CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

The correlation between nations demands language as a communication tool which is result language development in accordance with what the speaker wants to deliver and results language development in accordance with social context and activities. Language makes people to share language each other, improve the intellectual ability each other and also create the effort to study language each other. In language society, people can communicate and understand each other because they have a mental picture which is the same about the world.\(^1\) Language society which meet and live with other language society also may adjust the certain language. So that language is the result of understanding process.

Language takes a large part in human social life. Almost in every single activity needs a language to express the idea, even in daily activities, or in special activities, we can not leave the language.\(^2\) The character of language is productive. It means that as a system from limit substances, language can be used by the speaker unlimitedly. If language can be illustrated as a building, so lexicon can be illustrated as a stone. Lexicon is a technical terminology to language component.

The popular terminology of it is vocabulary.

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Indonesian language experiences many changes in compliance with user society development. So, we can find many terminologies in foreign language which influences our language, in economy, law, politic, and also technology field. Terminology is word or word combination accurately reveals a concept, process, condition, or characteristics, in the field. Terminologies or a word which enter into major language in language society is called borrowing.

Borrowing is not only happened between English language into Indonesian language but also from other languages such as Arabic language, French, and Germany language. In this innovation era of all fields as nowadays, we do not waste the time for job which is not efficient, so we carry on the exact way to think and investigate the tool of it that is language. All languages adapt to meet the changing context and need of their speech communities. Often language change is a result of contact with other languages, and language change is also an important social force.³ Language is important to speak, write, and organize, in its function in various fields. One of them is an Interior field, especially print media which is modern business phenomena. There is no print media which want to get the progress and win the business competition without the advance and development language.

In functional linguistic the concern is with language as means of communication and who people actually use their language.⁴ On the other hand, language is the window of the world from print media factory. Its existence


correlates the print media with society, especially customer. Print media of interior field is not only marketing activity but also communication pactivity. Marketing activity includes the marketing strategy, that is language marketing used by business unit to reach marketing purpose. That is the important of language in modern business, so one of the print media factory genuineness is depend on how long the language progress and development which is allocated to the print media.

Borrowing of foreign words into Indonesian language happens because of:

1. The limitation of vocabulary to express the object or a new idea which there is not yet in society of the language borrower. (Example: hotel, cottage, konstitusional, roket, parlement, presiden, referendum, etc.).

2. It can not be changed by the words which are in Indonesian language. (Example: transaksi, konferensi, delegasi, deficit, referendum, etc.).

3. To make a concise, simple, clear, dense, and appropriate language. (Example: komisi, krisis, konstitusional, doktrin, etc.).

4. In the field which is correlated by a modern. (Example: moneter, sentries, inflasi, deregulasi, go international, manager, etc.).

5. The system of Indonesian language which is much opened, so foreign borrowing words can be affixed by prefix and suffix which there are in a system of Indonesian language. (Example: menginterupsi, diprioritaskan, diprediksikan, dan didropoutkan).
6. To make an identity, modernity, and euphemism, (Example: feeling saya, dapat langsung menghubungi Manager Customer Service kami, komisi, asisten, etc.).

Because of all, using foreign language is a need which is important for a modern society. This condition is caused by the better communication which uses foreign language, especially English language as an international language. So the ability in foreign language is more needed. And also the important of English language is one of any foreign language unsure. Borrowing word or terminology from foreign language is used by the way to make it homogenous as it happens in Indonesia. Because of that, the best foreign terminology is English terminology. It becomes an international which is allowed by specialists in their field.

In interior field, example the word from English language, they are: furniture, closet, area, sofa, corridor, etc. Those words are borrowed into Indonesian language become furniture, kloset, area, sofa, korridor, etc. Those terminologies and foreign language can cause the changing of the word spelling and the predicate of the standard word and substandard word. In this reformation era, it is only limited in where the point of view done from. That statement above, which the writer wants to know in this research is about how the lexeme which has ever a morphological process, so it becomes a word. And then the word which has a certain meaning in interior used by large society.

Consequently, the writer is interested to analyze borrowing word terminologies from English language in interior magazine which spread nationally in Indonesia as the subject of research. Here, the writer wants to analyze English
Borrowing word and meaning change from English language into Indonesian language in interior design. It is not only categorized as standard word in KBBI used by correlated people in interior design and general society.

B. Focus of the Study

Based on the background of study above, the writer would like to limit the discussion on finding the English borrowing word and meaning change accepted as Indonesian word. She collects various articles from interior design magazines. They are from Idea and Rumahku magazine. And then the writer analyzes some words borrowed by Indonesian and finds meaning change in using the terminology.

C. Research Question

The research Question that the writer wants to analyze and will be answered in this research are as follows.

1. What are English Borrowing words used in Idea and Rumahku magazine?

2. What does the meaning of English interior words experience the change into Indonesian language?

D. Objectives of Study

In this research, the writer generally has a purpose to get data and finds the terminologies borrowed from English. This research is especially to know what the words are originally taken from. And then, the research is to know the
meaning change of borrowing word. So that, it can be known English borrowing word though morphologically and semantically which is categorized as standard word in dictionaries.

E. Significant of the Study

In writing this paper, the writer hopes this research is going to be useful. This research also can get the contribution to general society because interior field is known by large society and there are many English borrowing words used in it.

From these cases, the writer also hopes that the student will get a spirit and suggestion to learn more about linguistics like this research about lexical borrowing which is one of sociolinguistics.

F. Research Methodology

1. Method of research

In this research the writer uses descriptive qualitative method where the writer describes and gives the explanation to the data or words borrowed from English and used into Indonesian interior magazine as the corpus of English lexical interior which are borrowed by Indonesian language and change of meaning that is happened and used into target language (Indonesian language).
2. **Unit Analysis**

The unit analysis of this research is collected from two of Indonesian interior magazine such as *Idea* which is published in Januari 2008 and *Rumahku* which is published in Februari 2011.

3. **Instrument of Research**

The researcher uses herself as a main instrument by reading, giving underline the English borrowing word and making the English corpus used in Indonesian interior magazine. Then, the data is tabulated to make easier to analyze. Next discussing with Paramadia Kartika, as interior designer.

4. **Technique of Analysis**

Based on the method used, the writer uses the sociolinguistics theory, morphology and semantics. The writer analyzes the collected data through the following steps:

a. Collecting the words which are borrowed from English when they are used in article the interior magazine and the writer gives underline English borrowing word in Indonesian interior magazine.

b. Discussing with Paramadia Kartika, as interior designer about the words which are found from *Idea* and *Rumahku* magazine.

c. Analyzing the words which are from English when they are used in Indonesian language. Noting every form of borrowing and also the original form of borrowing.

d. Noting the lexical meaning in Indonesian and English language (the meaning is based on English and Indonesian dictionary).
e. Analyzing the meaning change of English Borrowing words and then classifying the meaning change according to semantic characteristics.

f. Making a conclusion.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Morphology

1. The Definition of Morphology

According to Geert Booij, Etimologically, the word “morphology” means the science of forms. Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangement in forming words. The native speakers know the principles of the contraction of those other words. They know that the components of the word formation are the basic word and a morpheme.

In morphology a basic word is defined as a free morpheme. A free morpheme does not always have an invariant from. Intuitively the native speakers can identify the components of the morphemes and classify this element in terms of their distribution to the meaning and function of a larger word. This knowledge is of course the bases to the ability of the native speakers to produce and understand words in their language.

All words are composed of one or more morpheme. A morpheme is considered the smallest unit of meaning. For instance, the word dogs contains two units that are meaningfull: dog, which specifies a particular kind of animal and –s, which indicates the notion of plurality.

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Morpheme is the one that can stand alone as a word, like the morphemes car, table, pen, name, and so on; while bound morpheme is the one that can not stand alone as a word, like the morphemes of plural /-s/ and past tense /-d/ which must be attached to other morphemes, like motors, cars, planes, needed, simplified and headed.

2. The Definition of Word

It has been estimated that average speakers of a language know from 45,000 to 60,000 words this means that we as speakers must have stored these words somewhere in our heads, our so-called mental lexicon. But what exactly is it that we have stored? What do we mean when we speak of ‘words’?7

In non-technical everyday talk, we speak about ‘words’ without ever thinking that this could be a problematic notion. In this section we will see that, perhaps contra our first intuitive feeling, the ‘word’ as a linguistic unit deserves some attention, because it is not as straightforward as one might expect. If you had to define what a word is, you might first think of the word as a unit in the writing system, the so-called orthographic word. You could say, for example that a word is an uninterrupted string of letters which is preceded by a blank space and followed either by a blank or a punctuation mark.8

The word is genuine linguistic unit is scarcely questioned, and every one seems to know what it is. Teachers have no difficulty in making up spelling lists,

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which consist of words. Lexicographers produce dictionaries, whose entries are mainly words. English words maybe classified on the kinds and combinations of morphemes of which they are composed. We shall adopt a classification of three main classes: simple, complex, and compound words.

1) Simple words consist of a single free morpheme. Example: slay, flea, long, and spirit.

2) Complex words contain, as their immediate constituents, either two bound forms or a bound and a free form. Examples of two bound forms: matri | cide, tele | vise, ex | clude, cosmo. And then, examples of bound and free forms: dispo | mania, lion | ess, tele | phone, eras | er.9

3) The third class of words is compound words. These have free forms, usually two, as their immediate constituents. Examples: green | house, out | side, under | go, over | ripe.10

3. The Processes of Word Formation

Some morphological 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.11 So that by this process, we get better understanding toward a large number of new words. Word formation rules which allows us to creat new words and

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9 Ibid. pp. 21-22.
10 Ingo Plag (2003), op cit. p. 5.
understand new word when we encounter them.\textsuperscript{12} The process creating of new words (word-formation) and borrowing is one of the process of the word formation.\textsuperscript{13} Goerge Yule also said in his book *The Study of Language (Third Edision)* that some of basic processes of new words are create,\textsuperscript{14} and some processes of word-formation are:

1) Derivation

Derivation is the process of forming new words according to a (fairly) regular pattern on the basis of pre-existing words. If an English morpheme pronounced as /un-/ at teaches to adjectives, it must create new adjectives like unhappy, unpleasant, unreal and unpopular.

2) Compounding

Compounding is the process of crating new words with combining two words become a new words, for examples the word *bookcase* (*book* + *case*), *doorknob* (*door* + *knob*), *fingerprint* (*finger* + *print*), and *wallpaper* (*wall* + *paper*).

3) Coinage

One of the least common processes of word-formation in English is coinage that is the invention of totally new term. For

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{13} Victoria, A. Fromkin, Robert Rodman, Nina Hyams, *An Introduction to Language, seventh edition*. (Oxford: Blackwell Publisher, 2002).p.78.
\item \textsuperscript{14} Goerge Yule, *The study of Language (Third Edition)*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, United Kingdom, 2006), p. 53.
\end{itemize}
example: Nylon means a strong artificial material that is used to make plastics, clothes, and rope.

4) Borrowing

Borrowing is the process or result of adopting a linguistic form from another language; or taking over of words from other languages. Alcohol from Arabic, Tycoon from Japan, Inovasi from English, Lampu from English, and Graha from Japan.

5) Backformation

A word of one type (usually noun) is reduced to form another word of different type (usually verb). A good example of backformation is the process whereby the noun television first came into use and then the verb televise was created from it.

6) Clippings

Clipping appears as a rather mixed bag of forms abbreviated from larger words, which, share a common function, namely to express familiarity with the denotation of the derivative. Thus lab is used by people who work in laboratories.

7) Abbreviations

Abbreviation are most commonly formed by talking initial letters of multi-word sequences to make up a new word. Some examples of English abbreviations are: W.H.O (World Health Organization), V.I.P (Very Important Person).

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15 Ingo Plag (2003), op. cit. p. 121.

16 Ibid. p. 126
8) Acronym

Acronyms often consist of capital letters, but can lose their capitals to become everyday terms.\textsuperscript{17} Examples are: NATO stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

9) Blending

New word can also be created by blending two or more other words. For example, brunch came from the blend of breakfast and lunch, flurry from flutter and hurry, and smog from smoke and fog.

10) Prefix and Suffix

An affix is a morpheme which only accurs when attached to some morphemes such as a root or stem or base (un-, mis-, pre-, or -ful, -ish, -less, -ism, and -ness). In the other hand, when affixes are added to the end of a word or morpheme they are called suffixes. For example: colorful (-ful), careless (-ess), terrorism (-ism), and etc.

B. Borrowing

Many English words are borrowed from from other languages. the process is closer to plagiarism. English get a word like boutique from French. However the French sill have the word. Now English speaker have too. Nevertheless, this is the term linguists use.

In some cases, the spelling of the borrowed is changed to reflect the English spelling pattern. Duet is the English spelling of the Italian word \textit{Duetto}.

\textsuperscript{17} \textit{Ibid.} p. 127
Because English has borrowed words from many different languages, the English vocabulary is very large. Sometimes it is difficult to know where a word came from. The process of introducing such elements is known as borrowing. The word depart, for example, is French in origin. When speakers of English and French were in daily contact, many words were borrowed by English speakers from the French vocabulary.

As Bill Bryson observed in the quotation presented earlier, one of the most common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled borrowing, that is the taking over of words from other languages. (Technically, it's more than just borrowing because English doesn't give them back.) Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including croissant (French), dope (Dutch), lilac (Persian), piano (Italian), pretzel (German), sofa (Arabic), tattoo (Tahitian), tycoon (Japanese), yogurt (Turkish), and zebra (Bantu). Other languages, of course, borrow terms from English, as in the Japanese use of suupaa or suupaamaaketto (“supermarket”) and taipuraitaa (“typewrite”).

Moreover, the kinds of contact speakers have with each other may often be assessed from the particular items that are borrowed. If a speaker of one of these languages does not have a readily available word for something in the world and a speaker of the other language does, the first speaker often borrows the word from

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the second speaker. Furthermore, borrowing are also assimilated to different
degrees. Sometimes a borrowing is pronounced in a decidently foreign way for a
while, but it is usually soon treated according to native sound patterns if it accurs
frequently.

Generally, all languages borrow words from other languages. All cultures
that have contact are likely to borrow vocabulary from each other. English has
words borrowed from almost language of the world. Immigrants from many parts
of the world have brought their languages to enrich our own. Borrowed words
maybe marked as such by keeping the original pronuntiation and spelling of the
word. It shows that the borrowing is apart of the process of creating new word
which is caused by language contact, because historically, indonesian language
had a lot of experiences about the contact with other language. So that, it is
necessary to analyze the borrowing words which is especially used in indonesian
interior field.

English, one of the most spoken languages nowadays, is far from being a
perfectly pure language. Throughout its long history, it has borrowed thousands of
words from nearly any language spoken on the earth. It is because English has
been prepared to accept words from almost every language with which it has
come into contact that its vocabulary is richer than the vocabulary of other leading
languages as a consequence of this richness, the greater the choice, the greater the
risk of error.  

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Borrowing and contact phenomena in general have concluded that there are no formal boundaries whatsoever to the kinds of material that can pass from one language into another. At the same time, various hierarchies illustrate that some things are indeed more likely to be borrowed than others. It observes that all contact phenomena are systematic, and borrowing is no exception. Regarding forms, the determining factors lie in the nature of the morphological systems in contact and how they relate to one another.  

English has had contact with many languages, resulting in varying degrees of change in the language. Now the majority of words in English are borrowed, taken mostly from Latin and French. However, in science, industries, and also interior field need new words to develop their words in international marketing of interior field. Then, we have seen many foreign words that come into our daily conversation. The borrower is being confronted with some new object or practice for which need words.

The etymology of a word is the study on the origin of that word. It deals with the change of word on morphological and semantic changes of the word from its origin into its present condition in a certain language. A special type of borrowing is describe as Loan-translation or calque. In this process there is a direct translation of the element of teh word into the borrowingt language. Interesting example are the French term *gratte-ciel*, which lioterially translate as “scape-sky.” Loanshift is an other form of borrowing where the word is directly

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22 Charles F Meyer (2009), *op.cit.* p. 41.

translated into the native language form. Sometimes, a word is not borrowed but
translated. Such as an English word as *superman.*

C. Semantic Change

1. The Definition of Semantic change.

Semantics 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.

In the other hand, Semantic change, also known as semantic shift or
semantic progression describes the evolution 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 polisemcy.
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.

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24 Goerge Yule (2009), *op.cit.*


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 period.\textsuperscript{27} In diachronic (or historical) linguistics, semantic change is a change in one of the meanings of a word. Every word has a variety of senses and connotations 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{28}

Although any language is a system for expressing meanings through sounds, the study of meaning itself, that is, semantics, has been one of the most neglected areas in linguistics. The semantic change is a part of the process of language change that take 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. \textbf{Kinds of Semantic Change}

There are various processes of semantic change and various ways of classifying changes. And then, a number of classification schemes have been suggested for semantic change.\textsuperscript{29}

\textsuperscript{27} George Yule (2010), \textit{op.cit.} p. 233.


a) Narrowing of meaning

One process involves narrowing the meaning of a word so that the word achieves a more restricted meaning over the course of time. Narrowing of meaning is Change from super ordinate level to subordinate level. One common type of change is specialization (narrowing) in which a word narrows its range or reference. For example, skyline used to refer to any horizon, but now it has narrowed to a horizon decorated by skyscrapers.

b) Widening of meaning

The opposite process is widening of meaning. In this process a word achieves a more general meaning. The word bird and dog once referred to specific types of birds and dogs, not to the species in general. The word virtue described a characteristic associated with men, but not with women, just as only women could be said to be hysterical, since men were not possessed of wombs (hystera being the Greek word for “uterus”). Widening of meaning is Change from subordinate level to super ordinate level. There are many examples of specific brand names being used for the general product, such as with Kleenex.

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30 Nick Riemer (2010), op.cit. p. 373.
CHAPTER III
ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Description

In this research, the objects that will be analyzed are the borrowing words in interior field which are collected from Indonesian interior magazines, they are “Idea” (edisi 48/04-januari 2008) and “Rumahku” (edisi V/57 – Februari 2011). “Idea” is the first interior magazine in Indonesia that is always published every month. “Rumahku” is interior magazine that concerns in discussing interior field.

In these magazines, there are many borrowing words. Then the writer takes sixteen words from those magazine. It is going to be analyzed as the corpus data. So that in analyzing data morphologically, the writer describes English borrowing words such as fasad, koridor, kloset, and etc. Next the writer is going to analyze each word in order to know whether the borrowing word and English word originally come from based on Hoad, T.F., *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003). Moreover, the writer analyzes each word based on Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, *Pedoman EYD yang Disempurnakan, Bahasa Indonesia*, Cetakan Pertama, (Yogyakarta: Totalita Publisher, 2011). The next step, the writer analyzes the meaning of each word based on the dictionary and the writer is going to conclude the change of meaning in each word.
To know the meaning of each word based on the dictionaries, the writer use four dictionaries as the instrumen of this research, the dictionaries are:


**B. Data Analysis**

**Data 1 Area**

Example: *Area bawah tangga tepatnya di bawah bordes, dimanfaatkan sebagai area penyimpanan berupa lemari.* (Rumahku Magazine, p.13)

**Analysis**

The word *area* is borrowed from the English word “area.” Etymologically, the word “area” is taken from foreign language. Based on Hoad, T.F., *The
Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 49), and the word “area” is taken from Latin “area.” Then it is borrowed by English “area” which means clear open space; superficial extent. Next Indonesian borrow this word. According to Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, Pedoman EYD yang Disempurnakan, Bahasa Indonesia, Cetakan Pertama, (Yogyakarta: Totalita Publisher, 2011:20). The spelling of the word area is the same with English word and it is completed by Indonesian language rule. So that Indonesian people adapt it.

The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;

- (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi ke empat, 2008:85). Area: bagian permukaan bumi; daerah; wilayah geografis yg digunakan untuk keperluan khusus.
- (Kamus Istilah Arsitektur, 2010:8). Area: kb. (Ing) kawasan, area.

By comparing the definitions above, semantically, the word ”area” both in Indonesian and English language have the same meaning of this word. So that the writer takes decision that the word “area” does not have semantic change. Finally, the recipient languages adopt it wholly included spelling and its meaning.
Data 2 Aksesori

Example: *Sentuhan China yang dituangkan di area tidur, tampil lewat kombinasi warna biru putih, pilihan wallpaper motif burung dan aksesori keramik China.* (Rumahku Magazine, p.43)

Analisis

The word *aksosori* is borrowed from the English word “accessory.” Etymologically, the word “accessory” is taken from foreign language. Based on Hoad, T.F., *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology.* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 3), and the word “accessory” is taken from Latin “*accessorius.*” And then it is borrowed by English “accessory” which means an accession, additionally. According to Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, *Pedoman EYD yang Disempurnakan, Bahasa Indonesia,* Cetakan Pertama, (Yogyakarta: Totalita Publisher, 2011:24). The ending in a consonant /-y/ become a vowel /-i/ so the word *accessory* becomes “aksosori.” The spelling of the word *aksosoris* is completed by Indonesian language rule.

The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;

**Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Eight Edition, (2010:8).** The word “accessory”/ æk’sesǝrie / noun. It means an extra piece of equipment that is useful but not essential or that can be added to something else as a decoration.


**(Kamus Istilah Arsitektur, 2010:1).** Aksesories: *kb. (Ing) perlengkapan, tambahan, hiasan*.

Based on those lexical meanings above, semantically, the word “aksesoris” has another meaning based on Indonesian dictionary *(Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi ke empat, 2008:30)* ”aksesori” also means *barang yang berfungsi sebagai pelengkap dan pemanis busana*. So the word “aksesori” has semantic change that is widening of meaning. Especially, in Indonesian interior design people use the word “aksesori” as interior accessory and in the other field this word also use in fashion, automotive and etc.

**Data 3 Drainase**
Example: *Rumah dengan ketinggian lantai dasar 2,25m ini aman dari banjir karena saluran drainase dan septictank-nya pun diletakkan 1,5 dari atas permukaan jalan.* (Idea Magazine, p.9)

**Analysis**

The word *drainase* is borrowed from the English word “drainage.” Etymologically, the word “drainage” is taken from foreign language. Based on Hoad, T.F., *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 288), and the word “drainage” is taken from Old English “dreahnian.” And then it is peculiarly English “drainage” which means action of draining, system of drains. According to Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, *Pedoman EYD yang Disempurnakan, Bahasa Indonesia*, Cetakan Pertama, (Yogyakarta: Totalita Publisher, 2011). The ending /-age/ become /-ase/ so the word drainage becomes “drainase.” The spelling of the word *drainase* is completed by Indonesian language rule. Commonly Indonesian people pronounce it as “drainase.”

The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


• (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi ke empat, 2008:342). Drainase: saluran air.

• (Kamus Istilah Arsitektur, 2010:51). Drainasi: kb. (Ing) drainage; saluran penatusan, drainasi.

By comparing the definitions above, semantically, the word “drainase” both in Indonesian and English language have the same meaning of this word. So that the writer takes decision that the word “drainase” does not have semantic change.

Data 4 **Dispenser**

Example: Dispenser, saat ini seolah menjadi kebutuhan utama, yang ada di setiap rumah tinggal dan perkantoran. (Rumahku Magazine, p.58)

**Analysis**

The word dispenser is borrowed from the English word “dispenser.” Etymologically, the word “dispenser” is taken from foreign language. Based on Hoad, T.F., *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 382), and the word “dispenser” is taken from Middle English “dispenser.” And then it is peculiarly English “dispenser” which means a container, package, device or vending mounts, as facial tissue, paper cup, candy, etc. According to Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, *Pedoman EYD yang...*
The spelling of the word “dispenser” is completed by Indonesian language rule. The spelling of word dispenser both in English and Indonesian are the same. And then, Indonesian people adapt it.

The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are:


- Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Eight Edition, (2010:421). The word “dispenser” is noun. It means a machine or container holding money, drinks, paper towels, etc. that you can obtain quickly for example by pulling a handle or pressing buttons.

- (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi ke empat, 2008:335). Dispenser: peranti elektronik yang secara otomatis dapat memanaskan dan mendinginkan air yang siap diminum.


Based on those lexical meanings above, semantically, the word dispenser has semantic change that is narrowing of meaning. When the word has been standadized into KBBI, the meaning changes to be narrower than other dictionaries. Especially, in KBBI meaning the word dispenser is only for water dispenser but actually, in the Indonesian interior design, this word uses for soap, saus, tissue and etc.
Example: *Desain rumah ini sangat sederhana.* (Rumahku Magazine, p.11)

**Analysis**

The word *desain* is borrowed from the English word “design.” Etymologically, the word “design” is taken from foreign language. Based on Hoad, T.F., *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology.* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 259), and the word “design” is taken from French “desseing.” And then it is borrowed by English “design” which means plan, scheme, purpose. According to Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, *Pedoman EYD yang Disempurnakan, Bahasa Indonesia,* Cetakan Pertama, (Yogyakarta: Totalita Publisher, 2011). The spelling of the word *desain* is completed on Indonesian language rule. So the word design becomes “desain.”

The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are:


• (Kamus Istilah Arsitektur, 2010:46). Desain: kb. (Ing) design; rancangan, desain.

By comparing the definitions above, semantically, the writer takes decision that the word desain has semantic change that is widening of meaning. In Oxford dictionary the word design means as of form and structure of work of art. When the word has been standadized into KBBI, the meaning changes to be wider than other dictionaries. Especially, in KBBI the word desain uses for design of a building as interior design and also it uses as fashion design.

Data 6 Fasad

Example: Untuk tampilan fasad bangunan, rumah ini menampakkan kesan kokoh.

(Rumahku Magazine, p.14)

Analysis
The word *fasad* is borrowed from the English word “facade.” Etymologically, the word “facade” is taken from foreign language. Based on Hoad, T.F., *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 341), and the word “facade” is taken from French “*facade*.” And then it is borrowed by English “facade” which means principle front of the building. According to Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, *Pedoman EYD yang Disempurnakan, Bahasa Indonesia*, Cetakan Pertama, (Yogyakarta: Totalita Publisher, 2011). The consonant /-c/ changes to be /-s/. So the word facade becomes “fasad.” The spelling of the word fasad is conformed by Indonesian language rule.

The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


- Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Eight Edition, (2010:524). The word “facade” /ˈfɑːsəd/ is noun. It means the front of a building or the way of something appears to be which is different from the way something really is.


- (Kamus Istilah Arsitektur, 2010:59) *Fasad: kb. (Ing) facade; tampak depan, front elevation.*
By comparing the definitions above, semantically, the word fasad both in Indonesian and English language have the same meaning. So that the writer takes decision that the word fasad does not have semantic change.

Data 7 Furnitur

Example: Ajang yang diselenggarakan tiap tahun ini didedikasikan untuk promosi furnitur. (Rumahku Magazine, p.44)

Analysis

The word “furnitur” is borrowed from the English word “furniture.” Etymologically, the word “furniture” is taken from foreign language. Based on Hoad, T.F., The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 382), and the word “furniture” is taken from Old French “forneture.” And then it is peculiarly English “furniture” which means the sense movable article in a room. According to Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, Pedoman EYD yang Disempurnakan, Bahasa Indonesia, Cetakan Pertama, (Yogyakarta: Totalita Publisher, 2011:28). The ending /-ure/ become /-ur/, so the word furniture becomes “furniture.” The form of the word changes by removing the ending vowel /el/. The word “furnitur” is popular word. The spelling, of the word “furnitur” is completed by Indonesian language rule.
The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


- **Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Eight Edition, (2010:610).** The word “furniture” is noun. It means object that can be moved, such as tables, chairs, beds, that are put into a house or an office to make it suitable for living or working in.


- (Kamus Istilah Arsitektur, 2010:68) *furnitur: kb. (Ing) furniture; perabot, mebel.*

By comparing the definitions above, semantically, the word “furnitur” both in Indonesian and English language have the same concept of this word. So that the writer takes decision that the word “furnitur” does not have semantic change. Finally, the recipient languages adopt it wholly included spelling, and meaning.

Data 8 **Koridor**
Example: *Koridor selebar 1,5m dari tangga menuju kamar tidur sengaja menggunakan dinding kaca berbingkai.* (Idea Magazine, p.34)

**Analysis**

The word *koridor* is borrowed from the English word “corridor.” Etymologically, the word “corridor” is taken from foreign language. Based on Hoad, T.F., *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 217), and the word “corridor” is taken from French “*corridore.*” And then it is borrowed by English “corridor” which means outside gallery round a court, passage running the length of a building. According to Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, *Pedoman EYD yang Disempurnakan, Bahasa Indonesia*, Cetakan Pertama, (Yogyakarta: Totalita Publisher, 2011). The front a consonant /c/ becomes a consonant /k/ so the word corridor becomes “*koridor.*” The spelling and writing of the word *koridor* is completed by Indonesian language rule.

The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


• (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi ke empat, 2008:734). Koridor is lorong dalam rumah; lorong yang menghubungkan antara suatu gedung dan gedung yang lain.

• (Kamus Istilah Arsitektur, 2010:104). Koridor: kb. (Ing) corridor; selaras, gang.

By comparing the definitions above, semantically, the word koridor both in Indonesian and English language have the same meaning of this word. So that the writer takes decision that the word koridor does not have semantic change.

Data 9 Kloset

Example: Tata ruang dimulai dari area kering yang mencakup wastafel dan kloset. (Idea Magazine, p.47)

Analysis

The word kloset is borrowed from the English word “closet.” Etymologically, the word “closet” is taken from foreign language. Based on Hoad, T.F., The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology. (New York:
Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 183), the word “closet” is taken from Old French “closet.” And then it is borrowed by English “closet” which means a private room. According to Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, *Pedoman EYD yang Disempurnakan, Bahasa Indonesia*, Cetakan Pertama, (Yogyakarta: Totalita Publisher, 2011:28). The spelling and writing of the word *kloset* is completed by Indonesian language rule. The front a consonant /c/ becomes a consonant /k/, so the word closet becomes “*kloset.*”

The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;

- (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi ke empat, 2008:709). Kloset: *tempat buang air besar, biasanya terbuat dari porselen dan dipasang di dalam kamar kecil*.
- (Kamus Istilah Arsitektur, 2010:102). Kloset: *kb. (Ing) closet; tempat duduk untuk buang air kecil/besar terbuat dari porselen atau keramik*.

By comparing the definitions above, semantically, the writer takes decision that the word *kloset* has semantic change. In Oxford dictionary, it means a small room or a space in a wall with a door that reaches the floor, used for storing things. After the word has been standardized into KBBI, the meaning
changes to be narrower than other dictionaries. Especially, in KBBI meaning the word kloset is only for storing thing. Finally, Indonesian people adapt it entirely including its meaning.

Data 10 Lampu

Example: *Tiga buah lampu unik ini desainnya terinspirasi dari bentuk dan visual buah pisang yang jenaka.* (Rumahku Magazine, p.37)

**Analysis**

The word lampu is borrowed from the English word “lamp.” Etymologically, the word “lamp” is taken from foreign language. Based on Hoad, T.F., *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology.* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 513), the word “lamp” is taken from Latin “lampas.” And then it is borrowed by English “lamp.” According to Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, *Pedoman EYD yang Disempurnakan, Bahasa Indonesia,* Cetakan Pertama, (Yogyakarta: Totalita Publisher, 2011). By adding a vowel /-u/ so the word lamp becomes “lampu.”

The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


• (Kamus Istilah Arsitektur, 2010:107). Lampu: kb. (Ing) lamp; lampu, lentera.

Based on those lexical meanings and by comparing the definitions above, semantically, the word lampu has the same meaning of this word. So that the writer takes decision that the word lampu does not have semantic change.

Data 11 Lokasi

Example: Dilihat dari lokasinya, rumah ini terletak dalam sebuah lahan yang tidak memiliki batas teritori secara kasat mata dengan tetangganya.

(Rumahku Magazine, p.11)

Analysis

The word lokasi is borrowed from the English word “location.” Etymologically, the word “location” is taken from foreign language. Based on Hoad, T.F., The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 533), the word “location” is taken from Latin “locat.” Then, it is borrowed by English “location” which means placing. According to Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, Pedoman EYD yang Disempurnakan,
The central a consonant /c/ becomes a consonant /k/, so the word location becomes “lokasi.” The spelling of the word *lokasi* is completed by Indonesian language rule.

The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


By comparing the definitions above, semantically, the word *lokasi* both in Indonesian and English language have the same meaning of this word. So that the writer takes decision that the word *lokasi* does not have semantic change.
Example: *Menggunakan kertas pelapis atau ornamen yang ditempel pada dinding atau kaca ruangan, sehingga memberi kesan tenang.* (Rumahku Magazine, p. 45)

**Analisis**

The word “ornamen” is borrowed from the English word “ornament.” Etymologically, the word “ornament” is taken from foreign language. Based on Hoad, T.F., *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology.* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 633), the word “ornament” is taken from Latin “ornamentum.” Then, it is borrowed by English “ornament.” According to Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, *Pedoman EYD yang Disempurnakan, Bahasa Indonesia,* Cetakan Pertama, (Yogyakarta: Totalita Publisher, 2011). The word ornament become “ornament” by omitting the ending consonant /t/. The spelling of the word *ornamen* is completed by Indonesian language rule.

The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;

Based on those lexical meanings above, semantically, the word “ornamen” both in Indonesian and English language have the same meaning of this word. So that the writer takes decision that the word “ornamen” does not have semantic change.

Data 13 Pantry

Example: Begitu masuk ke dalam rumah, yang ditemukan adalah dapur menyatu dengan pantry. (Rumahku Magazine, p.11)

Analysis

The word “pantry” is borrowed from the English word “pantry.” Etymologically, the word “pantry” is taken from foreign language. Based on
Hoad, T.F., *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 647), the word “pantry” is taken from Old French “paneterie.” Then, it is borrowed by English “pantry” which means room in a house, etc., in which provisions, dinning-plate and china, etc., is kept. According to Hanu Lingga, P.S.S. Wahasa, *Pedoman EYD yang Disempurnakan, Bahasa Indonesia*, Cetakan Pertama, (Yogyakarta: Totalita Publisher, 2011). The ending in a consonant /-y/ becomes a vowel /-i/, so the word pantry becomes “pantrì” The spelling of the word pantry which is completed by Indonesian language rule is “pantrì”.

The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;

- Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Eight Edition, (2010:1062) the word “pantry” is a cupboard/closet or small room in a housed, used for a storing food.
- (Kamus Istilah Arsitektur, 2010:140). *Pantri: kb. (Ing) pantry; dapur kecil.*

By comparing the definitions above, semantically, the word “pantry” both in Indonesian and English language have the same meaning of this word. So that the writer takes decision that the word “pantry” does not have semantic change.
Data 14 **Sofa**

Example: *Inspirasi hexagonal pada sofa tidak hanya tampil secara bentuk fisik, namun juga pada lapisan pembungkus sofa yang mempertegas karakter yang ditampilkan.* (Rumahku Magazine, p.38)

**Analysis**


The lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


By comparing the definitions above, semantically, the word “sofa” both in Indonesian and English language have the same meaning of this word. So that the writer takes decision that the word “sofa” does not have semantic change. Finally, the recipient languages adopt it wholly included spelling and meaning.

Data 15 Ventilasi

Example: Meski perletakan kamar mandi berada di antara ruang lain tapi ventilasi udara harus tetap dibuat. (Idea Magazine, p.36)

Analysis

Here the lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


- (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi ke empat, 2008: 1545). *Ventilasi* is *pertukaran udara; perputaran udara secara bebas di dalam ruangan, (lubang) tempat udara dapat keluar masuk secara bebas.*

- (Kamus Istilah Arsitektur, 2010:208). *Ventilasi: *kb. (Ing) ventilation; *perputaran udara.*
By comparing the definitions above, semantically, the word *ventilasi* has the same meaning. So that the writer takes decision that the word *ventilasi* itself does not have semantic change.

**Data 16 Wastafel**

Example: *Batu koral putih menjadi penghias bagian wastafel.* (Idea Magazine, p.46)

**Analysis**


Here the lexical meaning of the word “area” based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are;


• (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi ke empat, 2008:1558). *wastafel*: *tempat membersihkan diri (cuci muka, cuci tangan, gosok gigi, bercukur)*, *letaknya menempel pada dinding (diluar atau di dalam kamar mandi)*, *dilengkapi dengan keran air, cermin, dan rakj untuk menaruh sabun, pasta gigi atau alat-alat kecantikan*.

• (Kamus Istilah Arsitektur, 2010:212). *Wastafel: kb. meja cuci tangan*.

By comparing the definitions above, semantically, the word *wastafel* both in Indonesian and English language have the same meaning. So that the writer takes decision that the word *wastafel* does not have 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 interior field based on Indonesian and English dictionary. The conclusions of this research are:

1. In the previous chapter, the writer found the sixteen borrowing words; The sixteen borrowing words are noun. Five words are from Idea magazine and eleven word are from Rumahku magazine. Then, it is found that English borrowing words are originally come from Foreign languages they are; (Midle English), one word: dispenser. (Old English), one word: drainage. (Latin), six words: area, accessory, lamp, location, ornament, washbasin. (French), three words: design, facade, corridor. (Old French), three words: furniture, closet, pantry. (Arabic), one word: sofa

2. From sixteen interior design words taken, the writer gets the following answers as follow:

   a. Twelve words do not have the change of meaning, it means the terms are really needed by indonesian and the term have internasional characteristic.
b. Two words have narrowing of meaning after word has been standardized into KBBI. They are: dispenser, closet.

c. Two words have widening of meaning after word has been standardized into KBBI. They are: desain, aksesori.

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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 Interior design. When the writer gets a word in interior design, the writer can look for the semantic change from one language to other language. Of course, it is intended to improve his knowledge of linguistic study.

The study of English lexical borrowing is still very rare, especially in interior 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 interior field, for instance in education, sport, technology, etc.

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