule of word formation.\(^1\) According to Aronoff, morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed.\(^2\) According to Yule, morphology is the analysis of the structure of word.\(^3\) According to Lieber, morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new word are coined the languages of the world, and the way forms of the words are varied depending on how they’re used in sentences.\(^4\) As we know that one of morphology explanation is word formation rule, so, below the writer will interpret about word and word formation rule.

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2. Word Formation

Some morphology rules relate different forms of the same lexeme; while other rules relate two different lexemes. Rule of the first kind are called inflectional rules, while those of the second kind are called word formation rules. So, that by this process, we get better understanding toward a large number of new words. Word formation rules which allows us to create new words and understand new word when we encounter them. The process creating of new words (word-formation) and borrowing is one of the processes of the word formation. George Yule also said in his book *The Study of Language (Third Edition)* that some of basic processes of new words are create, and some processes of word-formation are:

a. Derivation

Derivation is accomplished by mean large number of affixes of the language which are not usually given separate. According to Yule, there are three kinds of affixes below:

1) Prefixes is some affixes forms that are added to the beginning of a word like *un-, mis-, pre-, in-, anti-, circum-, co-, dis-, inter-, semi-, sub-* etc. as can be seen in *unhappy, misapply, prewar, insecure, antibody, circumvent, copilot, disagree, international, semifinal, subway.*

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2) Suffixes is a contrast side of prefixes because these affixes are added in the end of the stem like –ness, -ful, -er, -able, -ive, -ize, etc as can be found in sadness, hopeful, hearer, acceptable, creative, realize.

3) Infixes are affixes that incorporated inside another word. In English, it is an uncommon usage but applied in some other languages to represent certain emotional expressions of speakers. For instance, unf*uck*inbelievable, and absogoddamlutely.

b. Compounding

Compounding according to Matthews 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.10

c. Conversion

Conversion is 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 meeting. Other form of conversion is called category change and functional shift. Not only verb can be used as noun but also noun can be used as verb.11

d. Back formation and clipping

These two modes can be classified together as different forms of reduction:

1) Back formation 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 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.\(^\text{12}\)

2) Clipping according to Fromkin & Rodman 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.”\(^\text{13}\)

e. Borrowing

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 and also Bahasa.\(^\text{14}\) For example in Bahasa:

*Kolonel* from word colonel, *simpel* from word simple, and *skor* from word score. All these word are taken from English language.

f. Acronym

Matthews defined acronym with “acronym are words derived from the initials of several words.”\(^\text{15}\) Such words are pronounced as the spelling indicates:

NASA: National Aeronautic and Space Agency


g. 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:

1) 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.

2) 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).

h. Blending

Blending according to Matthews “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”.16 For example:

Brunch (breakfast-lunch)
Motel (motor-hotel)
Medicare (medical-care)

i. Coinage

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. E.g. Kodak replace the word Camera is popular in use. Nokia replaced the word hand phones which are produced by Nokia Company etc.

B. Borrowing

1. Definition of Borrowing

Language is a tool of communication as well as part of human culture. It has potential function in all social aspects of the culture. It must also be to have concepts and signs to represent any activities. It is a process of taking over words of other languages. In *The English Language: an Introduction*, Francis discussed the word formation as particular and important steps to create new words. He stated the major way to create it is borrowing process from other languages. According to J. Heath in Concise Encyclopedia of Sociolinguistics book, “Borrowing is a form that has spread from one linguistic variety (the source) into another variety (the target or replica). In this sense it is nearly synonymous with loanword but a borrowing is an often really stem (smaller than a word) and may be a phrase (larger than a word)”.  

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Wardhaugh states that “Borrowing is a process to add new vocabulary items in a language.”\textsuperscript{22} Fromklin said “Borrowing is the incorporating of loan word one language into another.”\textsuperscript{23} Furthermore, it is something such as a word, phrase, or idea that has been copied from another language. Based on these definitions, it is clear that borrowing is a process to take over words from other languages and use them to represent new ideas or things, which are not provided yet in the vocabulary or terminology of a language.

2. Types of Borrowing Element

In the book “A Course in Modern Linguistic”, Charles F. Hockett explained the types of loan or borrowing word which depend on phonological and semantic characteristic are:\textsuperscript{24}

a. Loanword

The 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. It can be concluded the borrower adopted the pronunciation and spelling from original word. Example: visual (visual)

b. Loanblend

The loanblend is the combination of morphological substitution and importation, but the structure fits the model. The loanblend process is combination of

\textsuperscript{23}Fromklin and Rodman, \textit{Op. cit}, p. 521
foreign and native word. It has similarly a loanblend is a new idiom develops in borrowing process. Example: *kultur* (culture)

c. Loanshift

The loanshift is the morphological substitution without importation but involves loan translation and semantic loans. Loanshift is foreign concepts represents be native form. Example: like (English) form *gleitch* (German)

Fromkin and Rodman state that there are two types of borrowing; *direct borrowing* and *indirect borrowing* in their explanation below:25

1) Direct borrowing is a language contact of two idiolects, which one or both may be modified. When people communicate in face to face, either speaker may imitate features of the other speech.

2) Indirect borrowing is happen when the language contact is happen through medium of reading or seeing mass media. It causes the influence of course only pass in one aim.

For instance, based on *Concise Oxfords English Dictionary*, English adopted word bamboo from Dutch, bamboes that imitated from bambu in Malay because this word represents a giant woody grass grown in tropics area, not in cold hemisphere like Europe. The Dutch had direct borrowing

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contact with Malay during the colonialism era then English borrowed it from Malay indirectly based on what they learnt from Dutch.\(^2\)

In addition, Bloomfield also classified it into three types, they are:\(^3\)

1) Cultural borrowing is the borrowed features that totally adopted from different language such as word paddy adopted from Malay, padi.

2) Imitate borrowing is two languages are used in a particular issue based on topographical and political aspects like word jury in law issue that took over from French, juree.

3) Dialect borrowing is the borrowed features that adopted from a language in the same speech area like [i] as the native London development of Old English [y] in word kiss and fill.

In the other words, the types of borrowing words are influenced not only by the contact of languages and its speakers, but also by phonological and semantics aspects. The contact includes some factors like where a word comes from and what medium that used in borrowing while the phonological and semantics aspects determine morphological change, and meaning.

Charless F. Hockett theory explains about borrowing motivation. According to him, motivations of borrowing divided into two:\(^4\)

1) Prestige motive

Sometimes the motive is somewhat different: the imitator does not necessarily admire those whom he imitates, but wishes to be identified with them and thus be treated as they are. The prestige motive is constantly operative in dialect borrowing; it becomes important in language borrowing only under special condition.

When speakers of two different languages live intermingled in a single region, usually one of the languages is that spoken by those in power: this is the upper or dominant language into the lower. Borrowing in the other direction is much more limited and largely ascribable to the other principle motive.

2) The need-filling motive

The most obvious other motive for borrowing is to fill a gap in the borrowing idiolect. Thus new experiences, new objects and practices, bring new words into a language. It does not matter whether the new object and practices come to the community, by way of what anthropologist call diffusion.

The need-filling motive has been of borrowing from one language to another. But the same variety of borrowing takes place constantly among the dialects of a single language. If a local dialect gains ascendancy for political and economic reasons, then one expects extensive borrowing from that dialect for prestige reasons, but forms borrowed into the ascendant
dialect have to be explained – and usually, if the records are not too scanty, explanation on the need-filling basic is possible.

C. Semantic Change

1. The Definition of Semantic Change

Semantic is the study of meaning. It is a wide subject within the general study of language. An understanding of semantics is essential to the study of language acquisition (how language users acquire a sense of meaning, as speakers and writers, listeners and readers) and of language change (how meanings alter over time). It is important for understanding language in social contexts, as these are likely to affect meaning, and for understanding varieties of English and effects of style. It is thus one of the most fundamental concepts in linguistics.\(^{29}\)

In other hand, Semantic change, also known as semantic shift or semantic progression describes the evaluation of word usage usually to the point that the modern meaning is radically different from the original usage. An important characteristic of semantic change is that it crucially involves polysemy. A word does not suddenly change from meaning ‘A’ to meaning ‘B’ in a single move; instead the change happen via an intermediate stage in which the word has both A and B among its meaning.\(^{30}\)

The most obvious way in which Modern differs from Old English is in the number of borrowed words that have come into the language since the Old English

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period.\textsuperscript{31} In diachronic (or historical) linguistic, semantic change is a change in one of the meanings of a word. Every word has a variety of senses and connotation which can be added, removed, or altered over time, often to the extent that cognates across space and time have very different meanings. Semantic change is one of three major processes to find a designation for a concept.\textsuperscript{32}

Although any language is a system for expressing meanings through sounds, the study of meaning itself, that is, semantic, has been one of the most neglected areas in linguistics. The semantic change is a part of the process of language change that take a place in the history of all language. The term semantics was first used to refer to the development and change of meaning. Certainly the study of the change of meaning can be fascinating. We can start by attempting to classify the kinds of change that accrues.

2. Definition of Meaning

According to Crystal, meaning is a datum or a criterion of analysis that used in linguistics to study language aspects.\textsuperscript{33} Trask defines meaning as the characteristic of a linguistic form, which allows it to represent some aspects of the non-linguistic world. Richard and Schmidt also describe it as the expression of the world we live in

\textsuperscript{31}George Yule, *The Study of Language (Fifth Printing)*. (Cambridge: University Press, United Kingdom, 2009), p. 54.
or any possible and imaginary world. Furthermore, Bussmann explains four conditions below to ascertain what meaning is:  

a. Material aspects of phonetic as a part of linguistic expression, 

b. Cognitive aspects that is included in producing an abstract concept, 

c. The object, feature, and condition in real world as reference of linguistic expression. 

d. The speaker and context of situation when linguistic expression is used. 

In the other word, we can find the difference concepts of meaning. Crystal emphasizes meaning in operational dimension of linguistic analysis. Trask focuses it in formal features of linguistic while Richard and Schimdt consider it as objects of world that expressed through language. Moreover, Busman prefers the extra linguistic aspects as basic in describing it. 

Fromkin and Rodman state language as a system, which combines and relates sounds and meanings. This opinion is appropriate with the theory of Ferdinand de Saussure about two elements of linguistics: signified as image acoustique and signifier as concept. It means what when we do not understand the meaning or concept of a word clearly, the utterance, which includes sounds, does not mean anything. At least, the communication process does not work because the failure of information exchange. 

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Meyer, in his book *Introducing English Linguistics*, distinguishes meaning into two types; *grammatical meaning* and *pragmatic meaning*.

a. Grammatical meaning focuses in the meaning that derived from the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences directly. For example, a sentence *a wife serves he son a sandwich* gives us complete meaning. Word wife indicates a woman, adult female, and she was married. The present tense marker in serves indicates a habitual action. This is meaning as if its representation according to the level of grammar.

b. Pragmatic meaning describes it as social context product in which language is used. When a husband says to his wife *today is so hot*, the complete meaning of this sentence is not only an informative sentence but also a polite style to tell her to make an orange juice, open the window, or turn on the air conditioner. It shows that the words are meaningful but the true meaning of the statement transcends the words that it contains.

Leech also elaborates the complete categories of meaning into seven types below:

a. Conceptual meaning: the aspect of meaning that has capability to relate a word or phrase to the true objective referent in real world. The other terms of it are denotative meaning or cognitive meaning. Word *flower* can denote roses, jasmines, lilies, orchids, etc.

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b. Connotative meaning: the meaning of a word has broader sense than its core as long as the simultaneous associations. For example, bellboy and porter are two words which objective references as person employed to carry luggage and other loads are actually same but they have different moral value based on our associations.

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

d. Affective meaning: it is the meaning communicated based on feelings or attitudes of speaker or writer.

e. Reflected meaning: it is the meaning communicated through associations with another sense of the similar expression.

f. Collective meaning: it is the meaning communicated through association with words that has relation in the environment of another word.

g. Thematic meaning: it is the meaning communicated by organizing the message in terms of order and emphasis.

3. The Factor of Semantic Change

Creativity of language use that occurs from time to time causes people may create new interpretation of a word into many meanings. Consequently, a word has two or more different meanings because it is used in different era too. This change is not happen to all words but only particular word. As the progression of science and technology, the idea or concept becomes more complex, maybe to express an
innovation. It is why people need to make new interpretation in order to deliver their idea or concept.

There are some factors of semantic change.\(^{38}\)

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 *manuscript* Bahasa mean hand write, nowadays the word is still used to indicate the print script.

b. The social and cultural development

The change of meaning can also caused by social and culture development. The word which is used is same word, but now have new concept of meaning because the social and culture development. 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 part with new meaning. And of course it has difference meaning with original meaning.

d. Because of association

There us 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 their. In development of language using, many cases of the conception of sense exchange from the one sense into other sense. Example: the word ‘Manis’ has meaning sweet, but it also can used to tell someone who is cute or beautiful.

4. The Types of Semantic Change

Albert C. Baugh states the words gradually do undergo the development such meaning changes and it can be illustrated from any period of the language. In addition, Francis gives the definition of meaning changes as the ways in which people change the meaning they relate with a word of the most interesting and amusing of semantic changes.39

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a. Extension of meaning

Extension of meaning has a specific meaning firstly then it cover much more idea than the concept originally conveyed. The process of meaning change is from specific into general meaning. The other terms of it are generalization, widening, or broadening. For instance, word great is an expression of an idea, ‘large in size’, as the opposite of small. It will be so different when we say the weather is great because the speaker means the condition of weather today and he may emphasize the new meaning of this word, ‘bright and clear weather’.

b. Narrowing meaning

Narrowing, also called specialization, is a word having a new narrower meaning than the old meaning before. As the opposite of extension, the word with this new meaning is more specific and identical with particular field. As a classic example, word doctor represents the experts in some fields like law, theology, and many other fields. Nowadays, when we suggest others to see a doctor, we actually mean a medical expert.

c. Degeneration meaning

Degeneration is a meaning change process in which the particular meaning that a word may have had is totally lost. In several cases, some words have retained specific meanings but less favorable than its nature meanings. The original meaning of word amateur is a person who engages in athletics as a
beginner but it implies a bad value now because people mean inexpertness of someone. Linguists also name this process with pejorative.

d. Regeneration of meaning

Regeneration, as opposite of degeneration, is a meaning change process in which the new meaning has been valued higher or better than the old one. The new meaning implies a positive or pleasant sense. Word *study* originally means harsh, rough, or intractable whereas we use it as representation of a strongly or solidly built or made. This term is called ameliorative.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this research, the objects that will be analyzed and discusses are the data which the writer found as borrowed words from English in broadcast field. Those words are taken from CineMags *movie and entertainment magazine*, May 2015 edition. CineMags is the magazine of national and international movie; it must be produced and will be shown in the theatre or cinema.

In this magazine, there are many borrowing words. However, the writer took twenty five words from this magazine to analyse. Because, those words related to the broadcast field, and written in the Broadcast dictionary. In analyzing data morphologically, the writer described English borrowing words.

In this research, the writer used some dictionaries in finding the meaning of each word, these dictionaries are:


Then the selected data from the magazine can be tabulated as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Types of Borrowing</th>
<th>Change of Meaning</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>LW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alterego</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Debut</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dokumenter</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Film</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Impresi</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Indie</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kastil</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Klise</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Komoditii</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kompetitor</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kru</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Maestro</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Memoriabilia</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Misterius</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nuansa</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Paket</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Premis</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Properti</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Protagonisi</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Rilis</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Saga</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sinematografi</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Skrining</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Trailer</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: LW = Loanword, LB = Loanblend, LS = Loanshift, Ex = Extension, NR = Narrowing, RG = Regeneration, DG = Degeneration, NC = No Change, √ = Yes, - = No
B. Data Analysis

From the table of data description above, the writer presented the analyses by using alphabetical order. So, the selected data were analyzed as follows:

1. Alter ego

‘Alter ego’ is borrowed from ‘Alter ego’ in English as written in this sentence on page 24. Example:

*Hulk merupakan alter ego dan reaksi emosional dari seorang ahli fisikawan jenius Dr. Bruce Banner.* (Cinemags Magazine, 2015:24)

The lexical meaning of the word ‘alter ego’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are:


b. (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi Ketiga, 2005:33). *Alter ego adalah aku yang lain, orang yang membantu serta menemani sahabat karib (seorang tokoh) dalam segala hal dan keadaan; kawan yang tidak terpisahkan, misalnya suami atau istri.*

c. (Kamus Kata Serapan Asing, 2009:16). *Alterego adalah (Lat) 1. Aku yang kedua; 2. Orang yang menemani sahabat karibnya (seorang tokoh) seorang yang dalam segala hal bertindak sebagai kawan dekat yang tidak terpisahkan, misal suami dan istri.*
The meaning analysis

The word ‘alter ego’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘alter ego’ in Latin. Etymologically, the word ‘alter ego’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, the word ‘alter ego’ is taken from Latin ‘alter ego’. The spelling of ‘debut’ in Indonesian and English are completely same without any substitutions, but difference in pronunciation. In Indonesian, it is pronounced /alter ego/, meanwhile it is pronounced /æl₄ər i:ɡəʊ/ in English. Because there are no morphological changes in morphological importation, the borrowing process of this word can be classified as a loanblend type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘alter ego’ in Indonesian is “Aku yang kedua”, and in English is “a close friend who is very like oneself”. So, we can conclude the word ‘alter ego’ has narrowing or more specific in semantic change.

2. Debut

‘Debut’ is borrowed from ‘Debut’ in English as written in this sentence on page 73:

Digarap oleh sineas debut dan Alex Garland, yang sebagai penulis naskah dalam 28 Days Leter (2002) dan Dredd (2012) Ex Machina yang lebih dulu ditayangkan di Inggris pada bulan Januari lalu ini berhasil meninggalkan impresi yang membekas dan kuat pada penontonnya, terbuktilah retting-nya di Rotten Tomatoes yang menuai 90 % review positif. Selain itu, kredit lebih juga patut diselamatkan kepada jajaran pemainnya, khususnya
Vikander yang menampilakan cukup mengesankan dan memberi nyawa terhadap guliran kisahnya. (Cinemags Magazine, 2015:73)

The lexical meaning of the word ‘dokumenter’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


The meaning analysis

The word ‘debut’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘debut’ in France. Etymologically, the word ‘debut’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, the word ‘debut’ is taken from France ‘debut’. The spelling of ‘debut’ in Indonesian and English are completely same without any substitutions, and also, it is similar pronounced in English. Because there are no phoneme substitution and no morphological change in morphological importation, the borrowing process of this word can be classified as a loanword type.
Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘kastil’ in Indonesia and in English dictionary has the same meaning.

3. Dokumenter

‘Dokumenter’ is borrowed from ‘Documentary’ in English as written in this sentence on page 73:

*Sedangkan film documenter garapan Joshua Oppenheimer yang merupakan lanjutan dari The Act of Killing keluar sebagai pemenang kategori Festival Favorite.* (Cinemags Magazine, 2015:73)

The lexical meaning of the word ‘dokumenter’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


b. (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi Ketiga, 2005:316). Dokumenter adalah dokumentasi dalam bentuk film mengenai suatu peristiwa bersejarah atau suatu aspek seni budaya yang mempunyai makna khusus agar dapat menjadi alat penerangan dan alat pendidikan.

c. (Kamus Pintar Broadcasting, 2013:61). Dokumenter adalah film yang menyajikan cerita nyata, dilakukan pada lokasi yang sesungguhnya; sebuah gaya dalam memfilmkan dengan efek realitas yang diciptakan dengan cara penggunaan kamera, sound, dan lokasi.
d. (Kamus Kata Serapan Asing, 2009:69). Dokumenter adalah film yang mengabadikan sesuatu missal adat istiadat atau kesenian suatu daerah yang kemudian disimpan agar tidak hilang (akan digunakan bila suatu saat diperlukan).

e. (Kamus Kata Serapan, 2001:184). Dokumenter adalah film yang menggambarkan peristiwa-peristiwa penting yang ada hubungannya dengan perjalanan sejarah.

The meaning analysis

The word ‘dokumenter’ in Indonesian language comes from documentary in English. Documenter is a new word becoming popular in broadcast term which has found in 19th century. The word ‘dokumenter’ in Indonesian is loanblend type, as we know in English the form of this word is ‘documenter’. The Indonesian language as borrower imports part of the model and replace the phoneme /c/ with /k/ and affixes -ary. So, that is why it is categorized in loanblend, the word ‘dokumenter’ has the same pronunciation but different in spelling.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘dokumenter’ in Indonesian broadcast term is “film yang menyajikan cerita nyata”, and in English is “a film or television program giving facts about something”. So, we can conclude the word ‘dokumenter’ has narrowing or more specific in semantic change.

4. Film

‘Film’ is borrowed from ‘Film’ in English as written in this sentence.

Example:
Film ini sendiri sudah tentu bukan jadi kali pertama tokoh ini tampil di layar lebar. Sebelumnya, tokoh Wade Wilson akan berperan sebagai Negasonic Teenage Warhead.

The lexical meaning of the word ‘film’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


b. (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi Ketiga, 2005:316). Film adalah 1. Selaput potret atau untuk tempat gambar positif yang akan dimainkan dalam bioskop; 2. Lakon (cerita) gambar hidup.

c. (Kamus Pintar Broadcasting, 2013:83). Film adalah selaput selluloid gambar negatif film; bioskop; klise; bahan tipis dan bening berbentuk cairan yang dilapisi emulsi yang peka cahaya untuk merekam gambar dari suatu objek dengan kamera; media komunikasi yang bersifat visual atau audio-visual untuk menyampaikan suatu pesan kepada kelompok orang yang berkumpul pada suatu tempat tertentu; media untuk merekam gambar yang menggunakan selluloid sebagai bahan dasarnya.

d. (Kamus Kata Serapan Asing, 2009:109). Film adalah (Bld) 1. Arti sebenarnya selaput; selaput yang terbuat dari seluloid untuk tempat gambar negatif yang dari situ dibuat potretnya; tempat gambar positif yang akan diputar di
bioskop; 2. Gulungan serangkaian gambar yang diambil dari objek-objek yang bergerak dan akhirnya proyeksi dari pengambilan gambar tersebut.

The meaning analysis

The word ‘film’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘film’ in Dutch. Etymologically, the word ‘film’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, the word ‘film’ is taken from Dutch ‘film’. The spelling of ‘film’ in Indonesian and English are completely same without any substitutions, and also, it is similar pronounced in English. Because there are no phoneme substitution and no morphological change in morphological importation, the borrowing process of this word can be classified as a loanword type.

Based on those meaning in the four dictionaries, that the ‘film’ in Indonesia broadcast term is “lakon (cerita) gambar hidup”, and in English is “roll or sheet of thin flexible material for use in photography”. Therefore, we can conclude the word ‘film’ has narrowing or more specific in semantic change.

5. Impresi

‘Impresi’ is borrowed from ‘Impression’ in English as written in this sentence on page 31. Example:

*Ex Machina yang lebih dulu ditayangkan di Inggris pada bulan Januari lalu ini berhasil meninggalkan impresi yang membekas dan kuat pada penontonnya. (Cinemags Magazine, 2015:31)*

The lexical meaning of the word ‘impresi’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;
a. An Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Fifth Edition (1995:597). The word ‘impression’ is 1. An idea, a feeling or an opinion somebody/something; 2. A deep lasting effect on the mind or feelings of somebody; 3. An appearance or effect that may be false; 4. A mark left by pressing an object hard into a surface; 5. An amusing copy of the behaviour or way of talking of a well-known person; 6. A book printed with few or no changes to its contents since it was previously printed.


The meaning analysis

The spelling of ‘impresi’ has some differences from ‘impression’ because of the omission steps as adaption process. The process involves the affixes –ion called omitted. The pronunciations of both words are not similar. In Indonesian, it is pronounced /impreʃi/, meanwhile it is pronounced /ɪˈmɛʃn/ in English. As result, this word is a loanblend type because the borrowing process combines the morphological importation without any changing in word structure.
Based on those meaning in the four dictionaries, that the ‘impresi’ in Indonesia broadcast term is “Efek atau pengaruh yang dalam terhadap pikiran dan perasaan”, and in English is “An amusing copy of the behaviour or way of talking of a well-known person; A book printed with few or no changes to its contents since it was previously printed”. Therefore, we can conclude the word ‘impresi’ has extension in semantic change.

6. Indie

‘Indie’ is borrowed from ‘Indie’ in English as written in this sentence on page 34. Example:

*Kerjasama Kristen Wiig yang terjalin baik dengan Will Ferrell serta sineas franchise Anchorman, Adam McKay, tercermin saat keduanya tertarik mengcasting Wiig sebagai pemeran utama Welcome to Me, film indie yang mereka produseri di bawah Gary Sanchez Productions milik keduanya.*

The lexical meaning of the word ‘indie’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


**The meaning analysis**

The word ‘indie’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘indie’ in English. Etymologically, the word ‘indie’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford
Advanced Learners Dictionary, the word ‘indie’ is taken from English ‘indie’. The spelling of ‘indie’ in Indonesian and English are completely same without any substitutions, and also, it is similar pronounced in English. Because there are no phoneme substitution and no morphological change in morphological importation, the borrowing process of this word can be classified as a loanword type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘indie’ in Indonesia and in English dictionary has the same meaning.

7. Kastil

‘Kastil’ is borrowed from ‘Castle’ in English as written in this sentence on page 12. Example:

Penampakan perdananya ini memperlihatkan sosok karakter yang diperankan aktris asal Inggris ini tengah berdiri di sebuah kastil.

The lexical meaning of the word ‘kastil’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


The meaning analysis

The word ‘kastil’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘castle’ in English. Etymologically, the word ‘castle’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford
Advanced Learners Dictionary, the word ‘kastil’ is taken from English ‘castle’. The Indonesian language as borrower imports part of the model and replace the phoneme /c/ with /k/ and /le/ with /il/. The pronunciation of both word are nears similar but the two words have different in spellings. Therefore, these words are included into loanblend type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘kastil’ in Indonesia and in English dictionary has the same meaning.

8. Klan

‘Klan’ is borrowed from ‘Clan’ in English as written in this sentence on page 11. Example:

\[
\text{Begitu pula posenya, yang usut punya usut dicomot dari sesama klannya, yakni Burt Reynolds yang pernah berpose demikian tanpa sehelai apapun di alas berbahan sama untuk sesi foto majalah The Cosmopolitan Man. (Cinemags Magazine, 2015:11) }
\]

The lexical meaning of the word ‘klan’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;

a. An Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Fifth Edition (1995:203). The word ‘clan’ is a group of families, a large family forming a close group, a group of closely connected by similar aims, interests, etc.

b. (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi Ketiga, 2005:574). Klan adalah 1. Kesatuan geneologis yang mempunyai kesatuan tempat tinggal dan
menunjukkan adalanya integrasi sosial; kelompok kekerabatan yang besar; kelompok kekerabatan yang berdasarkan asas unilineal.

The meaning analysis

The word ‘klan’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘clan’ in Dutch. Etymologically, the word ‘klan’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, the word ‘clan’ is taken from Dutch ‘clan’. The Indonesian language as borrower imports part of the model and replace the phoneme /c/ with /k/. The pronunciation of both word are nears similar but the two words have different in spellings. Therefore, these words are included into loanblend type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘klan’ in Indonesia and in English dictionary has the same meaning.

9. Klise

‘Klise’ is borrowed from ‘Cliche’ in English as written in this sentence on page 6. Example:

*Dua hal klise film sekuel tersebut diambil Marvel dalam Age of Ultron dengan mendatangkan karakter baru Quicksilver serta Scarlet Witch, dan skala pertarungan ditingkatkan melalui Ultron.* (Cinemags Magazine, 2015:6)

The lexical meaning of the word ‘klise’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;

a. An Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Fifth Edition (1995:208). The word ‘cliché’ is a phrase or an idea which is used so often that it is no longer interesting, effective or relevant.


**The meaning analysis**

The word ‘klise’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘cliché’ in French. The Indonesian language as borrower imports part of the model and replace the phoneme /c/ with phoneme /k/ and phoneme /ch/ with phoneme /k/. The pronunciation of both word are nears similar but the two words have different in spellings. Therefore, these words are included into **loanblend** type.

Based on those meaning in the four dictionaries, that the ‘klise’ in Indonesia broadcast term is “*gambar yang masih termuat di dalam negatif film; tiruan*”, and in English is “a phrase or an idea which is used so often that it is no longer interesting,
effective or relevant”. Therefore, we can conclude the word ‘klise’ has narrowing or more specific in semantic change.

10. Komoditi

‘Komoditi’ is borrowed from ‘Commodity’ in English as written in this sentence on page 79. Example:

Meski mengaku kecewa karena tak diperbolehkan menyimpan salah satu armor keren dari tiga installment Iron Man yang dibintanginya, Downey memang memaklumi bahwa properti tersebut termasuk ke salah satu komoditi mahal yang tentunya sulit dilepas kepadanya, namun sang aktor berujar bahwa setidaknya ia memiliki beberapa helm karakter tenar yang diperankannya tersebut. (Cinemags Magazine, 2015:79)

The lexical meaning of the word ‘komoditi’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;

a. An Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Fifth Edition (1995:228). The word ‘commodity’ is 1. A useful or valuable thing; 2. An article, a product or a material that is bought and sold, esp between countries.


The meaning analysis

The word ‘komoditi’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘commodity’ in English. The Indonesian language as borrower imports part of the model and replace the phoneme /c/ with phoneme /k/ and phoneme /y/ with phoneme /i/. The pronunciation of both word are nears similar but the two words have different in spellings. Therefore, these words are included into loanblend type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘komoditi’ in Indonesia and in English dictionary has the same meaning.

11. Kompetitor

‘Kompetitor’ is borrowed from ‘Competitor’ in English as written in this sentence on page 55. Example:

Namun, secara keseluruhan rasanya Sky High layak unggul bila dibanding kompetitornya. (Cinemags, 2015:55)

The lexical meaning of the word ‘kompetitor’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


The meaning analysis
The word ‘kompetitor’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘competitor’ in English-Dutch. Etymologically, the word ‘kompetitor’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, the word ‘competitor’ is taken from English-Dutch ‘competitor’. The Indonesian language as borrower imports part of the model and replace the phoneme /c/ with /k/. The pronunciation of both word are nears similar but the two words have different in spellings. Therefore, these words are included into loanblend type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘kompetitor’ in Indonesia and in English dictionary has the same meaning.

12. Kru

‘Kru’ is borrowed from ‘Crew’ in English as written in this sentence on page 19. Example:

*Mengakui apa yang terjadi padanya di acara talk show Conan, cuaca Kanada yang saat itu tengah sangat dingin membuat para kru yang tidak ingin air dalam pipa membeku member zat kimia antifreeze dalam saluran air pada mobil-mobil trailer mereka.* (Cinemags Magazine, 2015: 19)

The lexical meaning of the word ‘kru’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


e. (Kamus Kata Serapan, 2001:101). *Awak, petugas (di pesawat terbang, kapal, bus, dll).*

**The meaning analysis**

The word ‘kru’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘crew’ in English. The Indonesian language as borrower imports part of the model and replace the phoneme /c/ with phoneme /k/ and phoneme /ew/ with phoneme /u/. The pronunciation of both word are nears similar but the two words have different in spellings. Therefore, these words are included into loanblend type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘kru’ in Indonesian broadcast term is “*kerabat kerja; sekelompok orang yang secara bersama-sama terlibat dalam proses kegiatan pembuatan film, penyiaran acara radio, dan televisi*”, and in English is “is a group of people who work on and operate a ship, aircraft, etc.” So, we can conclude the word ‘kru’ has narrowing or more specific in semantic change.

13. Maestro

‘Maestro’ is borrowed from ‘Maestro’ in Italian as written in this sentence. Example:
Pria beridentitas asli Bruce Banner ini merupakan hasil karya sang maestro Marvel, Stan Lee dan Jack Kirby.

The lexical meaning of the word ‘maestro’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


The meaning analysis

The word ‘maestro’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘maestro’ in Italian. Etymologically, the word ‘maestro’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, the word ‘maestro’ is taken from Italian ‘maestro’. The spelling of ‘maestro’ in Indonesian and English are completely same without any substitutions, and also, it is similar pronounced in English. Because there are no phoneme substitution and no morphological change in morphological importation, the borrowing process of this word can be classified as a loanword type.
Based on those meaning in the four dictionaries, that the ‘maestro’ in Indonesia broadcast term is “seniman besar; sutradara opera”, and in English is “a great performer, esp in the field of music”. Therefore, we can conclude the word ‘maestro’ has narrowing or more specific in semantic change.

14. Memorabilia

‘Memorabilia’ is borrowed from ‘Memorabilia’ in Italian as written in this sentence on page 79. Example:

Terkejut dengan candaannya yang ditanggapi serius oleh Marvel, Downey Jr.
Lantas berujar bahwa ia pasti akan memajang memorabilia raksasa tersebut.
.(Cinemags Magazine, 2015:79)

The lexical meaning of the word ‘memorabilia’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


The meaning analysis

The word ‘memorabilia’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘memorabilia’ in Latin. Etymologically, the word ‘memorabilia’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, the word ‘memorabilia’ is taken from Latin ‘memorabilia’. The spelling of ‘memorabilia’ in Indonesian and English are completely same without any substitutions, and also, it is similar pronounced in
English. Because there are no phoneme substitution and no morphological change in morphological importation, the borrowing process of this word can be classified as a **loanword** type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘memorabilia’ in Indonesia and in English dictionary has the same meaning.

15. **Misterius**

‘Misterius’ is borrowed from ‘Myterious’ in English as written in this sentence on page 12:

*Kisah seorang perawat bernama Verena yang bertugas merawat seorang anak muda bernama Jacob yang tidak banyak berbicara pasca kematian ibunya secara misterius.* (Cinemags Magazine, 2015:12)

The lexical meaning of the word ‘misterius’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are:

a. An Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Fifth Edition (1995:770). The word ‘mysterious’ is difficult to understand or explain; keeping or liking to keep things secret.

b. (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi Ketiga, 2005:749). *Misterius adalah penuh rahasia; sulit diketahui atau dijelaskan (karena tidak jelas tandatanda dan sebagainya).*


**The meaning analysis**

The word ‘misterius’ in Indonesian language comes from property in Dutch. Etymologically, the word ‘misterius’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, the word ‘misterius’ is taken from Dutch ‘mysterious’. The spelling of ‘misterius’ in Indonesian and English are differences in pronunciation. As adaption process, in Indonesian language replace phoneme /y/ with /i/ and omitting /o/ letter. In Indonesian, it is pronounced /misterius/, meanwhile it is pronounced /m’ɪstɪrɪəs/ in English. Because there are no morphological change in morphological importation, the borrowing process of this word can be classified as a loanblend type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘misterius’ in Indonesia and in English dictionary has the same meaning.

**16. Nuansa**

‘Nuansa’ is borrowed from ‘Nuance’ in English as written in this sentence on page 6. Example:

*Mengenakan balutan gaun berwarna hijau tua bergaya klasik, nuansa yang terserit memperlihatkan kesan kuno yang demikian kentara sesuai setting masa yang diketengahkan dari filmnya yang akan mengambil era 1950-an.*

(Cinemags Magazine, 2015:12)
The lexical meaning of the word ‘nuansa’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


b. (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi Ketiga, 2005:788). Nuansa adalah variasi atau perbedaan yang sangat halus atau kecil sekali (tentang warna, suara, kualitas, dan sebagainya); kepekaan terhadap, kewaspadaan atas, atau kemampuan menyatakan adanya pergeseran yang kecil sekali (tentang makna, perasaan, atau nilai).

c. (Kamus Pintar Broadcasting, 2013:122). Nuansa adalah variasi atau perbedaan yang sangat halus atau kecil sekali tentang warna, suara, kualitas, dan lain-lainnya; kepekaan, kewaspadaan atau kemampuan menyatakan adanya pergeseran yang kecil sekali tentang makna, nilai, atau perasaan).


The meaning analysis

The word ‘nuansa’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘nuance’ in French. Etymologically, the word ‘nuansa’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, the word ‘nuansa’ is taken from French ‘nuance’. The spelling of ‘nuansa’ in Indonesian and English are differences in pronunciation. As
adaption process, in Indonesian language replace phoneme /c/ with phoneme /s/ and phoneme /e/ with phoneme /a/. In Indonesian, it is pronounced /nuansa/, meanwhile it is pronounced /ˈnjuːɑːnsə/ in English. Because there are no morphological change in morphological importation, the borrowing process of this word can be classified as a loanblend type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘nuansa’ in Indonesia and in English dictionary has the same meaning.

17. Paket

‘Paket’ is borrowed from ‘Packet’ in English as written in this sentence on page 15. Example:

_ Dataset k e m a n p u a n m e n y u g u h k a n p a k e t a k s i m e n g h i b u r, a p a y a n g_  
_ d i j a s i k a n W a n m a s i h b e l u m m a n p u m a l u a r d a r i b a y a n g-b a y a n g F a s t F i v e, _
_ y a n g d i a m i n i b a n y a k k a l a n g a n s e r t a m e n u r u t h e m a t k a m i m a s i h m e n j a d i t h e _
_ b e s t i n s t a l l m e n t o f t h e w h o l e f r a n c i s e s o f a r._ (Cinemags Magazine, 2015:12)

The lexical meaning of the word ‘paket’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;

a. An Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Fifth Edition (1995:832). The word ‘packet’ is a small paper or cardboard container in which goods are packed for selling, a small parcel; a large amount of money.

b. (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi Ketiga, 2005:813). Paket adalah 1. _Barang yang dikirimkan dalam bungkusan melalui pos atau perusahaan ekspedisi; 2. Sejumlah barang (buku dan seabainya) yang dibungkus_
menjadi satu yang dikirimkan atau dijual secara keseluruhan sebagai satu-satuan; 3. Jatah atau bagian tugas; 4. Satuan acara (dalam televise dan sebagainya); 5. Unit data yang berjalan di antara satu sumber dan satu destinasi pada jaringan internet.

The meaning analysis

The word ‘packet’ is original from Middle English which becoming popular since it is used in 16th century. The spelling of ‘paket’ in Indonesian and English are differences in pronunciation. As adaption process, in Indonesian language replace phoneme /ck/ with phoneme /k/. In Indonesian, it is pronounced /paket/, meanwhile it is pronounced /ˈpækɪt/ in English. Because there are no morphological change in morphological importation, the borrowing process of this word can be classified as a loanblend type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘paket’ in Indonesia and in English dictionary has the same meaning.

18. Premis

‘Premis’ is borrowed from ‘Premise’ in English as written in this sentence on page 31. Example:

Daftar film yang menyatakan premis seperti ini tampaknya akan terus bertambah, tengok saja film-film blockbuster yang akan dirilis tahun ini.

(Cinemags, 2015:31)

The lexical meaning of the word ‘premis’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;
c. An Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Fifth Edition (1995:910). The word ‘primise’ is 1. a statement or an idea on which reasoning is based. 2. A house or an office are owned by the same person or land near to it that are owned by the same person or company.


e. (Kamus Kata Serapan Asing, 2009:284). *Premis adalah* (Lat) bentuk proses penalaran (berdasarkan logika) yang berusaha menghubungkan dua proposisi yang berlaiman untuk menurunkan satu kesimpulan.

**The meaning analysis**

The spelling of ‘premis’ has some differences from ‘premise’ because of the omission steps as adaption process. The process involves the affixes –e called omitted. The pronunciation of both word are nears similar but the two words have different in spellings. These words are included into *loanblend* type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘premis’ in Indonesia and in English dictionary has the same meaning.

**19. Properti**

‘Properti’ is borrowed from ‘Property’ in English as written in this sentence on page 79:
Memang tampaknya sudah menjadi hal yang lumrah kala para aktor-aktris ingin menyimpan property dari film-film yang mereka bintangi sebagai kenang-kenangan. (Cinemags Magazine, 2015:79)

The lexical meaning of the word ‘properti’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are:

a. An Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Fifth Edition (1995:929). The word ‘property’ is a thing or things owned; a possession or possessions; land and buildings; a special quality or characteristic that something has.

b. (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi Ketiga, 2005:898). Property adalah harta berupa tanah dan bangunan serta sarana dan prasarana yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari tanah dan/atau bangunan yang dimaksudkan; tanah milik dan bangunan.


The meaning analysis

The word ‘properti’ in Indonesian language comes from property in English. Etymologically, the word ‘properti’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, the word ‘properti’ is taken from English ‘property’. The spelling of ‘properti’ in Indonesian and English are completely same without any substitutions, but there are differences in pronunciation. As adaption process, in Indonesian language replace phoneme /y/ with /i/. In Indonesian, it is pronounced /properti/, meanwhile it is pronounced /ˈprɒpəti/ in English. Because there are no phoneme substitution and no morphological change in morphological importation, the borrowing process of this word can be classified as a loanblend type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘properti’ in Indonesian broadcast term is “perlengkapan pakaian/perabotan/peralatan, dsb yang digunakan di panggung pertunjukkan”, and in English is “is land and buildings.” So, we can conclude the word ‘properti’ has narrowing or more specific in semantic change.

20. Protagonis

‘Protagonis’ is borrowed from ‘Protagonist’ in English as written in this sentence. Example:
Mereka saling bekerjasama dengan si pelakon protagonis utama guna mengalahkan kejahatan di Sky High, si pemeran utama, Will (Michael Angarano) memiliki kekuatan super bak superman.

The lexical meaning of the word ‘protagonis’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are:


The meaning analysis

The spelling of ‘protagonis’ has some differences from ‘protagonist’ because of the omission steps as adaption process. The process involves the affixes –t called omitted. The pronunciation of both word are nears similar but the two words have different in spellings. Therefore, these words are included into loanblend type.
Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘protagonis’ in Indonesian term is “Penganjur suatu paham; dan Otot yang dapat mengerut sehingga menyebabkan suatu gerak”, and in English is “A major character in a drama; the main person in a story or a real event; A leader of a movement in a course of action, etc.” So, we can conclude the word ‘protagonis’ has extansion or more specific in semantic change.

21. Rilis

‘Rilis’ is borrowed from ‘Release’ in English as written in this sentence on page 12. Example:

*Buntut kesuksesan dari perannya sebagai Daenerys Targaryen di serial Game of Thrones sukses membuat namanya kebanjiran tawaran memainkan peran utama di beberapa rilis tahun ini, seperti Terminator Genisye, di mana dirinya akan bermain sebagai Sarah Connor, karakter sosok wanita tangguh dalam franchise Terminator yang dulu lekat dengan Linda Hamilton.* (Cinemags Magazine, 2015:12)

The lexical meaning of the word ‘rilis’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


b. (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi Ketiga, 2005:956). *Rilis adalah 1. Menyampaikan secara resmi berita, pengumuman, informasi, dan sebagainya*
untuk disiarkan; 2. Mengeluarkan (menerbitkan, mengadakan) buku, film, album lagu, dan sebagainya.

The meaning analysis

The word “rilis” in Indonesian language comes from ‘release’ in English. The Indonesian language as borrower imports part of the model and replace the phoneme /el/ with phoneme /i/, phoneme /ea/ with phoneme /i/ and omitting /el/ letter. The pronunciation of both word are nears similar but the two words have different in spellings. Therefore, these words are included into loanblend type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘rilis’ in Indonesian term is “Menyampaikan secara resmi berita, pengumuman, informasi, dan sebagainya untuk disiarkan”, and in English is “The testing or examining of somebody/something for disease, faults, etc.” So, we can conclude the word ‘rilis’ has narrowing or more specific in semantic change.

22. Saga

‘Saga’ is borrowed from ‘Saga’ in English as written in this sentence. Example:

*Seperti halnya franchise berskala besar lainnya (yang terdiri dari dua film-red) yang memiliki momentum titik baliknya, turning point dan saga ini terjadi di installment kelimanya.*

The lexical meaning of the word ‘saga’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;

b. (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi Ketiga, 2005:976). Saga adalah 1. Perdu merambat, termasuk suku polong-polongan, Papilionaceae, berdaun majemuk menyirip ganjil, bunganya berwarna merah, polongnya berbentuk lonjong, berisi 3-6 biji berwarna merah berkilap dengan bercak hitam; saga biji; saga rambat; Abrus precatoris; 2. Cerita rakyat (berdasarkan peristiwa sejarah yang telah bercampur fantasi rakyat); prosa kisah lama yang bersifat legendaris tentang kepahlawanan keluarga yang terkenal atau pertualangan yang mengagumkan.

The meaning analysis

The word ‘saga’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘saga’ in English. Etymologically, the word ‘saga’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, the word ‘saga’ is taken from English ‘saga’. The spelling of ‘saga’ in Indonesian and English are completely same without any substitutions, and also, it is similar pronounced in English. Because there are no phoneme substitution and no morphological change in morphological importation, the borrowing process of this word can be classified as a loanword type.

Based on those meaning in the four dictionaries, that the ‘saga’ in Indonesia broadcast term is “Perdu merambat, termasuk suku polong-polongan, Papilionaceae, berdaun majemuk menyirip ganjil, bunganya berwarna merah, polongnya berbentuk
lonjong, berisi 3-6 biji berwarna merah berkilap dengan bercak hitam”, and in English is “a story of a long series of events or adventures”. Therefore, we can conclude the word ‘saga’ has narrowing or more specific in semantic change.

23. Sinematografi

’Sinematografi’ is borrowed from ‘Cinematography’ in English as written in this sentence on page 94. Example:

*Diramu oleh penyutradaraan yang intens dai Ostlund dan dipotret lewat sinematografi yang menawan, khususnya lansekap salju yang indah sekaligus mencekam, Force Majeure bisa menjadi sebuah terapi dari penontonnya bahwa pada dasarnya manusia adalah makhluk yang egois, namun selalu ada kesempatan kedua bagi yang berusaha untuk memperbaikinya. (Cinemags Magazine, 2015:94)*

The lexical meaning of the word ‘sinematografi’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


b. (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi Ketiga, 2005). *sinematografi adalah 1. Teknik perfilman; teknik pembuatan film;*


The meaning analysis

The word ‘sinematografi’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘cinematography’ in Greek. The Indonesian language as borrower imports part of the model and replace the phoneme /c/ with phoneme /k/ and phoneme /phy/ with phoneme /fi/. The pronunciation of both word are nears similar but the two words have different in spellings. Therefore, these words are included into loanblend type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘premis’ in Indonesia and in English dictionary has the same meaning.

24. Skringing

‘Skrining’ is borrowed from ‘Screening’ in English as written in this sentence on page 104. Example:

*Kostumnya sendiri terlihat persis dengan tampilan karakter ini di versi komiknya, pun juga seperti yang terlihat dalam test pilot screening-nya yang sudah lebih dulu beredar luas di jagat dunia maya sejak paruh akhir 2014 lalu.*

The lexical meaning of the word ‘skrining’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are:


b. (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi Ketiga, 2005:1080). *Skrin adalah layar tempat menayangkan gambar.*
The meaning analysis

The word ‘skrining’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘screening’ in English. The Indonesian language as borrower imports part of the model and replace the phoneme /c/ with phoneme /k/ and phoneme /e/ with phoneme /i/. The pronunciation of both word are nears similar but the two words have different in spellings. Therefore, these words are included into loanblend type.

Based on those meaning above, we know that the ‘skrining’ in Indonesian term is “penyaringan; memisahkan yang baik dari yang tidak baik”, and in English is “A showing of a film, television programme, etc; The testing or examining of somebody/something for disease, faults, etc.” So, we can conclude the word ‘skrining’ has narrowing or more specific in semantic change.

25. Trailer

‘Trailer’ is borrowed from ‘Trailer’ in English as written in this sentence.

Example:

_Cuaca Kanadayang saat itu tengah sangat dingin membuat para kru yang tidak ingin air dalam pipa-pipa membeku memberi zat kimia antifreeze dalam saluran air pada mobil-mobil trailer mereka._

The lexical meaning of the word ‘trailer’ based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


The meaning analysis

The word ‘trailer’ in Indonesian language comes from ‘trailer’ in English. Etymologically, the word ‘trailer’ is taken from foreign language. Based on Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, the word ‘trailer’ is taken from English ‘trailer’. The spelling of ‘trailer’ in Indonesian and English are completely same without any substitutions, but there are differences in pronunciation. In Indonesian, it is pronounced /trlә(e)r/, meanwhile it is pronounced /'treɪlә(r)/ in English. Because there are no phoneme substitution and no morphological change in morphological importation, the borrowing process of this word can be classified as a loanword type.

Based on those meaning in the four dictionaries, that the ‘trailer’ in Indonesia broadcast term is ‘adegan-adegan pilihan dalam sebuah film sebagai perkenalan
kepada khalayak mengenai film yang akan dipertunjukkan dalam waktu mendatang”, and in English is “a truck or container with wheels pulled by another vehicle”. Therefore, we can conclude the word ‘trailer’ has narrowing or more specific in semantic change.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In this chapter the writer would like to describe a conclusion about the English borrowing word form change process and meaning change of the word in Indonesia broadcast field based on Indonesia and English dictionary. The conclusions of this research are:

1. In the previous chapter, the writer found the twenty five borrowing words of new meaning. Then, the writer has found three terminologies which experienced the change of meaning such as in extension of meaning, narrowing of meaning and no meaning change.

2. English borrowed words in Broadcast terminology are often happened in Indonesian, there are many words which get the change of meaning such as extension, narrowing, regeneration and degeneration, as have been mentioned above. It means that, the borrowing from English language into Indonesian language, especially in Broadcast terminology is quite high.

3. The writer can categorize those twenty five words of Indonesia Broadcast terminology that experience the change of meaning in each terminology. The details of the number are:
   a. The extension of meaning : 24 percents
   b. The narrowing of meaning : 28 percents
c. No meaning change : 48 percents

4. The writer can categorize the types of borrowing process from twenty five of broadcast terminology as bellow :

   a. Loanword : 8 words
   b. Loanblend : 17 words
   c. Loanshift : -

B. Suggestion

In the end of this chapter, the writer would like to suggest to whom are interested in study of English borrowing word in any field, especially in Broadcast design. When the writer gets a word in broadcast design, the writer can look for the semantic change from one language to other language. Of course, it is intended to improve her knowledge of linguistic study.

The study of English lexical borrowing is still very rare, especially in broadcast field. As student, the writer just suggest the students of English Department, the Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University Jakarta, to research lexical borrowing in various field studies, not only broadcast field, for instance in education, sport, technology, etc. Finally, the writer hopes that this study is able to be a scientific contribution to Letters and Humanities Faculty of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University especially to the students of English Letters Department.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


