

**ENGLISH BORROWING PATTERNS FOUND IN
KOMPAS.COM ARTICLES RELATED TO YOUTH PLEDGE
DAY ON 28 OCTOBER 2014**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

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Malang, 18 June 2015

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ABSTRACT

Tamara, Pinta Dianing. 2015. **English Borrowing Patterns Found in *Kompas.com* Articles Related to Youth Pledge Day on 28 October 2014.** Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Fatimah; Co-supervisor: Wuliatmi Sri Handayani

Keywords: morphology, word-formation process, borrowing, English borrowing patterns, *Kompas.com*, Youth Pledge Day

Borrowing is one of language phenomena that occur because of the influence of other languages. Borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages. It is easily found everywhere even in daily conversation or in the article of newspaper. This study observes the use of borrowing and its pattern that is found in *Kompas.com* articles since *Kompas.com* is the most popular Indonesian news portal that uses best Indonesian diction. The aims of this study are: 1) to find out the borrowings found in *Kompas.com* articles related to Youth Pledge Day, 2) to know the patterns of borrowing found in *Kompas.com* articles related to Youth Pledge Day, and 3) to find the equal Indonesian word of borrowing found in *Kompas.com*.

This study applied descriptive qualitative approach because the writer conducted the study by analyzing and interpreting the content of the texts. The writer used the theory of Baker & Jones (1998) about the patterns of borrowing which are loanword, loanshift, and loanblend. The writer took 10 articles related to Youth Pledge Day on 28 October 2014 in *Kompas.com* as the data. The writer collected the data and categorized them into each pattern.

The findings resulted that from three patterns, there were only two patterns used, namely loanword and loanblend. Most of the data were loanwords. Besides, nouns were mostly found according to the categorization of part of speech. From 91 borrowings found, there were 50 borrowings that had equal words in Indonesian.

The writer suggests the next writer who wants to make further study in the same field to analyze borrowing from different sources. The writer also suggests the next writers to investigate the reason why the writers of the articles prefer to use borrowing words rather than Indonesian words.

ABSTRAK

Tamara, Pinta Dianing. 2015. **Pola Peminjaman Kata dari Bahasa Inggris yang Ditemukan di Artikel Kompas.com Berkaitan dengan Hari Sumpah Pemuda pada Tanggal 28 Oktober 2014**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing (1): Fatimah; Pembimbing (2): Wuliatmi Sri Handayani

Kata Kunci: Morfologi, Proses pembentukan kata, Peminjaman Kata, Pola peminjaman kata Bahasa Inggris, *Kompas.com*, Hari Sumpah Pemuda

Peminjaman kata adalah salah satu fenomena bahasa yang terjadi karena adanya pengaruh dari bahasa lain. Peminjaman kata adalah pengambilalihan kata dari bahasa lain. Kata pinjaman mudah ditemukan di manapun bahkan di dalam percakapan sehari-hari atau di artikel koran. Penelitian ini mengamati penggunaan kata pinjaman dan polanya yang ditemukan pada artikel di *Kompas.com* karena *Kompas.com* adalah portal berita Indonesia yang populer dan menggunakan diksi bahasa yang baik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: 1) untuk menemukan macam-macam peminjaman kata yang ditemukan pada artikel di *Kompas.com* yang berkaitan dengan Hari Sumpah Pemuda, 2) untuk mengetahui pola dari peminjaman kata yang ditemukan pada artikel di *Kompas.com* yang berkaitan dengan Hari Sumpah Pemuda, dan 3) untuk menemukan kata pinjaman yang setaradalam bahasa Indonesia yang ditemukan di *Kompas.com*.

Penelitian ini mengaplikasikan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif karena penulis membuat penelitian dengan menganalisis dan menginterpretasi konten dari teks. Penulis menggunakan teori dari Baker dan Jones (1998) tentang pola peminjaman kata yang adalah *loanword*, *loanshift*, dan *loanblend*. Penulis mengambil 10 artikel yang berkaitan dengan Hari Sumpah Pemuda pada tanggal 28 Oktober 2014 di *Kompas.com* sebagai data. Penulis mengumpulkan data dan mengategorikannya ke dalam masing-masing pola.

Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari tiga pola, ditemukan hanya dua pola yang digunakan, *loanword* dan *loanblend*, dan sebagian besar data adalah *loanword*. *Loanword* adalah yang paling banyak digunakan. Selain itu, berdasarkan kategori jenis kata, kata benda adalah yang paling banyak ditemukan. Dari 91 kata pinjaman yang ditemukan, ada 50 kata pinjaman yang mempunyai kata Indonesia yang setara.

Penulis menyarankan kepada penulis berikutnya yang ingin membuat penelitian lebih lanjut di bidang yang sama untuk menganalisa peminjaman kata dari sumber yang berbeda. Penulis juga menyarankan untuk meneliti alasan mengapa penulis artikel tersebut cenderung menggunakan kata pinjaman daripada kata-kata bahasa Indonesia.

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Gladly, I would love to dedicate this thesis and thank outstandingly to my parents Drs. Agus Sucahya and Sri Rahayu for their support to do my best. I would also like to dedicate it to my sisters Dana and Intan, and my little brother Vitro for the support given to me. Then I would love to give credits to my college friends, Tuti for giving helpful suggestion in making this thesis, and Richa and Annisa for the support during the process. Additionally, I thank to Malvin, my high school friend for giving me advice and making me think positively to finish this thesis. The last, I dedicate this thesis to Rudy, my special partner. I thank him for motivating me to finish this thesis.

Malang, 18 June 2015

The writer

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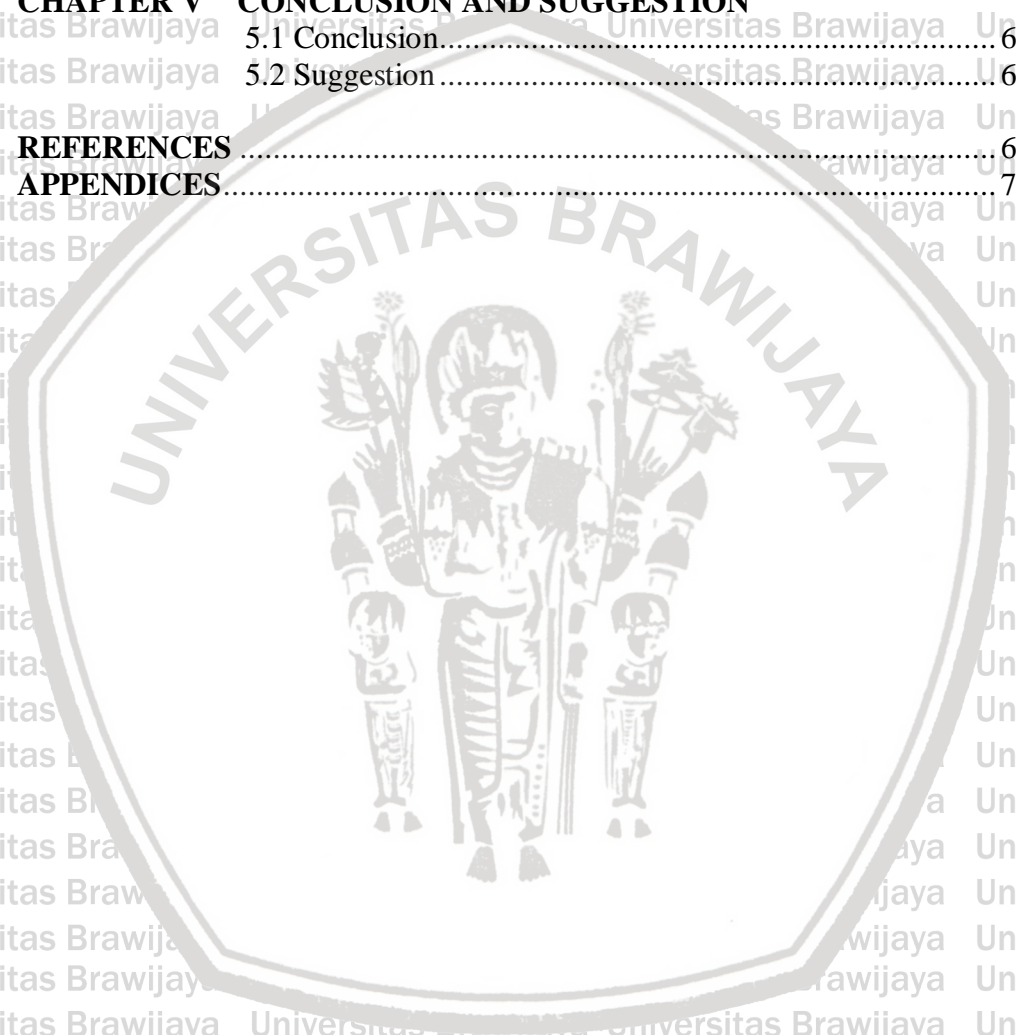
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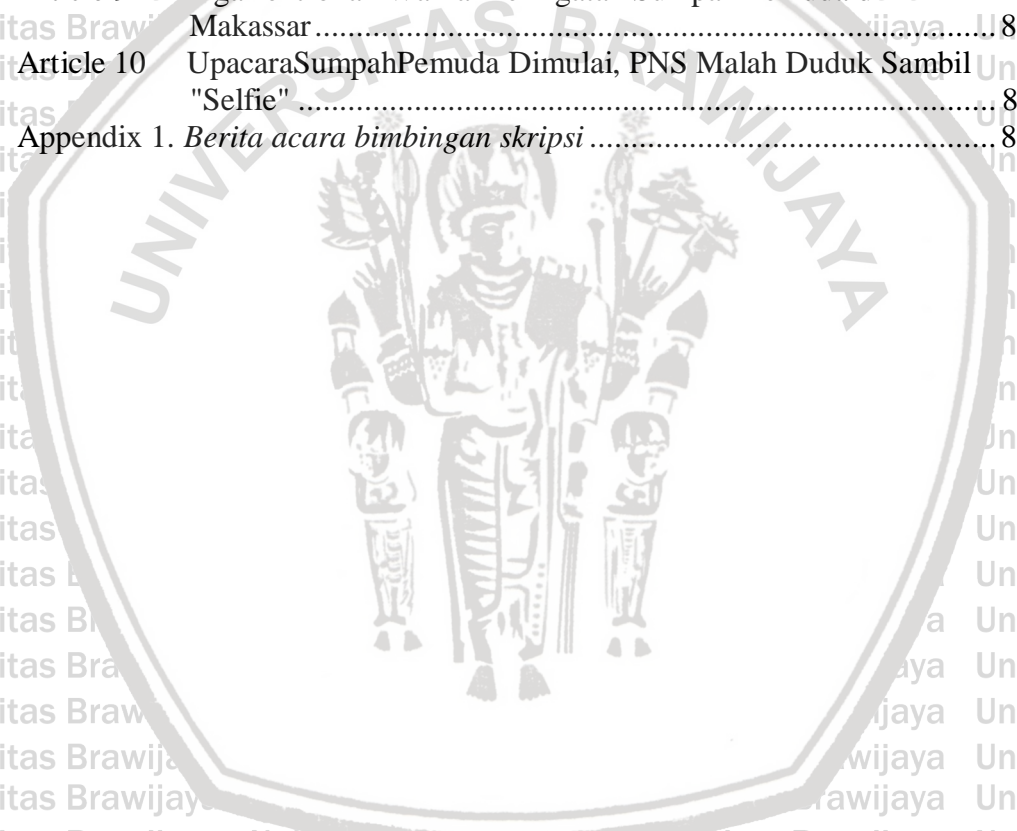
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

The use of English has been spread within countries. Indonesia is one of the countries which get the influence of English. The influence of English in Indonesia can be found in the name of products (Polytron, J.Co Donuts & Coffee), slogan of products (Indomie “Taste of Asia”, Honda Beat “Let’s get the beat!”), and in lyrics of songs (Krisdayanti’s song entitled I’m sorry goodbye). Besides, the use of daily Indonesian language does not only combine English (code-switch or code-mix), but it may also adopt English words to be Indonesian words.

These Indonesian words that get influenced from English are frequently found in daily conversation. This influenced word process is called **borrowing** that means the taking over of words from other languages (Yule, 2010, p.54).

Borrowing can be the process from any languages, for example from English to Japanese (*typewriter* → *taipuraitaa*), Korean to English (*Kimchi* → *Kim-chee*), and Indonesian to English (*bambu* → *bamboo*) (Hoffer, 2005).

In Indonesia, borrowing foreign words especially English into Indonesian language is a common thing. There are some factors that cause borrowing words.

Ngom (2002, 37-38, cited by Ibrahim, 2006) says that:

“Speakers might borrow a word to express a concept or thought that is not available in their own language, or they may borrow words simply because such linguistic units are associated with prestige, even though there may be equivalents in the borrowing language.”

From the statement above, it is mentioned that the process of borrowing is also associated with prestige. Prestige plays considerable role in influencing society to gain respect and reputation. Kemmer (2013) also states similar explanation that borrowing words occurs when the source language community

has some advantages of power, prestige and/or wealth that makes the objects and ideas it brings desirable and useful to the borrowing language community.

Borrowing is also caused by the touch among global communication that insists people to comprehend and occasionally use English as global language. Global communication is also linked to prestige as people build relationship in business or other matters in global area by using English as the communicative language.

Yet, Indonesians may be proud of some words that are borrowed by English such as rattan, durian, orangutan, etc.

The Indonesians have to be proud of their nation and they should protect national components including the culture, the language, and the islands.

Indonesian language is one of the main components that are susceptible to foreign influence. Borrowings are the example of the influence from foreign language especially English language. The writer attempts to make observation in borrowing because Indonesian actually has its own equal words without borrowing any other languages. For example, people use “edukasi” in Indonesian instead of “pendidikan” for “education”. Concerning borrowing, people may be able to find the borrowings in conversations, news on the television,

advertisements, and articles in newspaper. Newspaper has been available in the form of printed and also online media.

Printed media encounter a decrease of consumers or readers as presented by Dian (2014) on her writing about the competition between online media and printed media (digital media and conventional media). A survey carried out by a print media company involving nine big cities in Indonesia including Jakarta, Jogja and Surabaya suggests that the percentage of newspaper readers from 25.1% lower into 15%, magazine readers from 25% into 8% only, and tabloid from 17.1% now lower into 9%. The decrease of readers' interest is caused by online media which are easy and fast to be accessed by everyone in this modern and high-technology era instead of dropping in a bookstore or a sidewalk seller. This statement is supported by *SosMedToday.com* (2014) which states that the Director of Informatics Empowerment, Directorate General for Informatics Applications, Septriana Tangkary said, "internet users in Indonesia are 82 million people in the first quarter of 2014." This number is bigger than the two last years which are 2013 and 2012 with 71.19 million and 63 million users respectively. The other reasons which make online media surpass printed media beside it is fast to access are by the matter of time and distance. Online media also hold global range so people in everywhere have no difficulty to grab the media.

In this study, the writer makes an analysis from *Kompas* online newspaper or *kompas.com*. The writer chooses newspaper rather than other media because newspaper is suitable for young and old people in various circles or fields. In

addition, newspaper gives a lot of information and it contains of updated and actual news from domestic and abroad.

Kompas.com which contains borrowing words is one of the most influential and significant newspapers in Indonesia. The writer is interested in analyzing *Kompas.com* because it uses many substantial words which are possibly derived from English words. *Kompas.com* is also more eminent than other newspapers seen by the awards it has achieved. The awards are such as in 2008, *Kompas.com* achieved award from SWA magazine as the most popular news portal, in 2009 achieved Adam Malik Award for the best online media in reporting abroad, in 2010 achieved silver award as User generated Content from WAN IFRA, and many others (*kompas.com*, 2014).

The writer chooses some articles related to Youth Pledge Day on 28 October as the objects of the study. Youth Pledge Day moment is chosen because the third pledge of the Youth Pledge conveys the meaning that Indonesians should respect their language. By observing this study, the writer finds that in spite of some words that go through borrowing process, many other words can be expressed in the equal Indonesian words without borrowing process. Equal word here means the synonym or similar word that has both similar meaning and context in Indonesian.

The writer hopes that this study might be useful for further study about borrowing process and patterns found in the use of Indonesian. For the readers, this study is expected to be one of concerns about language issues, so the readers

can appreciate and use Indonesian language well but still have capability to comprehend foreign language.

1.2 Problems of the Study

In relation to the background of the study above, the problems of the study are:

1. What borrowings are found in *Kompas.com* articles related to Youth Pledge Day?
2. What patterns of borrowing are found in *Kompas.com* articles related to Youth Pledge Day?
3. What Indonesian word is equal to the borrowings found in *Kompas.com* articles related to Youth Pledge Day?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

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

1. To find out the borrowings found in *Kompas.com* articles related to Youth Pledge Day
2. To know the patterns of borrowing found in *Kompas.com* articles related to Youth Pledge Day
3. To find the Indonesian word that is equal to the borrowings found in *Kompas.com* articles related to Youth Pledge Day

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

a. **Morphology:** The study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed (Fromkin, 1996)

b. **Word-formation Process:** The study of process whereby new words come into being in a language (Yule, 1996)

c. **Borrowing:** Taking over of words from other languages (Yule, 2010)

d. **English Borrowing Patterns:** The patterns of English borrowing containing loanword, loanblend, and loanshift (Baker & Jones, 1998)

e. **Kompas.com:** A credible and multimedia portal news maintained by Kompas Cyber Media (*Kompas.com*, 2014)

f. **Youth Pledge Day:** A day where a declaration was made on 28 October 1928 by young Indonesian nationalists in The Second Youth Congress (*Wikipedia.com*, 2015)



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of some related literatures including Morphology, Word-formation Process, Patterns of Borrowing, Profile of *Kompas.com*, Youth Pledge Day and Previous Studies.

2.1 Morphology

Morphology is the study of forms, originally used in biology. In linguistics term, Yule (2010) says that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed. A description came from Nida (1982), morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Thus, morphology is the study of how words are formed within the internal structure and the rules existed.

The linguists use morphology to analyze all of the basic elements used in a language. Furthermore, the elements are called morphemes. Morpheme is the smallest unit of word. It is based on Yule (2010, p. 67) that morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural. For instance, from the word *wishes*, there are two morphemes. The first morpheme is minimal unit of meaning *wish* and the second morpheme is minimal unit of grammatical function *-es* indicating plural form.

Morpheme is divided into two types. As stated by Yule (2010, p. 68-69), there are free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morphemes are the

morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words. Meanwhile, bound morphemes are the morphemes that cannot stand alone and must be attached to another form. Bound morphemes can be described as affixes. In case of word *untouchable*, it has one free morpheme (touch) and two bound morphemes (*un-*, *-able*). These two morphemes are also divided into two categories for each type.

Free morphemes are classified into lexical and functional morphemes. Lexical morphemes are the ordinary words like nouns, adjectives and verbs that carry the content of the message people convey, while functional morphemes consists mostly of the functional words such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles and pronouns.

In addition, bound morphemes are categorized into derivational and inflectional morphemes. Derivational morphemes function to make new words or words of a different grammatical category. For example, *-ish*, *-ful*, *mis-* and *un-* are included to this category of morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are used to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word, whether it is plural or singular, past tense or not, and comparative or possessive form.

In morphology, it also discusses the process of how the words are created. It is called word-formation process.

2.2 Word-formation Process

Word-formation process is the process in creating new words. According to Yule (1996, p. 64), it is "the study of the processes whereby new words come into being in a language like English seems relatively straightforward." Based on Yule (2010), there are 11 processes in word formation, containing etymology,

coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes. Each of them will be explained in the following sub-chapters.

2.2.1 Etymology

The term etymology is derived from Latin but its origins is from Greek, separated as *etymon* meaning “original from” and *logia* meaning “study of”. So, it is concluded that etymology is the study of the origin and history of a word (Yule, 2010, p. 53). *Hippopotamus* is one of the examples of etymology which is derived from the Greek *hippos*, meaning “horse”, and *potamos*, meaning “river”. Another example is *sin* which is come from the Old English *synn*, meaning a crime and is associated with doing evil (Bloor, 2009).

2.2.2 Coinage

Coming to this term, Yule suggests that coinage is the invention of totally new terms or words (2010, p. 53). Fromkin et al. (1996, p. 521) also suggest the same meaning that is the invention and addition of new words to the lexicon. The new terms here are invented from the name of products that become general terms. People can name it for example *aspirin*, *vaseline*, *zipper*, and *google*.

Another term for this process is based on the name of a person or a place called Eponym. The eponyms are, for example, *sandwich*, *jeans*, and *watt*.

2.2.3 Borrowing

This process becomes the main topic of this study. Borrowing means the taking over of words from another language. The borrowing words are directly

transferred from the original terms, and sometimes they change according to the pronunciation of the language which borrows them. Yule says “throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages including *croissant* (French), *dope* (Dutch), *lilac* (Persian), *piano* (Italian), *pretzel* (German), *sofa* (Arabic), *tattoo* (Tahitian), *tycoon* (Japanese), *yoghurt* (Turkish) and *zebra* (Bantu)” (2010, p. 54). Borrowing involves only single word that may be either morphologically adapted or not adapted (Grosjean, 1982).

There are several types that can be categorized as borrowing. One of the types of borrowing is loan-translation or calque. Loan-translation is a type of borrowing in which each element of a word is translated into the borrowing language (Yule, 2010, p. 290). There is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language in the process. For the example, French term *gratte-ciel* translated literally as “scrape-sky”, the Dutch *wolkenkrabber* (“cloud scratcher”), and the German *wolkenkratzer* (“cloud scrapper”) are the calques for “skyscraper”. Another example is from the German *Übermensch* which becomes *superman* in English calque.

In the borrowing process, the words also go through some adaptations. The adaptations are phonological adaptation, morphological adaptation, and both of morphological and phonological adaptation. Baker & Jones (1998, p.165) say that when a word is adapted into the speech of monolingual speakers of the borrowing language, it may undergo some form of phonological adaptation.

Another adaptation, morphological adaptation, occurs where the source word is adapted into target language based on the writing system of the source language.

2.2.4 Compounding

From the examples above, people consider that two separate words might become a new single word, so does compounding. Compounding is the process of combining two (or more) words to form a new word (Yule, 2010, p. 285).

Fromkin et al. (1996, p.521) propose the same definition of compounding, which is two words composed to be a word. In English, people may easily find the words for instance *bookcase*, *fingerprint*, *textbook*, and *wallpaper*. Not only nouns that can be created from compounding process, but adjectives are also common like *good-looking* and *full-time*.

2.2.5 Blending

Having similar form with compounding which combines two or more words to become a new word, blending is also the process of combining two separated words to become a new word or term. The difference is in blending the new word taken from the beginning of one word and the end of another word.

Yule (2010, p. 56) gives an example of the word *brunch* which is taken from *breakfast* and *lunch*. So, it can be concluded that blending is the process of combining the beginning of one word and the end of another word to form a new word.

2.2.6 Clipping

In clipping, there is a decrease of word in the new form. Yule (2010, p.284) describes clipping as the process of reducing a word of more than one syllable to a shorter form. Fromkin et al. (1996, p.56) state that clipping is sometimes also called abbreviation. The clipped words are like *fax* (facsimile), *ad* (advertisement), *flu* (influenza), and even for person names such as *Sam* (Samuel), *Sue* (Susan), *Bob* (Bobby), and *Mike* (Michael). Australian and British English also have this kind of special form known as hypocorism, meaning a word-formation process in which a longer word is reduced to a shorter form with *-or-* or *-ie* at the end. Along with the terms, we can hear *telly* for television, *Aussie* for Australian, and *Barbie* for barbecue.

2.2.7 Backformation

Backformation is the other type of reduction process. Based on Yule (2010, p.283), he says that backformation is “the process of reducing a word such as a noun to a shorter version and using it as a new word such as a verb”. Fromkin et al. (1996, p.56) describe that backformation is the process where new words may be formed from existing words by subtracting an affix considered as the part of the old word. The process of backformation occurs in the noun *television* which is first used and then the verb *televise*, which means to broadcast an event or show on television (Cambridge Dictionary, 2008), was created from it. The other examples of backformation from noun to verb are *donate* from donation, *emote* from emotion, *enthuse* from enthusiasm, and *babysit* from babysitter.

2.2.8 Conversion

Conversion is almost close to backformation that is making a new word from a noun to a verb. Yule (2010, p. 285) proposes the definition of conversion as the process of changing the function of a word such as a noun to a verb, as a way of forming new words, also known as “category change” or “functional shift”. While backformation is the process where there is a reduction within the new word, conversion does not require the reduction. From the word *butter*, people may use *to butter* as verb like this sentence “Mom buttered my toast before baking it.”

In modern English, conversion process occurs frequently. Yule (2010, p. 57) says that the conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns as in the word *guess* (I guess something bad will happen. Well, it is just a guess). Another example of conversion is from the word *to print out* as in sentence “After dealing with those data, she printed out some copies and placed the printouts on her desk.” It involves the conversion of phrasal verbs.

2.2.9 Acronyms

Acronyms are created from initial letter from each word. According to Yule’s definition (2010, p.58), acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. People have *CD* from the words Compact Disk where it is pronounced each letter separately. Acronyms are also pronounced as new single words such as *UNESCO* and *NATO*. Some are written with capital letter but many acronyms become everyday terms, for example *laser* (light

amplification by stimulated emission of radiation) and *radar* (radio detecting and ranging).

2.2.10 Derivation

This is the last second word-formation process proposed by Yule (2010, p.286). Derivation occurs when the process of forming new words consists of affixes. Affixes are sorted to three classes (prefixes, suffixes, infixes) but infixes are rarely used in English. Prefixes are the affixes added to the beginning of the word such as *dis-* for *disable* and *co-* for *cooperative*. Suffix is the opposite of prefixes, added to the end of the word as in the word *thankful* (*-ful*) and *available* (*-able*). The last is infixes which mean the added affixes between a word or in the middle of a word (*hallel**bloody**lujah*).

2.2.11 Multiple Processes

It is not an exceptional if a new term is created by multiple processes where the word-formation process occurs two or more times. So, multiple processes are the creation of a particular word involving more than one process (Yule, 2010, p.60). Yule gives an example from German borrowing *delicatessen* which is clipped into the word *deli*, a common American English expression.

All word-formation processes have been discussed briefly. Since the research is focused on borrowing, the writer focuses on patterns of borrowing and it is discussed further.

2.3 Patterns of Borrowing

After a brief explanation about the process of word formation, now the writer focuses on the patterns of borrowing. Haugen (1969, cited in Grosjean, 1982, p. 313) classifies borrowing into two patterns, loanword and loanshift. He then divides loanword into pure loanword and loanblend. Though, Baker & Jones (1998) propose borrowing directly into three patterns. Those are loanword, loanshift and loanblend. Haugen does not give much explanation about the patterns of borrowing while Baker & Jones explain a few more. Therefore the writer prefers using Baker & Jones' theory to Haugen's theory. The writer also categorizes borrowing into three patterns. Each of them is explained below.

2.3.1 Loanword

Loanwords are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language. According to Baker & Jones (1998, p. 165), loanword is an imported word from source language. Often the word or phrase is adapted into some degree to the phonological system of the base language. The phonological system means the sounds used in a language and the ways in which they are used. The given examples are *croissant*, *pizza*, *chili*, *chic*, and *whiskey*. Loanword may also be adapted with some changes in morphological system for example from Latin to Old English like *ancor* (anchor), *butere* (butter), *cealc* (chalk), and *ceas* (cheese) (Kemmer, 2013).

However, when words are transferred between two languages that have very divergent phonological systems, they may be transformed out of all recognition to speakers of the source language as in Japanese phonological

system. Most final consonants are followed by a vowel and Japanese tends to break the clusters of consonants so often used on English. The example given is from English 'Christmas' becoming 'kurisimasu' (Baker & Jones, 1998, p.165).

2.3.2 Loanshift

In loanshift, a translation process is required to deliver the meaning in the first language to another. Based on Baker & Jones (1998, p. 165), loanshift means calque or loan translation, where only the meaning is imported. In a loanshift, the components of a word or phrase are translated literally into the target language.

The examples are already mentioned before, as French *gratte-ciel* and German *wolkenkratzer* from "skyscraper". Indonesian has *kerja sama* and *rumah sakit* from the Dutch *samenwerking* and *zickenhuis*.

2.3.3 Loanblend

Loanblend is the combination of loanword and native word or native language. Loanblend occurs when the meaning of the word is borrowed but only part of the form (Baker & Jones, 1998, p. 165). Silva (2013) states that in loanblend there is one linguistic item in one language used with another linguistic item in another language. Besides, Hoffer (2005) says that loanblend is a form in which one element is a loanword and the other is a native element.

Silva (2013) gave an example of loanblend from the word *didownload* where the prefix *di-* is from Indonesian which is used to indicate passive form and it is followed by the word *download* from English. By this combination between Indonesian and English, there comes the word *didownload*. Loanblends are quite

common in Japanese as well, where an English word is combined with a Japanese word. Baker & Jones (1998) give an example of loanblend which has been borrowed into English and other language from Japanese *kara-oke* (literally means “empty orchestra”). Another example is the Dutch “software *huis*” from the English “software house”.

Since the objects of this study are the articles in *Kompas.com*, hereafter *Kompas.com* is discussed briefly.

2.4 Profile of *Kompas.com*

Kompas is one of the oldest Indonesian newspapers which still exist until these days. It was first established on January 16th, 1965 named *Bentara Rakyat* but then President Soekarno suggested to change the name into *Kompas*, meaning a device for finding direction which has a needle which can move easily and that always points to magnetic north (Cambridge Dictionary, 2008). It was first stated by General Ahmad Yani to create this daily as a credible and independent mass media to the Ministry of Plantation, Frans Seda and he afterwards communicated to P. K. Ojong and Jakob Oetama, the founder of *Kompas* newspaper.

The online version of *Kompas* was first launched on 1995, named *Kompas Online* (*Kompas.com*, 2014). In 1998, *Kompas* online was transformed to be *Kompas.com* which focuses on development of content, design, and new marketing strategy. 10 years later, In 2008 *Kompas.com* changed its design and layout, added logo and put new concepts inside. This modification made *Kompas.com* fresher and compact by not only providing news in a pattern of text, but also showing pictures and videos even live streaming videos.

At 2008 *Kompas.com* had some channels which were designed in accordance with the news theme. The channels were such as Kompas Female, Kompas Bola, Kompas Health, Kompas Tekno, Kompas Entertainment, Kompas Otomotif, Kompas Properti, Kompas Images, and Kompas Karier. In 2013, *Kompas.com* did a renovation to make homescreen cleaner and well-arranged. It also developed writing community called Kompasiana with the concept of citizen journalism, so the members of Kompasiana can report events, deliver ideas and opinions, and distribute aspirations in the form of texts, pictures, audio and video records. Kompasiana also involves community of journalists in Kompas Gramedia, public figures, observers, and experts from various fields, skills, and disciplines for sharing information, ideas and opinions.

2.5 Youth Pledge Day

There was historical momentum in the raise of youth Indonesian spirit of nationalism. The momentum was held on 28 October 1928 as Youth Pledge Day, the day where a declaration about one motherland, one nation, and one language made by young Indonesian nationalists in the Second Youth Congress.

The Pledge has three points; 1) Firstly, we the sons and the daughters of Indonesia, acknowledge one motherland, Indonesia, 2) Secondly, we the sons and the daughters of Indonesia, acknowledge one nation, the nation of Indonesia, 3) we the sons and the daughters of Indonesia, respect the language of unity, Indonesian.

2.6 Previous Study

The writer then made some reviews to similar studies of this study. The first study was written by Silva (2013) entitled “The English Borrowings and the Indonesian-English Code-Switching in Two Collections of Blog Short-Stories”. Her research was about the investigation of borrowing and code-switching found in Raditya Dika’s blog short-stories which have been published two books. The first book was entitled *Babi Ngesot, Datang tak Diundang, Pulang tak Berkutang*, published in 2008 and the second book was entitled *Manusia Setengah Salmon*, published in 2011.

After thoroughly reading the book, Silva(2013) recorded occurrences of the English borrowing and classified their types based on Haugen’s (1956) typology of borrowings. She also recorded occurrences and types of code-switching according to Poplack’s (1980) classification of code-switching. Then, she calculated the number of borrowings and code-switching. The result showed that within the two books mentioned by Silva, there were 633 sentences that contained occurrences of either borrowings or code-switching. The English borrowing consisted of 84% (712 occurrences), while the intra-sentential code-switching comprised 11% (89 occurrences), the inter-sentential code-switching comprised 3% (27 occurrences) and tag-switching encompassed 2% (19 occurrences).

The second study was written by Tabiati & Yannuar (2012) entitled “The Borrowed Words in Jakarta Post Newspaper: A Case of Varieties of English”. Tabiati and Yannuar investigated the existence of the Indonesian borrowing words

found in Jakarta Post, and by referring to the context, the discussion aimed at finding out whether the use of the words are inevitable or are better expressed in English. The discussion was conducted with reference to the features to classify words and the three different perspectives: translation strategies, borrowing and cross linguistic lexicalization. As a result, based on translation strategies perspective the writers found 21 borrowed Indonesian words in which some of them are considered inevitable and some others are better expressed in English.

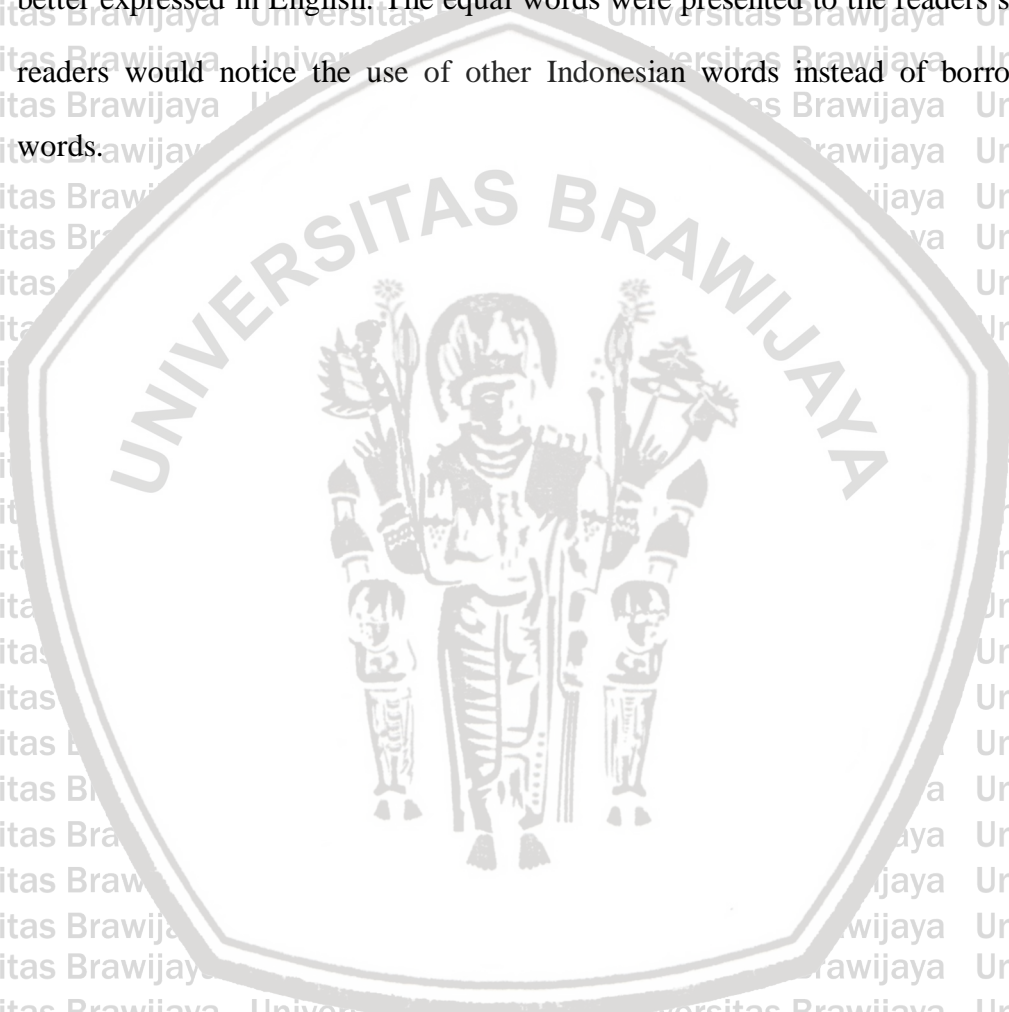
Based on borrowing process strategies the result indicated that among the 21 borrowings, 17 of them can be categorized as loanwords, two of them are not borrowing words because they must be expressed in English, and other two words can be categorized into loanshift. Based on cross linguistic lexicalization perspective it was found out that among the 21 borrowing words, 19 of them can be categorized as incompatible cross linguistic lexicalization, while two of them must be expressed in English. The incompatible lexicalization happened because the sign in one language, or in this case Indonesian language, has no equivalence to another language.

From both previous studies, Silva's (2013) and Tabiati & Yannuar's (2012), the writer found the similarity and the differences compared to her study.

The similarity was both of the analyses investigated about borrowing between Indonesian and English. Nevertheless, the writer found the difference among these three studies. The writer only analyzed the patterns of borrowing found in *Kompas* articles, while Silva observed borrowing and code-switching found in Raditya Dika's books, and Tabiati & Yannuar investigated through other two

perspectives besides borrowing, which were translation strategies perspective and cross linguistic lexicalization perspective in the Jakarta Post.

In this study, the result was similar to Tabiati & Yannuar's that was to show whether the borrowings had other equal words in Indonesian or they were better expressed in English. The equal words were presented to the readers so the readers would notice the use of other Indonesian words instead of borrowing words.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer explains the method in conducting this study consisting research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The design of this study is descriptive qualitative using content analysis.

According to Ary et al. (2002, p. 25), the goal of qualitative research is to reach a holistic picture and depth of understanding, rather than a numeric analysis of data.

The goal of this study is to find out the holistic picture and deep understanding of borrowing used in written data.

This study used content analysis because the writer analyzed a whole text in Kompas online newspaper or *Kompas.com* articles related to Youth Pledge Day on 28 October 2014 that included no participant. According to Ary et al. (2002, p.27), content analysis is focused on analyzing and interpreting recorded material within its own context. The writer analyzed the articles in *Kompas.com* and interpreted them using the related theory. The instrument of the study was the writer herself. For the related literature, the writer used Baker & Jones' (1998) borrowing theory rather than others' theories because their explanations were more comprehensible.

3.2 Data Source

The source of the data was *Kompas.com*. The writer took several articles that consisted of Indonesian borrowing words. The writer chose 10 articles related to Youth Pledge in *Kompas.com*. The momentum of Youth Pledge was chosen because the last point of the pledge sounds “... Kami putra dan putri Indonesia, menjunjung bahasa persatuan, bahasa Indonesia” or in English “We the sons and daughters of Indonesia, uphold the language of unity, Indonesian” (*Wikipedia.com*, 2014). From this pledge, it conveyed meaning that the Indonesians should respect Indonesian as the language of unity. The writer wanted to know whether the writers of the articles concern the message of that point.

The writer chose online articles instead of printed ones because online articles could be accessed easily and published more often than the printed articles. It could be observed by the number of the articles published in the same topic or segment in a day.

3.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer used several steps as follow:

1. Accessing *Kompas.com*
2. Selecting articles which used English borrowings.

The writer chose articles published on October 28, 2014 where there was an annual commemoration of Youth Pledge Day. The writer searched the date of October 28, 2014 and selected articles which were related to the

- Youth Pledge Day
3. Highlighting the English borrowings

The writer did this step by checking the translation of the borrowings to Cambridge Dictionary to make sure that both of the Indonesian and English had the same meaning.

3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, in order to analyze them correctly and appropriately, the writer followed several steps:

1. Categorizing the borrowings found in *Kompas.com* into each pattern of borrowing based on Baker & Jones' theory of patterns of borrowing (1998). The writer also gave codes to each borrowing in which article, what paragraph and what line the borrowing were found. The result of the data was presented in the table as follows.

Table 3.1 English Borrowing Found in *Kompas.com* Articles Related to Youth Pledge Day 28 October, 2014

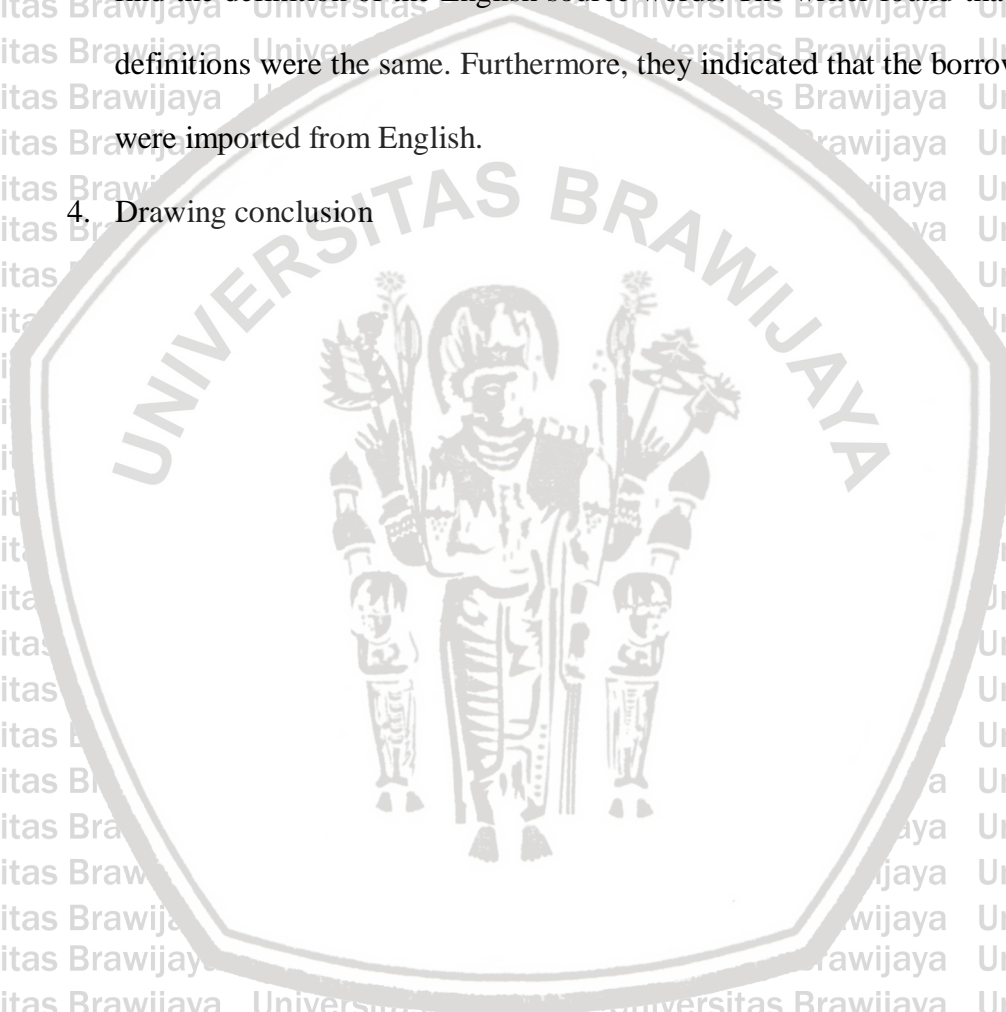
No.	Channel/ Topic	Code	English Borrowing	Pattern			Equal Words in Indonesian
				Loanword	Loanshift	Loanblend	

Code: A= Article
P = Paragraph
L = Line

2. Analyzing the borrowings found in *Kompas.com* based on Baker & Jones' theory
3. Checking the equal words in Indonesian of the borrowings found in *Kompas.com* articles. This step was done by checking the words in *Kamus*

Besar Bahasa Indonesia or KBBI (2007). Then, to ensure that the borrowings were from English, the writer compared each definition from both borrowing word and source word that is English. The writer used KBBI to find the definition of the borrowing and Cambridge Dictionary to find the definition of the English source words. The writer found that both definitions were the same. Furthermore, they indicated that the borrowings were imported from English.

4. Drawing conclusion



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the result of the study. It is divided into two subchapters, findings and discussion.

4.1 Findings

In this study, there are three problems and those problems are answered in this subchapter. The first problem is to find out the kinds of borrowing found in *Kompas.com*, the second problem is to know the patterns of borrowing, and the last problem is to find out the equal words of the borrowings in Indonesian. The data are taken from the articles in *Kompas.com* related to Youth Pledge on October 28th.

4.1.1 English Borrowing Found in *Kompas.com*

The writer found 92 borrowings in *Kompas.com* articles. The findings of the study are presented in the form of table. Table 4.1 contains of channel of the articles, the English borrowings, the patterns of borrowing, and equal words in Indonesian.

Table 4.1 English Borrowing Found in *Kompas.com* Articles Related to Indonesian Youth Pledge Day on October 28th

No.	Channel/topic	Code	English Borrowing	Pattern			Equal Words in Indonesian
				Loan-word	Loan-shift	Loan-blend	
1.	News / Nasional	A1.P2.L5	Genius	√			

2.		A1.P4.L11	Konsekuensi	√			-
3.		A1.P4.L12	Kelas	√			-
4.		A1.P4.L13	Media	√			-

Table Continuation...

No.	Channel/topic	Code	English Borrowing	Pattern			Equal Words in Indonesian
				Loan-word	Loan-shift	Loan-blend	
5.		A1.P5.L16	Nasional	√			-
6.	Entertainment / Gossips	A2.P1.L1	Artis	√			Seniman
7.		A2.P2.L3	Aspek	√			Sudut pandangan
8.		A2.P3.L8	Shooting	√			-
9.		A2.P3.L8	Musik	√			-
10.		A2.P5.L13	Opininya			√	Pendapatnya
11.		A2.P5.L13	Politik	√			-
12.	News / Nasional	A3.P1.L2	Presiden	√			Kepala negara
13.		A3.P3.L9	Momentum	√			Kesempatan
14.		A3.P4.L14	Populer	√			Disukai, dikenal
15.	News / Regional	A4.P2.L6	Sipil	√			-
16.		A4.P5.L17	Multi	√			Bermacam
17.		A4.P5.L17	Kultur	√			Kebudayaan
18.	News / Regional	A5.P1.L1	Aksi	√			Gerakan
19.		A5.P1.L1	Teatrikal	√			-
20.		A5.P1.L4	Relatif	√			Nisbi
21.		A5.P3.L9	Koordinator	√			-
22.		A5.P4.L11	Berdurasi			√	Berentang waktu
23.		A5.P4.L11	Menit	√			-
24.		A5.P4.L12	Perbankan			√	-

25.		A5.P4.L13	Serius	√		Genting
26.		A5.P4.L13	Bank	√		-
27.		A5.P5.L14	Prioritas	√		Keutamaan
28.		A5.P6.L16	Elemen	√		Bagian, unsur
29.		A5.P7.L20	Berorasi		√	Berpidato
30.		A5.P7.L20	Merealisasikan		√	Mewujudkan
31.		A5.P7.L20	Kampanyenya		√	-
32.		A5.P7.L21	Aktifis	√		-
33.		A5.P7.L24	Polisi	√		-
34.	Health / News & Features	A6.P2.L5	Revolusi	√		Perubahan
35.		A6.P2.L5	Mental	√		-
36.		A6.P2.L5	Presiden	√		Kepala negara
37.		A6.P3.L8	Relevan	√		Bersangkut-paut
38.		A6.P3.L9	Berkarakter		√	Berwatak
39.		A6.P3.L9	Berkapasitas		√	Berkemampuan
40.		A6.P4.L15	Global	√		Menyeluruh
41.		A6.P5.L16	Ekonomi	√		-
42.		A6.P6.L19	Toleran	√		Bertenggangrasa
43.		A6.P6.L20	Berkompetensi		√	-
44.		A6.P8.L21	Eselon	√		-
45.	News /aya Megapolitan	A7.P1.L2	Inspektur	√		Pengawas
46.		A7.P1.L3	Revolusi	√		Perubahan
47.		A7.P1.L3	Mental	√		-
48.		A7.P2.L5	Solid	√		Kuat, kukuh
49.		A7.P3.L8	Tema	√		Pokok pikiran
50.		A7.P3.L10	Soliditas	√		Kekukuhan
51.		A7.P3.L10	Optimal	√		-

52.		A7.P4.L12	Era	√			Masa
53.		A7.P5.L15	Komunitas	√			Kelompok

Table Continuation...

No.	Channel/topic	Code	English Borrowing	Pattern			Equal Words in Indonesian
				Loan-word	Loan-shift	Loan-blend	
54.		A7.P5.L15	Mentalitas	√			Kejiwaan
55.		A7.P5.L16	Berkompeten			√	
56.		A7.P5.L16	Berkompetisi			√	Bersaing
57.		A7.P5.L17	Global	√			Menyeluruh
58.		A7.P5.L17	Kompetitif	√			
59.		A7.P6.L18	Relevan	√			Bersangkut-paut
60.	News / Regional	A8.P1.L1	Aktivis	√			
61.		A8.P1.L2	Universitas	√			Perguruan tinggi
62.		A8.P2.L8	Berdiskusi			√	Bertukar pikiran
63.		A8.P2.L8	Jenius	√			
64.		A8.P4.L15	Internasional	√			Antarbangsa
65.		A8.P4.L16	Inspirasi	√			Ilham
66.		A8.P5.L19	Orasi	√			Pidato
67.		A8.P5.L20	Provinsi	√			
68.		A8.P5.L21	Intelektual	√			Cerdas
69.	News / Regional	A9.P1.L3	Polisi	√			
70.		A9.P2.L5	Gubernur	√			
71.		A9.P3.L6	Universitas	√			Perguruan tinggi
72.		A9.P3.L7	Aksi	√			Gerakan
73.		A9.P4.L15	Memblokade			√	Mengepung
74.		A9.P3.L10	Gas	√			

75.		A9.P3.L12	Situasi	√			Keadaan
76.		A9.P3.L13	Kondusif	√			-
77.		A9.P4.L14	Fisik	√			Badan
78.		A9.P4.L16	Isu	√			-
79.		A9.P4.L17	Trans	√			Lintas
80.		A9.P5.L22	Total	√			Menyeluruh
81.		A9.P5.L22	Blokade	√			Pengepungan
82.		A9.P6.L25	Gubernur	√			-
83.		A9.P6.L25	Pendemo			√	-
84.	News / Megapolitan	A10.P1.L1	Sipil	√			-
85.		A10.P1.L2	Sekretariat	√			Kepaniteraan
86.		A10.P1.L4	Ber- <i>selfie</i>	√			-
87.		A10.P2.L6	Komandan			√	Pemimpin
88.		A10.P2.L7	Inspektur	√			Pengawas
89.		A10.P2.L9	<i>Selfie</i>	√			-
90.		A10.P3.L12	Diparkir			√	-
91.		A10.P4.L15	Koordinator	√			-
92.		A10.P4.L17	Politik	√			-

Code: A= Article
P= Paragraph
L= Line

From the data shown in the table above, there are only two patterns used in *Kompas.com* articles related to Youth Pledge Day on October 28. The patterns are loanword and loanblend. The total of borrowings found in the articles is 92 words, and within the numbers, 76 are categorized into loanword and 16 are categorized

into loanblend. The patterns of borrowing are explained further in the next subchapter.

4.1.2 Patterns of Borrowing

As it has been mentioned before, the writer found 91 English borrowings in *Kompas.com*. Those borrowings are classified into loanword, loanshift and loanblend. However, from the findings there are only two patterns found, loanword and loanblend. From 92 borrowings, there are 76 loanwords and 16 loanblends. Some of the words found are the same, so the writer describes the same words just once. The writer also presents the equal words of the borrowings found in the article of *Kompas.com*.

4.1.2.1 Loanwords

In this subchapter, the writer found 76 loanwords which are purely adapted from the source language or go through some adaptation morphologically and phonologically. Here is the description of the loanwords.

1. Genius (A1.P2.L5)

“*Sumpah Pemuda itu adalah terobosan **genius** dan berani.*”

Genius is an adjective in Indonesian but it is adapted from English noun *genius*. This loanword means a person who has very great natural ability or skill. There is no change in the morphological system, but the phonological system follows the writing that is /*g*enius/ while in English it sounds /dʒi.ni.əs/. Then, *genius* undergoes morphological adaptation.

Equal word: -

2. Konsekuensi (A1.P4.L11)

“*Konsekuensi paling besar adalah bahasa.*”

The noun *konsekuensi* is adapted from the word *consequence*. It means a result of a particular situation or action. Phonological adaptation occurs here as *consequence* is pronounced /kont .sɪ.kwənt s/. This borrowing process follows the morphological system of Indonesian where the first /c/ and /q/ change into /k/, and the second /c/ changes into /s/.

Equal word: -

3. Kelas (A1.P4.L12)

“*Kelas-kelas kita akan menjadi seperti apa?*”

Kelas is derived from the word *class*. According to the context, this word means a room or place for learning activity so this word is categorized into noun. Phonological adaptation occurs here, seen from English pronunciation /klæs/ becoming /kelas/.

Equal word: -

4. Media (A1.P4.L13)

“*Bahasa-bahasa di media akan menggunakan bahasa apa?*”

Media, which is taken from the same word *media*, has some different definition. Based on the context, the noun *media* here means communication tools that give information to society. Both of the adaptations occur in this borrowing process.

Equal word: -

5. Nasional (A1.P5.L16)

“Sementara itu, menurut dia, negara lain selalu meraih kemerdekaan terlebih dahulu, baru menentukan bahasa **nasional**.”

This loanword is imported from the word *nasional*. *Nasional* is an adjective related to a whole country and its people. This word adjusts the morphological system from /t/ in English into /s/. In other words, *nasional* is phonologically adapted.

Equal word: -

6. Artis (A2.P1.L1)

“*Artis* peran dan pembawa acara Ayu Dewi (30) memiliki pandangan sendiri dalam memperingati Hari Sumpah Pemuda yang jatuh setiap 28 Oktober.”

Artis is a noun from the English *artist*. The definition of *artist* in Indonesian has shifted slightly from English where in English it means someone who paints, draws, or make sculptures or other definition also based on Cambridge Dictionary, *artist* is someone who creates things with great skill and imagination. Meanwhile in Indonesian the *artis* is related to someone who works especially in the area of movie or music. The loanword adapts morphologically by just omitting the last letter /t/.

Phonological adaptation also occurs here with a little difference in the ending sound where /t/ sound is spoken in the source language.

Equal word: seniman

7. Aspek (A2.P2.L3)

“Menurut Ayu, pemuda-pemudi di Indonesia harus menyatukan perbedaan di segala aspek.”

This noun is adapted from the English *aspect*. *Aspek* has some definitions.

Based on the context of the article, *aspek* means point of view. *Aspect* is adapted both morphologically and phonologically with just a little change from /ct/ to /k/, following to Indonesian morphological system.

Equal word: sudut pandangan

8. Shooting (A2.P3.L8)

“... ujar Ayu dalam wawancara usai **shooting** sebuah acara musik di kawasan Kebon Jeruk, Jakarta, Selasa (28/10/2014).”

Shooting is purely a loanword without changing the morphological and phonological system from the source language. This word is a verb used in a term of broadcasting and cinematography.

Equal word: -

9. Musik (A2.P3.L8)

“... ujar Ayu dalam wawancara usai **shooting** sebuah acara **musik** di kawasan Kebon Jeruk, Jakarta, Selasa (28/10/2014).”

This word is derived from the English noun *music*. *Musik* means the sound of instruments made to create harmonious combination of sound. The phonological system changes from /mju.zɪk/ into /musik/. However, morphological adaptation occurs here just by replacing /c/ with /k/

Equal word: -

10. Politik (A2.P5.L13)

“Perempuan kelahiran 7 September 1984 ini menilai pemuda-pemudi Indonesia sudah semakin bisa menyuarkan opininya, terutama dalam dunia politik.”

Politik is a noun adapted from *politics* where the definition is the study of the ways in which a country is governed. In Indonesian, this word does not have other diction that corresponds with *politics*. Both of morphological and phonological adaptations occur with a little change. In this process, the phonological system of Indonesian replaces /c/ with /k/. The /s/ sound is also omitted.

Equal word: -

11. Presiden (A3.P1.L2)

“Hari ini, Selasa (28/10/2014), merupakan hari pertama bagi para menteri bertugas setelah dilantik **Presiden** Joko Widodo pada Senin (27/10/2014) kemarin.”

The noun *presiden* is adapted from *president*. *Presiden* has two functions on the use based on what the context is. In political context, *presiden* is the person who has the highest political position in a republic country and in some countries, he is the leader of the government. In organization context, *presiden* is the person who has the highest position in an organization or company. There is no change in the phonological system but the letter /t/ is omitted. This word is adapted from the source language morphologically and phonologically.

Equal word: kepala negara

12. Momentum (A3.P3.L9)

“Anies mengatakan, **momentum** bersejarah ini telah membawa banyak perubahan bagi kehidupan berbangsa dan bernegara.”

This loanword is taken from the same English word *momentum*. Both of phonological and morphological adaptations occur in this process. The meaning of *momentum* Indonesian has shifted somewhat from English. In Indonesian, *momentum* can mean occasion or precise moment. In English, it means the force that keeps an object moving or keeps an event developing after it has started.

Equal word: kesempatan

13. Populer (A3.P4.L14)

“Pemuda di zaman itu berani mengambil sikap, berani mengambil tindakan yang di zaman mereka mungkin tidak **populer**”

Populer is taken from the English *popular*. This adjective is sometimes clipped into *pop* to make the pronunciation simpler. *Populer* has meaning being liked by many people. There is a bit change in the morphological system by replacing /a/ in English with /e/ but still it is adapted morphologically. The phonological system changes from the basic word /pa.pjə.lə/.

Equal word: Disukai, dikenal, dikagumi

14. Sipil (A4.P2.L6)

"Bersama warga Suku Binggi, upacara yang digelar oleh Pemda Mamuju

Utara ini diikuti perwakilan pemuda dan pegawai negeri sipil (PNS) di lingkup pemerintah setempat."

This loanword, *sipil*, adapts the English *civil* phonologically. As an adjective, *sipil* signifies that it is related to the ordinary people of a country, not military people. This word has no suitable equal word in Indonesian.

Equal word: -

15. Multi (A4.P5.L17)

"Karena hari Sumpah Pemuda adalah tonggak sejarah dalam membangun semangat persatuan bangsa di tengah multi kultur," kata dia."

Multi is adapted both phonologically and morphologically from the English *multi*. This loanword means having many and functions as prefix.

Equal word: bermacam-macam

16. Kultur (A4.P5.L17)

"Karena hari Sumpah Pemuda adalah tonggak sejarah dalam membangun semangat persatuan bangsa di tengah multi kultur," kata dia."

Kultur is taken from the word *culture*. This loanword means the way of life. *Kultur* is adapted morphologically by omitting the syllable /e/ and the sound /k/ is adapted according to the sound of /c/ in English. This word belongs to noun.

Equal word: kebudayaan

17. Aksi (A5.P1.L1)

“Surabaya, sejumlah seniman menggelar **aksi** teatrikal memotong daging ayam untuk memperingati Hari Sumpah Pemuda, Selasa (28/10/2014).”

This is a loanword with the replacement of word ending from the English *action*. *Aksi* functions as noun that *means* things which are happening especially exciting or important things. *Aksi* is adapted phonologically from the source word but it omits /ion/ and changes letter /c/ and /t/ with /k/ and /s/.

Equal word: gerakan

18. Teatrikal (A5.P1.L1)

“Surabaya, sejumlah seniman menggelar **aksi teatrikal** memotong daging ayam untuk memperingati Hari Sumpah Pemuda, Selasa (28/10/2014).”

As in the English *theatrical*, this loanword means relating to theatre or to the performance of plays. *Teatrikal* is included to adjective. *Theatrical* is adapted morphologically with /h/ letter is omitted and /k/ replaces /c/ following Indonesian morphological system.

Equal word: -

19. Relatif (A5.P1.L4)

“Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla agar tidak membantai rakyat kecil yang **relatif** tidak memiliki kemampuan di hadapan hukum.”

Relatif is taken from the adjective *relative*. The word ending changes based on the phonological system of Indonesian. *Relatif* means being

measured in comparison with something else. Phonological adaptation occurs here by the replacement of /ive/ with /if/.

Equal word: nisbi, tidak mutlak

20. Koordinator (A5.P3.L9)

“.....” kata **koordinator** aksi seniman, Taufik Monyong.”

Koordinator is someone who controls an organization and its branches in an organized way to gain good achievement. This loanword is derived from the noun *coordinator*. There occurs a bit changes in the phonological and morphological system in the word. Phonological adaptation occurs by the letter /k/ replaces the sound /c/ and it changes the sound from /kouʔr.dɪ.neɪ.tʃə/. Both of phonological and morphological adaptation occurs here

Equal word: -

21. Menit (A5.P4.L11)

“Melewati aksi teatrikal berdurasi sekitar 20 **menit** itu,”

This loanword is taken from *minute* with some adaptation in the phonological system where it sounds /mɪn.ɪt/. The noun *menit* is a term related to time measuring and there is no other term in Indonesian.

Equal word: -

22. Serius (A5.P4.L13)

“... yang masih menjadi persoalan **serius** penegak hukum, ...”

Serius is derived from the word *serious*. This loanword adapts morphologically from the source word with the omission of /o/. It changes

a bit in the phonological system where it sounds /sɪr.iəs/ in the source language that is English. This adjective means something needing or deserving your complete attention.

Equal word: genting

23. Bank (A5.P4.L13)

“...., yakni kasus **bank** Century.”

Bank is taken from the word *bank* also. In English, it has some different meanings. Related to the context, *bank* means an organization where people and businesses can invest, borrow money, or change it to foreign money, etc. The change only occurs in the phonological system where in English it sounds /bæŋk/. Yet, morphological adaptation obviously occurs here.

Equal word: -

24. Prioritas (A5.P5.L14)

“Kasus Century harus menjadi **prioritas** Jokowi-JK di awal pemerintahannya”

Prioritas comes from the word *priority* that sounds /praɪ.ɔr.ə.ti/ with morphological adaptation but the last syllable changes from /iti/ to /itas/.

Prioritas means something that is very important and must be dealt with before other things. On the other words, this noun means that something becoming priority should be placed in the first queue over other things.

Equal word: keutamaan

25. Elemen (A5.P6.L16)

“Selain para seniman, sejumlah **elemen** mahasiswa juga menggelar aksi di depan Gedung Negara Grahadi...”

Elemen is a loanword from the English *element*. The noun *Element* has some similar definitions. This may be a simple substance which cannot be reduced to smaller chemical parts. According to the context, *elemen* is a small amount or a part of something. Both of morphological and phonological adaptations occur in this borrowing process with the only omission of letter /t/.

Equal word: bagian

26. Aktifis (A5.P7.L21)

“... para mahasiswa juga mendesak pemerintah menuntaskan kasus-kasus yang menimpa **aktifis** pemuda ...”

Aktifis means a person who believes strongly in political or social change and works hard to try and make this happen. This noun is adapted from *activist*. The phonological and morphological adaptations occur here.

Equal word: -

27. Polisi (A5.P7.L24)

“... semua aksi berjalan lancar dengan kawalan ketat ratusan **polisi**.”

Polisi is taken from English noun *police*. There are morphological and phonological changes in this process of this loanword. This word adapts more phonologically with a change at the last syllable from /ice/ to /isi/.

Polisi is an official organization that is responsible for protecting people

and property, making people obey the law, finding out about and solving crime, and catching people who have committed crime.

Equal word: -

28. Revolusi (A6.P2.L5)

*“Dalam sambutannya, Nila menyinggung soal **revolusi mental** yang ingin diwujudkan oleh Presiden Joko Widodo (Jokowi)”*

Revolution is the source word of *revolusi*. *Revolusi* can be defined into two definitions based on KBBI (2007). The first is a change in government system using violence or war. The second definition is significant change on a certain area or level. This noun is defined into the second meaning due to the context. Morphological adaptation occurs but again the last syllable changes from /tion/ into /si/ where it is pronounced /rev.əlu.ʃən/ in English.

Equal word: perubahan

29. Mental (A6.P2.L5)

*“Dalam sambutannya, Nila menyinggung soal **revolusi mental** yang ingin diwujudkan oleh Presiden Joko Widodo (Jokowi)”*

Mental is clearly adapted from the word *mental*. This loanword is related to the mind. In English, *mental* is categorized into adjective but Indonesia, it belongs to noun. There is only a slight change in phonological system where in English it sounds /men.təl/. Generally, this word is adapted morphologically and phonologically.

Equal word: -

30. Presiden (A6.P2.L5)

“*Dalam sambutannya, Nila menyinggung soal revolusi mental yang ingin diwujudkan oleh Presiden Joko Widodo (Jokowi)*”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: kepala negara

31. Relevan (A6.P3.L8)

“*Revolusi mental yang dicanangkan Bapak Presiden Joko Widodo amatlah relevan ...*”

Relevan is derived from the word *relevant*. *Relevan* is an adjective meaning correct or suitable for a particular purpose. Morphological and phonological adaptations occur here with letter /t/ is omitted.

Equal word: bersangkutan-paut

32. Global (A6.P4.L15)

“... *sehingga mampu menghadapi persaingan global.*”

Global is an adjective that means relating to the whole world. In Indonesian, this loanword does not have suitable equal word. *Global* is adapted morphologically and slightly phonologically.

Equal word: -

33. Ekonomi (A6.P5.L16)

“... *Indonesia akan memasuki Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA).*”

Economy is the source word from this loanword. This noun has some diverse definition based on KBBI (2007). From the context in the article, *ekonomi* means the system of trade of a country where its wealth is made

and used. This loanword is adapted both morphologically by the replacement of letter /c/ and /y/ with /k/ and /i/ and phonologically where the source word is pronounced /ɪkɒn.ə.mi/.

Equal word: -

34. Toleran (A6.P6.L19)

“... pemuda harus menjaga kebudayaan masyarakat yang **toleran**.”

Toleran is adapted from adjective *tolerant*. *Toleran* is being indulgent to accept different belief, behavior, or idea from one's own. This word is almost fully adapted from the source word, but the last letter /t/ is removed. It is also adapted phonologically where the source word is pronounced /tɒl.ər.ənt/, having similar sound with /*toleran*/.

Equal word: bertenggangrasa

35. Eselon (A6.P8.L21)

“Nila juga memperkenalkan dirinya dihadapan para pejabat **eselon** atau para pegawai Kemenkes.”

Eselon is derived from the word *echelon*. This noun means a particular level or group of people within an organization such as an army or company. *Eselon* is adapted based on the phonological system following to Indonesian, so the sound /ʃ/ is replaced with /s/. It can be said that this loanword is adapted phonologically.

Equal word: -

36. Inspektur (A7.P1.L2)

“Pelaksana Tugas (Plt) Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama menjadi **Inspektur** Upacara apel peringatan Hari Sumpah Pemuda ke-86, Selasa (28/10/2014) pagi.”

This word is taken from the noun *inspector*. *Inspektur* means the official whose job is to inspect something. This loanword is adapted from the phonological system where /o/ is slightly heard /u/ in Indonesian.

Equal word: pengawas

37. Revolusi (A7.P1.L3)

“Basuki menyinggung soal **revolusi** mental dari Presiden Joko Widodo.”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: perubahan

38. Mental (A7.P1.L3)

“Basuki menyinggung soal **revolusi mental** dari Presiden Joko Widodo.”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: -

39. Solid (A7.P2.L5)

“Jika pemuda **solid** maka bangsa kita akan semakin maju dan bersatu”

Solid is adapted without changing the phonological and morphological system or in other words, this loanword is adapted both morphologically and phonologically. *Solid* means strong or firm. *Solid* is categorized as adjective.

Equal word: kuat, kukuh

40. Tema (A7.P3.L8)

“Peringatan Sumpah Pemuda kali ini mengambil tema “Bangun **Soliditas** Pemuda Maju dan Berkelanjutan”.”

Tema is a noun from the word *theme*. *Tema* means the main or basic idea.

This loanword is adapted according to morphological system with the omission of letter /h/ and replacement the last letter /e/ with /a/. Following to the phonological system of the source word, it sounds different where the source word is pronounced /θim/.

Equal word: pokok pikiran

41. Soliditas (A7.P3.L8)

“Peringatan Sumpah Pemuda kali ini mengambil tema “Bangun **Soliditas** Pemuda Maju dan Berkelanjutan”.”

Soliditas is taken from the word *solidity*. Suffix *-ity* in English is replaced by the suffix *-itas*. Nevertheless, the adaptation occurs here is morphological adaptation. This noun has meaning the quality of being strong or firm.

Diction: kekukuhan

42. Optimal (A7.P3.L10)

“... agar pemuda dapat memainkan peran secara **optimal** sebagai perekat persatuan bangsa.”

This loanword is derived also from the word *optimal*. In English itself, another word for *optimal* is *optimum*. This adjective means best, most likely to bring success or advantage. Both of morphological and phonological adaptations occur here.

Equal word: -

43. Era (A7.P4.L12)

“Terlebih lagi, kata Basuki, Indonesia akan memasuki era Komunitas ASEAN pada 2015”

This noun is adapted morphologically from also the same form of word

era. Era means a period of time of history or particular events. The only

change occurs is phonological change where in English it sounds /ɪr.ə/.

Equal word: masa

44. Komunitas (A7.P4.L12)

“Terlebih lagi, kata Basuki, Indonesia akan memasuki era Komunitas ASEAN pada 2015”

Komunitas is a noun taken from the word *community*. Komunitas means a unit of individuals or society. Both of phonological and morphological changes occur in this borrowing process. The phonological change is found from the sound /kəmju.nə.ti/. Morphological change is from the letter /c/ becoming /k/ and the last syllable /ity/ becoming /itas/. The closer adaptation of this loanword is morphological adaptation.

Equal word: kelompok

45. Mentalitas (A7.P5.L15)

“Menurut Basuki, mentalitas para pemuda Indonesia harus terus dibangun . . .”

This loanword is adapted from the word *mentality*. Again, the replacement of suffix from English to Indonesian occurs here. The replacement is the

morphological change from /ity/ to /itas/. *Mentalitas* is a state of someone's mental. This word is classified into noun. In this word, there is morphological adaptation in the borrowing process.

Equal word: kejiwaan

46. Global (A7.P5.L17)

“... untuk dapat berkompentisi dalam persaingan **global** yang semakin kompetitif.”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: -

47. Kompetitif (A7.P5.L17)

“... untuk dapat berkompentisi dalam persaingan global yang semakin kompetitif.”

Kompetitif is an adjective involving competition. *Kompetitif* is derived from the word *competitive*. This word is adapted phonologically by adjusting the letter /c/ to /k/ and syllable /tive/ into /tif/.

Equal word:-

48. Relevan (A7.P6.L18)

“Revolusi mental yang dicanangkan oleh Pak Presiden Joko Widodo sangat **relevan** dalam mewujudkan pemuda yang maju.”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: bersangkutan-paut

49. Aktifis (A8.P1.L1)

“Puluhan **aktivis** Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam (HMI) di Universitas Darussalam, Ambon, memperingati Hari Sumpah Pemuda...”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: -

50. Universitas (A8.P1.L2)

“Puluhan **aktivis** Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam (HMI) di Universitas Darussalam, Ambon, memperingati Hari Sumpah Pemuda...”

Universitas is adapted from the noun *university*. Based on KBBI (2007), *universitas* is a high education institution consisting of faculties and led by a rector. Phonological and morphological changes occur in this borrowing process. In English, it sounds /ju.ni.vɜː.sə.ti/, then it changes to be /universitas/. The morphological change can be seen from the replacement of syllable /ity/ becoming /itas/. However, mostly this loanword is adapted morphologically.

Equal word: perguruan tinggi

51. Jenius (A8.P2.L8)

“... terkait sejumlah prestasi yang ditorehkan remaja **jenius** tersebut.”

This loanword has been discussed before by the word *genius*. It is only different in the writing from the writer or the article.

Equal word: -

52. Internasional (A8.P4.L15)

“... *Gayatri* adalah bagian dari tokoh muda kebanggaan bangsa yang telah mengharumkan negara Indonesia di mata **internasional**.”

International is the source word from *internasional*. This adjective means involving more than one country. This loanword is adapted both phonologically and morphologically where the only change is in the letter /t/ changing into /s/.

Equal word: *antarbangsa*

53. *Inspirasi* (A8.P4.L16)

“*Kebetulan saja almarhumah ini adalah sosok pemuda yang sangat berprestasi dan menjadi **inspirasi** para pemuda di Indonesia.*”

Inspirasi is derived from *inspiration* where it means a sudden good idea. *Inspirasi* is included to noun. Morphological adaptation occurs but there is a change of syllable /ion/ into /si/.

Equal word: *ilham*

54. *Orasi* (A8.P5.L19)

“...*puluhan mahasiswa ini sempat menyampaikan **orasi** di depan Tugu Gong Perdamaian Dunia (GDP).*”

Orasi is a term usually used in demonstration or a formal conference. This noun can be also called speech. *Orasi* is taken from *oration*. Having the same form as previous data, there is a change in the last syllable from /ion/becoming /si/.

Equal word: *pidato*

55. *Provinsi* (A8.P5.L20)

“Mereka meminta agar Pemerintah **Provinsi** Maluku dapat menjaga ...”

Provinsi is adapted from *province*. This noun means an area which is governed as part of a country. Indonesian does not have proper equal word for the loanword. This loanword is adapted phonologically where the source word sounds /prɑ.vɪnt s/. *Provinsi* sounds almost similar the English *province*.

Equal word: -

56. Intelektual (A8.P5.L21)

“... dapat menjaga dan memperhatikan hasil karya **intelektual** mendiang Gayatri Wailissa.”

Intellectual is the source of this loanword. *Intelektual* has two functions which are as an adjective and as a noun. As an adjective, it is related to someone's intelligent and mind rooted from the knowledge. Besides, *intelektual* as a noun means the person that has a high intelligent. Based on the context, *intelektual* here is classified to adjective. This word is adapted phonologically and morphologically by adjusting the writing system by omitting the double /l/ and changing /c/ to /k/.

Equal word: cerdas

57. Polisi (A9.P1.L3)

“Bentrokan melibatkan mahasiswa Makassar dengan **polisi** dan Satuan **Polisi Pamong Praja (Satpol PP)**.”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: -

58. Gubernur (A9.P2.L5)

“... bentrokan tersebut terjadi di Jalan Rappocini, Jalan AP Pettarani dan di depan kantor **Gubernur** Sulsel di Jalan Urip Sumoharjo.”

This loanword is derived from the word *governor*. *Gubernur* is a noun that means a person in charge of province level. This loanword is adapted according to morphological system.

Equal word: -

59. Universitas (A9.P3.L6)

“Bentrokan pertama kali terjadi di Jalan Rappocini Raya antara mahasiswa **Universitas** Indonesia Timur (UIT) dengan polisi.”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: perguruan tinggi

60. Aksi (A9.P3.L7)

“Hal itu terjadi saat polisi membubarkan paksa **aksi** mahasiswa yang memblokade jalan ...”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: gerakan

61. Gas (A9.P3.L10)

“Polisi membubarkan aksi mahasiswa dengan menembakkan **gas** air mata.”

Gas is adapted from also *gas* which is clipped from *gasoline*. This noun means a substance in a form like air. It is clearly adapted morphologically with a bit change in the phonological system.

Equal word: -

62. *Situasi* (A9.P3.L12)

“*Bentrokkan di tempat ini tidak berlangsung lama dan situasi kembali kondusif.*”

Situasi is taken from the word *situation*. In the process of this loanword, the last syllable /si/ replaces the suffix /tion/. Morphological adaptation occurs in this borrowing process. *Situasi* has some meanings. From one meaning, *situasi* is a condition existing at a particular time and place.

Another meaning is the position of something.

Equal word: keadaan

63. *Kondusif* (A9.P3.L13)

“*Bentrokkan di tempat ini tidak berlangsung lama dan situasi kembali kondusif.*”

Kondusif is adapted from adjective word *conducive*. The last sound of *-sif* replaces the source word from *-cive* depending on the pronunciation. So this loanword is adapted phonologically. *Kondusif* means providing the right conditions for something good to happen or exist.

Equal word: -

64. *Fisik* (A9.P4.L14)

“*Berselang sekitar satu jam, bentrokkan fisik kembali terjadi ...*”

Although this noun is derived from *physics*, the definition of *physics* is not quite similar to the definition of the loanword. *Fisik* means body while *physics* is the scientific study of matter and energy and the effect that they

have on each other (Cambridge Dictionary, 2008). This loanword is adapted phonologically into Indonesian phonological system where the source language is pronounced /fɪz.ɪks/.

Equal word: badan

65. Isu (A9.P4.L16)

“*Dengan mengusung isu yang sama, mahasiswa UNM memblokade jalan depan kampusnya ...*”

Isu is taken from *issue*. This noun has two definitions which are subject or problem which is being discussed, and vague or unclear information with doubtful source. In the article, the stated *isu* is included to the first definition. This word does not have other equal word. The letter /e/ is not pronounced in Indonesian so it is deleted. Morphological adaptation occurs more than the phonological one.

Equal word: -

66. Trans (A9.P4.L17)

“*... mahasiswa UNM memblokade jalan depan kampusnya yang merupakan jalur trans Sulawesi.*”

Trans in Indonesian may function as noun or adjective based on KBBI (2007). As a noun, it means the condition of someone being disconnected to surroundings, and the unconscious condition that makes someone do something not logically. The adjective *trans* means across. *Trans* in the article belongs to the second meaning. It does not change any phonological and morphological system from the source word.

Equal word: lintas

67. Total (A9.P5.L22)

“Akibatnya, arus lalu lintas menjadi lumpuh **total**...”

This loanword is adapted with the same pattern as above. Both of phonological and morphological adaptations occur in this borrowing process. It does not change the original form, but there is a little difference in the pronunciation where it sounds /toʊ.təl/. *Total* as noun may mean the amount of some smaller amounts added together. As adjective, *total* is including everything. Based on the context from the article, *total* belongs to including everything.

Equal word: sepenuhnya, menyeluruh

68. Blokade (A9.P5.L22)

“Akibatnya, arus lalu lintas menjadi lumpuh total hingga **blokade** jalan dibuka petang.”

Blokade is taken from *blockade*. This noun means a barrier in a country or place so people cannot freely go in or out. The loanword is adapted morphologically. It only removes the letter /c/ because it is not pronounced in Indonesian.

Equal word: pengepungan, penutupan

69. Gubernur (A9.P6.L25)

“Di lokasi itu, mahasiswa UMI terlibat bentrokan fisik dengan petugas Satpol PP yang berjaga di kantor **Gubernur** Sulsel.”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: -

70. Sipil (A10.P1.L1)

“Beberapa pegawai negeri sipil (PNS) yang mengikuti upacara memperingati Hari Sumpah Pemuda ...”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: -

71. Sekretariat (A10.P1.L2)

“... memperingati Hari Sumpah Pemuda di Kementerian Sekretariat Negara ...”

Sekretariat is derived from the word *secretariat*. This noun has meaning the office responsible for the management of an organization.

Morphological change occurs by the replacement of /c/ with /k/.

Equal word: Kepaniteraan

72. Komandan (A10.P2.L6)

“Upacara diawali oleh laporan komandan upacara kepada inspektur upacara.”

Komandan is adapted from the noun *commandant*. The word *komandan* has two similar senses. The first sense is as the head of group in an area.

The second sense is the head of police officers. The meaning of *komandan* in the article belongs to the first sense. This loanword is adapted mostly from the phonological system.

Equal word: pemimpin

73. Inspektur (A10.P2.L7)

“Upacara diawali oleh laporan komandan upacara kepada **inspektur upacara.**”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: pengawas

74. *Selfie* (A10.P2.L9)

“*Bahkan, tiga PNS masih tampak selfie menjelang pengibaran bendera Merah Putih.*”

This is a new term related to photography. *Selfie* means a photograph that one has taken of oneself, typically one taken with a smartphone or webcam and shared via social media (*oxforddictionaries.com*, 2015). It is adapted phonologically and morphologically from English as Indonesian does not have an end of syllable with *-ie*.

Equal word: -

75. Koordinator (A10.P4.L15)

“*Di antaranya, Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kesejahteraan Rakyat*”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: -

76. Politik (A10.P4.L17)

“*...; Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Politik, Hukum, dan Keamanan,*”

This loanword has been discussed previously.

Equal word: -

4.1.2.2 Loanblends

In the previous subchapter, the writer describes about loanwords found, how they are formed, the meanings, and the equal words in Indonesian. In this chapter, the writer discusses another pattern of borrowing found in *Kompas.com* articles that is loanblend.

1. Opini^{nya} (A2.P5.L13)

*“Perempuan kelahiran 7 September 1984 ini menilai pemuda-pemudi Indonesia sudah semakin bisa menyuarakan **opini^{nya}**, ...”*

This word is derived from a blend between loanword *opini* and Indonesian suffix *-nya*. The word *opini* is a loanword from English *opinion* meaning a thought or belief about something or someone. *Opini* is adapted from the morphological system and by omitting the last syllable /on/. The suffix *-nya* means possessive pronoun or in English is like *his* or *her*. So *opini^{nya}* means his or her opinion. This word belongs to noun.

Equal word: pendapatnya

2. Berdurasi (A5.P4.L11)

*“Melewati aksi teatrikal **berdurasi** sekitar 20 menit itu, ...”*

This loanblend consists of Indonesian prefix *ber-* and loanword *durasi* from *duration*. The word *durasi* has the same form with the data above that the last syllable is omitted and letter /t/ changes into /s/ according to

Indonesian phonological system. *Berdurasi* means taking duration or time.

It belongs to verb.

Equal word: berentang waktu

3. Perbankan (A5.P4.L12)

“... *dia juga mengingatkan agar pasangan Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla tidak lupa dengan kasus **perbankan**!*”

Perbankan is derived from prefix *per-*, loanword *bank*, and suffix *-an*.

The loanword *bank* is adapted morphologically but not phonologically.

Perbankan is a noun.

Equal word: -

4. Berorasi (A5.P7.L20)

“*Selain **berorasi** mendesak Jokowi-JK merealisasikan janji kampanyenya, para mahasiswa juga mendesak pemerintah ...*”

Berorasi consists of two morphemes, which are prefix *ber-* and loanword *orasi*. *Orasi* is verb taken from *oration*. This loanblend functions as verb.

Equal word: berpidato

5. Merealisasikan (A5.P7.L20)

“*Selain berorasi mendesak Jokowi-JK **merealisasikan** janji kampanyenya, para mahasiswa juga mendesak pemerintah ...*”

This loanblend is a combination of prefix *me-*, loanword *realisasi* from realization, and suffix *-kan*. Both of the affixes cannot be separated in the use. In the loanword *realisasi*, there occurs both of morphological and phonological change. The last syllables change from /zation/ to /sasi/. In

English it is pronounced /ri.ə.laɪzeɪ.ʃən/. *Merealisasikan* means to make something to be realized. This word is categorized into verb.

Equal word: mewujudkan

6. Kampanyena (A5.P7.L20)

“Selain berorasi mendesak Jokowi-JK merealisasikan janji **kampanyena**, para mahasiswa juga mendesak pemerintah...”

This loanblend is the combination of loanword *kampanye* and suffix *-nya*.

The first component, *kampanye*, is taken from *campaign* meaning a planned group of especially political, business, military activities which are intended to achieve a particular aim. *Kampanye* is adapted phonologically as *campaign* sounds /kæmpeɪn/. The last syllable of *kampanye* also has a change from /eɪn/ to /nye/. The second component, *-nya*, functions as possessive pronoun. In English, it means his campaign.

This word belongs to noun.

Equal word: -

7. Berkarakter (A6.P3.L9)

“... dalam mewujudkan pemuda yang maju, pemuda yang **berkarakter**, ...”

Berkarakter contains prefix *ber-* and loanword *karakter*. This word is the combination of the prefix *ber-* means having something and the word *karakter*, while *karakter* is imported from *character*. The loanword is adapted phonologically. It changes letter /c/ into /k/ and also there is omission of /h/. *Berkarakter* is categorized into verb.

Equal word: berwatak (Santoso & Al Hanif, n.d.)

8. Berkapasitas (A6.P3.L9)

“... dalam mewujudkan pemuda yang maju, pemuda yang berkarakter, **berkapasitas**, berdaya saing.”

Berkapasitas has the same form as the previous word. It consists of prefix *ber-*, functioning as having something and it is followed by the word *kapasitas* from English *capacity*. *Kapasitas* is adapted through phonological and morphological changes. The letter /c/ is replaced by /k/ and the last syllable is changed from /ity/ into /itas/. This word is included to verb.

Equal word: berkemampuan

9. Berkompetensi (A6.P6.L20)

“Para pemuda harus terus dibangun menjadi pemuda yang unggul agar bisa mengikuti persaingan global sebagai pemuda yang **berkompetensi**.”

This word is the combination of prefix *ber-* and loanword *kompetensi*. The prefix *ber-* functions the same as the above explanation, which is having something. The loanword *kompetensi* is adapted phonologically and morphologically from *competency*, pronounced /kɑmpɪ.tənt.si/.

Berkompetensi means having competence. This word belongs to verb.

Equal word: -

10. Berkompeten (A7.P5.L16)

“Menurut Basuki, mentalitas para pemuda Indonesia harus terus dibangun agar menjadi pemuda-pemuda yang unggul, **berkompeten**, dan berdaya saing, ...?”

Kompeten is an adjective from *competent*. It is adapted morphologically and phonologically. In English, *competent* means able to do something well, while in Indonesian *kompeten* means having the right or authority to do something. This loanblend is included to verb.

Equal word: -

11. Berkompetisi (A7.P5.L16)

“... untuk dapat **berkompetisi** dalam persaingan global yang semakin kompetitif.”

This loanblend consists of prefix *ber-* and loanword *kompetisi* from the word *competition*. The loanword is adapted phonologically and morphologically with a little change. The change is in the letter /c/ becoming /k/ and last syllable from /tion/ to /si/. *Berkompetisi* means to be involved in a competition. It belongs to verb.

Equal word: bersaing

12. Berdiskusi (A8.P2.L8)

“Dalam kunjungan itu, para mahasiswa lalu **berdiskusi** dengan kedua orangtua Gayatri ...”

Berdiskusi is taken from prefix *ber-* and loanword *diskusi* from *discussion*.

The loanword is adapted morphologically with some changes in the letter /c/ becoming /k/ and the last syllable clipped. This loanblend is a verb that means to make discussion or tell each other idea or opinion about something.

Equal word: bertukar pikiran

13. Memblokade (A9.P4.L15)

“Dengan mengusung isu yang sama, mahasiswa UNM **memblokade** jalan depan kampusnya ...”

This loanblend is a combination of prefix *mem-* and loanword *blokade*.

The loanword has been discussed before. *Memblokade* belongs to verb.

Equal word: menutup jalan, mengepung

14. Pendemo (A9.P6.L25)

“Bentrokkan fisik akhirnya reda setelah aparat dari TNI turun meminta **pendemo** membubarkan diri dengan aman dan tertib.”

Pendemo means a person or group of people march or stand together disagreeing something or someone. This loanblend is combination between prefix *pe-*, where in Indonesian it is followed by *-n* if the prefix meets word begun with *c*, *d*, and *t*, so it becomes *pen-*, and loanword of the clipping word from English demonstration, *demo*. *Pendemo* belongs to noun.

Equal word: -

15. Ber-selfie (A10.P1.L4)

“Di antara mereka ada yang malah duduk-duduk, bahkan ada pula yang asyik **ber-selfie**, ...”

As it has been explained in the loanword subchapter, this word is new term becoming popular related to photography. Prefix *ber-* indicates gerund in Indonesian. *Ber-selfie* is categorized into verb.

Equal word: -

16. Diparkir (A10.P3.E12)

“*Mereka berdiri di balik mobil yang diparkir di bagian belakang ...*”

Diparkir shows passive form of *to park*. This consists of prefix *di-* and a loanword *parkir* from the English *park*. It transforms with addition element *-ir* in Indonesian. This loanblend belongs to verb.

Equal word: -

All data were already mentioned above. Now the writer discussed further to relate the theoretical framework in the discussion subchapter.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the findings, the writer found 92 borrowings which are classified into loanwords and loanblends. Those are 76 loanwords and 16 loanblends found in the articles of *Kompas.com* related to Youth Pledge Day on 28 October 2014.

Loanword is an imported word that is adapted into phonological system of the base language as stated by Baker & Jones (1998). Some words are phonologically adapted, morphologically adapted, or both of them adapted from the source language to the borrowing language.

Baker & Jones (1998, p.165) say that when a word is adapted into the speech of monolingual speakers of the borrowing language, it may undergo some form of phonological adaptation. So, phonologically adapted means a state when a word is adapted from the phonological or sound system of the source language.

Indonesia is a country with hundred or even thousand languages but the people use their local language in the daily conversations (Hasanuddin, 2014). Therefore, it can be said that Indonesians are monolingual speakers. Monolingual factor

causes the speakers of borrowing language receives language and proceeds into their phonological system like the sound of *class* that is pronounced /klæs/. So, the borrowing speaker adapts the word phonologically as *kelas*. Further, another adaptation is morphological adaptation where the source word is adapted into target language based on the writing system of the source language. The borrowing follows original form of the source word with no change or a little change of the writing form. *Artist* and *music* are the examples of borrowing which are morphologically adapted.

Based on the findings above, the writer has numbered the loanwords and it is found that there are 27 loanwords with morphological adaptation, 18 loanwords with phonological adaptation, and 31 loanwords with both adaptations. The loanwords which are adapted both phonologically and morphologically are the mostly used. It indicates the use of borrowings in Indonesian dominantly overcomes the adaptation from how it is spelled and how it is pronounced based on Indonesian phonological and morphological system.

In addition, from the data above, the total borrowings which do not have equal words in Indonesian are 41 words, grouped into 35 loanwords and 6 loanblends. Some of the words that do not have equal words actually have other similar words based on KBBI. From the word *konsekuensi* for example, this word has equal word *akibat* in Indonesian but it is not suitable for the context of the sentence. In spite of this, other equal words are suitable for replacing the borrowings as the word *artis*. *Seniman* can replace *artis* in the context of the sentence “*Artis* peran dan pembawa acara Ayu Dewi (30) memiliki pandangan

sendiri". The writer used KBBI (2007) to find the equal words. KBBI is chosen to be the trusted source because it is published by Pusat Bahasa of Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (now Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional) where all of education matters are controlled here by the officials in the Ministry of Education.

To sum up, the total of loanwords that have diction in Indonesian is still bigger than the borrowings that do not have diction.

The other pattern of borrowings found in the articles in *Kompas.com* is loanblend. Loanblend (Baker & Jones, 1998) is a combination of loanword and native word or native language. There are only 16 loanblends in the *Kompas.com* articles related to Youth Pledge Day. The loanblends found consist of loanword and Indonesian affixes, whether prefixes or suffixes. The affixes have a role as native words such as suffix *-nya* in the word *opini* and prefix *ber-* in the word *berduras*. It is found that from 16 loanblends, most of them are categorized into verbs which there are 8 verbs. Compared to loanword, the result shows that most of loanwords used are categorized into noun. Noun is mostly used than other parts of speech. It is shown in Table 4.2 below that indicates which part of speech is mostly used.

Table 4.2 Parts of Speech Category of English Borrowing Found in *Kompas.com* Articles Related to Youth Pledge Day

No.	Patterns of Borrowing	Parts of Speech		
		Noun	Verb	Adjective
1.	Loanword	54	1	21

2.	Loanshift			
3.	Loanblend	4	12	

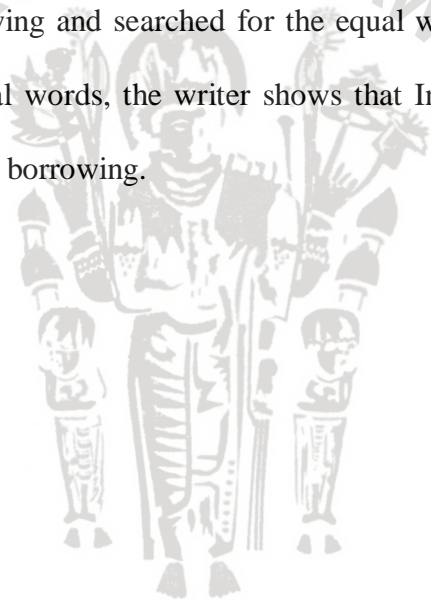
From the data above, it can be concluded that noun is mostly used than other parts of speech. This statement is supported by Van Hout & Muysken (1994:

42, in Haspelmath, 2003), "A very important factor involves one of the primary motivations for lexical borrowing, that is, to extent the referential potential of a language. Since reference is established primarily through nouns, these are elements borrowed most easily." So this factor causes loanblend used less than loanword.

After all of the discussion about the findings, the writer found out the differences and similarities between this study and the previous studies. The result of this study followed the theory of borrowing by Baker & Jones (1998) about the patterns of borrowing which are categorized into loanword, loanblend, and loanshift, although the writer did not find any loanshift in the articles. The previous study made by Silva (2013) was about borrowing and code-switching and she followed Haugen's typology of borrowing theory (1956) and Poplack's classification of code-switching. The similarity between Silva's study and this study is both of the studies found that nouns were the most used. However, in the observation of Raditya Dika's blog short-stories, Silva noticed the use of borrowing and code-switching was caused by prestige, while the factor of the use of borrowing in this study was caused by the context where it was more suitable

or appropriate to use the borrowings than other Indonesian words and by the availability of Indonesian words.

Another previous study which was done by Tabiati & Yannuar (2012) analyzed Indonesian borrowing based on its inevitability with the reference with translation strategy perspective, borrowing process perspective, and cross linguistic lexicalization perspective. The similarity between Tabiati & Yannuar's study and this study is both of these studies analyzed whether the utterances were inevitable or better expressed in English or not. Yet, in this study the writer examined each borrowing and searched for the equal word in Indonesian if any. By providing the equal words, the writer shows that Indonesian actually has its original words without borrowing.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study and suggestions for the next writer who attempts to conduct the same topic as related to morphology especially borrowing.

5.1 Conclusion

It is worth noticing that Indonesian has its own equal words for English term without any borrowings, although it cannot be denied that borrowing is a common phenomenon since language contact exchanges from one language to others for certain needs or certain reasons.

According to the patterns of borrowing, borrowing is categorized into three patterns which are loanword, loanblend, and loanshift. However, the borrowings found in this study involve only two patterns including loanword and loanblend. Loanword is an imported word from source language and loanblend is a combination of loanword and native word. From 92 borrowings found in *Kompas.com* articles, the writer categorized them into 76 loanwords and 16 loanblends. Some of the borrowings can be expressed in other Indonesian words, but some other cannot.

In spite of a number of borrowings which do not have equal word, the writer analyzed that many of the borrowings having equal word in Indonesian are dominant. There are 51 borrowings out of 92, and this result suggests that

Indonesians should utter the words in their own language to appreciate the language.

Based on the additional categorization of part of speech, the most used part of speech is noun with 58 borrowings. It is followed by adjective with 21 borrowings and verb with 13 borrowings.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer, as Indonesian and linguistics student, concerns about language issue and the writer is interested to discuss language phenomenon related to foreign influence to Indonesian word formation. The articles taken are related to Youth Pledge Day because the writer is interested to know whether the writers of the articles concern about the use of Indonesian. In Youth Pledge, the third point sounds that as Indonesian youth, the people should respect Indonesian language.

So, Indonesians are supposed to know and use the original Indonesian as national identity precisely and constantly, especially for the Indonesian use in formal context such as in *Kompas.com* news article. For further study, the writer suggests the next writer who wants to conduct a study about borrowing to make an analysis from different data sources that can be conversation, advertisement, or news on television. Those sources are essential for the language issue about borrowing.

The writer also suggests future writers to investigate the reason why the writers of the articles prefer to use borrowing words rather than Indonesian words, and how the readers perceive it. The study about borrowing is important for the appreciation of people's own language and national identity.

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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

APPENDICES



Article 1

“Anies: Sumpah Pemuda Terobosan Genius dan Berani”

Selasa, 28 Oktober 2014 | 11:54 WIB

JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com—Menteri Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah Anies Baswedan menilai, peristiwa sumpah pemuda yang terjadi tepat 86 tahun lalu adalah terobosan yang mengubah kehidupan berbangsa dan bernegara. Dia berharap, para pemuda masa kini dapat mencontoh semangat dan perjuangan pemuda pada masa itu.

"Sumpah Pemuda itu adalah terobosan **genius** dan berani," kata Anies sesuai memimpin upacara Sumpah Pemuda di Kementerian Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah, Jakarta, Selasa (28/10/2014) siang.

Anies menilai, kesepakatan dalam Sumpah Pemuda, yakni berbangsa satu, berbahasa satu, dan bertanah air satu, adalah keputusan yang berani. Pasalnya, saat itu Indonesia masih berada dalam masa penjajahan. Anies memuji kesepakatan menggunakan bahasa Indonesia.

"**Konsekuensi** paling besar adalah bahasa. Bayangkan kalau kita tidak punya bahasa bersama? **Kelas-kelas** kita akan menjadi seperti apa? Sidang-sidang di DPR akan seperti apa? Bahasa-bahasa di **media** akan menggunakan bahasa apa?" ujar Anies.

Menurut Anies, Indonesia adalah satu-satunya negara yang sepakat menggunakan satu bahasa, jauh sebelum merdeka. Sementara itu, menurut dia, negara lain selalu meraih kemerdekaan terlebih dahulu, baru menentukan bahasa **nasional**.

"Jadi, menurut saya, Sumpah Pemuda, terutama bagi dunia pendidikan, harus disadari sebagai keberanian melakukan terobosan," ucap Anies.

Article 2

Ayu Dewi dan Makna Sumpah Pemuda

Penulis: Irfan Maullana | Selasa, 28 Oktober 2014 | 18:05 WIB

JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com –Artis peran dan pembawa acara Ayu Dewi (30) memiliki pandangan sendiri dalam memperingati Hari Sumpah Pemuda yang jatuh setiap 28 Oktober.

Menurut Ayu, pemuda-pemudi di Indonesia harus menyatukan perbedaan di segala **aspek**. Perbedaan seharusnya tidak menjadi pemicu masalah dalam kehidupan bernegara.

"Sumpah Pemuda adalah pekerjaan rumah dari pendahulu kita. Kan bunyinya berbahasa satu, bahasa Indonesia. Kalau menurut saya, kita semakin kesini sebagai orang Indonesia harus *ngilangin* perbedaan. Jangan karena ada perbedaan jadi gontok-gontokan," ujar Ayu dalam wawancara usai **shooting** sebuah acara **musik** di kawasan Kebon Jeruk, Jakarta, Selasa (28/10/2014).

"Mulai dari perbedaan pikiran, perbedaan latar belakang, kita harus melihat masalah dengan mata terbuka," lanjut dia.

Perempuan kelahiran 7 September 1984 ini menilai pemuda-pemudi Indonesia sudah semakin bias menyuarakan **opininya**, terutama dalam dunia **politik**.

"Bagus, di dunia **politik**, relawan banyak bermunculan. Rakyat tuh sekarang juga bisa menggerakkan dan bersuara dalam dunia pemerintahan kita," jelasnya.

Ayu berharap jika makna Sumpah Pemuda sebagai pemersatu bangsa dapat menjadi pegangan muda-mudi Indonesia. "Maknanya melekat di nadi, yang penting kita sebagai putra-putri bangsa Indonesia harus bias membanggakan Indonesia di mana pun," ujarnya.

"Untuk seluruh pemuda-pemudi Indonesia, banggakan Indonesia dengan bersatu. Jangan tercerai-berai, kalau cerai mahal. Kalau enggak salah surat cerai itu Rp 600.000," canda Ayu.

Article 3

Hari Pertama "Ngantor", Anies Langsung Pimpin Upacara Sumpah Pemuda

Selasa, 28 Oktober 2014 | 09:01 WIB

JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com — Hari ini, Selasa (28/10/2014), merupakan hari pertama bagi para menteri bertugas setelah dilantik **Presiden** Joko Widodo pada Senin (27/10/2014) kemarin. Hari pertama *ngantor*, Menteri Kebudayaan dan Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah Anies Baswedan langsung memimpin upacara memperingati Hari Sumpah Pemuda, di Kementerian Pendidikan, Jakarta.

Upacara berlangsung pukul 07.30 WIB. Anies tampak berdiri di sebuah tenda kecil berwarna biru dan putih. Ia menggunakan seragam batik PNS berwarna biru yang dipadu dengan peci hitam.

Dalam amanatnya terkait Sumpah Pemuda, Anies mengatakan, **momentum** bersejarah ini telah membawa banyak perubahan bagi kehidupan berbangsa dan bernegara. Dia berharap semua pegawainya dapat mengambil hikmah dari peristiwa Sumpah Pemuda yang terjadi 86 tahun lalu itu.

"Pemuda di zaman itu berani mengambil sikap, berani mengambil tindakan yang di zaman mereka mungkin tidak **populer**, tapi akhirnya membawa perubahan untuk bangsa kita," ujar Anies.



Article 4

Ketika Warga Suku Binggi Upacara Tanpa Alas Kaki...

Selasa, 28 Oktober 2014 | 13:48 WIB

MAMUJU UTARA, KOMPAS.com – Ratusan warga Suku Binggi mengikuti upacara peringatan Sumpah Pemuda ke-86 tanpa menggunakan alas kaki. Upacara itu digelar di perkampungan terpencil di Dusun Bambamone, Desa Gunung Sari, Sulawesi Barat, Selasa (28/10/2014).

Bersama warga Suku Binggi, upacara yang digelar oleh Pemda Mamuju Utara ini diikuti perwakilan pemuda dan pegawai negeri sipil (PNS) di lingkup pemerintah setempat. Upacara ini dipimpin Bupati Agus Ambo Djiwa.

Meski tanpa alas kaki, warga Suku Binggi terlihat tak sungkan berbaur dengan masyarakat luas di yang ada di dalam upacara itu. Lengkap dengan pakaian adat dan parang panjang di pinggang, warga ikut serta berbaris mengikuti semua bagian dalam upacara itu.

Sejumlah warga itu sempat mengundang tawa dari para peserta upacara saat melakukan hormat bendera. Mereka melakukan gerakan hormat mirip dengan gaya angkat tangan. Kontan, banyak peserta upacara yang tak bisa menahan tawa melihat kejadian itu.

Pada bagian kata sambutannya, Bupati mengatakan, diundangnya warga suku terpencil dalam upacara ini adalah sebagai bagian dari upaya pemerintah untuk membangun semangat pemuda di semua kalangan. "Karena hari Sumpah Pemuda adalah tonggak sejarah dalam membangun semangat persatuan bangsa di tengah **multi kultur**," kata dia.

Untuk bisa sampai ke desa ini, para peserta upacara terutama para pegawai, tokoh masyarakat, aparat TNI/Polri, dan tokoh pemuda dan tokoh lintas agama harus melintasi sungai tanpa jembatan dan jalan setapak. Mereka harus melepas alas kaki dan berjalan menyeberang sungai.

Article 5

Para Seniman Ingatkan Jokowi Lewat Aksi Potong Ayam

Selasa, 28 Oktober 2014 | 14:12 WIB

SURABAYA, KOMPAS.com - Di Surabaya, sejumlah seniman menggelar **aksi teatrikal** memotong daging ayam untuk memperingati Hari Sumpah Pemuda, Selasa (28/10/2014). **Aksi** itu merupakan bentuk peringatan kepada pasangan pemimpin baru, Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla agar tidak membantai rakyat kecil yang **relatif** tidak memiliki kemampuan di hadapan hukum.

Dalam aksinya, sejumlah seniman menggelar **teatrikal** berbusana serba putih, memotong dan menumbuk daging ayam yang sudah mati, beralas potongan pohon dengan kapak.

"Ayam yang sudah mati ini ibarat rakyat kecil yang sudah tidak berdaya di hadapan hukum, yang masih terus dipotong dan ditumbuk dengan palu," kata **koordinator aksi** seniman, Taufik Monyong.

Melewati **aksi teatrikal berdurasi** sekitar 20 **menit** itu, dia juga mengingatkan agar pasangan Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla tidak lupa dengan kasus **perbankan** yang masih menjadi persoalan **serius** penegak hukum, yakni kasus **bank Century**.

"Kasus Century harus menjadi **prioritas** Jokowi-JK di awal pemerintahannya. Semua pejabat yang terlibat harus diadili seadil-adilnya," ungkap Taufik.

Selain para seniman, sejumlah **elemen** mahasiswa juga menggelar **aksi** di depan Gedung Negara Graha di Jalan Gubernur Suryo dalam rangka memperingati hari Sumpah Pemuda, antara lain kelompok Pergerakan Mahasiswa Islam Indonesia (PMII) dan Left Demokrasi Force (LDF).

Selain **berorasi** mendesak Jokowi-JK **merealisasikan** janji **kampanyenya**, para mahasiswa juga mendesak pemerintah menuntaskan kasus-kasus yang menimpa **aktifis** pemuda yang hingga kini belum jelas ke mana arahnya. **Aksi** juga serupa juga terjadi di depan gedung DPRD Jatim di Jalan Indrapura Surabaya, semua **aksi** berjalan lancar dengan kawalan ketat ratusan **polisi**.

Article 6

Pimpin Upacara Sumpah Pemuda, Menkes Singgung Revolusi Mental

Penulis: Dian Maharani | Selasa, 28 Oktober 2014 | 11:15 WIB

JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com –Sejumlah pegawai Kementerian Kesehatan (Kemenkes) mengikuti upacara peringatan Hari Sumpah Pemuda di lapangan Gedung Kemenkes, Jalan HR Rasuna Said, Kuningan, Jakarta, Selasa (28/10/2014). Berbeda dari tahun sebelumnya, kali ini upacara dipimpin oleh Menteri Kesehatan yang baru, yaitu Nila F Moeloek.

Dalam sambutannya, Nila menyinggung soal **revolusi mental** yang ingin diwujudkan oleh **Presiden** Joko Widodo (Jokowi). Menurut Nila, **revolusi mental** juga dapat diwujudkan melalui para pemuda di Indonesia.

"**Revolusi mental** yang dicanangkan Bapak Presiden Joko Widodo amatlah **relevan** dalam mewujudkan pemuda yang maju, pemuda yang **berkarakter**, **berkapasitas**, berdaya saing. **Revolusi mental** harus dapat dijadikan sebagai pemicu pembangunan kepemudaan secara berkelanjutan," kata Nila.

Ia mengatakan, **revolusi mental** seperti yang dicita-citakan oleh Jokowi dapat dilaksanakan dengan adanya pemberdayaan dan pengembangan diri seseorang. Menurut dia, pemuda yang maju adalah pemuda yang memiliki kemampuan sehingga mampu menghadapi persaingan **global**.

Nila juga mengingatkan bahwa tahun 2015, Indonesia akan memasuki Masyarakat **Ekonomi** ASEAN (MEA).

"Kita akan memasuki MEA. Oleh karena itu, pemuda harus menjaga kebudayaan masyarakat yang **toleran**. Para pemuda harus terus dibangun menjadi pemuda yang unggul agar bias mengikuti persaingan **global** sebagai pemuda yang **berkompetensi**," kata dia.

Dalam kesempatan itu, Nila juga memperkenalkan dirinya dihadapan para pejabat **eselon** atau para pegawai Kemenkes. Seusai upacara, ia bersalaman dengan sejumlah pegawainya.

Article 7

Revolusi Mental Jokowi di Sambutan Sumpah Pemuda Ahok

Selasa, 28 Oktober 2014 | 08:08 WIB

JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com – Pelaksana Tugas (Plt) Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama menjadi **Inspektur** Upacara apel peringatan Hari Sumpah Pemuda ke-86, Selasa (28/10/2014) pagi. Dalam sambutannya, Basuki menyinggung soal **revolusi mental** dari Presiden Joko Widodo.

"Jika pemuda **solid** maka bangsa kita akan semakin maju dan bersatu, sehingga pembangunan dapat kita laksanakan secara berkelanjutan," kata Basuki, saat memberikan sambutan dalam upacara yang berlangsung di Lapangan IRTI, Monas, Jakarta Pusat tersebut.

Peringatan Sumpah Pemuda kali ini mengambil **tema** "Bangun **Soliditas** Pemuda Maju dan Berkelanjutan". Menurut Basuki, makna **tema** itu mengandung pesan bahwa pemerintah melakukan upaya agar pemuda dapat memainkan peran secara **optimal** sebagai perekat persatuan bangsa.

Terlebih lagi, kata Basuki, Indonesia akan memasuki **era Komunitas ASEAN** pada 2015. Karenanya, ujar dia, para pemuda harus mempersiapkan diri agar mampu bersaing dengan bangsa-bangsa lain.

Menurut Basuki, **mentalitas** para pemuda Indonesia harus terus dibangun agar menjadi pemuda-pemuda yang unggul, **berkompeten**, dan berdaya saing, untuk dapat **berkompetisi** dalam persaingan **global** yang semakin **kompetitif**.

"**Revolusi mental** yang dicanangkan oleh Pak **Presiden** Joko Widodo sangat **relevan** dalam mewujudkan pemuda yang maju. Jadi, **revolusi mental** harus dapat kita jadikan sebagai pemicu untuk mempercepat terwujudnya pemuda yang maju. Dengan mewujudkan pemuda yang maju berarti kita dapat menghasilkan bangsa yang hebat," papar Basuki.

"Pada akhirnya, saya ucapkan Selamat Hari Sumpah Pemuda ke-86. Semoga melalui peringatan ini, kita akan selalu menghormati jasa para pemuda, jasa para pendiri bangsa, dan jasa para pahlawan kita," kata Basuki.

Article 8

Sumpah Pemuda, Mahasiswa Ziarah ke Makam Gayatri

Selasa, 28 Oktober 2014 | 15:28 WIB

AMBON, KOMPAS.com — Puluhan **aktivis** Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam (HMI) di Universitas Darussalam, Ambon, memperingati Hari Sumpah Pemuda dengan cara berziarah ke makam mendiang Gayatri Wailissa di Taman Gembira di kawasan Tantui, Ambon, Selasa (28/10/2014).

Di makam mendiang Gayatri, puluhan mahasiswa ini lalu menggelar renungan dan doa. Selanjutnya, puluhan mahasiswa ini lalu mengunjungi orangtua Gayatri di rumahnya di kawasan Tantui. Dalam kunjungan itu, para mahasiswa lalu **berdiskusi** dengan kedua orang tua Gayatri terkait sejumlah prestasi yang ditorehkan remaja **jenius** tersebut.

Dalam kesempatan itu, para mahasiswa juga memberikan bantuan berupa uang tunai sebagai bentuk rasa duka mereka." Bantuan ini memang tidak seberapa, tapi kami berharap semoga bantuan ini dapat meringankan beban orang tua Gayatri," kata M Iqbal Sowakil, perwakilan HMI.

Menurut Iqbal, dia memilih berziarah ke makam Gayatri karena Gayatri adalah bagian dari tokoh muda kebanggaan bangsa yang telah mengharumkan negara Indonesia di mata **internasional**. "Kebetulan saja almarhumah ini adalah sosok pemuda yang sangat berprestasi dan menjadi **inspirasi** para pemuda di Indonesia. Jadi, kita sengaja berziarah kesini," kata dia.

Sebelum berziarah ke makam Gayatri dan berkunjung kerumah duka, puluhan mahasiswa ini sempat menyampaikan **orasi** di depan Tugu Gong Perdamaian Dunia (GPD). Mereka meminta agar Pemerintah **Provinsi** Maluku dapat menjaga dan memperhatikan hasil karya **intelektual** mendiang Gayatri Wailissa.

Article 9

Tiga Bentrokan Warnai Peringatan Sumpah Pemuda di Makassar

Selasa, 28 Oktober 2014 | 20:44 WIB

MAKASSAR, KOMPAS.com—Peringatan hari Sumpah Pemuda di Makassar diwarnai tiga bentrokan di tempat berbeda, Selasa (28/10/2014). Bentrokan melibatkan mahasiswa Makassar dengan **polisi** dan Satuan **Polisi Pamong Praja** (Satpol PP).

Berdasarkan pengamatan *Kompas.com*, bentrokan tersebut terjadi di Jalan Rappocini, Jalan AP Pettarani dan di depan kantor **Gubernur** Sulsel di Jalan Urip Sumoharjo.

Bentrokan pertama kali terjadi di Jalan Rappocini Raya antara mahasiswa **Universitas** Indonesia Timur (UIT) dengan **polisi**. Hal itu terjadi saat **polisi** membubarkan paksa **aksi** mahasiswa yang **memlokade** jalan dalam memperingati hari Sumpah Pemuda sekaligus penolakan kenaikan harga bahan bakar minyak (BBM). **Polisi** membubarkan **aksi** mahasiswa dengan menembakkan **gas** air mata. Mahasiswa pun melakukan perlawanan dengan melempari **polisi** dengan batu. Bentrokan di tempat ini tidak berlangsung lama dan **situasi** kembali **kondusif**.

Berselang sekitar satu jam, bentrokan **fisik** kembali terjadi antara mahasiswa **Universitas** Negeri Makassar (UNM) dengan **polisi** di depan gedung Phinisi di Jalan AP Pettarani. Dengan mengusung **isu** yang sama, mahasiswa UNM **memblokade** jalan depan kampusnya yang merupakan jalur **trans** Sulawesi. **Polisi** pun berupaya membubarkan **aksi** mahasiswa dengan menembakkan **gas** air mata. Mahasiswa lalu melakukan perlawanan dengan melempari **polisi** menggunakan batu dan panah.

Setelah bentrokan **fisik** berlangsung satu jam lebih, akhirnya **polisi** menarik mundur pasukannya. Mahasiswa pun kembali **memblokade** jalan. Akibatnya, arus lalu lintas menjadi lumpuh **total** hingga **blockade** jalan dibuka petang.

Di tempat terpisah, mahasiswa **Universitas** Muslim Indonesia (UMI) melakukan **aksi** yang sama di kantor **Gubernur** Sulsel di Jalan Urip Sumoharjo. Di lokasi itu, mahasiswa UMI terlibat bentrokan **fisik** dengan petugas Satpol PP yang berjaga di kantor **Gubernur** Sulsel. Bentrokan **fisik** akhirnya reda setelah aparat dari TNI turun meminta **pendemo** membubarkan diri dengan aman dan tertib.

Article 10

Upacara Sumpah Pemuda Dimulai, PNS Malah Duduk Sambil "Selfie"

Selasa, 28 Oktober 2014 | 09:12 WIB

JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com — Beberapa pegawai negeri sipil (PNS) yang mengikuti upacara memperingati Hari Sumpah Pemuda di Kementerian Sekretariat Negara, Jakarta, Selasa (28/10/2014), tidak mengikutinya secara khidmat. Di antara mereka ada yang malah duduk-duduk, bahkan ada pula yang asyik **ber-selfie**, padahal upacara sudah dimulai.

Berdasarkan pantauan *Kompas.com*, upacara di Kementerian Sekretariat Negara (Kemensetneg) dimulai pada pukul 07.40 WIB. Upacara diawali oleh laporan komandan upacara kepada inspektur upacara. Meskipun upacara sudah berlangsung, beberapa perempuan PNS di barisan belakang tampak masih terlihat duduk-duduk di atas trotoar sambil mengobrol satusama lain. Bahkan, tiga PNS masih tampak **selfie** menjelang pengibaran bendera Merah Putih.

Di bagian belakang, beberapa pria juga tampak tidak mengikuti kegiatan upacara. Mereka berdiri di balik mobil yang **diparkir** di bagian belakang lapangan upacara, dan asyik mengobrol sambil merokok.

Upacara di Kementerian Sekretariat Negara diikuti oleh PNS dari beberapa kementerian yang berada di sekitar Kemensetneg. Di antaranya, Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kesejahteraan Rakyat atau yang berubah nama menjadi Kementerian Koordinator Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan; Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Politik, Hukum, dan Keamanan; serta Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak.