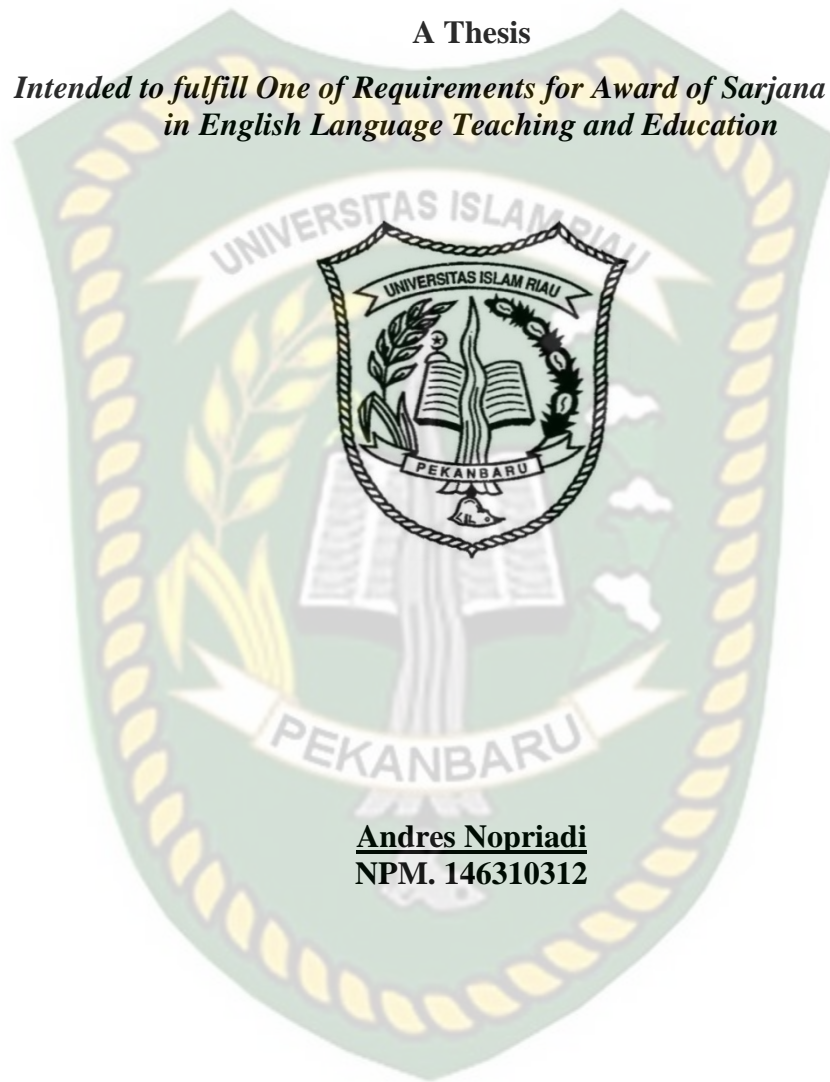


**AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH LOAN WORDS USED IN
DETIK.COM ONLINE NEWSPAPER**

A Thesis

*Intended to fulfill One of Requirements for Award of Sarjana Degree
in English Language Teaching and Education*



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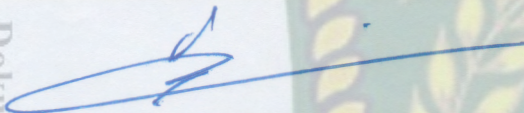
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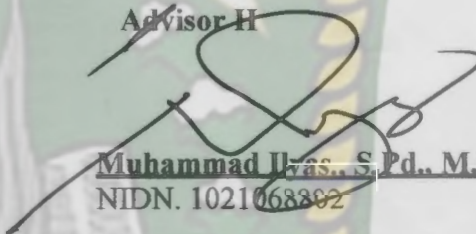
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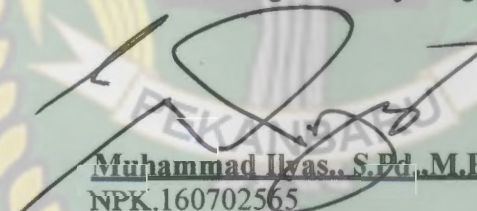
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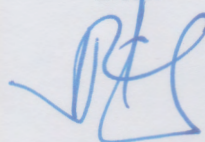


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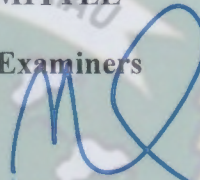
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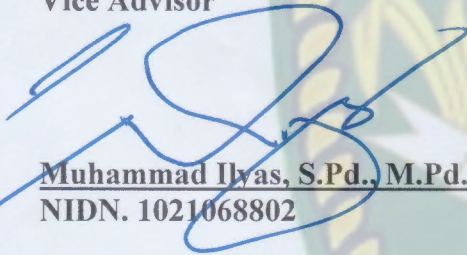
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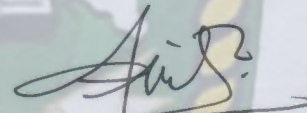


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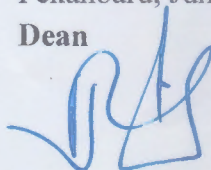


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NO	Hari/Tanggal Bimbingan	Materi Bimbingan	Hasil / Saran Bimbingan	Paraf Dosen Pembimbing
1	October 19 th 2019	Wirte Proposal	Fix the write, size of column, and finished chapter 1 until III	
2	November 1 th 2019	Revised Chapter I	Fix the cover, fix the background of problem and identification problem	
3	November 10 th 2019	Revised Chapter II and III	Fix some write in chapter II and III	
4	November 21 th 2019	Revised Chapter III	Fix the references write, conclusion, and sugention	
5	December 16 th 2019	Join Seminar Proposal		
6	December 28 th 2020	The Researcher Took the Data	Fix the cover of thesis, make number of your table, and fix the write chapter IV	
7	January 19 th 2021	Revised Chapter IV	Completed the thesis until Chapter V	
8	January 21 th 2021	Added and Revised Chapter IV and V	Fix the composition list of tbales, table of contents, and make table of Appendices, and then fix the write chapter IV and V	
9	January 28 th 2021	Joint thesis examination		

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Pekanbaru, January 13th 2021

Andres Nopriadi

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In the name of Allah SubhanahuWaTa'ala, who has given blessing, grace, and mercy and healthy to complete this study and to finish this thesis entitled “**An Analysis of English Loan Words Used In Detik.com Online Newspaper**”.

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Pekanbaru, January 13rd 2021

The Researcher

Andres Nopriadi

ABSTRACT

Andres norpiadi, 2021, *An analysis of English Loan Word Used in Detik.com Online Newspaper* : Thesis. Pekanbaru: English Study Programme, Education and Teacher Training Faculty, Islamic University of Riau.

Keywords: *English Loan Word, Detik.com Online newspaper*

This research was aimed to analysis the types of English loan words found in Detik.com online newspaper, there are three types to be analyzed in this research; simple word, complex word, and translated word. The research is also aimed to find the most dominant types English loan words find in Detik.com online newspaper

This research used descriptive design. A source data of this research is article which is written in Detik.com online newspaper. Data collection of this research is from politik, bisnis, and opini column research instrument is documentation. The data collected from 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th of Detik.com online newspaper September 2019

The result of the data analysis of this research reveal that the Detik.com Online newspaper from 3, 4, 5, and 6 of October 2019. In this research, the researcher found the English loan word fulfilled that three types of proposed by Samsuri theory. They were simple word, complex word and translated word. In simple word, the adaptation occurred in terms of spelling or pronunciation only, in this research there are 116 words of simple word. Meanwhile, the words belonged to complex words since the experienced changed in both spelling and pronunciation, there are 86 words of complex word. Last of all, the researcher found 6 words of translated words. The translated word which from the foreign expression translated into Indonesian.

ABSTRAK

Andres norpiadi, 2021, Analisis Kata Pinjaman Bahasa Inggris yang Digunakan di Surat Kabar Online Detik.com : Skripsi. Pekanbaru: Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Islam Riau.

Kata kunci: Kata Pinjaman Bahasa Inggris, surat kabar Detik.com Online

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis kata pinjaman bahasa Inggris yang ditemukan di koran online Detik.com, ada tiga jenis yang akan dianalisis dalam penelitian ini; kata sederhana, kata kompleks, dan kata terjemahan. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis kata pinjaman bahasa Inggris yang paling dominan ditemukan di koran online Detik.com

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah artikel yang dimuat di surat kabar online Detik.com. Pengumpulan data penelitian ini adalah dari kolom politik, bisnis, dan opini. Instrumen penelitian adalah dokumentasi. Data dikumpulkan dari 3, 4, 5, 6 surat kabar online Detik.com September 2019

Hasil analisis data penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa surat kabar Detik.com Online dari tanggal 3, 4, 5, dan 6 Oktober 2019. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan kata pinjaman bahasa Inggris memenuhi tiga jenis yang diusulkan oleh teori Samsuri. . Mereka adalah kata sederhana, kata kompleks dan kata terjemahan. Pada kata sederhana, adaptasi terjadi dalam hal ejaan atau pengucapan saja, dalam penelitian ini terdapat 116 kata dari kata sederhana. Sedangkan kata yang tergolong kata kompleks karena mengalami perubahan baik ejaan maupun pengucapannya, terdapat 86 kata kata kompleks. Terakhir, peneliti menemukan 6 kata dari kata yang diterjemahkan. Kata terjemahan yang dari ungkapan asing tersebut diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is the main part of human thing in their society that are used and understood by a particular group of people. Usually language consist of word of signs that the people use to express thought and feelings to each other, communicate with and indentify themselves to the others. Because this situation, different communicaty has different language that they use as their tools for communicate to each other. Language can be influenced by the social phenomena such as the development of human thought and culture. One of the kind language is Indonesian as one of language in the world also developes from time influenced by the human thought and the result of cultural contact.

Bahasa Indonesia as one of the languages in the world used by Indonesian people for communication with each other. Indonesian vocabulary uses a lot of borrowing word from foreign vocabularies such as Dutch, English, Portuguese, Chinese, Arabic and others. This happens every time there is contact between languages, so in contact between languages is open or easy to process the absorption of new words.

Influence of the other countries, bahasa indonesia has adapted vocabularies from the other languages. Generally, Loanwords are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). A loanword can also be called a borrowing. The abstract noun borrowing refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language. Loan word also to fulfill the needs in extending the vocabularies in one field or to enrich the vocabulary to be able to get along with the development of technology, information and the rapid communication in the globalization era.

One of the words that is widely absorbed in Indonesian is English vocabulary. According to the list of Absorption Words in Indonesian (2006) compiled by the Language Development Center. In its history, the British had occupied Indonesia even for a short time. The entry of the English nation into Indonesia indirectly has also affected the existing language spoken. English is also an international language that is used by the whole world to communicate. infinitely, English is very easy to be accepted and absorbed by Indonesian speakers.

Both online and written communication used English loan words. Online, English is mostly used in many kinds of broadcast media such as, television and radio, advertisement and any other dialy medium of communication.

In written from, it is mostly used in many mass media like journals, newspaper, articles, magazines, etc. Newspapers is one of simple mass media which is used for delivering information to poeple. The newspaper staff write the article based on society events and it makes the readers interesting to read. Detik.com daily newspaper is one of the newspaper that serves much interesting information to readers.

Detik.com is one of the newspaper from Indoneisa. It is provided people who are interested to know latest news that happened especially in Indonesia. Detik.com online newspaper content some articles from various fields, such us sport, economic, business, political, education, culture and also others.

Online newspaper creates more oppotunities for newspapers, such as competing with broadcast journalism in presenting the latest news in a more timely manner. The credibility and strong brand recognition of established newspapers, and the close relationship they have with advertisers, are also seen by many in the newspaper industry as reinforcing their chances of survival. Moving away from the printing process can also help reduce costs.

Based on all of the reason that explained above, so the researcher will discuss the analysis of loanwords in mass media entitle *“An Analysis Of English Loanword Used In Detik.Com Online Newspaper”*

1.2 The Identification of Research

Using of English language as international language became familiar especially in written language on mass media such as newspaper, magazines, journals, articles, etc. Therefore there many Englishwords that uses in Indonesian. They are called English loanwords. Loan word is used because the writer can't find an appropriate word in their language to express or to replace the idea. So that, the reader can achieve thier idea easily.

In addition, Indonesian people prefer to use loan language rather than native language, this affects the language used everyday that is used in interaction. infinitely, they should know that loan word is not originally from Bahasa.

1.3 Focus of the Problem

The conducting this research, the researcher focuses on analyzing the English loan word and types of loandwords found in Detik.com online newspaper.

1.4 Research Questions

The researcher formulates the problem as follows :

1. What types of loan words are found in Detik.com online newspaper ?
2. What is the most frequent types of English Loan word Found in Detik.com online newspaper ?

1.5 Objective of the Research

1. To find out what types of loan words are found in Detik.com online newspaper ?
2. To know what is the most frequent types of English Loan word found in Detik.com online newspaper ?

1.6 Significance of the Research

The research hopes that this research has some significance, especially for English student.

For the research, this research gives some information about English Loan word especially in written. It is can use to the next researcher to conduct research about analysis in English Loan word.

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

In order to avoid the reader misunderstanding in reading this research, the definition or terms are given as follow:

1. Analysis

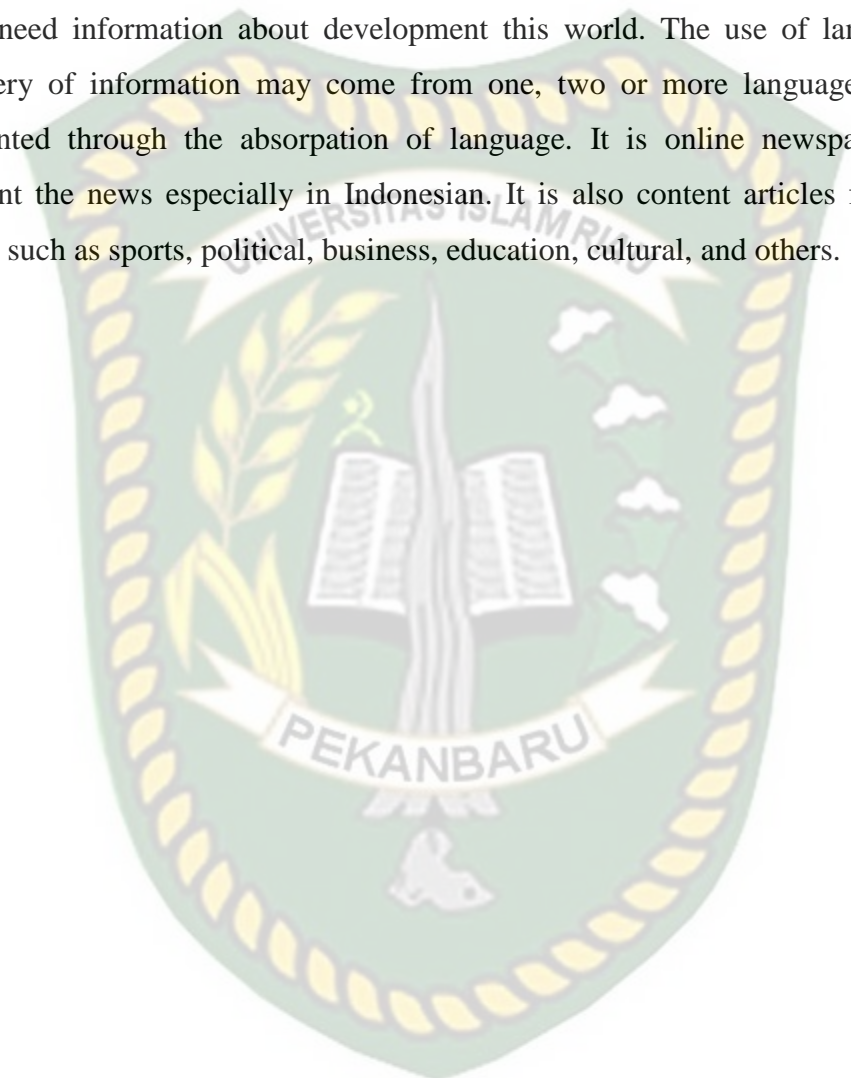
Analysis is The process of breaking a concept down into more simple parts, so that its logical structure is displayed (Blackburn, 2008). In this research analysis means that detailed study or examination of English loan word in order to understand more about it.

2. Loanword

Loanwords are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). A loanword can also be called a borrowing. The abstract noun borrowing refers to the process of speakers adopting word from a source language into their native language (S. Kemmer, 2013).

3. Detik.com Newspaper

Detik.com is one of Indonesian newspaper. It consist in two format ; print and electronic. Detik.com newspaper is always give the newest information for the people who need information about development this world. The use of language in the delivery of information may come from one, two or more languages the can be presented through the absorpation of language. It is online newspaper which is content the news especially in Indonesian. It is also content articles from various fields such as sports, political, business, education, cultural, and others.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELETED LITERATURE

2.1 Relevance Theories

Relevance theory is a framework for understanding utterance interpretation first proposed and within cognitive linguistics and pragmatics. It was originally inspired by the work and developed out of his ideas, but has since become a pragmatic framework in its own right. Relevant enough for it to be worth the addressee's effort to process and the most relevant one compatible with the communicator's abilities and preferences. (Wilson : 2002)

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

When we talk over about Linguistics, perhaps we think that only to speak, to write, or only to talk one another. In fact, this is not in such way. Linguistics is also similar to other sciences, even this Language firstly appeared in the World if we compare to other sciences. In other words, no Language whether verbally or non-verbally, no other sciences. So, we are as human must think it over logically, that Linguistics encompasses other branches which can be related to other fields, for examples; Phonology is the science that we study about sounds of Human can also refer to physics and arts; Syntax is the science that We study about arrangements (rules/reconstructions) of the words/morphemes, phrases to perform well sentences into discourse and text can also indicate to Mathematical systems. (Putra : 2000)

According Wibowo (2001 : 3), language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tool) that are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communication by a group of men to give birth to feelings and thoughts. In the study of linguistics, language is defined as a system of spoken or written symbols that human beings as a means of communication in the form of sound. There is a language called English, Indonesian, Portuguese, and others. This language is based on relationships

formed in the absence of advance planning, and the subsequent development of named and default, also sometimes formed. Language is a system, which means the language formed by the various components of the irregular and fixed.

According to Suwito (1998). Every language has some different variations and it is used in some certain situation, because language is a social phenomenon that is influenced by social and situation factor. The great influence of foreign language in Indonesia is English. There are many words from English that adapt and use in Indonesian daily life. It is called English loan word. The reason of adapting word from another language is the writer can not find an appropriate word in their language to convey their idea.

2.1.2 Language Change

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

1. Morphological Change

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

2. Syntactic change

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

3. Phonological Change

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

Phoneme	Explanation	Example	
		English	Indonesia
C	Before vowels /e/ and the consonant is changed into phoneme /s/	Certificate Censor	Sertifikat Sensor
C	Before vowels /a/, /o/, /u/ and the consonant change into phoneme /k/	Vocal Konstruction	Vokal Konstruksi
Ch	Before vowel /a/, /o/ and consonant is change into phoneme /k/	Technique Character Chronic	Teknik Karakter Kronik

4. Sematic Change

Sematic Change is the changing of meaning in a loanword. For example, the word of kepala has a meaning a part of body but now also has meaning a leader.

2.1.3 The Definition of LoanWord

Language as important part of human change time by time. Bahasa Indonesia is one of language in the world also change overtime. It change becauseof the change of environment and culture. So that, there are many new words that use by Indonesian in their life. Base on the contact in the history, jones (2007) stated the main donor language in *Bahasa Indonesia* are Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, English, Hindi, Japanese, Persian, Portuguese, Sanskrit and Tamil.

According Crystal (1997) defined loan word as “a linguistic unit has come borrowed, assimilated, with some adaptaiion to the phonological system of the new language”. When a word is borrowed, the spelling and the pronunciation are adapted into the new language. Here, when a word is borrowed into another language the formend the meaning of the loanword may change.

In the study of language, Yule (1996) mentions the there are several processes involved in forming new words, one of them is borrowing. Borrowing is similar and refers to loan words. Both of them mean word or phrase taken from other language. Borrowing is called loan word when it is in the from of single word. According to haspelnth (2009) loanword is lexeme that has been transfered from one language into another language and is used ad a word in the recipient language. While Campbell (2004 : 63) states thatloan words is lexical item or a word which has been borrowed from another language, a word which originally was not part of vocabulary of the recipient language but was adopted from some another langauge and made part of the borrowing language.

Samsuri (1994) stated in his book *Analisa Bahasa*, loanwords in Indonesia language are influenced by two language, namely first language or mother tonge or local language can be Bataknese, Javanese, Balinese, and other languages that come from 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 cultural from 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* (*ringen*), and *cicilan* (*angsuran*). He also that loanword from first language in Indonesian due to be ability of the user in using their first language and the need to fill the gap of Indonesian words for the new concept.

He also said that loanword in Indonesian are also affected by foreign language,. Here, he emphasized more foreign language in English and Dutch. Many people tend to use English or Dutch because of the less awareness of

language user in using Indonesian language properly. It is also caused by the capability of some elite community in using foreign language to differentiate their social status.

Loanwords can also be caused by some conditions. The condition is because it is international known instead of Indonesian word *zat asam*. The second is the speaker wants to describe the new concept, such as the words *klaim* is new concept from England. There is no word *klaim* in Indonesian language. The last, the speaker wants to be familiar with the hearer, such as the use of English loanword process is *proses*. From other theories above, the writer concludes that loanwords are words that are borrowed from other language into one's language and adopted for some purpose, such as to fill the gap, for the new concept, and international known. In the other hand, Eddy (1998) states the loanword itself can be influenced by some factors, such as less vocabulary, prestige needs, tourism and economics aspect, and survival strategy.

The findings of linguistics, like the findings of any other theoretical study, can be applied to the solution of practical problems, as well as to innovations in everyday areas involving language. This is the mandate of applied linguistics. Applied linguists draw from theories of language acquisition to develop first and second language teaching methodologies and to implement successful literacy programs; they may draw from theories of sociolinguistics to develop special teaching strategies for speakers of nonstandard English. Applied linguists may also engage in language planning by developing alphabets and grammars for unwritten languages and by writing dictionaries. They are sometimes asked to be expert witnesses in legal cases involving language. Computer corporations employ applied linguists to examine speech synthesis and speech recognition by automated machines. In short, applied linguists apply the theories and tools of formal linguistics, sociolinguistics, and psycholinguistics in a wide variety of socially useful ways. (Chomsky, N. 2012).

2.1.3.1 Types of loanword

According to Samsuri (1994) stated in his book *Analisa Bahasa*, based on structure English loan words are divided into three types:

a) Simple Word

There are two characteristic of simple words, first the spelling of the word is not adapted to Indonesian: however, the pronunciation is adapted, Example the word Target from target, Surplus from surplus, Global from global. And second the spelling of loan words is adapted to Indonesian: however, the pronunciation is not adapted, such as the word Minimum from minimum, Maksimal from maximal.

b) Complex Word

Complex word has been adapted to Indonesian both in the spelling and the pronunciation. The example of English loan words in the form of complex word are produksi from produce, institusi from institution, Nasional from national.

c) Translated word in Indonesian

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

2.1.3.2 Form of English loanwords

Based on Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan in Indonesian there are many foreign words are used in our language. English loanword is one of language that is used frequent in Indonesian words. All those foreign words are adapted based on Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia in Indonesian language. To enable people to understand the rules of English loan words spelling, there are two theories that discuss the spelling of English loan words, namely *Pedoman Umum*

Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (The standard Indonesian Spelling System) (2015, pp.50).

The adjustment of english loan words into Indonesian based on *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (The standard Indonesian Spelling System)* (2015) and *Pedoman Pembentukan Istilah (The Guideline of Technical Terms)* (1999) :

The adjustment of English loan words into Indonesia

Letters	Explanation	Example	
		English	Indonesian
-ai-	Remains	Trailer	Trailer
-c-	Before vowels /a/,/o/,/u/, or consonant is change in to K	construction	Konstruksi
-c-	Before vowels/e/,/i/,/oe/, or consonant /y/ is changed into letters /s/	Central	sentral
-cc-	Before vowels/o/,/u/ or consonant is changed into letter /k/	Accommodation	Akomodasi
-cc-	Before vowels /e/, or /i/,is changed into /ks/	Accessory	Aksesori
-ch-	When its Pronunciation is /s/,/sy/, is changed into /s/	Echelon	Eselon
-ch-	Is changed into letter /k/ before vowels/a/,/o/,or the consonant	Technique	Teknik
-ch-	When its Pronunciation	Check	Cek

	is /c/, is changed into C		
-e-	Does not changed when it appears before consonant	Effect	Efek
-e-	Which is not pronounced is omitted	Phoneme	Fonem
-ea-	Does not change	Ideal	Ideal
-eo-	Does not change	Geometry	Geometri
-eu-	Does not change	Eugenol	Eugenol
-f-	Does not change	Factors	Factor
-i-	Does not change	Ion	Ion
-ie-	Does not change if its pronunciation is not /i/	Efficient	Effisien
-ng-	Does not change	Linguistics	Linguistik
-oo-	Is change to letter /u/	Cartoon	Kartun
-oo-	Double vowels is not change	Zoology	Zoology
-ou-	Is changed into the pronunciation is (u)	Coupon	Kupon

The suffixes adjustment of English loan words :

Letters	Explanation	Example	
		English	Indonesia
-acy or -cy	Is changed into (-asi or (-si)	Democracy	Demokrasi
-age	Is changed into (-ase)	Etalage	Etalase
a-tion	Is changed into (a-si)	Action	Aksi
-icle	Is changed into (-ikel)	Article	Artikel
-ism	Is changed into (-isme)	Mechanism	Mekanisme

-ist	Is changed into (-is)	Pessimist	Pesimis
-ity	Is changed into (-itas)	Activity	Aktifitas
-ive	Is changed into (-if)	Creative	Kreatif
-age	Is changed into (-ase)	Percentage	Persentase
-al	Does not change	Formal	Formal
-ant	Is changed into (-an)	Informant	Informan
-arcy	Is changed into (-arki)	Anarchy	Anarki
-tion	Is changed into (-si)	Production	Produksi
-ic, -ics, - ique	Is changed into (-ik), or (-ika)	Logic Technique	logika teknik
-ism	Is changed into (-isme)	Terrorism	Teroris
-ist	Is changed into (-is)	Egoist	Egois
-ive	Is changed into (-if)	sensitive	Sensitif
-logy	Is changed into (-logi)	technology	Teknologi
-logue	Is changed into (-log)	catalogue	Catalog
-oir (e)	Is changed into (-oar)	repertoire	Repertoar
-or	Does not change	dictator	diktator

The adaptation of English loan word based on *pedoman pembentukan Istilah (the guideline of technical terms) (1999)*:

a. The last consonants:

Letters	Explanation	Example	
		English	Indonesia
-ck	Is changed into -k	Block	Blok
-ct	Is changed into -k	Contract	Kontrak
-lf	Remains	Golf	Golf
-ns	Does not changed	Ons	Ons
-nt	Changes int -n	Gradient	Gradien
-rd	Remains	Fyord	Fyord

b. The adaptation in the bound morpheme of English words:

Letters	Explanation	Example	
		English	Indonesia
Com-	Is changed into kom-	Computer	Komputer
Contra-	Is changed into kontra-	Contradiction	Kontradiksi
Eco-	Is changed into eko-	Economy	Ekonomi

2.1.3.3 Advantages of Loanword

Language is grown up from time to time. Language adapts with the time because every language has a contact to one another. For this reason there are many loan words that use by the recipients language. Loan word give some advantages for recipients language. First, loan word can be used as a word that replaces a word that is not available in the recipient language to convey an idea to be accepted easily. Second, loan word add new word into recipient language so loan word also enrich vocabulary os recipient language. This is related with motivations borrowing and adapting of foreign language. According to Sinulingga (2010), the motivations of borrowing and adapting foreign words are:

1. There are no words in a language that is fit to the expression because another language is considered more important to fit the expression, and because of the meaning of the words in another language is more suitable than in a language.
2. The new words, created by a language, not really suitable for the first time.
3. There is a rejection from the borrowing language society to the words that are created by its own language, because they are already accepting the foreign word.

2.2 Relevance Studies

In analyzing this thesis, some previous research that discussed about loan word are used as related research. They are:

First, Estika Satriani (2018) from Islamic University of Riau, in her research on loanword by the title “An Analysis of English Loanword In Riau Pos daily Newspaper”, found that the English loanwords fulfilled the three types of loanwords as proposed by Samsuri (1994). They were simple words, complex words, and translated word. In simple words, the adaptation occurred in terms of either spelling or pronunciation only, in this research there are 82 words of simple words. Meanwhile, the words belonged to complex words since they experienced change in both spelling and pronunciation, there are 122 words of complex words in this research. Last of all, the researcher found 13 words of translated word. The translated words which form the foreign expression translated into Indonesian.

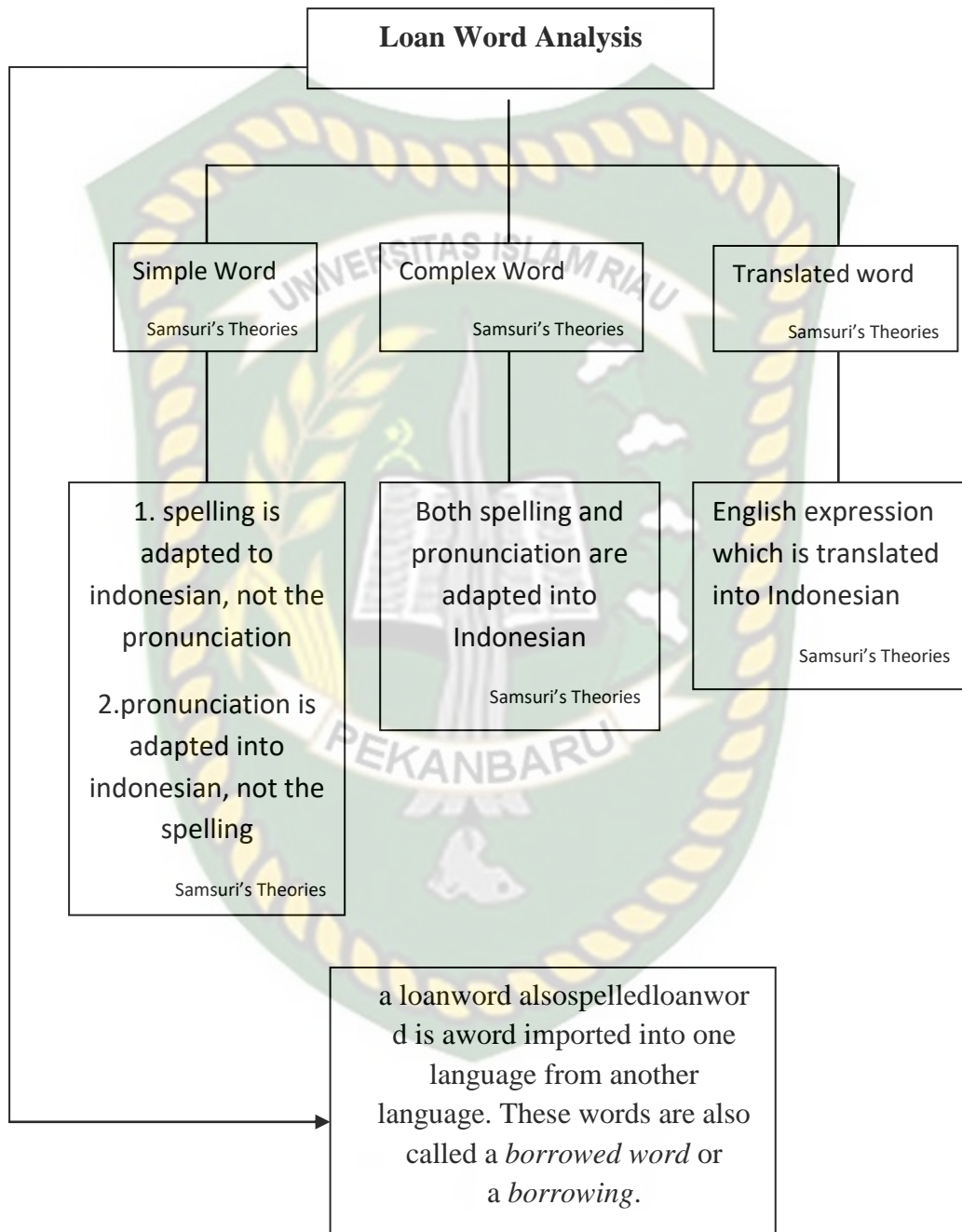
Second, research from Widayahningsih (2010) entitled “The Phonological Change of Loanwords In Indonesia”. In this research, she focused on Phonological change of loanword that appear in Indonesian newspaper. The result is she found one hundred items data of English loanwords, especially in sport terms, those loanwords can be divided in two groups i.e. became no phonological changes and became phonological changes. Loanwords which became no phonological changes are fifty eight loanword (58%) and loanwords which became phonological changes are forty two loanword (42%).

Third, research journal of Krisnanda (2013) from FBS Universitas Negeri Padang entitled “ Semantic change of Loan Words in Padang Eskpres Daily Newspaper”, in this research finding found 683 loan words which borrowed from several languages. They were 42 (6.2%) of loan words from Arabic, 5 (0.7%) from Chinese, 262 (38.4%) from Dutch, 298 (43.6%) from English, 8 (1.2%) from Japanese, 18 (2.6%) from Portuguese and 50 (7.3%) from Sanskrit.

The research about semantic change of loan words did not only find the loan words from English and this research did not only focus of the specific topic only. The change of meaning of the loan words can be classified into the nature of semantic change, such as metaphor and metonymy, or into the results of semantic change, such as extentions of meaning, restriction of meaning, pejoration and amelioration.

Thus, those are three relevant researches which is used as relevant research. This research has different aspect from those previous studies above. The researcher has different data and data source. This research used Detik.com online newspaper as the source of the data. The researcher focus on three types of loan word based on Syamsuri's theory. There are simple word, complex word and translated word. The researcher also analyzed the adaptation based on the Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (2015, pp.50).

2.2 Conceptual Framework



2.4 Assumption

The researcher has general assumption that in Detik.com Online newspaper have three types of loanwords (simple word, complex word, translated word in Indonesian). Detik.com online newspaper is one of Indonesian newspaper that use Bahasa. In the research the writer assumes that Detik.com online newspaper often uses simple word in the text.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research a descriptive research. Therefore, the researcher use the Qualitative Method. Ashley (2006) Qualitative research is designed to reveal the meaning that informs the action or outcomes that are typically measured by quantitative research. So qualitative researchers investigate meanings, interpretations, symbols, and the processes and relations of social life. This type of research produces is descriptive data that the researcher must then interpret using rigorous and systematic methods of transcribing, coding, and analysis of trends and themes. Because its focus is everyday life and people's experiences, qualitative research lends itself well to creating new theories using the inductive method, which can then be tested with further research.

where this form the author only explains the problem or object what is seen, observed, and impressed through the thoughts or ideas of the author, so that the problem or object written and described approaching a goal or target, which wants to be conveyed to the readers (Putra, 2007).

The Descriptive method design selected to know English loanwords that adapted by Indonesian word and the different about spelling in Detik.com online newspaper.

3.2 Source of Data

The researcher collected the data which was written from article in Detik.com online newspaper in October, 2019, especially in 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th put the data. The researcher choosed this printed mass media because it is a national printed mass

media, so the content of the articles are national standard. The researcher used the tables in order to further analyze the data.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

For research data collection techniques in this study, researchers looked at the political, business, and opinion sections of the online newspaper Detik.com. First, the researcher reads and rewrites the problem of the first data source. Then, the researcher checks all the words and lists them in the table, the researcher puts the data of English loan words in the form of phrases, together with the original English words to assist the researcher in conducting his analysis.

3.4 Data Analysis Technique

In analyzing data, the researcher used the Agih method, The Agih method uses the basic determinants of the language under study. The basis for determining in the work of the method is the technique of selecting data based on certain categories (criteria) in terms of programmaticity in accordance with the natural characteristics possessed by research data (Sudaryanto, 1993) The technique used in Agih method was substitution; it was an analysis, which is substituting the linguistic unit of the data. For example in this research is the substitution from Indonesian into English language.

The steps in analyzing data can be stated as follows.

1. Reading carefully the data from Detik.com Online newspaper.
2. Rewriting and put the data into table to determine the types of loan words.
3. Selecting any words containing English loan word according to kamus kata-kata Asing dalam Bahasa Indonesia by Badudu (1990).
4. Classifying the data into types of English Loan word (syamsuri,s theory).

5. Calculating the frequency of each types of English Loan Word in to following form :Sudijono (2000) in “pengantar statistika pendidikan”.

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

F = Frequency of word

N = Total Number of Word

100% = Round Number

P = Percentage of word

6. Finding out the most dominant types of loan word English word.
 7. Describing and explaining the findings

No	Newspaper	Article	English Loan word	English Word	Types of loan word		
					Simple word	Complex word	Translated word
1	Detik.com, october 2019				1.spelling is adapted to indonesian, not the pronunciation 2.pronunciati on is adapted into indonesian, not the spelling	Both spelling and pronunciati on are adapted into indonesian	English expressio n which is translate d into indonesia n
		opini	Kasus	Case			
			Legal	Legal			
			Lokasi	Locatio n			

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCHER FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1.Data Presentation

In this chapter, the researcher explained the data result of English Loan Word that we used in Detik.com Online Newspaper from 3rd, 4th,5th,and 6th of October 2019. The researcher put the data into the table and classified those data based on Syamsuri's theory of types of English Loan Word.

Table 4.1 English Loan Word Indicators

No	News paper	Article	English Loan word	English Word	Types of Loan Word		
					Simple word	Complex word	Translated word
1	Detik.com, 7 October 2019				1.Spelling is adapted to Indonesian, not the pronunciation 2.Pronunciation is adapted into Indonesian, not the spelling	Both spelling and pronunciation are adapted into Indonesian	English expression which is translated into Indonesian
		Politik	Aksi	Action		✓	
			Digital	Digital	✓		

			Fungsi	Function		✓	
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4.2. Data Analysis

The researcher had served four newspaper as source of there searcher to find data, researcher took the data from Politik, bisnis, and opini column. The researcher checked the data from newspaper that belong to English Loan Word based on their Characteristics. They are simple word, complex word and translated word. Then the researcher find calculation the most frequently types of loanwords in Newspaper.

4.2.1. Types of English Loan Word Found in Detik.com Online Newspaper

After the researcher collected the words that might belong to English loan word the four section of Detik.com Online Newspaper, October 2019 edition, the writer checked them whether or not those words belonged to English Loan Words by referring kamus kata-kata serapanasingdalam bahasa Indonesia (2010). After excluding loan words which were not originated from English , the writer found that there were 82 English Loan Words from Politics column (bomsoet : menteribaru jokowiharusbil lebih responsive dankomunikatif, PAN kejokowi yang masukdaftar 50 muslimberpengaruh : tuntaskanpersoalanpapua, Hendropriyono sebutpendemokelompokhedonis, BEM Trisakti: Salah besar, Faldo Maldini Hengkang, Pansinggungkekurangan, YLBHI soalPerpu KPK: KenegarawananJokowi Diuji, Dengar Rakyat atauparpol, Pesan Gatot di HUT TNI : Bilapimpinantakmemuji,teruslahkerjakeras, Pesan Muhammadiyahke TNI: jauhhipengaruhkepentinganpolitikmana pun, Menakarkinerjaparlemen yang

dikuasiparpolkoalisijokowi-ma'ruf). 127 English Loan Word from business column (6 hal yang perlu data hutentangperdagangan satwaliar. Didukung pemda, pertamina tertibkan pengelolaan asset dibarito timur. Alumnus petraciptakan aplikasi untuk bantu warga yang dirundung duka. Kenalkan layanan, Dana unjuk gigi di malang folks market. Edan! Startup wework bakarduit Rp 39 Triliun per tahun. Level up e-Commerce summit 2019, Lazada undang seller patner. Bukan Cuma kerja untung, BUMN juga harus lakukan ini. Yang muda yang berbatik, kisah dea Valencia sukses bisnis batik sejak ramaja). And 111 English Loan Word from opinion column (viraltanggapan Mesty Ariotejoso alcurhat "dokter busuk". Siapa sosok kakak Pembina buzzer istana?. Fakta-fakta buzzer di RI berdasarkan riset oxford. Tampil di media, Veronica Komandi ingatkan sola besiswa. MA masih herandapat posisi ter bawah survey KPK: indikator nya apa?. Moeldokomau tertibkan buzzer, begini bisnis nya. Raih WTP. Pemkab Trenggalek wujudkan pemerintahan yang transparan. Respons mahasiswa soal anarcho tunggangi demo ricuh di bandung).

After analyzing the data, the researcher found that English loan words in Detik.com Online Newspaper met the three types of loan words as proposed by Samsuri (1994), namely simple word, complex word and translated word. The following are the findings and discussion of English loan words based on their types.

4.2.1.1. Simple words found in Detik.com Online Newspaper

The following were the loan word which were found in Detik.com Online Newspaper and discussion of the words were classified into simple word :

a. Simple word which the spelling is adapted to Indonesian, not the pronunciation

1. **“Aktif”**. The Indonesian word *aktif* was adapted from English word **“active”**. Here, the adaptation happened only in term of spelling of word. The suffix (-ive) in English changed into (-if) in Indonesian word.
2. **“Element”**. The Indonesian word *elemen* was adapted from English word **“element”**. Here, the adaptation happened only in term of spelling. Last latter [-t] was omitted.
3. **“fokus”**. The word *fokus* was adapted from English word **“focus”**. Here, the adaptation did not happened in term of pronunciation. It happened in term of spelling , where letter (-c-) in English word changed into (-k-) in Indonesian.
4. **“Jenderal”**. The word *jenderal* was adapted from English word **“general”**. Here, the adaptation did not happened in term of pronunciation. It happened interm of spelling, where letter (j-) in English word changed into (g-) in Indonesian, and letter (-d-) changed into (-n-).
5. **“Konstuktif”**. The word *konstuktif* was adapted from English word **“constructive”**. Here, the adaptation did not happened in pronunciation. It happened in term of spelling, where the letter (k-) in English word changed into

(c-) in Indonesian. And the suffix (-ive) in English changed into (-if) in Indonesian.

6. **“Mayoritas”**. The word *mayoritas* was adapted from English word **“majority”**. Here, the adaptation did not happened in pronunciation. It happened in term of spelling, where the letter (-y-) in English changed into (-j-) in Indonesia. And the letter (-as) changed into (-y) into Indonesian.
7. **“Mekanisme”**. The word *mekanisme* was adapted from English word **“mechanism”**. Here, the adaptation did not happened in pronunciation. It happened in term of spelling, where the letter (-k-) in English changed into (-ch) in Indonesian. And the result of spelling adaptation happened in letter end (-e) in Indonesian was omitted in English.
8. **“Parlemen”**. The word *parlemen* was adapted from English word **“parliament”**. Here, the adaptation did not happened in pronunciation. It happened in term of spelling, where the letter (-e-) in English changed into (-ia-) in Indonesian. And also in last consonant (-nt) in English changed into (-n) in Indonesian.
9. **“Presiden”**. The word *presiden* was adapted from English word **“president”**. The adaptation only happened in term of spelling. Where the last consonant (-nt) in English changed become (-n) in Indonesian spelling.
10. **“Produktif”**.The word *produktif* was adapted from English word **“productive”**. Here, the adaptation did not happened in pronunciation. It happened in term of spelling, where the letter (-c-) in English changed into(-k-

) in Indonesian. Also the letter (-ive) in English changed into (-if) in Indonesian.

11. **“Proses”**. The word *proses* was adapted from English word **“process”**. Here, the adaptation happened only in term of spelling. The English word (c) becomes (s) in Indonesian and last letter (s) in English was omitted in Indonesia.
12. **“Provinsi”**. The word *provinsi* was adapted from English word **“province”**. Here, the adaptation did not happened in pronunciation. It happened in term of spelling, where the letter (-si) in English changed into (-ce) in Indonesian.
13. **“Responsif”**. The word *responsif* was adapted from English word **“responsive”**. Here, the adaptation did not happened in pronunciation. It happened in term of spelling, where the last letter (-if) in English changed into (-ive) in Indonesian.
14. **“Ambulans”**. The word *ambulans* was adapted from English word **“ambulance”**. Here, the adaptation did not happened in pronunciation. It happened in term of spelling, where the letter (-s) in English changed into (-ce) in Indonesian.
15. **“Aspek”**. The word *aspek* was adapted from English word **“aspect”**. Here, the adaptation did not happened in pronunciation. Its only happened in term of spelling, where the letter (-k) in English changed into (-ct) in Indonesian.

b. Simple word which the pronunciation adapted into Indonesian, not the spelling.

1. **“Digital”**. The word *digital* was adapted from English word **“digital”**. Here, the adaptation did not happen in term of spelling, since the English spelling “digital” is exactly the same as Indonesian spelling digital; however, it happened in term of pronunciation, where ['dɪdʒɪt(ə)l] in English became [d i g i t a l] in Indonesian. The adaptation especially happened in phoneme [ʒ] in English which was adapted into [g] in Indonesian. And also phoneme [a] which occurred in Indonesian pronunciation.
2. **“Global”**. The word *global* was adapted from English word **“global”**. Here the adaptation happened only in term of pronunciation. Where ['g l əʊ b (ə) l] in English became [g l o b a l] in Indonesian. The adaptation especially happened in phoneme [əʊ] in English which was adapted into [o] in Indonesian. And phoneme [a] which occurred in Indonesian pronunciation.
3. **“Forum”**. The word *forum* was adapted from English word **“forum”**. Here the adaptation happened only in term of pronunciation. Where ['f ɔː r ə m] in English became [f o r u m] in Indonesian. The adaptation especially happened in phoneme [ɔː] in English which was adapted into [o] in Indonesian.
4. **“Legal”**. The word *legal* was adapted from English word **“legal”**. Here the adaptation happened only in term of pronunciation. Where ['l iː g (ə) l] in English became [l e g a l] in Indonesian. The adaptation especially happened in phoneme [iː] in English which was adapted into [e] in Indonesian. And also phoneme [a] which occurred in Indonesian pronunciation.

5. **“Illegal”**. The word *illegal* was adapted from English word **“illegal”**. Here the adaptation happened only in term of pronunciation. Where [i'li: g (ə) l] in English became [I l l e g a l] in Indonesian. The adaptation especially happened in phoneme [i:] in English which was adapted into [e] in Indonesian. And also phoneme [(l) and (a)] which occurred in Indonesian pronunciation.
6. **“Level”**. The word *level* was adapted from English word **“level”**. Here the adaptation happened only in term of pronunciation. Where ['l e v (ə) l] in English became [l e v e l] in Indonesian. The adaptation especially happened in phoneme [(ə)] in English which was adapted into [e] in Indonesian.
7. **“Market”**. The word *market* was adapted from English word **“market”**. Here the adaptation happened only in term of pronunciation. Where ['mɑ: (r) kɪt] in English became [m a r k e t] in Indonesian. The adaptation especially happened in phoneme [(r)] in English which was adapted into [r] in Indonesian. and also last letter [it] in English changed into [et] Indonesian.
8. **“Online”**. The word *online* was adapted from English word **“online”**. Here the adaptation happened only in term of pronunciation. Where ['ɒ n l aɪ n] in English became [o n l i n e] in Indonesian. The adaptation especially happened in phoneme ['ɒ] in English which was adapted into [o] in Indonesian. and phoneme [aɪ] in English changed into [e] Indonesian.
9. **“Staf”**. The word *staf* was adapted from English word **“staff”**. Here the adaptation happened only in term of pronunciation. Where [s t ɑ: f] in English

became [s t a f f] in Indonesia. The last letter (-f) in English was omitted in Indonesian spelling.

10. **“Program”**. The word *program* was adapted from English word **“program”**.

Here the adaptation happened only in term of pronunciation. Where [' p r ə ʊ g r æ m] in English became [p r o g r a m] in Indonesian. The adaptation especially happened in phoneme [' ə ʊ] in English which was adapted into [o] in Indonesian. and phoneme [æ] in English changed into [a] Indonesian.

4.2.1.2. Complex words found in Detik.com Online Newspaper

In addition to sample words, the researcher also found loan words that belong to complex words. The following were the complex word found in Detik.com online newspaper.

1. **“Aksi”**. The word *aksi* was adapted from English word **“action”**. Here, the adaption happened in term of spelling and pronunciation. The result adaption can be seen in letter (k) and the suffix (-si). In English word, letter (k) should be (c) letter, and the suffix (-si) should be (-tion). In conclusion, the adaption in spelling is “action” in English became “aksi” in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *aksi* is also different with the one from English since it experienced changed. It can be seen from the word *action* dan *aksi* , where the letter (a) is pronounced as [æ] in English, but [a] in Indonesian. Also, the rest pronunciation is different between English and Indonesian that [' æ k ʃ (ə) n] in English and became [a k s i] in Indonesian.

2. **“Konsentrasi”**. The word *konsentrasi* was adapted from English word **“concentration”**. Here, the adaption happened in term of spelling and pronunciation. The result adaption can be seen in letter (k) and the suffix (-asi). In English word, letter (k) should be (c) letter, and the suffix (-asi) should be (-tion). In conclusion, the adaption in spelling is “concentration” in English became “konsentrasi” in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *konsentrasi* is also different with the one from English since it experienced changed. It can be seen from the word *concentration* and *konsentrasi*, where the phoneme (o, e, a, s and i) is pronounced as [ɒ, (ə), eɪ, ʃ, and (ə)] in English, but [o, e, a, s and i] in Indonesian. The pronunciation was [,k ɒ n s (ə) n 't r eɪ ʃ (ə) n] in English and became [k o n s e n t r a s i] in Indonesian.
3. **“Koalisi”**. The word *koalisi* was adapted from English word **“coalition”**. Here, the adaption happened in term of spelling and pronunciation. The result adaption can be seen in letter (k) and the suffix (-si). In English word, letter (k) should be (c) letter, and the suffix (-si) should be (-tion). In conclusion, the adaption in spelling is “coalition” in English became “koalisi” in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *koalisi* is also different with the one from English since it experienced changed. It can be seen from the word *coalition* and *koalisi*, where the phoneme (o, e, a, s and i) is pronounced as [əʊ, ə, ɪ, ʃ, and (ə)] in English, but [o, a, i, s and i] in Indonesian. The pronunciation was [,k əʊ ə 'l ɪ ʃ (ə) n] in English and became [k o a l i s i] in Indonesian.

4. **“Fungsi”**. The word *fungsi* was adapted from English word **“function”**. Here, the adaptations also happened in term of spelling and pronunciation. The result adaptation spelling can be seen in letter (-c-), (t), (i), (o) and (n) in English which changed into (g), (s), and (i) in Indonesian. So the adaptation in spelling is “function” in English became “fungsi” in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *fungsi* is also different, the pronunciation adaptation happened in phoneme [' f ʌ ŋ k ʃ (ə) n] in English was changed into [f u n g s i] in Indonesian.
5. **“Posisi”**. The word *posisi* was adapted from English word **“position”**. Here, the adaptation happened in term of spelling and pronunciation. The result adaptation can be seen in the suffix (-si). In English word, the suffix (-si) should be ((-a)tion). In conclusion, the adaptation in spelling is “position” in English became “posisi” in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *posisi* is also different with the one from English since it experienced changed. It can be seen from the word *coalitiondankoalsi*, where the phoneme (o, and s) is pronounced as [ə, and z] in English, but [o, and s] in Indonesian. The pronunciation was [p ə ' z ɪ ʃ (ə) n,] in English and became [p o s i s i] in Indonesian.
6. **“Nasional”**. The word *nasional* was adapted from English word **“national”**. Here, the adaptations also happened in term of spelling and pronunciation. The result adaptation spelling can be seen in letter (-t-)in English which changed into (-s-) in Indonesian. So the adaptation in spelling is “national” in English became

“nasional” in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *nasional* is also different, the pronunciation adaptation happened in phoneme ['n æ ʃ(ə) n ə l] in English was changed into [n a s i o n a l] in Indonesian.

7. **“Opsisi”**. The word *opsi* was adapted form English word **“option”**. Here, the adaption happened in term of spelling and pronunciation. The result adaption can be seen in suffix (-si). In English word, the suffix (-si) should be (-tion). In conclusion, the adaption in spelling is “option” in English became “opsi” in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *opsi* is also different with the one from English since it experienced changed. It can be seen from the word *action* dan *aksi* , where the letter (o) is pronounced as [ɒ] in English, but [o] in Indonesian. Also, the rest pronunciation is different between English and Indonesian that [' ɒ p ʃ(ə) n] in English and became [o p s i] in Indonesian.
8. **“Korupsi”**. The word *korupsi* was adapted from English word **“corruption”**. Here, the adaption happened in term of spelling and pronunciation. The result adaption can be seen in letter (k) and the suffix (-si). In English word, letter (k) should be (c) letter, and the suffix (-si) should be (-tion). In conclusion, the adaption in spelling is “corruption” in English became “korupsi” in Indonesian and also letter (r) was omitted in Indonesian seplling. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *korupsi* is also different with the one from English since it experienced changed. It can be seen from the word *corruption* dan *korupsi*, where the phoneme (o, u, s and i) is pronounced as [ə

ʌ ʃ (ə)] in English, but [o, u, s and i] in Indonesian. The pronunciation was [,k ə 'r ʌ p ʃ (ə) n] in English and became [k o r u p s i] in Indonesian.

9. **“Teknologi”**. The word *teknologi* was adapted from English word **“technology”**. Here, the adaption happened in term of spelling and pronunciation. The result adaption can be seen in letter (k) In English word, letter (-k) should be (-ch) letter. In conclusion, the adaption in spelling is “technology” in English became “teknologi” in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *teknologi* is also different with the one from English since it experienced changed. It can be seen from the word *technology* dan *teknologi*, where the phoneme (o, o, and g) is pronounced as [ɒ ə and dʒ] in English, but [o, o, and g] in Indonesian. The pronunciation was [,t e k ' n ɒ l ə dʒi] in English and became [t e k n o l o g i] in Indonesian.
10. **“Informasi”**. The word *informasi* was adapted from English word **“information”**. Here, the adaption happened in term of spelling and pronunciation. The result adaption can be seen in suffix (-si). In English word, the suffix (-si) should be (-tion). In conclusion, the adaption in spelling is “information” in English became “informasi” in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *informasi* is also different with the one from English since it experienced changed. It can be seen from the word *information* dan *informasi* , where the letter (o and a) is pronounced as [ə] and [ə] in English, but [o] and [a] in Indonesian. Also, the rest pronunciation is different

between English and Indonesian that [, I n f ə (r) ' m e I ʃ (ə) n] in English and became [I n f o r m a s i] in Indonesian.

4.2.1.3 Translated Word Found In Detik.Com Online Newspaper

The last types of loanword is translated word. Following were translated word which were found in Detik.com Online Newspaper ;

1. “**forumkoordinasi**”. The Indonesian expression *forum koordinasi* was adapted from English words “**coordination forum**”. Here, the Indonesian ‘forum’ was adapted from English word ‘forum’ and also ‘koordinasi’ was adapted from English word ‘coordination’.
2. “**Ekonomikreatif**”. The Indonesian expression *ekonomikreatif* was adapted from English words “**creative economic**”. Here, the Indonesian ‘ekonomi’ was adapted from English word ‘economic’ and also ‘kreatif’ was adapted from English word ‘creative’.
3. “**Realitasosial**”. The Indonesian expression *realitasosial* was adapted from English words “**social reality**”. Here, the Indonesian ‘realita’ was adapted from English word ‘reality’ and also ‘sosial’ was adapted from English word ‘social’.
4. “**Sekretarisjenderal**”. The Indonesian expression *sekretarisjenderal* was adapted from English words “**general secretary**”. Here, the Indonesian ‘sekretaris’ was adapted from English word ‘secretary’ and also ‘jenderal’ was adapted from English word ‘general’.

5. **“Media sosial”**. The Indonesian expression *media sosial* was adapted from English words **“social media”**. Here, the Indonesian ‘media’ was adapted from English word ‘media’ and also ‘sosial’ was adapted from English word ‘social’.
6. **“Opinipublik”**. The Indonesian expression *opinipublik* was adapted from English words **“public opinion”**. Here, the Indonesian ‘opini’ was adapted from English word ‘opinion’ and also ‘publik’ was adapted from English word ‘public’.

4.2.2. The Most of Frequency Types Of English Loanword Found In Detik.Com Online Newspaper

To know the frequency from each types of loan word the researcher used table. The purpose of using the table to find out what is the most frequency types of loan word that used in Detik.com Online Newspaper.

Table 4.1 Total Percentage Calculation From Each Types Loan Word Found in Detik.com Online Newspaper

	News paper	Article	English word	Loan	English Word	Types of Loan Word		
						S W	C W	T W
1	Detik .com, 7 Octob	Politik	Aksi		Action		1	
			Aktif		Active	1		
			Berkonsentrasi		Concentration		1	
			Berorientasi		Orientation		1	
			Digital		Digital	1		

er 2019	Elemen	Element	1		
	Evaluasi	Evaluation		1	
	Fungsi	Function		1	
	Fokus	Focus	1		
	Formasi	Formation		1	
	Forum koordinasi	Coordination forum			1
	Global	Global	1		
	Jenderal	General	2		
	Kasus	Case		1	
	Koalisi	Coalition		6	
	Komposisi	Composition		2	
	Kondisi	Condition		1	
	Konfirmasi	Confirmation		1	
	Konstruksi	Construction		1	
	Konstruktif	Constructive	1		
	Legislasi	Legislation		1	
	Mayoritas	Majority	1		
	Mekanisme- nya	Mechanism	1		
	Mengklaim	Claim	1		
	Nasional	National		1	
	Parlemen	Parliament	1		
	Pasca	Pasca	1		
	Posisi	Position		1	
	Presiden	President	3		
Pro-aktif	Pro-active	1			
Produktif	Productive	1			

			Proses	Process	1		
			Provinsi	Province	1		
			Profesional	Professional		1	
			Realita	Reality	1		
			Reformasi	Reformation		1	
			Revisi	Revision		3	
			Responsif	Responsive	1		
			Riset	Research		1	
			Sekretaris	Secretary		1	
			Sosial	Social	1		
		Bisnis	Agresif	Aggressive	1		
			Akses	Access	1		
			Ambulan	Ambulance	2		
			Analisis	Analysis		1	
			Aplikasi	Application		7	
			Aset	Asset	6		
			Aspek	Aspect	3		
			Beroperasi	Operation		1	
			Berteknologi	Technology		1	
			Bisnis	Business	6		
			Digital	Digital	1		
			Dikonsumsi	Consumption		1	
			Dikoordinasi	Coordination		1	
			Efektif	Effective	1		
			Efisien	Efficient	1		
			Ekonomi	Economy		1	

		Ekonomikreatif	Creative economic			1
		Eksplorasi	Exploration		1	
		Ekspansi	Expansion		1	
		Eksotis	Exotic	1		
		Faktor	Factor	1		
		Forum	Forum	1		
		Fungsi	Function		1	
		Furnitur	Furniture	1		
		Ilegal	Illegal	3		
		Informasi	Information		1	
		Industri	Industry		1	
		Inovasi	Innovation		1	
		Inspirasi	Inspiration		1	
		Teknologiinformasi	Information Technology			1
		Komoditi	Commodity		1	
		Komunikasi	Communication		1	
		Konsumen	Consumer	1		
		Koordinasi	Coordination		1	
		Kreatif	Creative	2		
		Kultur	Culture	1		
		Landing	Landing	1		
		Legal	Legal	2		
		Level	Level	1		
		Market	Market	1		

		Mengeksplorasi	Exploration		1	
		Menginspirasi	Inspiration		1	
		Merekrut	Recruit	1		
		Negatif	Negative	1		
		Online	Online	1		
		Opsi	Option		1	
		Organisir	Organize	3		
		Platform	Platform	1		
		Posisi	Position		1	
		Potensial	Potential		1	
		Positif	Positive	1		
		Pos	Post	1		
		Program	Program	1		
		Proses	Process	2		
		Realitasosial	Social reality			1
		Publik	Public	2		
		Relatif	Relative	1		
		Sekretarisjenderal	General secretary			1
		Seller	Seller	1		
		Site	Site	1		
		Solusi	Solution		2	
		Sosial	Social	1		
		Sukses	Success	1		
		Teknologi	Technology		1	
		Transformasi	Transformation		3	

			Tropis	Tropical	1		
			Truck	Truck	1		
		Opini	Aksi	Action		6	
			Akun	Account	1		
			Aset	Asset	3		
			Disurvei	Survey	1		
			Fungsi	Function		3	
			Indikator	Indicator		3	
			Influencer	Influencer	1		
			Informal	Informal	1		
			Internal	Internal	3		
			Isu	Issue	1		
			Kasus	Case		1	
			Kepresidenan	President	1		
			Klarifikasi	Clarification		1	
			Kredibilitas	Credibility	1		
			Komentar	Commentary	1		
			Komitment	Commitment	2		
			Komposisi	Composition		1	
			Konsumsi	Consumption		1	
			Korupsi	Corruption		1	
			Media	Media	2		
			Media Sosial	Social Media			1
			Mempresentasi kan	Presentation		2	
			Manajemen	Management	1		
			Objek	Object	1		

		Objektif	Objective	2		
		Online	Online	2		
		Opini publik	Public Opinion			1
		Periset	Research	1		
		Presiden	President	2		
		Riset	Research	2		
		Sampel	Sample	2		
		Sistem	System		1	
		Sosial	Social	1		
		Staf	Staff	1		
		Survei	Survey		4	
		Terorganisasi	Organization		1	
frequency				116	86	6
percentage				55.7%	41.7%	2.6%

Note : S : Simple Word

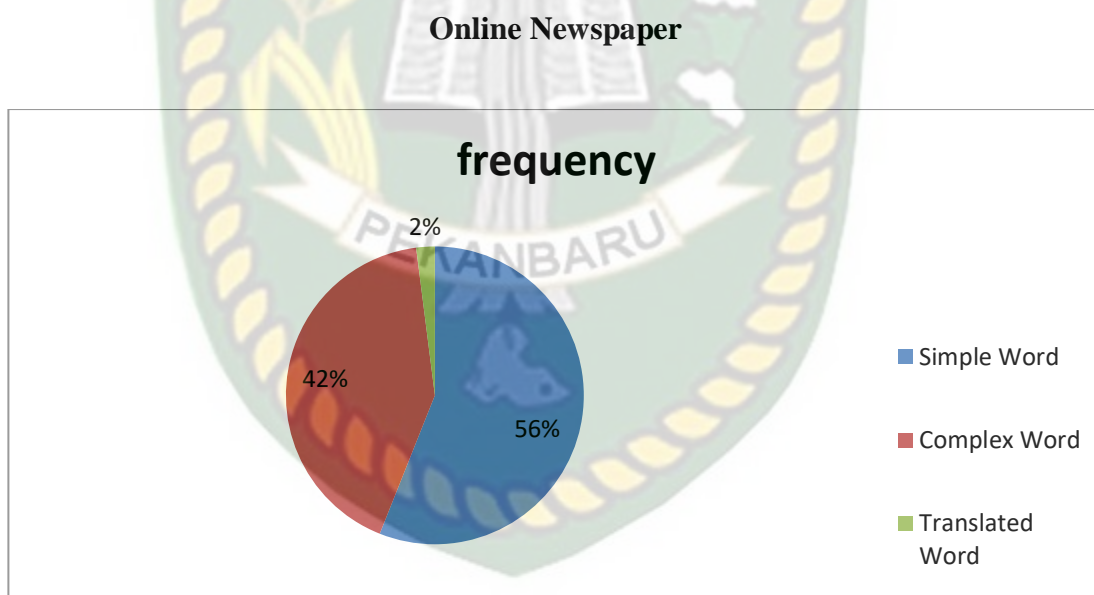
C: Simple Word

T: Translated word

Table 4.1 showed that there were 116 words of simple word, 86 words of complex word and 6 words of translated word. Based on data above, it can be concluding that complex words was dominant used in article article politic, where that are 28 of complex words, 23 words of simple words and 0 words of translated words

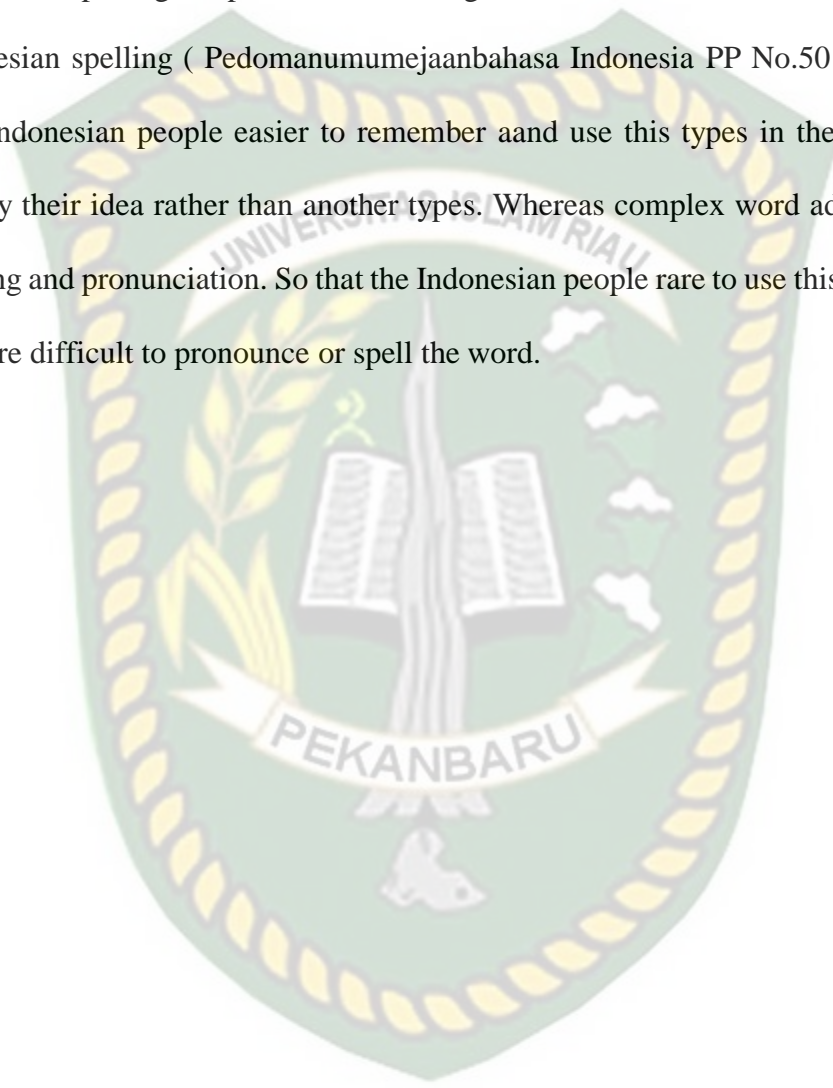
from three newspaper that had been analyzed. While in article business there are most dominant is simple word, there are 57 simple words, 33 complex words, and 4 translated words. Also in article of politic most dominant used simple words, there are 36 simple words, 25 complex words and 2 translated words. The result was described by following chart.

Chart 4.1 Frequency of Types of English Loan Word Found In Detik.com



The chart above can be conclude that the another article in politic, business and opinion columns of Detik.com online newspaper from 3, 4, 5, and 6 of October 2019 tends to used simple word was the most frequency used and the translated word was

the least frequency used. The author choose the word because simple word was more familiar than the other types. Simple word is the types of English loan word that only adaptation spelling or pronunciation. English loan word has been adapted to the Indonesian spelling (Pedomanumumejaanbahasa Indonesia PP No.50 Tahun 20115) thus Indonesian people easier to remember aand use this types in their daily life to convey their idea rather than another types. Whereas complex word adaptations both spelling and pronunciation. So that the Indonesian people rare to use this types because they are difficult to pronounce or spell the word.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

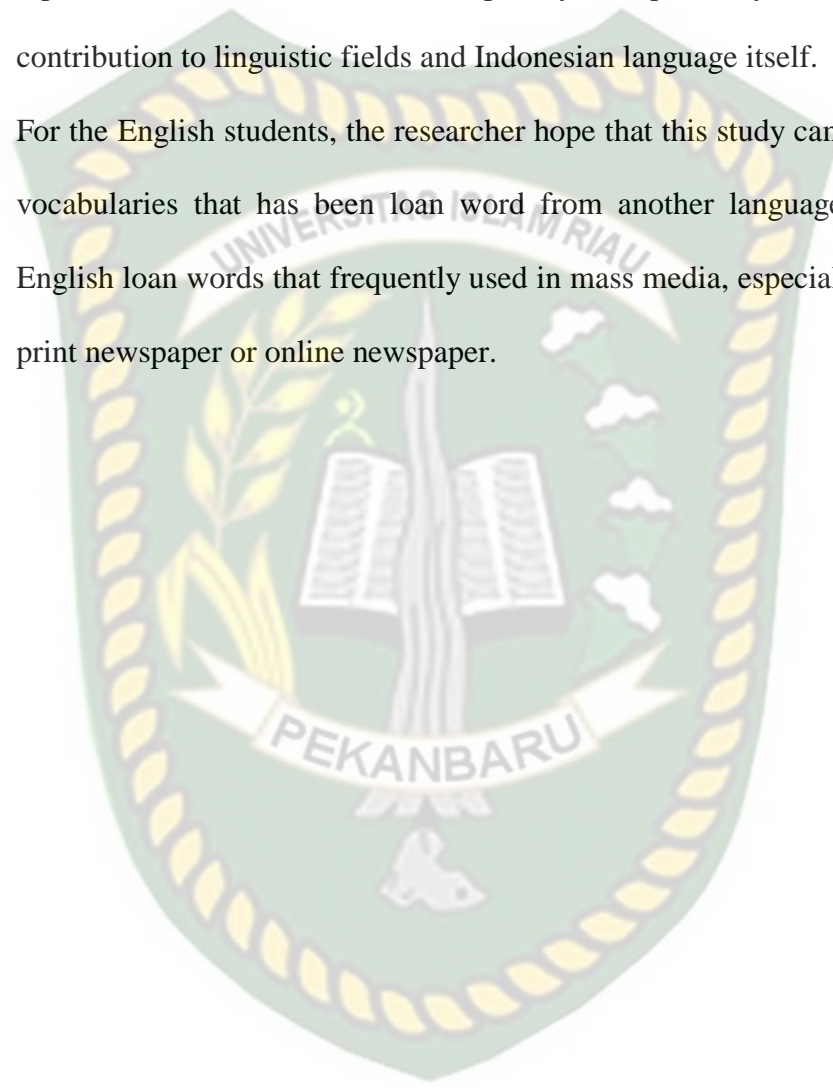
After analyzing the data, the researcher can conclude that in this research were 208 English loan words that found in Detik.com Online newspaper from 3, 4, 5, and 6 of October 2019. In this research, the researcher found the English loan word fulfilled that three types of proposed by Samsuri theory. They were simple word, complex word and translated word. In simple word, the adaptation occurred in terms of spelling or pronunciation only, in this research there are 116 words of simple word. Meanwhile, the words belonged to complex words since the experienced changed in both spelling and pronunciation, there are 86 words of complex word. Last of all, the researcher found 6 words of translated words. The translated word which from the foreign expression translated into Indonesian.

In the analysis, the writer found that the most frequent types of English loan word in Detik.com Online Newspaper belonged to the complex words. And translated word become less frequently.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the research result, the researcher would like to give some suggestions as follows :

1. For the other researchers hope that this study of English Loan Word can give useful information for people who want to conduct the research on similar topics related to loan word. Also, hopefully a deeper study loan word can give contribution to linguistic fields and Indonesian language itself.
2. For the English students, the researcher hope that this study can improve their vocabularies that has been loan word from another language, in this case English loan words that frequently used in mass media, especially in article of print newspaper or online newspaper.



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