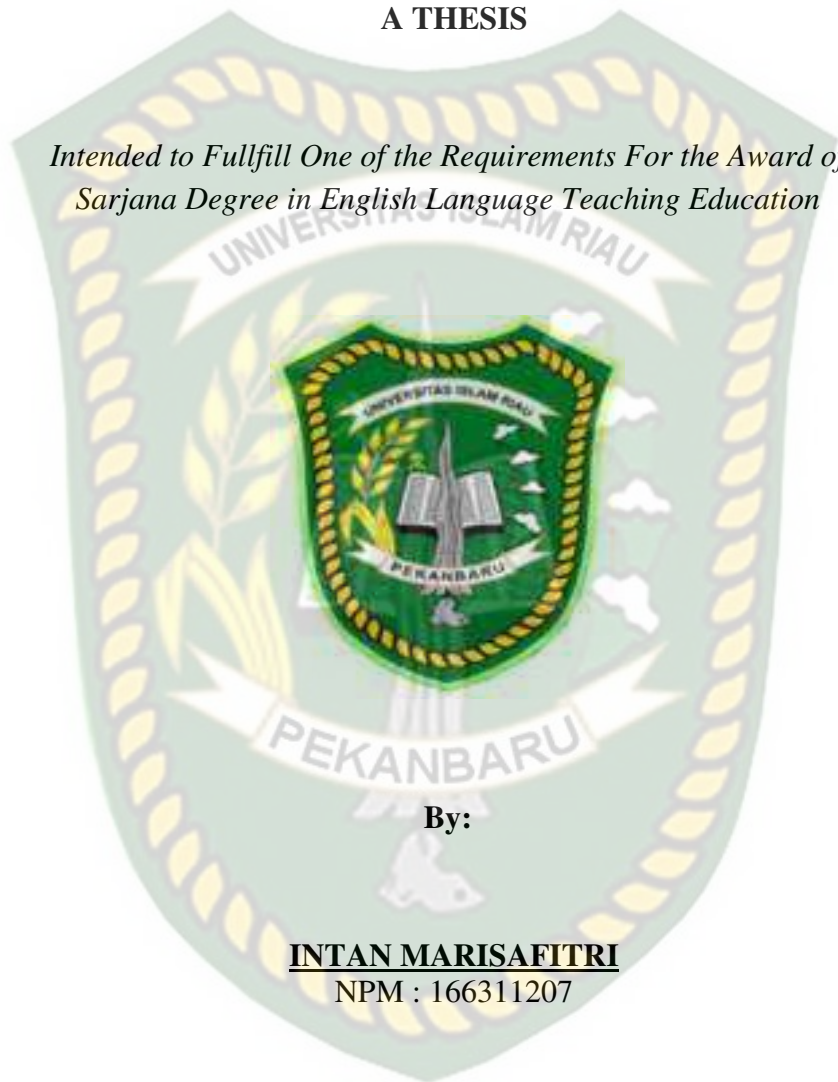**THE ABILITY OF UIR STUDENTS IN THE USE OF ENGLISH BORROWING WORD**

A THESIS

Intended to Fullfill One of the Requirements For the Award of Sarjana Degree in English Language Teaching Education

By:

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU

PEKANBARU

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SKRIPSI APPROVAL

TITLE

THE ABILITY OF UIR STUDENTS IN THE USE OF ENGLISH BORROWING WORD

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THESIS APPROVAL

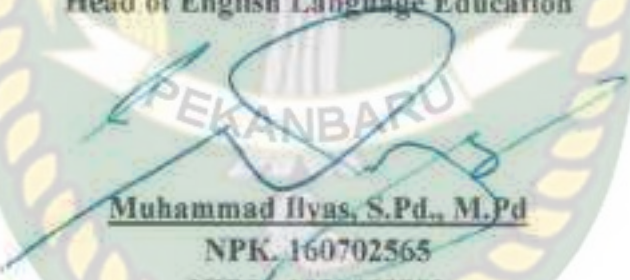## THE ABILITY OF UIR STUDENTS IN THE USE OF ENGLISH BORROWING WORD

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LETTER OF NOTICE

The undersigned supervisor notifies that :

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Has been completely written a thesis which entitled :

The Ability of UIR Students in The Use of English Borrowing Word

It has been examined. This letter is made to be used, as needed.

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THESIS GUIDANCE AGENDA

Thesis guidance has been done to :

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No	Date	Guidance Agenda	Signature
1	14/10/2019	Revised Title	
2	03/12/2019	Revised Chapter I	
3	07/01/2020	Revised Chapter II	
4	16/03/2020	Approved to join Proposal Seminar	
5	30/04/2020	Join the Seminar	
6	15/06/2020	Revised Chapter I & II	
7	06/07/2020	Revised Chapter III	
8	14/07/2020	Check and Re-check to Chapter III & IV	
9	29/07/2020	Approved to join Thesis Examination	
10	07/08/2020	Join the Examination	

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DECLARATION LETTER

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I declare that this thesis is the result of my own work, to the best of my knowledge. This thesis does not contain material written by other people except for certain sections which I adopted as references by following the usual procedures and ethics of writing scientific paper.

Pekanbaru, August 2020

The Researcher

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Alhamdulillahi robbil 'alamiin, the reseracher express the highes gratitude to Allah SWT for blessing, love, opportunity, health, help and mercy to complete this thesis. Shalawat is also sent to prophet Muhammad shallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam, who had delivered the truth to human beings in general and muslim in particular.

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ABSTRACT

Intan Marisafitri, 2020. The Ability of the UIR Students in The Use of English Borrowing Word. Thesis

Keywords: The ability, Borrowing word

This study aims to know the ability of students UIR in the use and identify the borrowing word. The participants were random students Islamic University of Riau, Pekanbaru. In this research used qualitative approach and the study was designed as a descriptive method. The instrument for this study is test. Test was used to help reseracher determine student's ability in the use of borrowing word. The researcher took 50 students UIR to fill out the test. The test related to see their ability in identify of borrowing word. The result revealed that students UIR have good knowledge about borrowing word in each types. According to test result, in the level of ability, there are 29 students which got excellent category of level, that means the ability is really good. For good category, there are 10 students, that mean the category id good enough. Then there are 6 students got mediocre category. For the last, there 5 students got poor category, it means the ability of the students really very less in the identify the borrowing word test.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER III. DATA ANALYSIS

CHAPTER IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

LIST OF TABLE

LIST OF FIGURE

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Problem

Linguistics is concerned with the nature of language and communication. It deals both with the study particular languages, and the search for general properties common to all languages or large groups of languages. Linguistics is very broad, with many different fields. While studying linguistics you will learn about aspects of the human language including phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. It is why linguistics can defined as the study of language. Studying language helps us understand the structure of language, how language is used, and variations in language. Language is a ability that human used to communicate, or be a communication tool in the form of sound symbols produced by human utterances with other people using by sign, for example is word and body language. Language is also a tool of self-expression as well as a tool to show self-identity. Through language, it can be shown for our perspective, our understanding of things, the origin of our nation and country, our education and even our nature.

In additional, in using good language to communicate, human have to able to sort words with the structure so it can be distinction between one language with another language, that is the identity of a language in a country. While thalking about language is certaintly the main point is how the language can be formed.

One of the most important components in linguistics to study is morphology. Morphology is talking about the structure or formation of word. This aspect is very important point in linguistics specially about word. How words are formed, and their relationship to other words to be a language that people can used to communicate with others in their community. Word in a language is a smallest element and have a meaning but will not necessarily stand on its own. A word may consist of a single morpheme or several whereas a morpheme may not be able to stand on its own as a word. Then, before learn about language, better to know and understanding of aspects in linguistics, one of them is morphology. It can helps human in communicate, using language with correctly structured and according to grammar or formation of language.

Recently, language needs new word or vocabulary and languages to influence the developments of some other language. Words and language, keys to human identity, are fascinating subjects, it is very impossible to imagine human society without language and equally it is impossible to imagine human language that has no word of any kind. In principle there is no limit to the number of word that can be formed in language. A language can add the number of words in its lexicon by borrowing vocabulary from other language. According to Yule (2010), stated that borrowing is the taking over of words from other language. This process is called borrowing although the lending language does not lose its word, nor does the borrowing language return the word. A better term might be 'copying' but borrowing has long been established in this sense and words that are borrowed. For example, throughout its history, the English language has adopted a

vast number of words from other languages, including French, Dutch, Persian, Italian, German, Arabic, Tahitian, Japanese, Turkish and Bantu. It means that borrowing word is adoption or copying word from another language and use that word into communication in written or speaking.

Therefore, English as the first international language also contributes vocabulary to Indonesian since the role of the Dutch language in Indonesia has begun to shift. English words that have been adjusted pronunciation and spelling, among others, namely: collution, polution, risearch, manager, and instant. Besides the English vocabulary that has been adjusted pronunciation and spelling, and consider it as part of the Indonesian vocabulary, today many English vocabulary words are used in the context of language, but the spelling and pronunciation have not been adjusted. Somehing like this certainly cannot be said to be part of Indonesian vocabulary, but still remain as an English vocabulary. The English vocabulary, for example stop, fast food, fashion, handphone, and chat.

At this point, Islamic University of Riau (UIR) is one of some University in Sumatera. So many students come from the region to study in Islamic University of Riau. All of students have to know the differences vocabulary in English and Indonesian. Engish courses are also not only in FKIP English study program, but also in all majors. All major present on English course as a general course. It is expected that all students learn and knowing about English at the lecture level. Although only a portion of the material is taught. We know that Indonesian have so many words that similarity with English vocabulary. So, its important for people to know what is the borrowing word.

Based on the background of the reseach above, the reasearcher is interested in doing a study about "THE ABILITY OF UIR STUDENTS IN THE USE OF ENGLISH BORROWING WORD", to know about the knowledge of students in UIR about the differences of each vocabularies and borrowing word between Indonesian and English, and hopefully this research will useful for English teachers, students, the reader, and for the researcher.

1.2   Identification of the Problem

The problem in identify borrowing word is there are some students may be do not know the types of borrowing word, they only know the general borrowing word. So it is possible that some of the students must be confused to identyfy and determine the word to each the types.

1.3   Limitation of the Problem

To specify research focus, the problem of this research is limited on the UIR students' ability to identify of English borrowing word.

1.4   Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem, the researcher formulate the question as follow:

1. How is the ability of UIR students in identifying of English borrowing word ?

1.5 Objective of the Research

This research activity is to find out the level of students' ability of Islamic University of Riau to identify of English borrowing word, specially to classify the types of English borrowing word.

1.6 Assumtion

The students in UIR naturally know about borrowing word but just because the students has less information about it. So, some of them little bit confused in determine about borrowing word especially the types. All students on average, the students found out about borrowing words after the researcher gave some examples of vocabulary comparison between English word and Indonesia. Based on the fact, the researcher assumes that the students at UIR have good level of ability in identify of borrowing word, because they have known the differences between vocabulary between English and Indonesia.

1.7 Significance of the Research

The significance of the study is to measure students' ability to identifying kinds of borrowing word in Indonesia daily vocabulary. The researcher hopes that the result of this research can give some advantages as the following :

1. Firstly, this research is expected to be a container of information about borrowing word in general, which is useful for measuring the level of ability of students at a university regarding the understanding of science commonly used in daily. It is also a lesson for anyone that borrowing word are very important for anyone to know and learn.

2. Then, it can be guidance or reference for the next researcher who wants to do a research about borrowing word.

3. This research is used as an additional reference to the discussion of linguistic and sosiolinguistic studies in academic, especially about borrowing word.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

To clear understanding of important term used in this analyse, below are some terminologies explained :

a. Borrowing word

Borrowing word is some of words or vocabularies of English that adopted to another language. According to Awalin (2016) noted that borrowing word is the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another. English borrowing in Indonesian has occured since Indonesian had a contact and relation with English that has resulted in the use of English borrowing of various linguistic units in every living sector of the Indonesian people's lives.

b. Ability

Ability or skill is a tallent someone to do something in a field or can be said as something that people can do. Based on Susilo, Astuti & Surya (2014) stated that the ability is explained as proficiency, skills, and the proficiency of doing something or the capability of doing a work or activity appropriatly or in another word ability is general expertise possessed by individuals.

1.9   Grand Theories

Language is an oral or written system in the form of symbols is the most important part in human life, Language has undergone many changes and developments. The vocabulary of a language changes one of them through borrowing words or adoption from other languages. The researcher used some theories of expert to review related literature. Some expert such as Rao (2018) stated that borrowing' refers to the adoption of individual words or even large sets of vocabulary items from another language or dialect. This process is called borrowing although the lending language does not lose its word, nor does the borrowing language return the word. The borrowing words were influenced and changed their semantic, structural or more or less morphological meaning, even their phonetic appearance. The main reason for borrowing is to provide a word from the source language variety when there is no suitable existing word in the target language. English language, still, continues to expand its vocabulary by means of loanwords from other languages.

Afterthat, according to Greavu (2020) point out that borrowing word classify into several types, they are loan word, loan blend or hybrid and loan shift or translation. Loan word is pure take another language both the form and meaning. Then, loan blend is some part of word from foreign word is borrowed while some part of word from native speaker. The last, loan shift or calque is word in which the meaning is imported without the foreign form. This type is easy because it just translate a language into another language.

1.10   Research Method

1.10.1 Research Design

This research will be conducted by using descriptive qualitative. According to Jalinus & Risfendra (2020) noted that qualitative method is holistic approach that involves discovery. This method is used to collect the in-dept details on a particular topic. Qualitative method is for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups to a social problem. This research is intended to search for and analyze meaning contextually and comprehensively based on actual facts both in the form of attitudes, speeches and actions carried out by the subject of scientific research. This qualitative research method aims to find meaning from facts found by explaining or describing the facts and constructing theories based on facts. This research method serves to build new opinions into new opinions based on the facts of the study.

1.10.2 Source of Data

This research conducted at Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia. It located at Jl. Kaharuddin Nasution No. 133. Time location of this research from March – July 2020. The participants in this research were random students of all semester at Universitas Islam Riau Pekanbaru, they were consisted of 50 students. The researcher chose random students at UIR Pekanbaru as the population in this research.

1.10.3 The Research Instrument

1.10.3.1 Test

Research instrument is a tool to measure something that observed. According to Anufia & Alhamid (2019) Stated that research instrument is a tool or facility used in research to collect data so that research can be completed easily and get accurate results for processing in general. The instruments in this study used the test method. Tests are series of questions or exercises as well as other tools used to measure the skills, knowledge of intelligence, abilities, or talents possessed by individuals or groups. Judging from the target or object to be evaluated, there are several types of tests and other measuring tools:

1. Personality test, which is a test used to reveal someone's personality. As measured by self concept, creativity, discipline, special abilities

2. Talent test, which is a test used to measure or find out someone's talent.

3. Intelligence test, i.e. tests that are used to administer estimation or estimation of a person's intellectual level by giving various tasks to people whose intelligence will be measured.

4. Attitude test, often called attitude scales, are tools used to make measurements of various attitudes of a person.

5. Interest test, which is a tool to explore a person's interest in something.

6. Achievement tests, the tests used to measure achievement someone after learning something.

In this study, researcher used an intelligence test instrument. This aims to measure the ability of students to identify and guessvocabulary that will be given to be selected. The vocabulary test is the test is intended to measure students' ability to a vocabulary in a particular language. In measuring the mastery of the vocabulary known to students, researchers must pay attention to the selection of materials or vocabulary to be tested.

The test in this study was conducted in the form of a written test that students would guess or answer which consisted of some of the most common borrowing word vocabularies. In this test, there are 30 test words that will be answer by students. This vocabulary test will then be given by the researcher to be completed individually by the respondent. The data source came from respondents who are students of UIR Pekanbaru. In addition researcher obtained other information from various sources such as journals, theses, books and utilizing materials from the internet relevant to this study.

The quality of research results is determined by the accuracy of the data collected. In order to know the ability of the second semester students to identify of borrowing word, the researcher used test of borrowing words. As a result the three types of borrowing word which measure loan-word with nine words (items 5, 6, 13, 16, 17, 22, 25, 28, 29), loan-blend with twelve words (items 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 23, 24, 30), and loan-shift or translation with nine words (items 2, 10, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27).

1.10.4 Data Collection Technique

Data collection is something that should be done in research, because without collecting data the researcher will not get the result and conclusions from the research. According to Howitt (2019) point out that collection data means identifying and selecting individuals for a study. While, Collection data is to collect various sources as a reference in a study. In collecting the data, researcher was taken the data from student's answer of test. The test consisted of 30 words in 3 choices. To get the accurated data, the researcher have to find out students randomly in faculty of UIR who want to be able to join fill the test. After that, the researcher gave a test in 10 minute for each students.

1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis technique is the most decisive step of a study, because data analysis serves to infer the results of research. Based on Ananda & Fadhli (2018) noted that data analysis is one of the important activities in the work procedure of research. The quality of research results is determined by the accuracy of the data collected.

The data which was needed in this research is the knowledge of borrowing word of the students UIR in Pekanbaru. The data obtained from the test were tabulated and classified. The following formula was used to know the percentage of the students' knowledge about borrowing word.

1. After the data had been ready to be analyzed, the researcher interpreted the data.

2. Then, the results of analysing data were drawn in data analysis in the next chapter. To get the score of each students in the test, the researcher used the formula :

   a. Classical Completeness

   $$KK = \frac{jst}{js} \times 100\% \qquad (\textit{Rezeki, 2009})$$

   Where:

   KK = Persentase ketuntasan klasikal (Percentage of CC)

   JST = Jumlah siswa yang tuntas (Number of students complete)

   JS = Jumlah siswa keseluruhan (Total number of students)

   b. Frequency Distribution of Analysis

   $$M = \frac{x}{N} \times 100 \qquad (\textit{Heaton, 2019})$$

   Where:

   M = Skor Individu (Individual Score)

   X = Jawaban benar (The Correct Answer)

   N = Nomor Item (The Number of Item)

3. To know the level of students' ability in the use of borrowing word, the researcher used percentage grading based on the following classification. Heaton also stated that classify the score of the students that is excellent if they get score between 81 until 100, good if they get score 61 until 80, mediocre if students score 41 until 60, and poor if students score 0 until 40.

Table 1.1 The Interpretation of the Student's Scores in Term of the Level of

Ability

No	Score Range	Classification
1	81-100	Excellent
2	61-80	Good
3	41-60	Mediocre
4	0-40	Poor

Adapted basen on Masria, Afrianto, Masyur (2016)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

2.1   Relevance Theories

The researcher took relevance theories relate to the research. The theory are about morphology, borrowing word, and also the kinds and the ways of borrowing word.

2.1.1   Morphology

As Ianguage, in other Ianguage and or Ianguage of Indonesia have been tolerated that every Ianguage always grow and expand according to epoch demand. In course of that growth and growth surely always happened event of change. Whether change in meaning and also the structure of that word. In transformation of word Basically the change because of existence of friction some original word because growth in itself Ianguage, or caused by change effect of loan word. Variation of a Ianguage accompanied with its growth of vocabularies. New words in that Ianguage is formed through regular process.

Meanwhile, converse to word, in studying understanding and science about a word can be formed and its change, Hence appropriate linguistics study is morphology. Based on Chaer (2008) noted that etimology morphology word come from word of 'morf' is mean word and form of 'logi' mean science. Become Iiterally morphology word mean science concerning form. In study of lingusitik, morphology mean science concerning form in forming of word. It means that all of   set   of   form   before   becoming   word   that   is   all   smallest

14

unit in word, form and the process conceived all of process of forming word referred as morphology.

In additional, according to Cahyono (1995), said that morphology interpreting as science which studying Ianguage form and also influence of transformation of Ianguage at word meaning and function. Study target in morphology is morpheme and word can be concluded that morphology that is how a word formed as according to structure and its pursuant to itself morpheme. It means that morphology become an important part in the formation of word into words that have meaning in accordance with their use. Morphology also helps humans to provide knowledge in analyzing words before it become a sentence.

Otherwise, morphology is the study of morphemes or how words are put together. The term word is part of everyone's vocabulary. Human have to understand about what word are. So, the meaning of morphology is the study of word formation, including the way new words are coined in the language of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentence in language. Word is important thing in language, everyone knows that language as communication used by society. Word can be defined as a sound or a combination of sounds that representation in writing which symbolized a meaning.

Specifically, morphology is linguistics branch identifying set of Ianguage base as set of gramatikal. morphology is related with word formation process or related with grammar of words where the word can be constructed from the

smallest unit, whice usually called as 'morpheme' in well formed. Based on Plag (2003), stated that word are made up of morpheme. The morphemes which can meaningfully stand alone are called free morphemes while the morphemes such as −er and −s, which cannot meaningfully stand alone are called bound morphemes. Bound morphemes must be attached to free morphemes. Bound morphemes are also called affixes which can be classified into prefix, infix, and suffix. English only has two kinds of bound morpheme namely prefixes and suffixes. Bound morphemes are classified into two namely derivational and inflectional morphemes. In tracing the form of words, important for human to learn morphology.

In additional, study of morphology influence of transformations of word to word meaning and faction, or it can be said that by morphology study indepth word structure and also function transformations of that word, function goodness of gramatik semantic function. Besides, transformation of meaning and word which emerge and also change of caused by word class transformation of that word, also become discussion object in morphology. Equally, structurally discussion object in morphology is morpheme at lowest-level and word at climax. That is why, said that morphology is science studying word the ins and outs (word structure) and also influence of transformations of word to meaning.

Therefore, beside morphology, which is related to language also need to learn about other sciences. Morphology, phonology, phonemics and syntax are related each other. In each object of study between them has a different scope.

The object of morphology is called morpheme, the object of phonology is sound, the object of phonemich is phoneme, and the object of syntax is sentence.

2.1.2 Borrowing Word

Borrowing word are word adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language. Borrowing word is not always from language into another, sometimes it is merely between dialects. The term linguistic borrowing can be defined as the adoption of words carried out from one language to another. While, according to Marzona (2016), stated that borrowing entails integration of the word or phrase from one language in the other. The borrowed word or phrase becomes a part of the other language and is assimilated into the second language. Such as the definition of a loan word in the previous discussion, borrowing the word means the taking of a language used to adopt words often referred to as source language, loans or donors, while the language used for those words is called the recipient. Borrowing word is a another way to adding new word or vocabulary in language. In additional borrowing word called linguistic loans if a language becomes a source of loans or role models for other languages and languages as source language borrowers.

Eventually, in vocabulary variations, language needs to take from other languages, the borrowing process can occur because of the existence of two languages and cultures. Borrowing is words that are adopted and taken by one language speakers from different languages or original source languages. When two different languages have contacts over a period of time they will definitely

influence each other. Words may be taken from one language and adopted to another. This process is called a loan. Borrowing is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities.

In additional, borrowing words is the same as taking and using words from different languages into the recipient's language. this is done in order to fulfill the need for communication and the unavailability of certain vocabulary in one language, therefore borrowing words is a factor why word borrowing is done. According to Fitrawati & Abdi (2018) stated that word borrowing is used to enrich vocabulary in a language. Borrowing vocabulary can happen from local language to national or foreign language, and the reverse happens. Borrowing words at this time often occurs because one language with another language has an appropriate relationship or the borrowed word is suitable for use. besides borrowing words also often occurs for several reasons which are the reason why language must be borrowed and developed.

Therefore, based on Ulfah (2019) point out that borrowing is usually used in something new techinque or concept. Borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods. Borrowing is mostly applied to inroduce languge. The point is that borrowing words can come from anywhere. Language borrowing is usually done to add the original language vocabulary and then want to be varied to make it more attractive or suitable for use. loan words can be taken from other languages from the same region. Then borrow words taken from languages originating from other cultures, for example Indonesia, which borrow words from the UK for use in written or oral communication.

Furthermore, the definition of the word loan is generally the same. Each expert defines the word loan based on their opinions. Just like previous experts, the word loan is interpreted as something from a lexical item taken from another language and integrated or arranged gramatical in the recipient's language. According to Tsvetkov & Dyer (2016) stated that borrowing is a typical phenomenon, all languages are borrowed from other languages, and loanwords form a large part of most lexicon languages. Borrowing occurs typically on the part of minority language speakers, from the language of wider communication into the minority language. Borrowing words is done by people who have few members. so discussing them also does not vary so it is very possible to take other languages to increase the vocabulary of minority languages to make them more varied. The language taken by speakers is usually normal and easy to remember and pronounce words. That is why lexical borrowing are also needed to learn this as a basis for examining how word borrowing can be done.

Whereas, most lexical items or new words in a language are obtained through loans. Borrowing is the usual term for the process in which a language takes on new linguistics from a variety of other languages. Based on Bahumaid (2015) borrowing between languages serves the primary purpose of filling gaps in the recipient's lexicon because it lacks the means. Then, borrowing word identify into several types of loan words. Borrowing words can be loan words, loan blend, and loan translation. This means that word loans can add new vocabulary to speakers who adopt other languages to use. loan languages are very varied and the language of the speaker is more numerous and easier to use in communication.

loan language can also make other language adopters know better and are familiar with the language of the loan if native speakers of the language use that language.

Additionally, based on Fauzi (2014) stated that words borrowed from one language into another language are mostly contents words because they carry meaning. The words of a language are loose elements but at the same time they are part of a system; the lexicon itself is partly structured and the context in which words occur in the sentence may manifest themselves in the fact that some categories appear to be borrowed more easily than others at least are borrowed more frequently than others. it can be concluded that borrowing language must also pay attention to the wording. the borrowed word must be structured and often used so that it is easy to apply.

Thus, language borrowing can come from anywhere. English is an international language which generally contributes a lot and is one of the most absorbed and followed languages to be included in the Indonesian language structure. English is commonly considered the global language. In the fields of business, academics, science, computing, education, transportation, politics and entertainment, English is already established as the de facto lingua franca. A global language acts as a "lingua franca", a common language that enables people from diverse backgrounds and ethnicities to communicate on a more or less equitable basis. It means that English is a language that is currently a king as a language of unity throughout the countries of the world. Language used as a link because of its international. Nature as a matter of fact, English language has been established and expanded as a global language for international communication. It

is a language that is recognized and understood by people everywhere in the world, with the development of the society and the progress of science and technology, politics, culture, education, economics.

Nowadays in Indonesia, the use of English is preferred and more existent than Indonesian in almost all aspects of life. Various examples are often seen, Indonesian people more often attach the warning "Dilarang merokok" than "No Smoking", "Berhenti" to "stop", "keluar" to "Exit", and the like that can clearly explain that the Indonesian people have considered that the use of foreign languages is more desirable and has more meaningful values. the use of comprehensive English as well as mix is an attempt by Indonesian to try to develop variations in the language. Now in various situations English is easy to find like on newspaper, social media, billboards mixing International languages with Indonesian is used to communicate and spread messages.

Then, borrowing is the practice of incorporating new elements from one language to another to make part of a lexical stock, this is called loan words or borrowing words and the process is called a language loan that results from language contacts. But there is a certain level of bilingualism between the donor language and the recipient language needed for the process of loan words (Hoque, Behak, Baharun and Molla (2018). It means language borrowing is a matter that is done by entering new wording into the recipient's language to be made into one unit and aligned to be used. Lexical lending must also be considered because it involves processes in linguistics.

Immediatelly, in the modern French language, in the process of borrowing by the lexical way, the languages of other peoples establish a rich source. It is clear that since the formation of human society, the people were in interrelation with one another in the form of collectives-tribes, dynasties, peoples and nations, they set up relations with one another and continuously these relations developed. In these relations being sometimes in the form of sometimes struggles and wars, trade, and culture etc and in attitudes among the people played a main role.

Then, consequently the words, being different word forms of the same notions began to transfer from one language into the other one. It means that lexical language. the point is that language comes from environmental influences. The discovery of a new language is influenced by several factors as mentioned above. the result of the relationship between one tribe or culture with another will add new languages to each culture and society. Although it may be different but the language of the loan will make a language more varied and related.

Moreover, according to Tarev (2011) stated that lexical borrowing are one of the efforts and ways to enrich and add language but do not cause a loss of specificity and identity of the language. Language development continues in accordance with the inherent law, in accordance with the times that took place and certain community groups. even if most of the vocabulary belongs to foreign or foreign words, as with English after becoming simpler in Indonesia. It means the word borrower only to vary the original language as an additional vocabulary and not delete the original language. This foreign vocabulary will continue to grow over time. The lexical system is basically, more flexible, easier and more

vulnerable to various types of changes. One way to replenish lexical systems is to take vocabulary from a foreign language. This makes lexical borrowing very interesting.

Then, borrowing's play a great role in the languages. At present there is not a single language, the vocabulary of which consists of its own words. If there is one, that means that it not a developed language. Associated with modern development peoples of the world are economically, scientifically, politically are closely connected with one another. This process creates a background for approaching the languages closer to one another, resulting in borrowing words from one another. For the last, language lending is referred to as a means to develop language. to advance the language, a vocabulary from a foreign language is needed to further strengthen the relationship. A language is said to develop if in it contains various types of absorption and new vocabulary that is sustainable. Like the previous statement that language borrowing comes from various sectors and is useful in the field.

2.1.3   Kinds of Lexical Borrowing

Language borrowing has been an interest to various fields of linguistics for sometime. Loan words are generally divided into several types, which are explained from various sources, namely loan words, loan blends and loan shifts, as follow :

2.1.3.1 Loanword

Loanword is a transfer of meaning with the equality of phonological integration, both whole, partial, and without at all. Another definition based on Ilinawati & Yokie Darma (2018) they are said that loanword is the original form of words in one language that are used in another language. While in simple definition, loan word is has similar spelling but sometimes has different in pronunciation and meaning between English and Indonesian.

Table 2.1 Example of Loan-word

No	Indonesia	English
1	Model	Model
2	Normal	Normal
3	Set	Set

Based on the example above, it can be seen that no difference between English and Indonesian. The analysis one of the example above is "model" in English spelled like m-o-d-e-l and in Indonesia also spelled like m-o-d-e-l. This word get does not get change the meaning. *Model* word in English or Indonesia has similar meaning " a copy of something, a particular design or type of product, a person whose job is to waer and show new style or something and be photographed waering them." *Model* it can say as loan word.

In this case, the use of loan word is can be caused by there is no other word besides the word used by Indonesians because there is no equivalent word found in Indonesian adopt spelling and meaning used in their original forms.

Speakers may adopt the item or idea and the source language word for each. These forms now function in the usual grammatical processes, with nouns taking plural and/or possessive forms of the new language and with verbs and adjectives receiving native morphemes as well.

2.1.3.2 Loan-Blend

Loan-blend (hybrid) is a combination of original and foreign language forms. It sometimes has similarities in pronunciation but different in spelling both in his foreign language and the original language.

Table 2.2 Example of Loan-blend

No	English	Indonesia
1	Actress	Aktris
2	Condusive	Kondusif
3	Creativity	Kreativitas
4	Team	Tim

The example shows that in English and Indonesian words there is no difference when mentioning words. Like "team"/t: im = TEAM in English and read as "tim"= TIM in Indonesian means "sekelompok orang/grup/rombongan yang memiliki satu tujuan". They only different in spelling but they have the same pronunciation and meaning. This is only distinguished from writing a letter.

In additional, loan-blend also formed by combining two word separate words with different meanings to form a new one. According to Hoffer (2005) point out that loan-blend occurs when the native language uses an item-for-item

native version of the original. A Loan-blend is a form in which one element is a loanword and the other is a native element, as in the borrowed For example word in Indonesia is : *capcin* from two words "(cap)puccino" and "(cin)cau" with meaning in Indonesia is "minuman yang memadukan antara kopi cappuccino dengan jeli cincau. This word and this drink is very trend in Indonesia. Then word *chitato* from word "(chi)ps" and "po(tato)" its means a snacks made by potato being a chips" this word also very to find in Indonesia specially in a snacks products.

2.1.3.3 Loan-Shift

Loan shift is the meaning of the concept of a foreign language represented by its original form (Rohbiah, Nur, Wahya and Gunardi (2017)). Loan shift means taking word in the base language and extanding its meaning so that it corresponds to that word in the another language. Loan shift refer to words which are formed by borrowing only the meaning found in the word of the foreign. calque only the meaning are borrowed while the forms are replaced by the ones found in the language. Loan shift is also referred to as loan translation.

In additional, loan translation (calque) is a complex lexical unit that was created by an item by item translation of the source unit. In other word calque is an expression borrowed by way of literal translation from one language into another or loan translation its means translate word by word. Loan translation must be adjusted to the amount of vocabulary taken, if there are two original words, then the translation must also be two words. if the original word is one word, the translation is also one word, it just need to adjust.

Table 2.3 Example of Loan-shift

No	Indonesia	Calque
1	Tangkap layar	Screenshoot
2	Memperbarui	Upgrade
3	Papan ketik	keyboard

Based on the example above, from the English word "screenshoot" which is the original foreign language when translated into Indonesian into "tangkap layar". *screenshoot* has two words namely *screen* and *shoot* if translated into Indonesian is appropriate. this is called loan translation. This word has been adapted to the rules of use in the needs of the meaning of the word in Indonesia, so the word *screenshoot* is commonly used by Indonesians as a substitute word for *tangkap layar.*

Meanwhile, this type of loan is not often used, only used when no equivalent terms are found in the target language. There are some translation words that are often used in Indonesia, these words are the result of foreign language translations. Even the original language before being translated was not even familiar to Indonesian ears. Like for example the word "online" from English which means "during" in Indonesian. Indonesian people are more familiar with the word *online* than *during*, both oral and written.

2.1.4   The History of English Borrowing Word in Indonesia

English is the language used as a medium of communication and as the first international language used to interact with other people throughout the world. According to Kustanti (2017) English is the official language of many Commonwealth countries and is widely understood and used. In other words, English is a large and broad language with a vocabulary that has continued to develop from the early Middle Ages to the present. English is a language that is also studied in Indonesia as a language of communication for the progress of the nation.

Futhermore, the growth and development of languages has placed foreign languages, especially English in a strategic position that allows these languages to enter and influence the development of Indonesian. Borrowing words are common between languages. The process of absorbing words occurs whenever there is contact with the language through the user. This can affect the use of foreign languages in Indonesian society. Then, the use of foreign languages will lead to the expansion of Indonesian vocabulary, which is the result of cultural contact and language contact. As a result of this cultural and linguistic contact, words emerge from a foreign language which then undergoes full absorption, accordingly, is called absorption or borrowing. The expansion of foreign languages is then used as if it were the native language in Indonesia after going through a process of perfecting and patenting a foreign language.

Then, the history of adopting or using words from foreign languages has been going on for a long time. For centuries Indonesian ancestors spoke in contact with various nations of the world. Sanskrit is recorded as the earliest brought to Indonesia, namely from the beginning of the Christian era. This language is used as a literary language and as an intermediary in the spread of Hinduism and Buddhism. Hinduism was widespread on the island of Java in the 7th and 8th centuries, then Buddhism experienced a similar situation in the 8th and 9th centuries. Ancestors using the term in various foreign languages were influenced by the factor demands of the situation at that time. automatically passed down until now, so that the vocabulary adopted from foreign languages has been very much.

While, the British were noted to have occupied Indonesia even though it did not last long. Raffles invaded Batavia (now Jakarta) in 1811 and he served there for five years. Before being transferred to Singapore, he also served in Bengkulu in 1818. In fact in 1696 the British sent Ralph Orp's envoy to Padang (West Sumatra), but he landed in Bengkulu and settled there. In Bengkulu also built Fort Marlborough in 1714-1719. That means a little contact with the English has been going on for a long time in areas close to the center of Malay language use. Indonesia's history with other nations is one of the reasons Indonesia has a vocabulary taken when foreigners set foot in Indonesia. in this connection the vocabulary continues to develop according to its use over a long and gradual period of time.

In additional, borrowing words from English into Indonesian vocabulary generally occur during the era of Indonesian independence, but there are also English words that have been known, absorbed, and adjusted their pronunciation into Malay since the Dutch era when English colonized in Indonesia between colonialism Dutch. The words are like *kalar, sepanar,* and *Wesket also badminton, goalkeeper, goal,* and *bridge.* After Indonesian independence, the influence of the Dutch language began to recede so that the borrowing words that actually originated from the Dutch were not well aware of the source. Even today, better known is English.

At this time, in this globalization and modern era, the development of English in Indonesia is very rapid. Various needs and cooperation relations between countries in the world and the rapid development of technology makes interaction between nations and languages easier. Based on Meysitta (2018) stated that the addition of English vocabulary uptake is done because the development of English is also very broad. This happens in the fields of science and technology, culture, and art.

Finally, based on research results, the absorption of English in KBBI V is used in the fields of sports, music and fashion. In addition, because English is an internationally recognized language, the absorption of English is carried out to fulfill vocabulary in the field so that all developments in all fields in Indonesia are in accordance with world developments.

2.1.5 The Way of Borrowing Word in Indonesia

The diversity of Indonesian is added by the vocabulary of absorption of various languages. Indonesian is not all native but also comes from mixed languages or from local languages such as Javanese, Minangkabaunese, Balinese, Sanskrit and also foreign languages, such as English, German, Chinese, Dutch, French, Arabic and Tamil. Absorption words in to Indonesia through a number of commonly used methods, namely adoption, adaptation, and translation. some of these ways make Indonesian vocabulary more varied and increased.

2.1.5.1 Adoption

According to Susetyo (2016) stated that adoption is a way of absorbing words that occurs when the language user takes the form and meaning of the foreign word as a whole. Adoption is one way of taking a foreign language without changing anything in the word. The original word used both in terms of its meaning and spelling.

Table 2.4 Example of Adoption

No	English	Indonesia
1	Album	Album
2	Editor	Editor
3	Formal	Formal
4	Internet	Internet
5	Video	Video

From the example above, it can be seen that the adoption is adopted all of part in word. Indonesia really takes and uses the word adoption without changing the slightest element of the word and its writing. everything is followed according to the original word adopted. In English "internet" write as internet and in Indonesia also write as Internet with meaning "a communication network that connects one electronic media with other media with supporting technology standards used globally."

2.1.5.2 Adaptation

Adaptation is absorption words that are absorbed in their entirety, if bilingual bearers of the words of foreign have mastered the foreign language well. Conversely, if bilingual bearers of absorption words have very low mastery of language phonologically, morphologically, lexically, and syntactically into recipient languages. Adaptation absorption words are increasingly similar to the structural systems of recipient languages (Imran (2005), Saddhono & Sulaksono (2018)), In other words adaptation is the process of the entry of foreign words into Indonesian by taking their meanings, while the writing are changed and adjusted to form the rules established by the Indonesian language. For example :

Table 2.5 Example of Adaptation

No	English	Indonesia
1	Access	Akses
2	Design	Desain
3	Ice	Es

From these examples it can be concluded that the word adaptation takes the original word by slightly changing the way it reads and changing several letters. but the meaning remains the same. although it has been changed by a few letters, the word adaptation still has a similarity in how to say it. like the example above, the word "ice" in English into "es" in bahasa with means frozen water or air yang dibekukan, only different in spelling.

2.1.5.3 Translation

According to Susetyo (2016) said that this method occurs if the language user takes the concepts contained in a foreign language word and then looks for a match in Indonesian. Its means the method of translation is not just taking any foreign language to use, only use translations that are in accordance with Indonesian language rules.

Table 2.6 Example of Translation

No	English	Indonesia
1	Online	Daring
2	Handphone	Ponsel
3	Try out	Uji coba
4	Upgrade	Perbaharui

This translation method completely changes all the letters and uses a native foreign language by translating Indonesian into English and using the English language. words from translations are more often used in public and are

more familiar than Indonesian words. like the example word of "online", Indonesian people more often use the word online than "daring". Even researchers believe many people do not know the meaning of the word rather than online.

2.1.6 The Impact of Borrowing Word in Indonesia

As it is understood that the development of science today controlled by western nations. It is natural for language Western nations also accompany the spread of knowledge to the whole world. Indonesia as a newly developing country is not impossible receive that influence. Then enter into Indonesian terms or foreign words, because indeed the meaning and meaning are meant by these foreign words do not yet exist in Indonesian. In accordance with its nature as a repressive language, very opening opportunities therefore. Seeing and witnessing this kind of situation, there arose several unfavorable perception of Indonesian. Indonesian considered a poor language, unable to support science modern knowledge, unlike English and German for example. On the other party emerges an attitude of deification and glorification of language English or other foreign languages.

Thus the assumption that can appear in English or other foreign languages is the size of someone who is educated or not. As a result, according to Marsudi & Zahrok (2015) the desire or motivation to learn to master other languages or foreign languages is higher than the desire to learn and master their own language, namely Indonesian because it is considered more promising for a better position and economic level, so shift the Indonesian language. This has been one of the

negative effects of the spread of new words that have emerged in Indonesia. The fact that there are better social effects for people who can speak a foreign language than those who can speak Indonesian, this further reduces the level of Indonesian in the eyes of other countries.

In this case, after noting the various obstacles as above, it seems there is no other attitude that is better for the owner, except to have to maintain the identity of the Indonesian language itself. The fact is that the Indonesian language Indonesian language is not only a matter of national pride, but also related to the fate of staying upright and the fall of the nation. The problem of Indonesian is the problem of all Indonesian citizens, not just the problem of certain people, in this case Indonesian teachers, people who are involved in the Indonesian language world.

While, according to Devianty (2016) stated that the inclusion of new vocabulary elements can enrich Indonesian language. however, foreign languages can also be a negative effect if the input is not in accordance with the Indonesian language system. The effect of causing interference between the two languages so that it can destroy the existing system is in Indonesian. In other words, the entry of a new foreign language can override the original language which over time can be replaced and lost.

Even though, foreign languages have a pretty good function for the Indonesian people. As is known to foreign languages such as English for example, currently taught in education in order to meet the progress of an increasingly

sophisticated era and English is certainly used as an international language. The positive impact of borrowing or absorbing words from foreign languages is as a means of connecting between nations, then as an aid tool for the development of Indonesian into a modern language so that Indonesia will not be left behind. Foreign languages that we perceive also as tools for the use of modern science and technology for national development. This function is able to make Indonesia one of the better developing countries.

For this reason, all Indonesians are required to have a positive attitude towards Indonesian, be proud of Indonesian, love and use it wisely as the language, using foreign languages as a necessity only. Although foreign languages have a positive effect on the nation, native languages remain the main thing. It is no exaggeration to say in terms of national languages, Indonesia is one of the few countries in the world that can only have one official language among the languages of the ethnic group itself. Ownership is also based on consideration and does not cause language competition with the regional languages of other ethnic groups.

2.1.7   Relevance Studies

Jantmary and Melor (2013) entitled Lexical borrowings by Malaysian ESL teachers, they are focuses on several aspects standard Malaysian English, ESL teachers, and lexical borrowings. The main aims are to detect and categorise the types of lexical borrowings from three main languages in Malaysia namely Malay,

Chinese and Indian languages used by the ESL teachers, to what extent these lexical borrowings are used and for what reasons.

While, Jantmary and Melor report that Borrowings from the local languages show that the English language is still in contact with other languages to express new ideas and concepts and mostly to retain the culture and tradition of Malaysians regardless of ethnicity. It is prone to change according to the users' needs and to express themselves with respect to their needs to enhance and enrich the language and culture.

Then, the research from Aygun (2015) with title *Concepts of Borrowings in Modern Science of Linguistics, Reasons of Borrowed Words and Some of Their Theoretical Problems in General Linguistics.* The analysis of the linguistic literature makes it possible for reader to say that the term "borrowed word" is a term having many plans and many branchess of entering the borrowed structure of a foreign language which has borrowed the word and the result of this processes.

In this case, the researcher agree with the thought of those investigators, who intend the entrance of the lexic units of a foreign language into another language by the notion of the term "the borrowed word". The researcher act from the criteria that the process of "lexic borrowing" is a complicated process and as a result of this is fully intergrated into the system of this language which receives the foreign words. Undoubtedly, in this respect it intends the entrance of foreign words into the phonetic, morphological and semantic system of the languae, which receives the foreign words.
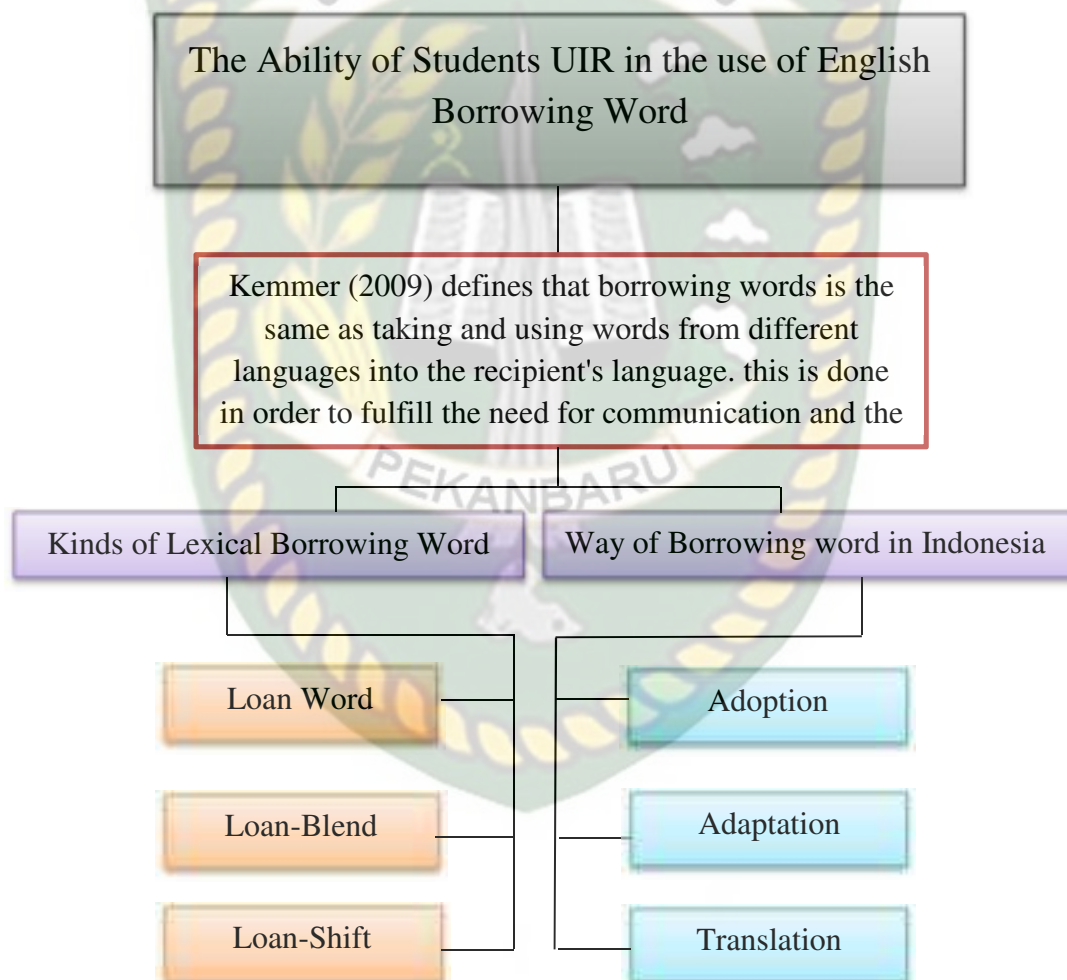
Meanwhile, according to Elouakili (2017) in a journal *A Linguistic Study of Borrowing Moroccan Teenage Talk,* said that Moroccan youngspeak is characterised by a large presence of loanwords, a relatively important and interesting use of loan blends, and scarcity of loan shifts. This could be attributed, as stated earlier, to the simple process involved in borrowing single terms and the possibility of manipulating and 'juggling with' linguistic items that loan blends allow and which Moroccan teenagers seem to be fond of. As to the paucity of loan shifts, which seems to characterise MA in general, it could perhaps be due to the fact that it is easier and simpler to borrow items with their semantic content than to borrow meaning and find words or expressions for them in the source language, unless there exist none that could express the same semantic content.

For the last, from journal with title *An Overview of Indonesian Loanword from French* (2016) Hardini and Grange stated that when two languages come into contact, they exert a reciprocal influence, often unbalanced. A phenomenon that often occurs in case of language contact is the absorption or borrowing of lexical elements, which will enrich the vocabulary of the receiving language. In this article, we deal with words adopted from French in Indonesian and vice-versa. This research shows that most of the words of French origin in Indonesian/Malay language were borrowed through Dutch. Historical background explains why there are no direct loanwords from French language in Indonesian.

Nowadays, a second batch of words originating from Old French finds their way into Indonesian through English. On the other hand, very few words from Malay-Indonesian origin were borrowed in French, and their route was not

straight either: they were conveyed through Portuguese or Dutch. Phonological adaptation and shift of meaning may have happen when the words were loaned from French to Dutch language or later, when adapted from Dutch into Indonesian language.

2.1.8   Conceptual Framework

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│   The Ability of Students UIR in the use of English   │
│                   Borrowing Word                      │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│  Kemmer (2009) defines that borrowing words is the    │
│  same as taking and using words from different        │
│  languages into the recipient's language. this is done│
│  in order to fulfill the need for communication and the│
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
            │                               │
┌──────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────────────┐
│ Kinds of Lexical Borrowing│   │ Way of Borrowing word in     │
│          Word             │   │        Indonesia             │
└──────────────────────────┘   └──────────────────────────────┘

   ┌──────────────┐               ┌──────────────┐
   │  Loan Word   │               │   Adoption   │
   └──────────────┘               └──────────────┘

   ┌──────────────┐               ┌──────────────┐
   │  Loan-Blend  │               │  Adaptation  │
   └──────────────┘               └──────────────┘

   ┌──────────────┐               ┌──────────────┐
   │  Loan-Shift  │               │ Translation  │
   └──────────────┘               └──────────────┘
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CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

3.1   Data Presentation

This chapter the researcher findings and discussion of the study. The researcher calculates the data and describe the data result in findings part. The purpose of this research is to feature ability of students UIR to identify of English borrowing word. Based on the result of research conducted of the random semester of Islamic University of Riau through the borrowing word test were containing 30 data. The test which was considered as the feature borrowing word such as loanword, loanblend and loanshift.

3.2   Data Analysis

The researcher used several formula to find the answer of the question. The finding of data analysis is used to answer the research question in the first chapter. It aims to analyze the ability of students UIR in the use of borrowing word.

3.2.1   Categorize the Types of English Borrowing Word

In this step, the researcher categorizes the type of English borrowing word in the test. In other to make the researcher easy in an alyzing the data, the researcher is classified the type of borrowing word in form of a table. The table consist of loanword, loanblend, and loanshift.

Table 3.1 Classified the Type of Borrowing Word in the Test

No	Word		Types of Borrowing		
	English	**Indonesia**	**LW**	**LB**	**LS**
1	Application	Aplikasi		√	
2	Netizen	Warganet			√
3	Active	Aktif		√	
4	Point	Poin		√	
5	Debut	Debut	√		
6	Duel	Duel	√		
7	Technique	Teknik		√	
8	Quality	Kualitas		√	
9	Crew	Kru		√	
10	Online	Daring			√
11	Programme	Program		√	
12	Terror	Teror		√	
13	Festival	Festival	√		
14	Information	Informasi		√	
15	Online	Daring			√
16	Club	Club	√		
17	Mode	Mode	√		
18	Baby sitter	Pramusiwi			√
19	Fahion Show	Peraga Busana			√
20	Upload	Unggah			√
21	Website	Laman			√
22	Bank	Bank	√		
23	Positive	Positif		√	
24	Route	Rute		√	
25	Model	Model	√		
26	Try out	Uji coba			√
27	Copy paste	Salin rekat			√
28	Target	Target	√		
29	Normal	Normal	√		
30	Station	Stasiun		√	

Source : Data from appendix A.

Table 3.1 show the test with three types of borrowing word which loanword with nine words (No. 5, 6, 13, 16, 17, 22, 25, 28, 29), loanblend with twelve words (No. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 23, 24, 30), and loanshift or translation with nine words (No. 2, 10, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27).

3.2.2 Analysis per Data

The ability of students UIR in the use of borrowing word can be seen from the analysis of the test results for each data number used formula.

Table 3.2 The Number and Percentage of Students per Data

NO	DATA	TOTAL OF STUDENTS CORRECT ANSWER	PERCENTAGE
1	Application	38	76%
2	Netizen	45	90%
3	Active	45	62%
4	Point	31	66%
5	Debut	41	82%
6	Duel	42	84%
7	Technique	38	76%
8	Quality	38	76%
9	Crew	36	72%
10	Air Conditioner	43	86%
11	Programme	40	80%
12	Terror	32	64%
13	Festival	41	82%
14	Information	38	76%
15	Online	43	86%
16	Club	44	88%
17	Mode	44	88%
18	Baby sitter	44	88%
19	Fashion Show	44	88%
20	Upload	42	84%
21	Website	45	90%
22	Bank	46	92%
23	Positive	36	72%
24	Route	42	84%
25	Model	47	94%
26	Try out	44	88%
27	Copy paste	46	92%
28	Target	41	82%
29	Normal	42	84%
30	Station	34	68%

Source : Data from the result of researcher (Appendix B)

Table 3.2 Show the findings of borrowing word test in UIR. There were 30 number test of borrowing word which divide into three types. From the table above, the result of the data that has been calculated in percentage to see the ability of the students who are able to answer of the test. For the last step is analyze and explaining each data of the test, it can be seen from the description bellow:

3.2.2.1 Description Data of Loan-Word

Data 5 : Debut – Debut

The word *Debut* is borrowed from debut in English. The lexical meaning of the word debut based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are; a. an Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the word debut is a person's first appearance in public as a performer on stage, etc, b. KBBI; debut adalah penampilan untuk pertama kali di depan umum tentang penyanyi, artis, dan sebagainya. The spelling of *debut* in Indonesian and English are completely same and also it is similar pronounced in English. The borrowing process of this word can be classified as a loanword type.

The number of students who understand data 5 there are 41 students (82%) and 9 students (18%) do not understand the data test.

Data 6 : Duel – Duel

The meaning of *duel* according to several dictionaries as follow: (a) Formal fight with the weapons between two people. Example: Bruce Lee beat Lee wong in dramatic *duel*. (b) Perkelahian antar dua orang untuk menyelesaikan pertikaian (dengan pedang atau pistol, ditempat dan waktu yang telah ditetapkan); Perkelahian/pertarungan mati-matian dengan menggunakan senjata. Based on the meanings above, the *duel* word does not get the change of meaning. It refers to formal-deadly fight which use weapons. This word is considered as loanword. There is no difference between pronunciation and spelling.

The number of students who understand data 6 there are 42 students (84%) and 8 students (16%) do not understand the data test.

Data 13 : Festival – Festival

The word *Festival* is loanword type because this word has adopted all of part in festival from English. This word has same meaning, spelling and also the pronounciation. The meaning of *festival* in English is: a day or period of time set aside for feasting and celebration; an organized series of acts and performances. The meaning *festival* in Indonesia is:

pesta; pameran; pora; kegiatan dalam melakukan suatu perayaan.

The number of students who understand data 12 there are 41 students (82%) and 9 students (18%) do not understand the data test.

Data 16   : Club – Club

The meanings of *Club* according to several dictionaries are: (a) 1. People who meet together regularly for a particular activity, sport; 2. Professional sport organization with all members are involved in it; (b) Kelompok olahraga. From the meanings above, it can be concluded that the word *club* word has the same meaning. It has specific meaning namely group of people who meet for sport. This is categorized as loanblend type, because it has similar pronunciation but different in spelling both in English and Indonesian language. In English we spell it C-L-U-B and in Indonesia we spell it K-L-U-B, in Indonesia 'C' letter changes into 'K' letter.

The number of students who understand data 16 there are 44 students (88%) and 6 students (12%) do not understand the data test.

Data 17   : Mode – Mode

Mode word is borrowed from English *mode*. In English Mode means: a way in which something experiences or is done. In Indonesia means: ragam yang terbaru pada suatu waktu tertentu; bentuk; cara dan ragam (pakaian, rambut, corak hiasan, dll). The change of meaning does not happen in this word. This word considered as loanword because no replacement spelling and this word has similar pronounciation. The word *Mode* in English and Indonesia spell M-O-D-E.

The number of students who understand data 17 there are 44 students (88%) and 6 students (12%) do not understand the data test.

Data 22   : Bank – Bank

The word *Bank* is loanword type. This word has similar pronounciation meaning and has same spelling B-A-N-K, with means: (a) a place where money is kept safety; (b) badan usaha di bidang keuangan yang menarik dan mengeluarkan uang di masyarakat. From the meaning it can be conclude that bank is a place to kept, save and get money with safety.

The number of students who understand data 22 there are 46 students (92%) and 4 students (8%) do not understand the data test.

Data 25 : Model – Model

The meaning of *Model* based on Oxford dictionary is: (a) a copy of something, usually smaller that the original object; a pasticular design or type of product; a person whose job is to wear and show new style of clothes and photographed of design. The lexical meaning in KBBI is: (b) pola atau contoh, acuan, ragam dari sesuatu yang akan dibuat atau dihasilkan; orang yang dipakai sebagai contoh untuk di lukis atau difoto; orang yang pekerjaannya memperagakan contoh pakaian yang akan dipasarkan; barang tiruan yang kecil dengan rupa persis seperti yang ditiru. The word model is loanword type because there is no change pronounciation and spelling.

The number of students who understand data 25 there are 47 students (94%) and 3 students (6%) do not understand the data test.

Data 28 : Target – Target

This word is loanword, because the word *Target* in Indonesia borrowed from English. Indonesia and English also spelled T-A-R-G-E-T, also they both and has similar pronounciation.

The number of students who understand data 28 there are 41 students (82%) and 9 students (18%) do not understand the data test.

Data 29 : Normal – Normal

The word of *Normal* is consideret in loanword type. The reason is because the word *normal* in Indonesian has similarities pronounciation and has same spelling with the word normal in English. Normal has meaning: (a) menurut aturan atau menurut pola yang umum; sesuai dan tidak menyimpang dari suatu norma atau kaidah; tidak ada kelaian, (b) conforming with or constituting a norm or standard or level or type or social norm; not abnormal. From the meaning above can conclude that the word *normal* also has same meaning.

The number of students who understand data 29 there are 42 students (84%) and 9 students (16%) do not understand the data test.

From the result and description above about loanword type of test, the researcher concluded that the students' ability in analyzing the tests was very good. Can be seen from the table 3.2 above, that the average who can answer the test correctly are more numerous that those who can not answer the test. Based on the result, it can be said that loanword test is quite easy to

understand because there is no differences especially in spelling, and it has become a word that is often used. After getting information from the researcher and the note in the test sheet about the different types of borrowing word, the students become more knowledgeable, so they can answer the test well. Even so, there are also some students who are fail or unable to answer the loanword test correctly. The researcher analyze the reason of students UIR who are not capable in filling the test. The problem is from the begining students who did not understand about borrowing word were reluctant to ask even though they were confused so they are wrong in determining the answer.

3.2.2.2 Description Data of Loan-Blend

Data 1   : Application – Aplikasi

The word *aplikasi* is borrowed from English *application*. Its meanings in *Oxford Dictionary* are: a. (1) a formal (often written) request for something, such as a job, permission to do something or a place at a college or university. (2) A program designed to do particular job; a piece of software. Example: The new computer *application* of new technology to teaching. While the meaning in KBBI is : Penggunaan; Penerapan; Lamaran untuk jadi pegawai/pekerja. This word compare to the English word is considered as loanblend. This

word has different spelling both in English and Indonesian language. In Indonesia it is spelled A-P-L-I-K-A-S-I, in English it is spelled A-P-P-L-I-C-A-T-I-O-N. But this word has similarities in pronunciation.

The number of students who understand data 1 there are 38 students (76%) and 12 students (24%) do not understand the data test.

Data 3   : Active – Aktif

The word *Active* has meanings are: (a) Always busy doing things, especially physical activities; Doing things; busy or energetic. (b) Giat (bekerja; berusaha); Dinamis atau bertenaga; Suka bergerak, bekerja, berbuat sesuatu. This word according to the meanings above does not get the change of meaning, because it refers to likely moving, working or doing something energetically. This word is considered as loanblend, because this word gets differentiation in spelling, A-C-T-I-V-E in English and in Indonesia is A-K-T-I-F, but they have similar pronunciation.

The number of students who understand data 3 there are 31 students (62%) and 19 students (38%) do not understand the data test.

Data 4   : Point – Poin

The word *point* means: (a). thing that somebody giving their opinion/stating a fact, and poin means: (b). Tempat tertentu sebagai tanda khusus; titik; tanda henti; satuan untuk menghitung nilai dalam permaiann; hal yang jadi pokok masalah. According to meaning, the word of point has narrowing or specialization meaning.This word considered as loanblend type,because the English word has similar pronounciation but different in spelling compare to the Indonesian word. In English it is spelled P-O-I-N-T In Indonesia it is spelled P-O-I-N without letter /t/.

The number of students who understand data 4 there are 33 students (66%) and 17 students (34%) do not understand the data test.

Data 7   : Technique – Teknik

Based on the type of borrowing, the word *teknik* in Indonesian term is included as loanblend type. Because they have different in spelling but same in pronounciation with the word "technique" in English language .Here are the lexical meanings : (a). Teknik : Metode atau sistem mengerjakan sesuatu (KBBI) (b). Teknik : Cara membuat sesuatu (KKSBA) (c). Technique : A way of carrying out a

particular task (Oxford Dictionary). In other hand, based on three dictionaries, these words has equal in meaning, there is no process of change in meaning.

The number of students who understand data 7 there are 38 students (76%) and 12 students (24%) do not understand the data test.

Data 8 : Quality – Kualitas

Quality In English has meaning: standard; how good or bad something; typical part of somebody/something's character. And kualitas in Indonesia has meaning: tingkatan baik atau buruknya sesuatu; kadar; derajad; atau taraf dan mutu. This word has same meaning and categorized into loanblend type, because the word has different spelling Q-U-A-L-I-T-Y with the Q letter become K letter and T-Y changed to A-S in Indonesia, K-U-A-L-I-T-A-S.

The number of students who understand data 8 there are 38 students (76%) and 12 students (24%) do not understand the data test.

Data 9 : Crew – Kru

Kru is borrowed from *crew* in English. The lexical meaning of the word kru based on English and Indonesian dictionaries are; (a). an Oxford: the word crew is a group of people who work on and operate a ship, aircraft, etc, (b). KBBI: kru

adalah kerabat kerja. (c). Kamus Pintar Broacasting: kru adalah kerabat kerjaa, sekelompok orang yang secara bersama-sama terlibat dalam proces kegiatan pembuatan film, penyiaran acara radio dan televisi. The Indonesian langauge as borrower imports part of the model and replace the phoneme /c/ with phoneme /k/ and phoneme /ew/ with phoneme /u/. The pronounciation of both word are nears similar but the two words have different in spelling. Therefore, these words are include into loanblend type.

The number of students who understand data 9 there are 36 students (72%) and 12 students (24%) do not understand the data test.

Data 11   : Programme – Program

The following is the meanings of *programme* according to several dictionaries: (a). plan of what is to be done; something to happen. (b). Rancangan mengenai asas- asas serta usaha – usaha yang akan dijalankan; gambaran uraian dan serangkaian hal yang akan dilakukan. From the meaning this word does not get the change of meaning, because it refer to illustration of explanation from combined things will be done. The word *program* is loanblen type, because this word has similar pronounciation but different in spelling. In

English it spelled with phoneme /m/e/ in the last word and in Indonesia discarding /m/e/ last letters.

The number of students who understand data 11 there are 40 students (80%) and 10 students (20%) do not understand the data test.

Data 12 : Terror – Teror

The meanings of *Terror* are: (a). feeling of extreme fear; person, thing or situation that makes someone very afraid, (b). Usaha menciptakan ketakutan, kengerian, kekejaman oleh seseorang atau golongan; perasaan takit yang hebat. The different of this word only on the spelling. In Indonesia word T-E-R-R-O-R only has single R after E letter. Both has similar pronounciation and meaning and this word into loanblend type.

There are 32 students (64%) understand the data test and 18 students (36%) do not understand the data test 12.

Data 14 : Information – Informasi

This word is also categorized as loan blend types. The lexical meanings of *information* word according to several dictionaries: a. Facts or details about somebody/something. Example: Last weekend, I got some *information* about the truth of that news. b. Penerangan; keterangan;

pemberitahuan; kabar atau berita (tentang). c. Pengetahuan, laporan, berita, keterangan. Concluding from above meanings, this word is categorized in same meaning that refers to a news, knowledge, or facts about somebody/something. This word has similar in pronunciation but different in spelling. In English, it is spelled I-N-F-O-R-M-A-T-I-O-N and in Indonesia it is spelled I-N-F-O-R-M-AS-I with the 'T-I-O-N' letters get morphological change to become 'S-I' letters.

The number of students who understand data 14 there are 38 students (76%) and 12 students (24%) do not understand the data.

Data 23   : Positive – Positif

Positif word is borrowed from English positive. It is lexical meaning are: a. an Oxford: thingking about what is good in a situation; directed at dealing with something of producing a succesful result; expressing agreement or support, b. KBBI: pasti; tegas; tentu; yang bersifat nyata dan membangun; praktis dan konstraktif; baik; bermanfaat dan berguna. The meaning of positive word is clear, certain and good condition. Comparing to the meaning in the English word, the word positif has narrowing meaning. This word is considered as loanblend, because this word has little bit

different in spelling such as in English it is spelled P-O-S-I-T-I-V-E and in Indonesia spelled P-O-S-I-T-I-F, they are also having similar pronounciation.

The number of students who understand data 23 there are 36 students (72%) and 14 students (28%) do not understand the data test.

Data 24   : Route – Rute

This word is loanblend, because the word *rute* and *route* not only has similar pronounciation but also different in spelling. The word route become rute with omitting O letter. *Route* has meaning: way from are place to another, and *rute* has meaning: jarak atau arah yang harus dituju; arah tujuan yang akan ditempuh dan dijalani oleh kendaraan umum.

The number of students who understand data 24 there are 42 students (84%) and 8 students (16%) do not understand the data test.

Data 30   : Station – Stasiun

Station and *stasiun* has same meaning, that is: (a). place where trains stop so that people can get on and off; building, where a service is organized. (b). Tempat tunggu bagi calon penumpang kereta api dsb; tempat perhentian kendaraan umum; tempat menunggu kereta api, bus, dsb. This word has the same meaning, because from several meaning, the *station*

word refer to a place where passenger wait for a train. This word is considered as loanblend. the word has different in spelling from S-T-A-T-I-O-N become S-T-A-S-I-U-N with changed letter T-I-O-N become S-I.

The number of students who understand data 30 there are 34 students (68%) and 16 students (32%) do not understand the data test.

The meaning of loanblend depends only at the spelling. If the loanword the spelling is same as being, it defferent from loanblend. loanblend combines letters a word from English and Indonesian or changed several letters according to rules in Indonesian. Students who answer the test correctly basically they already understand about the differences between the three types of brorrowing word. So there is no difficulty in answering. Especially in the loanword and loanblend test which have almost the same words. If who does not understand it will be difficult until the end of the test questions because it is so confusing. In this loanblend test, it can be seen that the many respondent or students who participate in the test of borrowing word has capability in determining and distinguish the right answer of the test. In the test of loanblend students in the beginning was confused, but the researcher provide information and gave another example. Seing thet some students are not able to answer loanblend tests correctly, it can be said that the reason is students are not careful in reading note and the tests so the possibility they answer loanblend test with loanword test.

3.2.2.3 Description Data of Loan-Shift

Data 2   : Netizen – Warganet

This word is loanshift because there is translating a word from netizen into warganet. *Netizen* is actually abbreviation for internet and citizen (warga) with meanings: (a) a person actively involved in online communities or the internet in general; (b) sejumlah orang banyak yang secara aktif melibatkan diri di dalam komunitas secara online. The word of *netizen* become very popular since the internet has become a favorite center for people to spend their free time. The word netizen represents all internet users wherever they are. Actually the word *warganet* is also quite popular, but Indonesian people prefer westermized to be more modern. That why the word netizen more often to used than warganet.

The number of students who understand data 2 there are 45 students (90%) and 5 people (10%) do not understand the data test.

Data 10   : Air Conditioner – Penyejuk Udara

The English word *Air Conditioner* in Indonesian translated *penyejuk udara.* The meaning in Oxford dictionary is: a machine that cools and dries air. The meaning in KBBI is: peneyejuk udara. The word *air conditioner* is a type of

loanshift because when nativezed into Indonesian, Indonesian borrows the word by translating the foreign borrowing language completely. *Air conditioner* is used because it looks more clasy and sophisticated vocabulary rather than use Indonesian word. Then Indonesian people are more similar with the word "AC" (air conditioner)

The number of students who understand data 10 there are 43 students (86%) and 7 students (14%) do not understand the data test.

Data 15   : Online – Daring

The word *Online* has meaning: controlled by or connected to another computer or to a network; operating under the direct control of (such as the internet). The word *Daring* means: suatu keadaan komputer yang dapat saling bertukar informasi karena sudah terhubung ke sebuah jaringan internet. The word *online* is one of the words that almost everyone knows and uses in Indonesia, because the word online has shifted the original Indonesian word, daring. *Daring* is a translation from online word,but because it is so unfamiliar the word daring is rarely used and there are even somepeople who don't know what the word daring is.

The number of students who understand data 15 there are 43 students (88%) and 7 students (14%) do not understand the data test.

Data 18   : Baby Sitter – Pramusiwi

This word is considered as loanshift type. The English word *baby sitter* in Indonesian translated *pramusiwi.* The meaning is: (a) a person who looks after a child or children while the parents are out. In indonesia pramusiwi is: (b) penjaga anak; pengasuh anak atau perawat anak selain dari orangtua. Baby sitter also more popular then pramusiwi word because Indonesia people likely adopted the foreign language to use to make more attractive and varies until the translation language is forgotten.

The number of students who understand data 18 there are 44 students (88%) and 6 students (12%) do not understand the data test.

Data 19   : Fashion Show – Peraga Busana

This word is loanshift. *Peraga busana* is translated from *Fashion show* in English. Peraga busana means in KBBI is: orang yang memperagakan diri; pesolek dsb; peraga; memamerkan baju, topi, sepatu dsb; melagakkan. Fashin show means is: an occasion where people can see new design

of clothes being worn by fashion models. The word *fashion show* is a type of loanshift because when nativezed into Indonesian, Indonesian borrows the word by translating the foreign borrowing language completely. In this modern time, Indonesian people more often use foreign such as as *fashion show* word when giving announcements or statements to make it look more elegant and attractive.

The number of students who understand data 19 there are 44 students (88%) and 6 people (12%) do not understand the data test.

Data 20   : Upload – Unggah

Upload has meaning: (a) transfer (data) from one computer to another; typically to one that is large or remote from the uses of functioning as a server; an act or process of uploading data. (b) istilah yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan proses transfer berkas pemindahan data elektronik antara dua komputer atau sistem serupa lainnya. *Unggah* is considered as loansift because the word is translate from word upload.

The number of students who understand data 20 there are 42 students (90%) and 8 people (16%) do not understand the data test.

Data 21   : Website – Laman

Website means is: (a) A location connected to the internet that maintains one or more pages on the world wide web. (b) halaman beranda; halaman awal; halaman utama; halaman sebuah situs web; dirancang sebagai titik fokus pusat dalam suatu situs jika telah terhubung ke dalam jaringan internet. Laman is transting from the word website in English. *Website* word almost often to use in Indonesia.

The number of students who understand data 21 there are 45 students (90%) and 5 people (10%) do not understand the data test

Data 26   : Try Out – Uji coba

The English word *try out* in Indonesian translated *salin rekat*. *Try out* is a test of the potential of someone or something, especially in the context of entertainment or sports. In Indonesia try out or *uji coba* means: pengujian sesuatu sebelum dipakai atau dilaksanakan. Try out is usually used in the context of school such as activities carried out before facing exams.

The number of students who understand data 26 there are 44 students (88%) and 6 students (12%) do not understand the data test.

Data 27   : Copy Paste – Salin rekat

Copy paste is: (a) A thing made to be similar or identical to another. (b) proses menyalin data darisuatu sumber, meninggalkan sumber data tidak berubah, dan menulis data yang sama di tempat lain

The number of students who understand data 27 there are 46 students (92%) and 4 students (8%) do not understand the data test.

The last test type is loanshift. The reseracher only put nine number of test about loanshift. Loanshift is same like translation. In the way of borrowing word in Indonesia called *terjemahan* or take foreign vocabulary which is then translated and adjusted to the suitability and rules that apply in Indonesia. In this loanshift test students are faced with a different test vocabulary from the previous test. If in loanword and loanblend the test has similarities while loanshift is exactly the opposite. Loanshift should be an easy test because it is very different ffrom the others, but there are also some students who are not able to answer the test correctly. So that the loanshift test cannot be said to be a borrowing word test easily understood by people. But on the another side, there are only a few students who are answer incorrectly. Each test question is less than ten students who failed. It means from 50 students they have good ability in analyzing the borrowing word test easpecially this loanshift.

3.2.3 Frequency Distribution of Analysis

To find out the ability of students UIR in the use of the borrowing word can be seen from the following table 3.3 and figure 1.

Table 3.3 The Analysis of the frequency distribution of students' ability to use the Borrowing word

NO	SCORE RANGE	RESPONDENTS	CLASSIFICATION
1	81-100	29	Excellent
2	61-80	10	Good
3	41-60	6	Mediocre
4	0-40	5	Poor
	TOTAL	50	

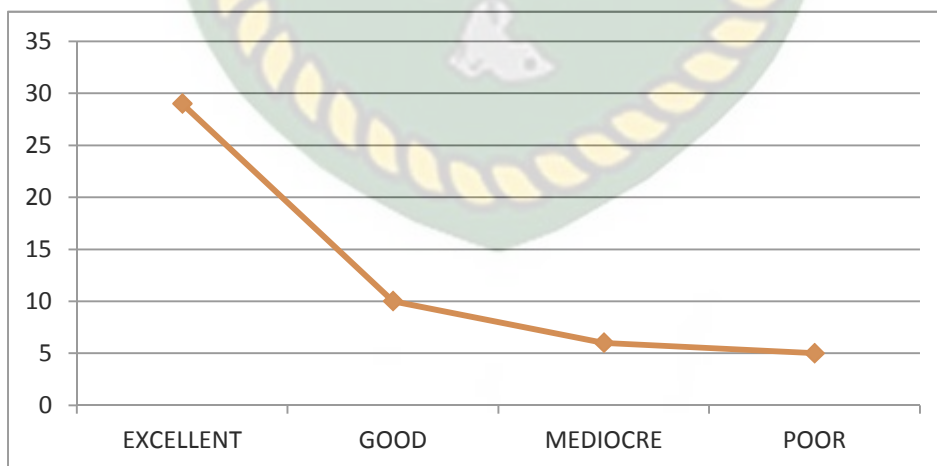*Source : Data from the result of researcher (Appendix C)*

Figure 1. Frequency Distribution of Analysis

From the table and figure above, it can be seen that 29 students get a score of 81-100 with excellent criteria, then 10 students get a score of 61-80 with good criteria, and 6 students get a score of 41-60 with mediocre criteria, for the last there is 5 student get a score of 0-40 with poor criteria. These results can be concluded from the 50 students of UIR who were tested, 39 students are understood about the use of the borrowing word. This result is good because the amount that is able to identify the borrowing word test is far greater than the less understood one.
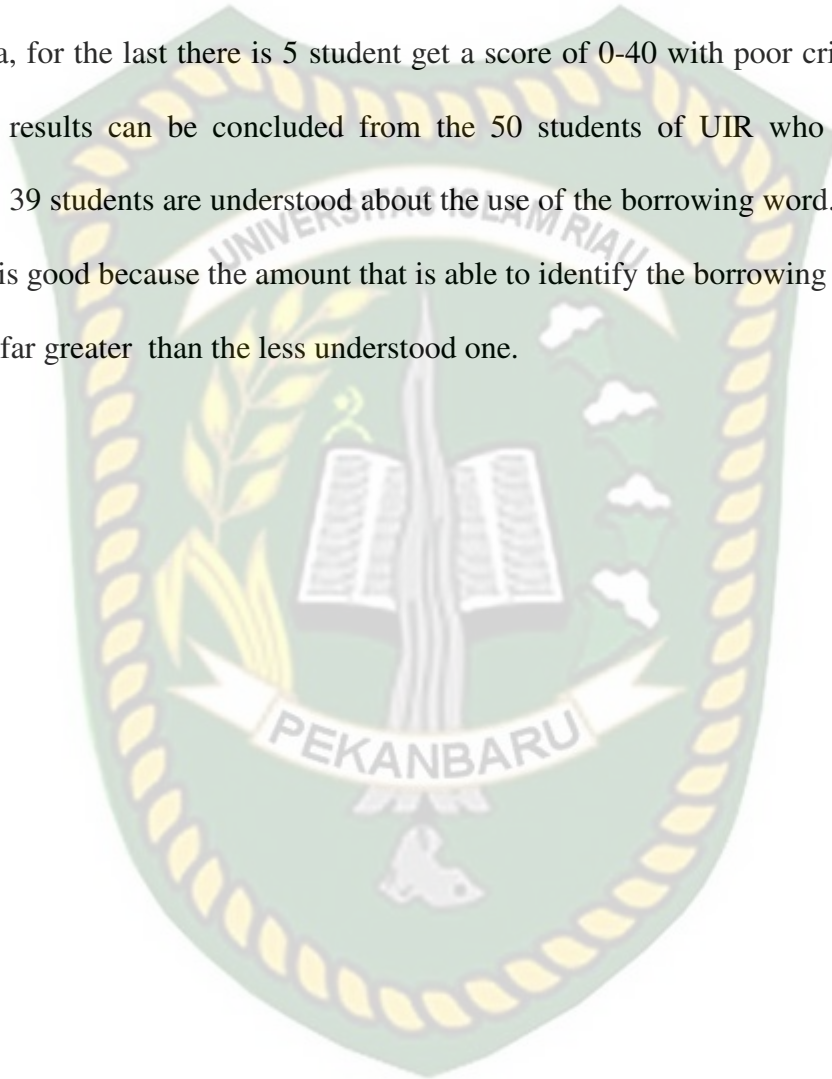
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents two major parts; conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion section deals with the findings and discussion related to the objectives of the study. Meanwhile, the suggestion section discuss several suggestion for readers and other researchers who might want to improve and conduct a similar research.

4.1   Conclusion

In this study after testing the students, it can be seen that the ability of students UIR to use and identify the borrowing word is good enough. From the results of data obtained by students with a total of 29 people can answer the test questions with excellent category which means they are very capable and already understand the word loan. Then 10 students can take the test and enter into the good category which means they have enough understanding of the vocabulary that is tested there are only a few questions that they might still hesitate to answer so the accuracy is still lacking. But this criterion is good enough.

After that, there are 6 students who are categorized as mediocre, meaning that their ability to analyze loan word test questions is quite lacking and still needs more understanding. They are mostly confused in determining the choice of the test questions being tested. so many answered incorrectly. The last 5 students were classified as poor. In this category students are very unable to answer test questions because it can be seen from the results, they answer a lot of incorrect

66

questions that are tested. These 5 students should be more careful in answering and understanding the notes given by examiners in the test sheet.

While, although there are some students UIR who still do not understand about the borrowing word, through tests conducted by this research of 50 students can prove that there are far more people who understand the borrowing word than those who do not understand. This borrowing test is intended to see how the level ability of the students UIR in analyzing the borrowing word itself. Do UIR students who come from all majors understand or not with the vocabulary in Indonesia that is borrowed from a foreign language. So that the borrowing word is actually easy and when learned again all students will become more knowledgeable and understanding. Borrowing word is normal in our lives because the vocabulary often changes and shifts according to the times. This is very important for us to know.

4.2 Suggestion

In this study, after conducting research on borrowing words that were tested on students, researcher gave some suggestions. This research is expected to be able to help lecturers, students and readers in knowing one's level of ability in understanding borrowing words in an easy level, with that so as to make awareness for the lecturers concerned with this knowledge to provide lessons and knowledge about borrowing words. Then hopefully this research can be a guide for other researchers if they are going to examine the same thing as in this study.

This research hopefully can be additional material knowledge about the borrowing word, because the borrowing word is also very important to learn because it deals with human communication. especially in Indonesia where the vocabulary continues to change and evolve according to the needs of the community in communication. Now many original Indonesian vocabularies have been replaced by foreign languages such as English. It should make us a more selective society in maintaining native Indonesian language or vocabulary.

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