A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON ENGLISH LOANWORDS OCCURING ON MEDIA INDONESIA ONLINE NEWSPAPER; A CASE STUDY

A Thesis

Submitted as a partial requirement
for acquiring an undergraduate degree
in English Literature program

by

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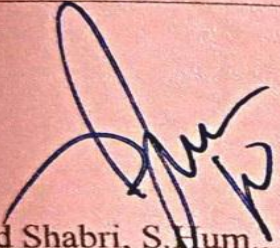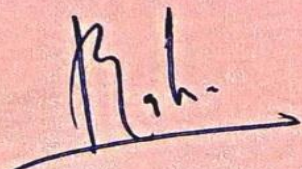**FACULTY OF LAW SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES**
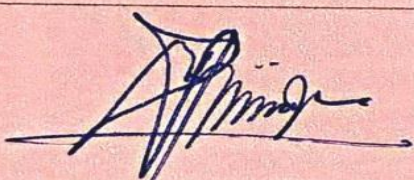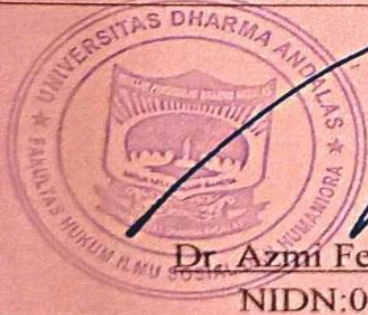**DHARMA ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**
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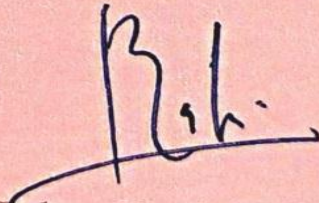
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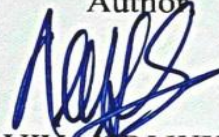
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I realize that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, I apologize if there are errors in completing this thesis

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis kata pinjaman bahasa Inggris yang terdapat pada surat kabar online Media Indonesia; ada tiga jenis yang akan dianalisis dalam penelitian ini, yaitu kata sederhana, kata kompleks, dan kata terjemahan. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis kata pinjaman bahasa Inggris yang paling dominan yang ditemukan dalam surat kabar online Media Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dan Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SLBC) teknik. Untuk analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode Agih Substitusi. Sumber data untuk penelitian ini adalah artikel yang dipublikasikan di surat kabar online Media Indonesia. Pengumpulan data penelitian berasal dari kolom politik, bisnis, dan opini. Data diambil dari surat kabar edisi 11, 15, 21, 23, 30 Januari, 1, 5, 16 Februari, dan 12, 15 Maret 2023. Hasil analisis data dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa surat kabar pada edisi 11, 15, 21, 23, 30 Januari, 1, 5, 16 Februari, dan 12, 15 Maret 2023, peneliti menemukan kata-kata pinjaman bahasa Inggris yang memenuhi tiga jenis yang dikemukakan oleh teori Samsuri. Sebagai hasil akhir, terdapat 12 kata yang dapat dianalisis sebagai kata sederhana, 12 sebagai kata kompleks, dan 7 kata sebagaikata terjemahan. Dari 122 kata pinjaman dari bahasa Inggris ke dalam bahasa Indonesia yang diadopsi dalam media surat kabar online Indonesia. Persentase yang paling dominan adalah sebanyak 64% untuk kata sederhana , dan kata kompleks sebanyak 29%, dan yang paling sedikit adalah sebanyak 5% untuk kata terjemahan.

Kata kunci: Kata Pinjaman, Koran Online, Media Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the types of English loanwords found in the online newspaper Media Indonesia; there are three types that will be analyzed in this study; simple word, complex word, and translated word. This study also aims to find the most dominant types of English loanwords found in the online newspaper Media Indonesia. This study use descriptive qualitative method and *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SLBC)* technique. In analyzing data in this study is use *Agih* Substitution method. The data source for this study is an article published in the online newspaper Media Indonesia. The collection of study data is from the politic, business, and opinion columns. Data were taken from newspapers 11th, 15th, 21th, 23rd, 30th January, 1st, 5th, 16th February, and 12th, 15th March 2023 editions. The results of the data analysis of this study revealed that the newspapers 11th, 15th, 21th, 23rd, 30th January, 1st, 5th, 16th February, and 12th, 15th March 2023 editions. In this study, I found English loanwords fulfill the three types proposed by Samsuri's theory. As the final result, there are 12 words that can be analyzed as a simple word, 12 as a complex word, and 7 words as translated word out of 122 borrowing words from English into Indonesian which are adopted in the Indonesian media online newspaper. The most dominant percentage is about 64% for simple word, and complex word is about 29%, and the least dominant is about 5% for translated word.

Keywords: Loanword, Media Indonesia, Online Newspaper

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

One of the communications tool in the world is language. People are able to communicate feelings, thoughts, and needs through language. Language has an important role in human life because society could not exist without language. According to Richards & Schmidt (2010), language is the human communication system that consists of the structured arrangement of sounds (or their written representation) into larger units, for example, morphemes, words, sentences, and utterances. In this globalization era, language can be influenced by social phenomena such as the development of human thought and culture.

Indonesian is one of the language in the world also develops over time and is influenced by human thought and the result of cultural contact. The most common one of language contact is the exchange of words, where one language adopts words from other languages, and vice versa. Depending on the way one sees it, this act may be called a borrowing or loanword (Bloomfield, L.1961).

According to Umam (2018) English loanwords in the Indonesian language are used in some terms of Science, Economics, Technology, Law, Education, Medical, and also in Entertainment fields. The vocabulary of loanwords from foreign languages, especially in Indonesia, is dominant in English. It is because English is an international language so it can make an impact that almost all people in the world use English to communicate both verbally and non-verbally.

Many terms of English loanwords can be found in daily life for example on broadcast media, such as television, radio, and advertising. The phenomenon of English usage can also be seen in mass media such as newspapers, magazines, and

articles. Numerous foreign languages can be found in these media. A lot of words have been imported from English without changing them, or by just shortening them. For example, jogging remains the same, basket (for 'basketball'), and voli (for 'volleyball').

Newspaper is one of the national Indonesian language printed mass media, telling about various cultures and information that is currently developing in society. The use of language in the delivery of information can come from one, two, or more languages, especially in the Indonesian language. One of the popular newspapers in Indonesia is Media Indonesia. It is available in printed and online newspapers.

Mediaindonesia.com stands in three positions after *www.kompas.com* with 1.9m followers and *www.tempo.com* with 956k followers on Instagram. Then, *www.Sindonews.com* in fourth position with 390k followers, and *www.JawaPos.com* in fifth place had 215k followers on Instagram. It is provided to people who are interested to know the latest news that happened especially in Indonesia. www.mediaindonesia.com online newspaper contains some articles from various fields, such as sports, economics, business, politics, education, opinion culture, and others.

As a result, loanwords in media mass can affect the Indonesian language. Therefore, I need to be conducted, to know how far the usage of English loanwords in mediaindonesia.com online newspaper is. Of course, this is interesting to discuss so that it becomes new knowledge for the readers and also brings a great influence on Sociolinguistics study.

1.2 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of the study covers the Sociolinguistics area. This study focuses on bilingualism, specifically for language contact of the English loanwords. The data source is the language used in printed media. The media that I would choose is in the form of online newspapers, especially Indonesian newspapers. As the *Media Indonesia* newspaper has been established since 1970, so I would choose only the January, February, and March 2023 editions.

To limit the study, I will focus on three sections which are: *Politik* and *Bisnis* section and *Opini* section. I choose some editions only i.e. 11t[h], 15th, 21st, 23rd, 30th January, 1st, 5th, 16th February, and 12th, 15th March 2023 editions. The loanwords are limited to loanwords in the Indonesian language which originated from English that is found in a newspaper compiled by Media Indonesia newspaper, while the words whose meanings are used to compare the meaning of those loanwords are limited to English words in Standard English.

1.3 Problems of the Study

The problems of this study are focused on two questions below:

1. What types of English loanwords are found in *Media Indonesia* online newspaper, Samsuri (1994).

2. What is the most dominant type of loanword found in *Media Indonesia* online newspaper, Arikunto (2006).

1.4 Purposes of the Study

Based on the problems of the study, the objectives are as follows:

1. To find out the types of English loanwords which are found in *Media Indonesia* online newspaper.

2. To find out the most dominant type of loanword that found in *Media Indonesia* online newspaper.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1   Literature Review

In this chapter, I describe the studies related to the Sociolinguistics perspective, particularly Loanwords. I collect the study from journals and theses. I found five studies related to Sociolinguistics analysis. The studies as follows:

The first study entitled, "Analysis of English Borrowing Words in Indonesia Newspaper, *Jawa Pos* Published on October 18th, 2019" by the author Intan Permata Sari (2020). The purpose of this study is to know the types of borrowing words in newspapers based on Hoffer's types. In analyzing the types of borrowing words in *Jawa Pos* newspaper the author used descriptive qualitative method. The author used document analysis as the instrument of articles in the *Jawa Pos* newspaper. The author concludes that there are three types of borrowing in linguistic classification. They are loanblend, loanshift, and loanword. In this study shows that loanshift is the most dominant used in *Jawa Pos* newspaper published on October 18th, 2019. The total number of loanshifts that she found in an educational article is 22 data. While for sports articles, the total number of loanshifts found is 27 data.

The second, study is entitled "An Analysis of English Loanword Used in Riau *Pos* Daily Newspaper" by the author Estika Satriani (2018). The author discusses the types of English loanwords written in *Pos* daily newspaper simple words, complex words, and translated words. The author is used descriptive design. The sources of data in this study were articles

from *Opini*, *Ekonomi-Bisnis*, and *Politik*, published on April 9th, 19th 20th, and 23rd 2016 in Riau *Pos* daily newspaper. The study showed that there were 217 complex words and 82 simple words used in Riau *Pos* daily newspaper, meanwhile, translated words were the least frequently found, and there were 13 translated words used in Riau *Pos* daily newspaper. The author concluded that the study can contribute to the linguistics field and the Indonesian language itself.

The third study entitled "A Study on the English Borrowing at the Sports Column in Tempo Weekly Magazine" by Ahmad Hanan, Kamarudin, and Lalu Suratman (English Department, Faculty of Education for Language and Arts of IKIP, Mataram, 2018). The purpose of this study is aimed to find out the types and processes of borrowing words and frictions in the borrowing word from English into the Indonesian language in the Sport column of Tempo weekly magazine. The authors use a descriptive qualitative method and analyzed the borrowing words from English. Then the authors analyze those words, which experienced a change of meaning, such as in Extension, Narrowing, and equal in meaning. And also the authors analyze the type, such as loanword and loanblend. To support the analysis, the authors use some dictionaries, such as Merriam-Webster Dictionary and *Kamus Kata Serapan Asing dalam Bahasa Indonesia*, and other related references. In conclusion, the authors found that borrowing words from English in Indonesia. The authors concluded there are types of borrowing words process such as loanwords and loan blends. In addition, the process that presented in this study is the changes of meaning such as

extension, narrowing, and same in meaning. But the authors did not find the regeneration and degeneration process in those borrowing words.

The fourth study is entitled "English Loanwords in the *Destinasi Indonesia* Magazine" by Apriana Nugraeni and Teguh Setiawan (2021). The purpose of this study is to analyze English loanwords in the printed magazine *Destinasi Indonesia* focuses on travel, cuisine, and destination tourism advice. The authors concentrate on various forms, techniques, and meaning equivalences of those languages. In this study, the authors employed qualitative descriptive techniques. The authors study is findings demonstrated that there are various English loanword kinds in Indonesian words and phrases. The authors discovered adoption, adaptation, translation, and creativity as methods. The authors created partial and full adoption in the adoption technique. In addition, the authors discovered phrases that were equivalent in shape, sound, and meaning but had different articulations. The author claimed that while the form is different, the pronunciation and meaning are the same. Despite the form, the idea is the same.

The fifth study entitled "The Analysis of English Loanword used in Politics and Business Articles as found in *Tribun Bali* Newspaper, by Ni Kadek Martini, Komang Dian Puspita Candra, Putu Devi Maharani (2022). This study aims to find out the kinds of English Loanwords and their adoption process from English to Indonesia. The authors analyzed data by applying the theory proposed by Hockett (1958) to find out the kinds of loanwords and supporting theory from Haugen (1972) to find out the kind of adoption process. In this study, the authors were using the descriptive

qualitative method in analyzing the data and use the observation method in collecting the data. The authors concluded that there were 76 English loanwords found in *Tribun Bali* Newspaper; those are 3 loanwords, 61 loanshifts, and 12 loanblends. For the adaptation process, there were Morphological and Phonological adaptations. Furthermore, for loanblend and loanshift, Morphological adaptation was found in the form of spelling and affixation of the words, meanwhile, the Phonological adaptation was found in terms of pronunciation.

In the five studies above have similarities with my study including the topic that discusses Sociolinguistics study and analyze loanwords. Furthermore, use the same descriptive qualitative method and the language will be analyzes is the Indonesian language borrowing to English language. The differences in this study are object and theory. The object of my study are ten editions of *www.mediaindonesia.com* online newspaper, specifically at *politik*, *bisnis* and *opini* section and the theory use in analyzing is the theory from Samsuri (1994).

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Language contact was defined by Crystal (1992: 216) as "geographical continuity or social proximity between languages or dialects." so that a degree of bilingualism appears in a community. The languages then begin to influence one another, such as by introducing loanwords or making changes in pronunciation. Thus, whenever people communicate, it is clear that they face difficulties in communicating, and for this reason, there is a natural tendency to look for ways to communicate. Language contact produces various kinds of linguistic outputs. Sometimes the result is borrowing a few words or the creation of new languages.

2.1.1. Sociolinguistics

The study of language in relation to social circumstances is known as sociolinguistics. On the other hand, Sociolinguistics is the study of how language functions in our everyday lives how language works in our informal interactions and the media we are exposed to, and the existence of social norms, regulations, and laws that address language (Wibowo, Yuniasih & Nelfianti:2017). They believe that sociolinguistics is the study of speaking activities that people do frequently in daily communication, such as discussion, social interaction, conversation, and other regulations that we encounter.

In line with Holmes (2013), in his book, entitle "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics" stated that Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. He is concerned with identifying the social purposes of language and the means by which it expresses social meaning. He is interested in researching why people

speak in different ways in totally different social settings, and identifying

the social capacities of language and the ways in which it can be used to

communicate meaning from Sociolinguistics perspective.

2.1.2. English Loanwords

a. The definition of loanword

A stated in the book Language Files by the Department of

Linguistics at Ohio State University (1991), the term "loanword"

refers to the phenomenon in which one language picks up traits from

another when two or more languages are spoken in close proximity

to one another for a variety of reasons. According to Campbell

(2004; 63), Loanwords are lexical item or a word that has been

borrowed from another language, a word that originally was not part

of the vocabulary of the recipient language but was adopted from

some other language and made part of the borrowing language.

Samsuri (1994) stated in his book Analisa Bahasa that

loanwords in the Indonesian language are influenced by two

languages, namely first language or mother tongue or local language

can be Bataknese, Javanese, Balinese, and other languages that come

from the Indonesian ethnic group. Loanwords from source language

can be categorized into two, namely cultural loanwords and non-

cultural loanwords. Cultural loanwords explain more about the

concept of the culture of one ethnic group, for example, the words

jangger, ketoprak , ludruk, galungan, and many others. In addition,

non-cultural loanword can be found from the words bisa (dapat),

enteng (ringan), and cicilan (angsuran). He also said that loanwords

from the first language in Indonesian due to be ability of the user to use their first language and the need to fill the gap of Indonesian words for the new concept.

b. Classification of English Loanwords

Loanwords are a widespread occurrence. Loanword has created a number of classifications for the word study based on the viewpoints of the people, such as the reasons why the words have a meaning, based on the language sources, and the relationship between languages to other languages involved, as well as how the foreign words are adopted by the bilingual borrowers.

According to the relation between the languages involved, Samsuri (1994) in his book Analisa Bahasa classifies three types of borrowing they are:

As stated by Samsuri (1994) in his book Analisa Bahasa, based on structure English loanwords are divided into three types:

1) Simple Word

Simple words have two features. First, the spelling is not changed to fit Indonesian; rather, the pronunciation differs. For instance, the words Target from the target, Surplus from surplus, and Global and Global. Second, loan terms' spelling is adapted into Indonesian; nevertheless, their pronunciations are not adapted. For example, the words *Minimum* from minimum and *Maksimal* from maximal are pronounced differently in Indonesian.

2) Complex Word

A complex word is a word that has been adapted to Indonesian both in pronunciation and spelling. Examples of complex words in English loanwords are the word *institusi* from the institution, *Nasional* from national, and *produksi* from produce.

3) Translated word in Indonesian

The translated word can be defined as an Indonesian expression which is a translation of English. An example of English loanwords in the form of translated words is *ekonomi domestik* from domestic economic, *produk nasional* from national product.

2.1.3. Media Indonesia Online Newspaper

Media Indonesia is one of Indonesia's most widely read newspapers. It is divided into two parts; printed and online newspapers. Media Indonesia newspaper is available in 33 provinces spread over 429 districts throughout Indonesia. Since January 19, 1970, this newspaper has been one of the prominent ones. Media Indonesia was founded by Teuku Yousli Syah together with the former leader of the Surya Paloh priority newspaper. Online newspapers can be found at *www.mediaindonesia.com* Media Indonesia newspaper is one of the newspapers that serve much trustworthy information to readers. This contact is obvious in the use of English loanwords in their reports. Through newspapers, people are able to get the latest information they need whenever and wherever they are because the

newspaper is one of the simple media and nowadays we can find it on our

phones. https://m.mediaindonesia.com/statics/aboutus.

2.3   Conceptual Mapping

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                        ┌─────────────────────┐
                        │   Sociolinguistics  │
                        └─────────────────────┘
                                  │
                        ┌─────────────────────┐
                        │     Loanwords       │
                        └─────────────────────┘
                                  │
        ┌─────────────────────────┼─────────────────────────┐
┌───────────────────────┐         │          ┌───────────────────────┐
│  Types of Loanwords    │        │          │  Most dominant types   │
│   Samsuri, (1994)      │        │          │    of loanwords        │
└───────────────────────┘         │          │   Arikunto, (2006)     │
        │                         │          └───────────────────────┘
  ┌──────────────┐      ┌─────────────────────────────┐
  │  Simple word │      │  Data Collecting Method     │
  └──────────────┘      │ (Simak Bebas Libat Cakap    │
  ┌──────────────┐      │         (SLBC))             │
  │ Complex word │      │   Sudaryanto, (1993)        │
  └──────────────┘      └─────────────────────────────┘
  ┌──────────────┐                 │
  │Translated word│     ┌─────────────────────────────┐
  └──────────────┘      │  Data Analysis Method       │
                        │  (Agih Substitution)        │
                        │   Sudaryanto, (1993)        │
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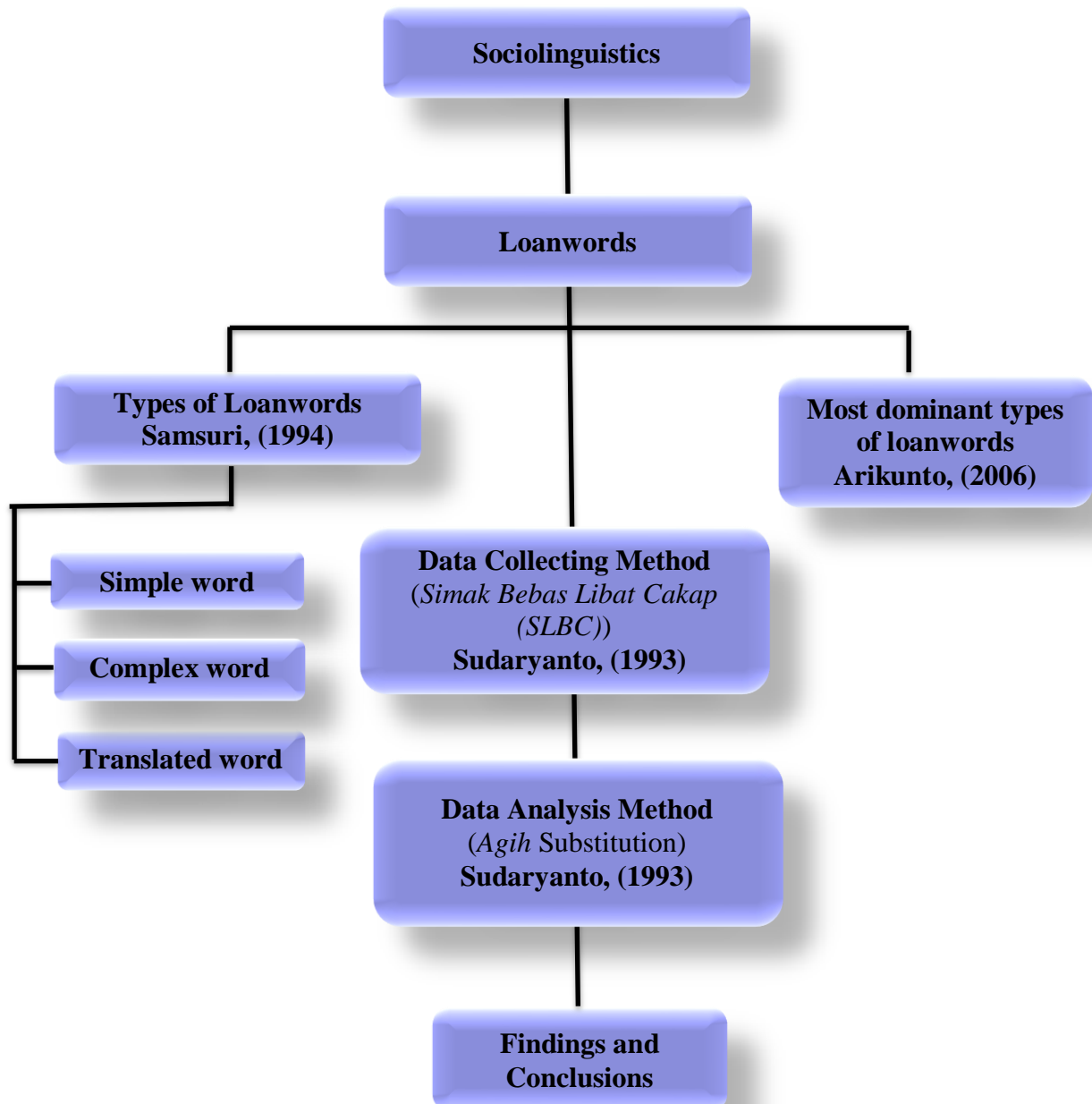
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Data Source

The data is taken from online newspapers, i.e. *www.mediaIndonesia.com* online newspaper. In this study I use qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative research method is a research approach that produces the data description of words spoken or written (Sudaryanto, 2007). I select the newspaper from *www.mediaindonesia.com* online newspaper, especially in 11th , 15th , 21th , 23rd , 30th January editions, 1st , 5th , 16th February editions, and 12th , 15th March 2023 editions put the data. I choose this online newspaper since these provide a lot of issues about the politic, business, and opinion, in addition the language has more variation. I use Oxford Learner Dictionary 4th edition and *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia (2008) (Pusat Bahasa Departemen pendidikan Nasional)* to support this study. Therefore, this study focuses on finding of the types of English loanwords in online newspaper and analyzes it by using the Samsuri's theory.

3.2   Data Collection Method

In this stage, the data is the foreign terms that have been absorbed in www.mediaIndonesia.com online newspaper. I collect the data from the politic, business, and opinion sections in *www.mediaindonesia.com* online newspaper. That means I use documents from *www.mediaIndonesia.com* online newspaper. Documentation is a form in which the data is collected from magazines, newspapers, television, script, and radio. In this case, I use *Simak* method. According to Sudaryanto (1993-133), the *simak* method is a

method of collecting data by observing the language use and it could be spoken or written language. In this study, I use the *simak* method before collecting data. For *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC)* technique, I only act as an observer of the terms which have been absorbed on the www.mediaIndonesia.com online newspaper. First, I start seeking the politic, business, and opinion sections data which are taken from the online newspaper at www.mediaIndonesia.com online newspaper, second, I collect the loanwords by using Oxford Learner Dictionary 4th edition and *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia (2008) (Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional),* to support this study. Then, I group the words into types using Samsuri's theory. After that, I check all the words and also the terms that might belong to English loanwords and list them in the tables in order to further analyze the data.

3.3 Data Analysis Method

In this study, I use the *Agih* method. The *Agih* method is a data analysis method with the determining tool being part of the language itself (Sudaryanto, 1993:15). The technique that I use in the *Agih* method is a substitution; it is an analysis in which substituting or investigating the existence of parallel distributions between one linguistic form and another lingual unit.

In analyzing data I apply the following steps. Initially, I identify the loanwords from the data in *www.mediaIndonesia.com* online newspaper. Secondly, I classify the types of English loanwords based on Samsuri's theory. In addition, I put the data into the table. I add the data ID to make

it easier for me to identify the data for further usage. After that, I compare and cross-check the data of loanwords by using Oxford Learner Dictionary 4th edition and *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia (2008) (Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional).* Furthermore, I find out the most dominant types of English loanwords and calculate them in percentage by using the formula;

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{\boldsymbol{F}}{\boldsymbol{N}} \boldsymbol{X} \, \mathbf{100}\%$$

Which means; P: Percentage, F: Frequency, n: Total data, (Arikunto, 2006). Finally, I describe and explain the findings.

CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, I explain the result of English Loanwords used in *www.mediaIndonesia.com* online newspaper from 11th, 15th, 21st, 23rd, 30th January editions, 1st, 5th, 16th February editions, and 12th, 15th March 2023 editions. I put the data into the table and classify those data based on Samsuri (1994) theory of types of English Loanwords.

4.1 Analysis

In this study, the data are presented based on the newspaper from www.mediaIndonesia.com online newspaper. I have served ten different editions of newspapers as a source of my research data; I took the data from the *Bisnis*, *Politik*, and *Opini* sections of the newspaper. Next, I check the data from a newspaper that has English Loanwords based on their types; simple words, complex words, and translated words. In this study, I will explain 33 data out of 131 total data. This data is explained in English and Indonesian then it is grouped into the Loanwords type.

There is a type that is the same case as the word 'apartment'. This is the same as the other words found in the word '*aktivis*'; 'activists'. Out of the 131 data found they are used as material for analysis but are not discussed one by one, because they already represent the 3 types of loanwords. For the reason there are similarities, the pronunciation, and spelling are the same elsewhere. The remaining data is not mentioned at all. Otherwise, I attach all the data in the appendix. As we want to see loanwords appear in various types, knowing which types appear, of course, will contribute to readers and future researchers. The detailed explanation is as follows:

4.1.1 Types of English Loanword Found in Media Indonesia Online Newspaper

After I collected the words that might belong to English loanwords the ten editions of www.mediaIndonesia.com online newspaper namely the 11th, 15th, 21st, 23rd, 30th January editions, 1st, 5th, 16th February editions, and 12th, 15th March 2023 editions, I check them whether the words belong to English loanwords or not by referring to *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia (2008) (Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional)* and Oxford Learner Dictionary. After excluding loanwords, are found in the Indonesian language at *www.mediaIndonesia.com* online newspaper. I find that there are 131 data that can be classified as loanwords.

After collecting the data, I found that English loanwords in www.mediaIndonesia.com online newspaper meet three types of loanwords proposed by Samsuri (1994) namely, Simple words, Complex words, and Translation words. The following are the findings and discussion of English loanwords based on their types.

4.1.1.1 Simple words found in Media Indonesia Online Newspaper

In the following, I present the first type of Loanwords, namely simple words. There are two characteristics of simple words, first, the spelling of the word is not adapted to Indonesian: however, the pronunciation is adapted, for example, the words Target from target, Surplus from surplus, and Global from global. Second, the spelling of loanwords is adapted to Indonesian: however, the pronunciation is not adapted, such as the words *Minimum* from minimum, *Maksimal* from maximal, Samsuri

(1994). In the table below I will make an analysis of each data contained in the table. As a guideline, I will use the Oxford Learner Dictionary and *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia (2008) (Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional)* to substitute words and pay attention to changes in spelling and pronunciation in the Loanwords.

Data	INDONESIAN	ENGLISH WORD	EDITION
1	Media	Media	MI "15 Mar"
2	Kafe	Café	MI "21 Jan"
3	Strategi	Strategy	MI "16 Feb"
4	Simbol	Symbol	MI "15 Mar"
5	Elegan	Elegant	MI "15 Mar"
6	Aktor	Actor	MI "5 Feb"
7	Bazar	Bazaar	MI "23 Jan"
8	Produk	Products	MI "23 Jan"
9	Isu	Issues	MI "30 Jan"
10	Efisien	Efficient	MI "16 Feb"
11	Kandidat	Candidate	MI "1 Feb"
12	Perspektf	Perspective `	MI "12 Mar"
Total			**12**

Table 4.111*Simple word*

Data 1 "Media"

Indonesian : *"Sebelumnya, Risma memuyebut aksi pelaku yang membuat orangtua mengemis di **media** social melalui siaran langsung dapat dipolisikan."* **(MI "15 Mar")**

English : "Previously, Risma said that the actions of the perpetrators who made their parents beg on social **media** through live broadcast could be jailed."

Analysis : The Indonesian word *media* was adapted from the English word "media". As cited from the Oxford Learner Dictionary the meaning of "media" is a tool for conveying information through television, radio, and newspaper. Meanwhile, in Indonesian *media* means *alat*

penghubung yang terletak antara dua pihak, alat komunikasi seperti radio, televise, surat kabar (Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional). The spelling both of words is similar and the pronunciation is not adapted from English. The pronunciation of the word "media" in English is /ˈmiːdiə/, whereas in Indonesian the pronunciation is /me.dia/. This word can be categorized as a simple word because includes the second characteristic of simple words, namely spelling is adapted but the pronunciation is not adapted.

Data 2 "Cafe"

English : *"...kuliner khas indonesia dengan berbagai menu pilihan sepanjang januari hingga Maret di Restoran Swiss-**Cafe**, ,.."* **(MI "21 Jan")**

Indonesian : "..Indonesian culinary specialties with various menu choices from January to March 2023 at Swiss-**Cafe** Restaurant.."

Analysis : The word 'Cafe' in the sentence above comes from the English word *cafe* classified as a simple word because has the first characteristic of a simple word, namely spelling is not adapted but the pronunciation is adapted. The spelling is similar in both English and Indonesian. The pronunciation in English is /ˈkæfeɪ/, and in Indonesian /ka.fe/. As cited from the Oxford Learner Dictionary 'cafe' is a place where you can buy drinks and simple meals. In Indonesian language the word *cafe* means *"tempat minum kopi yang pengunjungnya dihibur dengan musik" (Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen pendidikan Nasional).*

Data 3 "Strategi"

Indonesian   : *"5 Pilar **Strategi** Nasional Percepatan Stunting"* **(MI "16 Feb")**

English   : "5 pillars of the national **strategy** to accelerate stunting"

Analysis   : The word *strategi* is a loanword from the English "strategy". It is a noun; "strategy" means a plan intended to achieve a particular purpose (Oxford Learner Dictionary). In Indonesian, "strategi" means *"ilmu dan seni menggunakan semua sumber daya untuk melaksanakan kebijaksanan tertentu dalam perang dan damai"* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional)*. Besides the spelling, the letter /y/ in English was replaced with /i/ in Indonesian. Adaptation happened in the pronunciation too, in Indonesian it is pronounced "strategy", and in English pronounced as /ˈstrætədʒi/. Therefore, it can be concluded that this word is defined as a simple word because it loans the feature from English.

Data 4 "Simbol"

Indonesian   : *"..presiden ikut coklit (pencocokan dan peneltan) **simbol** pemilu 2024.."* (MI "15 Mar")

English   : "..the president participates in coklit (matching and research) **symbol** of the 2024 election"

Analysis   : The word *simbol* is borrowed from English "symbol". In English, it means a sign, mark, or object that represents something (Oxford Learner Dictionary). Also in Indonesian the word *simbol* means *lambing,* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional)*. The adaptation is on term of spelling and pronunciation of the words is almost

similar. In English the pronunciation is /'sɪmbl/ and in Indonesian /sim.bol/. The spelling of the word in English is the letter /y/ is changed to /i/. It can conclude that the word *simbol* is defined as a simple word.

Data 5 "Elegan"

Indonesian : *"..tidak **elegan** kalau saya yang menyampaikan itu.."* (**MI "15 Mar"**)

English : ".. it is not **elegant** if I convey that.."

Analysis : The word *elegan* is borrowed from English "elegant". As cited in the Oxford Learner Dictionary the meaning of this word is showing good taste, graceful, and attractive. While is Indonesian the word *elegan* means *elok, rapi, lemah gemulai, anggun, perlente* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional*). The adaptation happens in terms of spelling, when the consonant /t/ in English is omitted in Indonesian. In English the pronunciation is /'elɪɡənt/ and in Indonesian /élegan/. Therefore, the word *elegan* can be classified as a simple word.

Data 6 "Aktor"

Indonesian : *"..**aktor** Richard Kyle menceritakan kesannya saat mengencani 19 wanita.."* (**MI "5 Feb"**)

English : "..**actor** Richard Kyle recounts his impressions of dating 19 women.."

Analysis : The word *aktor* is borrowed from the English word "actor". The word "actor" means a person who acts in plays, films, etc. (Oxford Learner Dictionary). Meanwhile in Indonesian the word *aktor* means *"pria yang berperan di atas pentas, radio, televise*

atau film" (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen pendidikan Nasional*). Here, the adaptation has happened in term of spelling. Where the letter is /c/ in English is changed into /k/ in Indonesian. Whereas in the term of pronunciation the word "aktor" is not adapted, where in Indonesian is /ak.tor/ and in English the pronunciation is /ˈaktər/. Therefore, the word *actor* is defined as simple word.

Data 7 "Bazar"

Indonesian : *"..**bazar** otomotif dan usaha mikro kecil dan menengah.."* (**MI "23 Jan"**)

English : "..automotive **bazaar** and micro, small and medium enterprises.."

Analysis : The word *bazar* is an Indonesian word that loan from the English "bazaar". In English "bazaar" means in some eastern countries streets or areas where there are many small shops (Oxford Learner Dictionary). While in Indonesian "bazar" means *"pasar untuk pameran dan penjualan barabg-barang kerajinan, makanan yang hasilnya untuk amal" (Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen pendidikan Nasional).* This word is categorized as a simple word because has the first characteristic of simple word namely, spelling is not adapted but the pronunciation of the word is almost similar. One of the letters /a/ in English is omitted in Indonesian. Then, the pronunciation in Indonesian is /ba.zar/, and in English is /bəˈzɑːr/.

Data 8 "Produk"

Indonesian : *"..LokaLokal juga menjadi wadah promosi **produk** juara UKM Indonesia ke masyarakat melalui bazar offline."* (**MI "23 Jan"**)

English : "..LokaLokal has also become a platform for promoting Indonesian SME champion **product** to the public through an Offline bazaar."

Analysis : The word *produk* is borrowed from the English word "product". As cited in the Oxford Learner Dictionary the word "product" means a thing that is grown or produced and used for sale. While in Indonesian the meaning of word *produk* is *barang atau jasa yang dibut dan ditambah gunanya atau nilainya dalam proses produksi dan menjadi hasil akhir dari proses produksi itu* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional*). Here, the loan happened in terms of spelling, not pronunciation. The suffix /ct/ in English is replaced by /k/ in Indonesian, and the pronunciation of the word "product" is /ˈprɒdʌkt/ in English. Also in Indonesian the pronunciation is /pro.duk/. Therefore, the word *produk* is categorized as simple word.

Data 9 "Isu"

Indonesian : "..*Faktornya karena kedua kandidat ucap menggelar kampanye yang intensif Pre ditambah banyak **isu** kontroversi.*" (**MI "30 Jan"**)

English : "..The reason is because the two candidates held an intensive Pre campaign plus lots of controversial **issue**."

Analysis : The word *isu* in Indonesian is adapted from the English word "issue". As cited in the Oxford Learner Dictionary, the word "issue" means an important topic for discussion. Meanwhile in Indonesian the meaning of the word *isu* is *masalah yang dikemukakan untuk ditanggapi* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008.*

Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional). Here, borrowing happened in terms of spelling where the letter /s/ in English is double, in Indonesian should do so. Next, the last letter /e/ in English is omitted in Indonesian. Furthermore, the pronunciation of the word "issue" in English is /ˈɪʃuː/, and in Indonesian the pronunciation is / I s u/. Based on the brief explanation above, the word *isu* can be categorized as a simple word.

Data 10 "Efisien"

Indonesian : *"..kini S-Presso ny semakin ramah lingkungan dan **efisien** berkat an penggunaan mesin baru berkode K10C.."* **(MI "16 Feb")**

English : "..now the S-Presso ny is even more environmentally friendly and **efficient** thanks to the use of a new engine coded K10.."

Analysis : The word *efisien* was derived from the English word "efficient". As cited in Oxford Learner Dictionary it means able to work well machine, producing good results. Meanwhile, In Indonesian it means *tepat atau sesuai untuk mengerjakan sesuatu dengan tidak membuang-buang waktu, tenaga, biaya* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional*). Here the adaptation is happens in terms of spelling, both words are quite different. For example, the letter /f/ should be doubled as in English /ff/. Then the letter /c/ was replaced to be /s/ in Indonesian. Also, the last letter /t/ in English is omitted in Indonesian words. The pronunciation of the word "efficient" is /ɪˈfɪʃnt/ and /efi.si.en/ in Indonesian. So, this word can be categorized as a simple word.

Data 11 "Kandidat"

Indonesian : *"itu urusannya partai. Urusan **kandidat**, urusan capres-cawapres itu urusannya partai, atau gabungan partai."* (**MI "1 Feb"**)

English : "That's the party's business, the presidential and vice presidential **candidate** affairs is the party's business or a coalition of parties"

Analysis : The word *kandidat* is an Indonesian word that is borrowed from the English "candidate". In Indonesian it is means *calon, bakal, pengikut (penempuh) ujian* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional*). In English "candidate" means a person being considered for a job or in an election (Oxford Learner Dictionary). Here, the adaptation happened by changing the spelling and in pronunciation is not adapted. The first letter /c/ in the word 'candidate' in English is changed into /k/ in Indonesian. Then the last letter /e/ was omitted in Indonesian. The pronunciation in Indonesian is /kan.di.dat/ and in English the pronunciation of the word "candidate is /ˈkændɪdət/. Therefore, this can be concluded that the word *kandidat* is a type of loanword is a simple word.

Data 12 "Perspektf"

Indonesian : *"Wayang Suket Indonesia juga ingin memberikan **perspektif** baru di balik tindakan Bandung Bondowoso dalam menggulingkan takhta Prabu Baka"* (**MI "12 Mar"**)

English : "Wayang Suket Indonesia also wants to provide a new **perspective** behind Bandung Bondowoso's actions in overthrowing King Baka's throne"

Analysis : The word *perspektif* is an Indonesian word borrowed from the English word "perspective". In English "perspective" means the way of thinking about something (Oxford Learner Dictionary).

Even in Indonesian, *perspektif* means *sudut pandang; pandangan* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional*). The adaptation happens in terms of spelling; however, the pronunciation is not adapted. The spelling of both these words between Indonesian and English is quite different. The letter /c/ in English changed into /k/ in Indonesian. Also, the suffix /-ive/ was omitted and replaced with /f/. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the word *perspektif* is categorized as a simple word.

4.1.1.2 Complex Word found in Media Indonesia Online Newspaper

The table below lists the second type of Loanwords, namely complex words. A complex word is a word that has been adapted to Indonesian both in pronunciation and spelling. Examples of complex words in English loanwords are the word *institusi* from institution, *Nasional* from national, and *produksi* from produce, Samsuri (1994). Just like the first type, I analyze this type by using a dictionary as a guide to substitute words that are included in complex words, and then I will pay attention to the spelling and pronunciation of each piece of data.

DATA	INDONESIAN	ENGLISH WORD	EDITION
1	Fungsi	Function	MI "11 Jan"
2	Aksi	Action	MI "5 Feb"
3	Fasilitas	Facility	MI "15 Mar"
4	Restoran	Restaurant	MI "15 Jan"
5	Informasi	Information	MI "1 Feb"
6	Nasional	National	MI "15 Mar"
7	Konflik	Conflict	MI "21 Jan"
8	Fitur	Feature	MI "16 Mar"
9	Dominasi	Domination	MI "1 Feb"
10	Kondusif	Conducive	MI "5 Feb"
11	Otomotif	Automotive	MI "1 Feb"
12	Kapasitas	Capacity	MI "30 Jan"
Total			**12**

Table 4.11 2 *Complex word*

Data 1 "Fungsi"

Indonesian : *"Jika **fungsi** pengawasan itu betul-betul optimal, kita yakin obat sirop berbahaya tak beredar secara bebas."* (**MI "11 Jan"**)

English : "If the monitoring **function** is really optimal, we are sure that dangerous syrup drugs will not circulate freely."

Analysis : The word *Fungsi* was derived from the English word "function".

As cited in the Oxford Learner Dictionary the word "function" means the purpose of a thing or person. While in Indonesian, the meaning of word *fungsi is jabatan (pekerjaan) yang dilakukan.* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional*). Here, the spelling and pronunciation are changed. The adaptation in the spelling of the letter /-c-/, /t/,/i/,/o/, and /n/ in English are changed into /g/,/s/, and /i/ in Indonesian. So the adaptation in spelling is "function' in English becomes *fungsi* in Indonesian. The pronunciation of the word "function";

/ˈfʌŋkʃn/ in English is /fung.si/ in Indonesian. Therefore this word is categorized as a complex word.

Data 2 "Aksi"

Indonesian : *"Peserta **aksi** lainnya meneriakkan yel-yel, "Kami rakyat, kami memiliki masa depan, dan revolusi harus menang!"* (**MI "5 Feb"**)

English : "Other **action** participants shouted chants, "We the people, we have a future, and the revolution must find a win!"

Analysis : The word *aksi* was adapted from the English word "action". The word "action" means a process of doing something. While in Indonesia the word *aksi* means *bergerak melakukan sesuatu;* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional).* The spelling and pronunciation were adjusted in this word. In English word letter /k/ is changed into /c/ in Indonesian and the suffix /-si/ in Indonesian is changed into /-tion/ in English. The pronunciation of the Indonesian word *aksi* became /ˈækʃn/ in English. This word can be classified as a complex word because there are some changes in terms of spelling and pronunciation.

Data 3 "Fasilitas"

Indonesian : *"..untuk pembangunan **fasilitas** pendidikan.."* (**MI "15 Mar"**)

English : "..for the construction of educational **facility**.."

Analysis : The word *fasilitas* is an Indonesian word that loan from the English word "facility" which means buildings, services, and equipment that are provided for a particular purpose (Oxford Learner Dictionary). In Indonesian, the word *fasilitas* is means *segala sesuatu yang dapat melancarkan tugas; kemudahan* (*Kamus*

Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional). Here, the loan occurs in terms of spelling and pronunciation. The spelling of the letter /c/ in English is replaced by /s/ in Indonesian. Then, the suffix /-ies/ in English is replaced by /as/ in Indonesian. Also, the pronunciation of "facility" in English is /fə'sɪləti/, and in Indonesian this word is /fa.si.li.tas/. Therefore, this word can be classified as a complex word.

Data 4 "Restoran"

Indonesian : *"Pada satu kunjungan ke sebuah **restoran** di Boa Vista di negara bagian Roraima di Amazon, kartu itu digunakan untuk membayar tagihan lebih dari US$21 ribu."***(MI "15 Jan")**

English : "On one visit to a **restaurant** in Boa Vista in the Amazon state of Roraima, the card was used to pay a bill of more than Rp 21.000"

Analysis : The word *restoran* is loaned from the English word "restaurant".

In Indonesian, the meaning of the word "restoran" is *"rumah makan"* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional).* Meanwhile, in English, the word "restaurant" means a place where meals can be bought and eaten (Oxford Learner Dictionary). Here, the adaptation happened in spelling and pronunciation. The affix /au/ in English becomes /o/ in Indonesian and the last letter /t/ in English is omitted in Indonesian. Next, the pronunciation is different just in the letter /a/ in Indonesian being /ɒ/ in English /'restrɒnt/. It can be concluded that the word *restoran* is part of a complex word.

Data 5 "Informasi"

Indonesian : *"Selanjutnya, DLH yang mengirimkan **informasi** itu ke x Polresta Cirebon bahwa nasabah bank sampah yang bersangkutan dananya su- dah mencukupi dan bisa dilayani untuk - membuat SIM maupun SKCK."* **(MI "1 Feb")**

English : "Furthermore, DLH sent the **information** to the *Cirebon Polresta* that the customers of the waste bank in question had sufficient funds and could be served to get a SIM or SKCK"

Analysis : The word *informasi* was adapted from the English word "information". As cited in the Oxford Learner Dictionary, the word "information" is about facts or details about something. However, in (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional*) the word *informasi* is *"pemberitahuan"*. Here, the adaption happened in terms of spelling and pronunciation. The suffix /-si/ in Indonesian should be /-tion/ in English. Also, the pronunciation is different between English and Indonesian that /ˌɪnfə(r)ˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/ in English and became /In.for.ma.si/ in Indonesian. Based on the reasons above, the word *informasi* is classified as types of loanword complex word.

Data 6 "Nasional"

Indonesian : *"Keberadaan 12 jenis ma- malia di Taman **Nasional** Gunung Merapi (TNGM) terancam seiring dengan meningkatnya aktivitas gunung api aktif yang ter- letak di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan Jawa Tengah itu."* **(MI "15 Mar")**

English : The existence of 12 types of mammals in the Mount Merapi National Park (TNGM) is threatened by the increasing activity of the active volcano located in the Special Region of Yogyakarta and Central Java

Analysis : The word *nasional* was adapted from the English word "national". As cited in Oxford Learner Dictionary, the word

"national" is an adjective that means controlled or supported by the federal government. However, in (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional),* the word *nasional* means *bersifat kebangsaan; berkenaan atau berasal dr bangsa sendiri; meliputi suatu bangsa.* Here, the adaptions happened in terms of spelling and pronunciation. The adaption is happened in term of spelling in letter /t/ in English which changed into /s/ in Indonesian. So the adaption in the spelling is "national" in English became "nasional" in Indonesian. Besides that, the pronunciation of the Indonesian word nasional is also different, the pronunciation adaptation /ˈnæʃ(ə)nəl/ in English is changed into /nasional/ in Indonesian. Therefore, the word "nasional" is part of a complex word.

Data 7 "Konflik"

Indonesian : *"..kegagalan dalam berinvestasi secara besar-besaran akan menyebabkan meningkatnya kelaparan dan kemiskinan yang pada gilirannya dapat memicu keresahan sosial, **konflik**, dan migrasi.* **(MI "21 Jan")**

English : "...failure to invest massively will lead to increased hunger and poverty which in turn can trigger social unrest, **conflict** and migration"

Analysis : The word *konflik* is borrowed from the English word "conflict". The meaning of "conflict" is a struggle, fight, or serious disagreement (Oxford Learner Dictionary). In Indonesian, the word *konflik* means *percekcokan; perselisihan; pertentangan* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional).* The adaptation happened in terms of

spelling and pronunciation of both of these words is quite different. The spelling of the first letter /c/ in English is changed into /k/ in Indonesian. The second, the suffix /ct/ in English is replaced by /k/ in Indonesian. Next, the pronunciation of the word "conflict" is /ˈkɒnflɪkt/ and to be /kon.flik/ in Indonesian. Therefore, this word can be defined as a complex word.

Data 8 "Fitur"

Indonesian : *"Selain itu, **fitur** Hill Hold Control berguna untuk menahan posisi kendaraan sesaat ketika berjalan di jalan menanjak dari kondisi diam yang tersedia.. (**MI "16 Mar"**)"*

Englis : "In addition, the Hill Hold Control **feature** is useful for holding the vehicle's position for a moment when walking on an uphill road from the available idle conditions.."

Analysis : The word *fitur* is borrowed from the English word "feature". The meaning of the word *fitur* is *asosiasi dari kemanfaatan atau fungsionalitas dari suatu produk.* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional*). Meanwhile, in the Oxford Learner Dictionary the word "function" means noticeable part; it has an important part in something. Here, the adaptation happens in the terms of spelling and pronunciation. The affix /-ea-/ in English is become /i/ in Indonesian. Also, the suffix /e/ in English is omitted in Indonesian. It can be concluded that the word *fitur* is part of a complex word.

Data 9 "Dominasi"

Indonesian : *"Dalam sejarah Islam, memiliki harta dan menjadi kaya bukanlah **dominasi** laki-laki."* (**MI "1 Feb"**)

English : "In Islamic history, owning wealth and getting rich were not **dominated** by men."

Analysis : The word *dominasi* is borrowed from the English word "dominate". The word "dominate" is a verb that means to have control or power over something (Oxford Learner Dictionary). However, in Indonesian the word *dominasi* means *penguasaan oleh pihak yang lebih kuat terhadap yang lebih lemah, (Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional).* Here, the adaptation is happens in terms of spelling and pronunciation. As in the suffix /-si/ in Indonesian is changed into /-te/ in English. Also, the pronunciation is quite different in both English and Indonesian. In English the pronunciation is /ˈdɒmɪneɪt/ and in Indonesian the pronunciation is /do.mi.na.si/. This word can be classified as a complex word because it has adaptations in spelling and pronunciation.

Data 10 "Kondusif"

Indonesian : *"Shinta mengajak seluruh stake- holder agar bijaksana dan rasional dalam melihat kondisi iklim usaha/investasi Indonesia yang saat ini sudah on track dan* **kondusif** *terhadap pertumbuhan."* **(MI "5 Feb")**

English : "Shinta invites all stakeholders to be wise and rational in looking at the condition of Indonesia's business/investment climate which is currently on track and **conducive** to growth"

Analysis : The word *kondusif* is borrowed from the English word "conducive". In English, the word "conducive" is an adjective that means to allow or helping something to happen (Oxford Learner Dictionary). Meanwhile in Indonesian the word *kondusif* means *tenang, mendukung, untuk memberikan hasil yang diinginkan, (Kamus Bahasa Indonesia 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen*

Pendidikan Nasional). Here, the adaptation is changes in term of spelling and pronunciation. The letter /c/ in English is replaced with /k/ in Indonesian. Also in suffix /-cive/ is became /-sif/ in Indonesian words. In English, the pronunciation of the word "conducive" is /kən'dju:sɪv/, but in Indonesian the pronunciation is /kon.du.sif/. Based on the adaptation above, can be seen the word *kondusif* is part of the loanword types that is a complex word.

Data 11 "Otomotif"

Indonesian : *"Dia menambahkan, industri **otomotif** di Indonesia mampu menjual sekitar 1.050.000 ken- daraan setiap tahunnya."* (**MI "1 Feb"**)

English : "He added, the automotive industry in Indonesia is able to sell around 1,050,000 vehicles every year."

Analysis : The word *otomotif* comes from the English word "automotive". Automotive is related to or is concerned with motor vehicles (Oxford Learner Dictionary). Whereas in Indonesian the word "otomotif" means *berhubungan dengan yang berputar dengan sendirinya, seperti motor dan sebagainya, (Kamus Bahasa Indonesia 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional).* The word *otomotif* is classified as a complex word because there are some changes in the term of spelling and pronunciation. The prefix /au-/ is became /o/ in Indonesian. Then the suffix /-ive/ is replaced to be /-if/ in Indonesian words. Also in the term of pronunciation, in English being /ädəˈmōdiv/ however in Indonesian the pronunciation became */oto.mo.tif/*. For the reason above the word *otomotif* is categorized as a complex word.

Data 12 "Kapasitas"

Indonesian : *"Sementara itu, glamping untuk tingkat nyaman dipakai maksimal **kapasitas** empat orang."* **(MI "30 Jan")**

English : "Meanwhile, glamping for a comfortable level of use has a maximum **capacity** of four people."

Analysis : The word *kapasitas* is borrowed from the English word "capacity". The meaning of this word in Indonesian is *kemampuan, kekuatan, daya tamping, (Kamus Bahasa Indonesia 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional).* Meanwhile, in English the word "capacity" means a number of people or things that a container or space can hold (Oxford Learner Dictionary). The word *kapasitas* is categorized as a complex word because loan the features of English and there are some adaptations in the terms spelling and pronunciation. Where the prefix /c/ in English is becomes /k/ in Indonesian. Next, the affix /-s-/ in Indonesian should be /-c-/ in English. Then, the suffix /-ty/ in English is became /-as/ in Indonesian. Also, the pronunciation of the word "capacity" in English is /kə'pæsəti/, but in Indonesian the pronunciation is */ka.pa.si.tas/*. So, it can be concluded that the word "capacity" is part of the complex word.

4.1.1.3 Translation Word found in Media Indonesia Online Newspaper

In this stage, I describe the third type of Loanwords namely the Translation word. According to Samsuri (1994), a Translation word is a word of an Indonesian expression that is a translation of English. An example of English loanwords in the form of translated words is *ekonomi domestik* from domestic economic, *produk nasional* from national product. Furthermore, I will provide an explanation of the meaning of each word that has been classified into the types based on the Oxford Learner Dictionary and (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. 2008. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional)*. In the following table, I list them all one by one.

DATA	INDONESIAN	ENGLISH WORD	EDITION
1.	Media sosial	Social media	MI "1 Feb"
2.	Opini public	Public opinion	MI "15 Mar"
3.	Isu politik	Politic issue	MI "5 Feb"
4.	Praktik korupsi	Corruption practice	MI "15 Mar"
5.	Domestik produk	Product domestic	MI "15 Mar"
6.	Literasi digital	Digital literacy	MI "15 Jan"
7.	Generasi milenial	Millennial generation	MI "15 Jan"
Total			**7**

Table 4.11 3 *Translation word*

Data 1 "Media sosial"
Indonesian : *"Aksi heroik tersebut kemudian viral di **media sosial** dengan komentar beragam"*. (**MI "1 Feb")**

English : "This heroic action then went viral on **social media** with various comments."

Analysis : The Indonesian expression *media sosial* is adapted from English 'social media'. Here, the Indonesian word *'media'* was adapted from the English word 'media' and the Indonesian word *sosial* was adapted from the English word 'social'. This can be concluded that the word *media sosial* is borrowed from English and included in the types of translation words.

Data 2 "Opini public"

Indonesian : *"Kirimkan komentar Anda atas tema: Konten Ngawur Remaja Hadang Truk (17-23 Januari 2023)* **opini publik** *ke e-mail:* [*forum@mediaindonesia.com*](forum@mediaindonesia.com)*"* **(MI "15 Mar")**

English : Send your comments on the theme: Inconsequential Content of Teenagers Blocking Trucks (17-23 January 2023) **public opinion** to e-mail: forum@mediaindonesia.com.

Analysis : The Indonesian expression *opini public* is adjusted from the English 'public opinion'. When the word *opini* was adapted from the English word 'opinion' and the Indonesian word *publik* was adapted from the English word 'public'. So, the word *opini public* categorized as a loanword type of translation words because the expressions of the words are adapted from English.

Data 3 "Isu politik"

Indonesian : *"Salah satu* **isu politik** *yang terus menggelinding di ruang publik ialah koalisi."* **(MI "5 Feb")**

English : "One of the **politic issues** that continue to circulate in the public sphere is coalitions."

Analysis : The word *isu politik* are an expression of Indonesian words that loan from the English word 'politic issue'. In this stage, the word *isu* is adapted from the English word 'issue' and the Indonesian word *politik* is adapted from the English word 'politic'.

Furthermore, the word *isu politik* is borrowed from an English word that contain an Indonesian expressions and that is the reason is categorized as a type of loanword, translation word.

Data 4 "Praktik korupsi"

Indonesian : *"Jangan bermimpi bangsa ini akan terbebas dari kubangan korupsi jika sektor pendidikannya saja tidak bisa terbebas dari* **praktik korupsi***, suap, dan penyelewengan anggaran."* **(MI "15 Mar")**

English : "Don't dream that this nation will be free from the mire of corruption if the education sector alone cannot be free from **corrupt practices**, bribery and budget misappropriation"

Analysis : The word *praktik korupsi* is an Indonesian expression that borrowed from the English word 'corrupt practice'. Over here, the Indonesian word *praktik* is adapted from English word 'practice' and the Indonesian word *korupsi* is become 'corrupt' in English after adapted. Hence, the words *praktik korupsi* is classified as a translation word.

Data 5 "Domestik produk"

Indonesian : *"Menkeu juga menyebut- kan APBN mencatat surplus Rp131,8 triliun per Febru- ari 2023, atau setara dengan 0,63% dari* **produk domestik** *bruto (PDB)."* **(MI "15 Mar")**

English : "The minister of finance also said that the APBN recorded a surplus of IDR 131.8 trillion as of February 2023, or the equivalent of 0.63% of gross **domestic product** (GDP)"

Analysis : The word *produk domestik* is an Indonesian expression borrowed from the English word 'domestic product'. Therefore, the Indonesian word *produk* is adapted from the English word 'product' and the word *domestik* is an Indonesian word that is adopted from the English word 'domestic'. Thus, the word *produk domestik* is categorized as a translation word.

Data 6 "Literasi digital"

Indonesian : *"Perlunya literasi digital pada anak"* (**MI "15 Jan"**)

English : "The need for **digital literacy** in children"

Analysis : The Indonesian expression *literasi digital* is borrowed from the English word 'digital literation'. Here the word *literasi* is adapted from the English word 'literacy' and the word *digital* is loaned from the English. As a result, the words *literasi digital* are categorized as translation words because loan the feature from English.

Data 7 "Generasi milenial"

Indonesian : *"la ingin mendongkrak suara Golkar di tingkat nasional dengan cara menggaet generasi milenial supaya bisa memilih Partai Golkar."* (**MI "21 Jan"**)

English : "He wants to boost *Golkar's* votes at the national level by attracting the **millennial generation** to vote for the *Golkar* Party"

Analysis : The word *generasi milenial* is an Indonesian expression borrowed from the English words 'millennial generation'. Here the word *generasi* is adapted from the English word 'generation' and the word *literasi* is the Indonesian word that is adapted from the English word 'literation'. Furthermore, based on the explanation above the words *generasi millenial* are classified as translated words.

4.1.2. The Most Dominant Types of English Loanword Found In Media Indonesia Online Newspaper

To know the most dominant from each type of loanword I use the table. The purpose of using the table is to find out the most dominant types of loanwords found in *www.mediaindonesia.com* online newspaper. I divide the table into three types of loanwords that are simple word, complex word, and translation word. I also divide the loanwords into three sections (*pilitik, bisnis, opini*) from *www.mediaindonesia.com* online newspaper at 11th, 15th, 21th, 23rd, 30th January, 1st, 5th, 16th February, And 12th, 15th March 2023 Edition. The table is as follows:

NO	NEWSPAPER	ARTICLE	ENGLISH LOANWORD	TYPES OF LOANWORD		
				SW	CW	TW
	www.mediaindonesia.com online newspaper 11th, 15th, 21th, 23rd, 30th January, 1st, 5th, 16th February, And 12th, 15th March 2023 Edition	*Bisnis*	37	33	10	2
	www.mediaindonesia.com online newspaper 11th, 15th, 21th, 23rd, 30th January, 1st, 5th, 16th February, And 12th, 15th March 2023 Edition	*Politik*	47	26	17	2
	www.mediaindonesia.com online newspaper 11th, 15th, 21th, 23rd, 30th January, 1st, 5th, 16th February, And 12th, 15th March 2023 Edition	*Opini*	38	20	9	3
Frequency			122	79	36	7
Percentage				64%	29%	5%

Table 4.1.2 1 *The most dominant types of loanword*

Table 4.1.2 shows that the data I got from *www.mediaindonesia.com* online newspaper at 11th , 15th , 21th , 23rd , 30th January, 1st , 5th , 16th February, And 12th , 15th March 2023 Edition. After the data was analyzed and classified

based on the types, it can be seen from the table above that there are 37 English Loanwords found in *bisnis* articles. From the first type, namely Simple words (SW) there are 33 Loanwords found. In the second position, there is Complex words (CW) which stand at 10 loanwords, and in the third position is Translation words (TW) which stand at 2 loanwords found.

Meanwhile, in *politik* articles from 10 editions of English Loanwords, I find 47 words. After being analyzed and classified into three types of Loanwords, SW is found to be 26 words. The second position is occupied by CW 17 words. Also in political articles, the Loanword found in type of TW is 2 words found.

Furthermore, in the *opini* articles English Loanwords found are 38 out of 122 total data which is divided into three types of Loanwords. Initially, SW found as many as 20 Loanwords. Then there is CW which 9 Loanwords found. The last one is TW which 3 Loanwords found.

To sum up, based on the types of Loanwords found from *www.mediaindonesia.com* online newspaper in ten editions in business, politics, and opinion sections, it can be seen that the least type of Loanwords found is TW, which is 7 Loanwords from 122 data. In addition, the middle position is occupied by the type of Loanwords CW, which is 36 Loanwords found. Finally, the most dominant types of loanwords found in *www.mediaindonesia.com* online newspaper are occupied by SW from 122 data found 79 loanwords. The result is described in the following chart.

Chart 4.1.2. Frequency of Types of English Loanword Found in Media Indonesia Online Newspaper
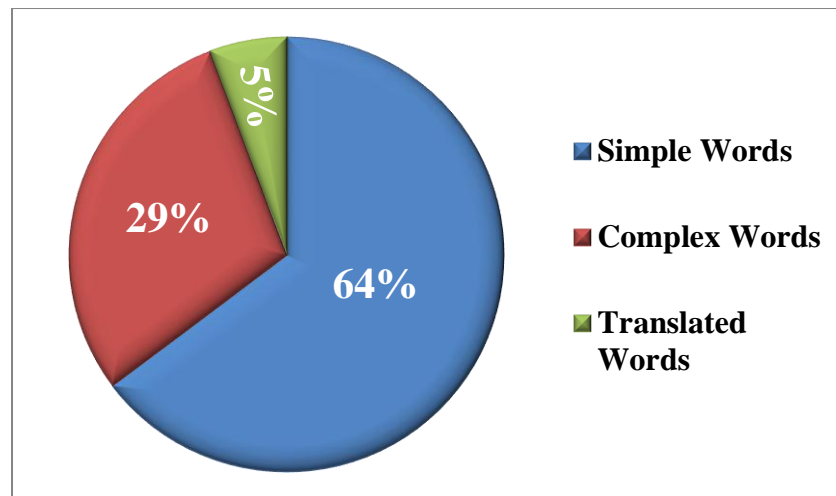
The chart above shows that the article in politics, business, and opinion columns of *www.mediaindonesia.com* online newspaper from 11th, 15th, 21th, 23rd, 30th January, 1st, 5th, 16th February, and 12th, 15th March 2023 editions the number of loanwords varies greatly. The different numbers of loanwords, where the first position is in dialect borrowing, followed by the second position is intimate borrowing, and the third is cultural borrowing. In line with the calculation theory proposed by (Arikunto, 2006:12), where to get the number of dominant percentages can be calculated using the following formula;

$$P = \frac{F}{N} X \ 100\%$$

Which means; P: Percentage, F: Frequency, n: Total data.

Consequently, the result from the calculation using Arikunto's formula shows that; TW stands at 5% with a total of words. In the middle position, there is CW which is 29% with a total of 36 words. In the first position, the type that appears the most from ten editions and in three

articles on the *www.mediaindonesia.com* online newspaper is occupied by SW, which is 64% with a total of 79 words. So, it can be concluded that the dominant one that appears is SW, followed by CW and the last one is TW.

4.2 Discussion

The study describes the three types of English loanwords (Simple words, Complex words, and Translated words) in *www.mediaindonesia.com* online newspaper. There are 122 borrowing words from English into Indonesian adopted in *www.mediaindonesia.com* online newspaper. Each type contains 10 editions of newspapers that are classified in accordance with the types of loanwords based on Samsuri's theory.

In this study, based on the percentage calculation from each type of loanword in three articles *politik, bisnis, and opini,* it can be elaborated that the existence of Simple Words is the most dominant which is 64% and Translated word is the least type found in *www.mediaindonesia.com* Online Newspaper which is 5%, and the percentage of Complex Words is 29%. Next, in *bisnis* articles are 37 English Loanwords found out of 122 data. In the types of SW there are 33 Loanwords found, also in CW there are 10 Loanwords found, followed by TW which stands at 2 loanwords found.

In *politik* articles, I found 47 loanwords. The types of SW are 26 words, CW 17 words, and the types of TW are 2 Loanwords found. Moreover, in the *opini* articles, the English Loanwords I found are 38 out of 122 total data. Which SW 79 Loanwords found. Then there is CW with 36 Loanwords found. The last one is TW which 7 Loanwords found.

English loanwords have been adapted to the Indonesian spelling. Compared to other kinds of words, Simple words are commonly used in this study. The English loanwords have adaptations in Indonesian in terms of spelling. It is easier for Indonesian people to use and remember the words in their daily life rather than another type. Hence, Complex words require both spelling and pronunciation adjustments, Indonesian people are rare to use complex words because they are difficult to pronounce or spell the words.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the types of borrowing by using Samsuri's (1994) theory, it can be concluded that there are 122 words identified as loanwords from English in *www.mediaindonesia.com* online newspaper. However, after checking the identified loanwords in *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia.2008* there are only 31 words that can be analyzed as the data. Moreover, the data has been classified into three types of loanwords as proposed by Samsuri's (1994).

The three types of loanwords are simple words, complex words, and translation words. Within the simple word, the adaptation comes about the term of spelling or pronunciation only, in this study, there are 79 words of the type simple word found. However, there are complex words since the experience changed the spelling and pronunciation both of words, the possessions of the complex word are 36 words. The last is translated words from the foreign expression translated into Indonesia which stand at 7 words found.

As the final result, there are 7 words that can be grouped as translated words, 12 words grouped as complex words, and 12 words grouped as simple words. The data explained in this study is a total of 31 data out of 122 data. For the reason that the data, I explained above already represent all the types of loanwords in the data. In this study, I find that the types of English loanwords are the most dominant until not dominant type. The percentage of most dominant is about 64% for simple words, the percentage for complex words is about 29%, and the percentage of least dominant is about 5% for translated

words. Therefore, the most dominant occurrence of loanwords in English in Indonesia is simple words.

5.2 Suggestion

I hope this study on English loanwords can give useful information to the readers. Specifically for people who want to conduct study on similar topics related to loanwords. In order to further develop the vocabulary abilities of students. In addition, hopefully, a deeper study of loanwords can contribute to linguistics fields and the Indonesian language itself for a better life. In such a situation, English loanwords that commonly used in mass media, specifically in articles in print newspapers or online newspapers.

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DATA	INDONESIAN WORD	ENGLISH WORD	EDITION
TW 1	Media sosial	Social media	MI "1 Feb"
TW 2	Opini public	Public opinion	MI "15 Mar"
TW 3	Isu politik	Politic issue	MI "5 Feb"
TW 4	Praktik korupsi	Corruption practice	MI "15 Mar"
TW 5	Domestik produk	Product domestic	MI "15 Mar"
TW 6	Literasi digital	Digital literacy	MI "15 Jan"
TW 7	Generasi milenial	Millennial generation	MI "15 Jan"
SW 1	Media	Media	MI "15 Mar"
SW 2	Kafe	Café	MI "21 Jan"
SW 3	Strategi	Strategy	MI "16 Feb"
SW 4	Simbol	Symbol	MI "15 Mar"
SW 5	Elegan	Elegant	MI "15 Mar"
SW 6	Aktor	Actor	MI "5 Feb"
SW 7	Bazar	Bazaar	MI "23 Jan"
SW 8	Produk	Product	MI "23 Jan"
SW 9	Isu	Issue	MI "30 Jan"
SW 10	Efisien	Efficient	MI "16 Feb"
SW 11	Kandidat	Candidate	MI "1 Feb"
SW 12	Perspektf	Perspective `	MI "12 Mar"
SW 13	Kriminal	Criminal	MI 15 Jan
SW 14	Elit	Elite	MI "21 Jan"
SW 15	Era	Era	MI "21 Jan"
SW 16	Manajemen	Management	MI "21 Jan"
SW 17	Institut	Institute	MI "21 Jan"
SW 18	Pers	Press	MI "21 Jan"
SW 19	Plastik	Plastic	MI "21 Jan"
SW 20	Presiden	President	MI "21 Jan"
SW 21	Faktor	Factor	MI "15 Jan"
SW 22	Program	Program	MI "21 Jan"
SW 23	Publik	Public	MI "21 Jan"
SW 24	Resor	Resort	MI "21 Jan"
SW 25	Bank	Bank	MI "23 Jan"
SW 26	Efek	Effect	MI "23 Jan"
SW 27	Struktural	Structural	MI "23 Jan"
SW 28	Survei	Survey	MI "23 Jan"
SW 29	Target	Target	MI "23 Jan"
SW 30	Unit	Unit	MI "23 Jan"
SW 31	Mikro	Micro	MI "30 Jan"

DATA	INDONESIAN WORD	ENGLISH WORD	EDITION
SW 32	Volume	Volume	MI "1 Feb"
SW 34	Hoaks	Hoax	MI "5 Feb"
SW 35	Instrumen	Instrument	MI "5 Feb"
SW 36	Krisis	Crisis	MI "5 Feb"
SW 37	Satelit	Satellite	MI "5 Feb"
SW 38	Sektor	Sector	MI "5 Feb"
SW 39	Veteran	Veteran	MI "11 Feb"
SW 40	Viral	Viral	MI "11 Feb"
SW 41	Visa	Visa	MI "11 Feb"
SW 42	Solar	Solar	MI "11 Feb"
SW 43	Strategi	Strategy	MI "16 Feb"
SW 44	Elegan	Elegant	MI "15 Mar"
SW 46	Fokus	Focus	MI "15 Mar"
SW 47	Ilegal	Illegal	MI "15 Mar"
SW 48	Tren	Trend	MI "15 Jan"
SW 49	Hotel	Hotel	MI "15 Jan"
SW 51	Sekuriti	Security	MI "15 Jan"
SW 52	Konflik	Conflict	MI "21 Jan"
SW 53	Prioritas	Priority	MI "21 Jan"
SW 54	Ekonomi	Economy	MI "23 Jan"
SW 55	Kredit	Credit	MI "1 Feb"
SW 56	Kualitas	Quality	MI "1 Feb"
SW 57	Skandal	Scandal	MI "1 Feb"
SW 58	Aktifis	Activist	MI " 5 Feb"
SW 59	Balon	Balloon	MI "5 Feb"
SW 60	Elektronik	Electronic	MI "15 Mar"
SW 61	Fakta	Fact	MI "15 Mar"
SW 62	Fasilitas	Facility	MI "15 Mar"
SW 63	Ideologi	Ideology	MI "15 Mar"
SW 64	Insiden	Incident	MI "12 Mar"
SW 65	Konten	Content	MI "12 Mar"
SW 66	Klasik	Classic	MI "12 Mar"
SW 67	Sirop	Syrup	MI "15 Mar"
SW 68	Toleran	Tolerant	MI "15 Mar"
SW 69	Domestik	Domestic	MI "15 Mar"
SW 70	Advokat	Advocate	MI "11 Feb"
SW 71	Tragis	Tragic	MI "11 Feb"
SW 72	Konsisten	Consistent	MI "16 Feb"
SW 73	Paradigma	Paradigm	MI "16 Feb"
SW 74	Oksigen	Oxygen	MI "16 Feb"

DATA	INDONESIAN WORD	ENGLISH WORD	EDITION
SW 75	Strategi	Strategy	MI "16 Feb"
SW 76	Efektif	Effective	MI "12 Mar"
SW 77	Industri	Industry	MI "12 Mar"
SW 78	Positif	Positive	MI "1 Feb"
SW 79	Risiko	Risk	MI "1 Feb"
CW 1	Restoran	Restaurant	MI "15 Jan"
CW 2	Kuliner	Culinary	MI "21 Jan"
CW 3	Logika	Logic	MI "21 Jan"
CW 4	Antusias	Enthusiast	MI "23 Jan"
CW 5	Fitur	Feature	MI "23 Jan"
CW 6	Kompensasi	Compensation	MI "23 Jan"
CW 7	Dominasi	Domination	MI "1 Feb"
CW 8	Edukasi	Education	MI "1 Feb"
CW 9	Diskriminasi	Discriminate	MI "1 Feb"
CW 10	Aktif	Active	MI "1 Feb"
CW 11	Eksploitasi	Exploitation	MI "1 Feb"
CW 12	Generasi	Generation	MI "1 Feb"
CW 13	Fenomena	Phenomenon	MI "1 Feb"
CW 14	Implementasi	Implementation	MI "1 Feb"
CW 15	Migrasi	Migration	MI "1 Feb"
CW 16	Kapasitas	Capacity	MI "30 Jan"
CW 17	Informasi	Information	MI "1 Feb"
CW 18	Kandidat	Candidate	MI "1 Feb"
CW 19	Kondisi	Condition	MI "1 Feb"
CW 20	Kontribusi	Contribution	MI "1 Feb"
CW 21	Muslim	Moslem	MI "1 Feb"
CW 22	Investasi	Investment	MI "1 Feb"
CW 23	Profesi	Profession	MI "1 Feb"
CW 24	Proteksi	Protection	MI "1 Feb"
CW 25	Sosialisasi	Socialization	MI "1 Feb"
CW 26	Aksi	Action	MI "5 Feb"
CW 27	Demokrasi	Democracy	MI "5 Feb"
CW 28	Dinamis	Dynamic	MI "5 Feb"
CW 29	Rekrutmen	Recruitment	MI "5 Feb"
CW 30	Kondusif	Conducive	MI "5 Feb"
CW 31	Akomodasi	Accommodation	MI "11 Feb"
CW 32	Produksi	Production	MI "16 Feb"
CW 33	Distribusi	Distribution	MI "16 Feb"
CW 34	Transparan	Transparent	MI "12 Mar"
CW 35	Ekspektasi	Expectation	MI "15 Mar"

DATA	INDONESIAN WORD	ENGLISH WORD	EDITION
CW 36	Relasi	Relation	MI "15 Mar"
Total data			**122**

APPENDIX 2

MI : (Media Indonesia)
SW : (Simple word)
CW : (Complex word)
TW : (Translated word)

APPENDIX 3: Newspapers

11th January edition available at:

https://pubhtml5.com/pvjpe/pqqg/Media_Indonesia_11_Januari_2023/

15th January edition available at: https://online.pubhtml5.com/pvjpe/mruc/#p=1

21th January edition available at: https://online.pubhtml5.com/pvjpe/ofhb/#p=1

23rd January edition available at:

https://pubhtml5.com/pvjpe/dmju/Media_Indonesia_23_Januari_2023/12

30th January edition available at: https://online.pubhtml5.com/pvjpe/klns/#p=12

1st February edition available at: https://online.pubhtml5.com/pvjpe/qjli/#p=17

5th February edition available at: https://online.pubhtml5.com/pvjpe/xouc/#p=16

16th February edition available at:

https://pubhtml5.com/pvjpe/clki/Media_Indonesia_16_Februari_2023/1

12th March edition available at: https://online.pubhtml5.com/pvjpe/quko/#p=20

15th March edition available at: https://online.pubhtml5.com/pvjpe/ygtt/#p=1