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**THE USE OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN “RUBRIK  
POLITIK” OF KOMPAS AND REPUBLIKA DAILY ONLINE  
NEWSPAPERS AT 27<sup>th</sup> JULY – 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2015 EDITIONS**

**A THESIS**

Submitted to the English Language Teaching Department, *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training  
Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements of Undergraduate Degree  
in English Education



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2015**



## ABSTRACT

Elva Ghaida Ummy. 14111310020. *The Use of English Loanwords in “Rubrik Politik” of Kompas and Republika Daily Online Newspapers at 27<sup>th</sup> July – 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2015.*

The background of this research are the development of globalization and technology recommend many languages to loan the words from other language, especially Indonesian but the average of language users did not know about English words loaned into Indonesian. The goals of this research are: (1) to find out, present and describe the English loanwords found in the “rubrik politik” of Kompas and Republika online newspapers (2) to find out, present and describe the morphological differences of English loanwords from each newspapers.

This research is qualitative research. The design of method is content analysis. The source of data are two newspapers which are Kompas and Republika online editions of the “rubrik politik” exactly started edition at 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2015. The technique of collecting data is documentation. The study of this research is morphology. It is discussing of the changes in the words form. This research is discussing of the English words which typically used in Indonesian language by looking at the loanwords that had been identified in the process of analysis.

Based on the analysis, the research findings are the use of English loanwords in the “rubrik politik” of Kompas and Republika daily online newspapers. Which is Kompas is dominated used of English loanwords than Republika in a week start from 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2015, in classification Kompas used 60% English loanwords while Republika used 40% English loanwords. In order too, The morphological differences of English loanword in Kompas and Republika at 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup> July edition and 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2015, there are three differences, the first is free EL and free EW, the second is free + bound EL and free EW, and the last is free EL and free + bound EW.

Key words: *Morphology, Loanwords, English Words, Morpheme*



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## RATIFICATION

This Thesis entitled **“The Use of English Loanwords in “Rubrik Politik” of Kompas and Republika Daily Online Newspapers at 27th July – 2nd August 2015 Editions”** written by Elva Ghaida Ummy, student number 14111310020 has been examined on 26<sup>th</sup> August 2015. It has been accepted by the board of examined. It has been recognized as one requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department at *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon

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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter tells about the use of English loanwords in the political rubric of some selected Indonesian newspapers. This chapter consists of background, formulations of the problem, aims of the research, benefits of the research, theoretical foundation, significance of the research, research method and literature review.

### A. Research Background

One of the magical things that exist in the world is language. By using language we can express what we are feel, what we are think and what we are want. As a human being it is very important thing, remember that humans are social creatures who need each other. They need to communicate between each other. This applies to anyone, not to low or high social status. All of them have same need and use of language. According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 3), “whatever else people do when they come together, whatever they play, fight, make love, or automobiles, they talk”.

Language is a tool. It is a tool to expressing every wanted thing. It is imaginable even someone who do not have or do not understand any languages absolutely he will face his life harder. Every wanted thing is impossible to be realized, every needed thing is impossible to be enriched, because all of them are coming from feeling that had been a meaning which stayed in the heart. Certainly, we need a tool to get everything stayed in the heart, we need something to express every single wants in this true life.

Besides, the language is used to interpret the meaning of the mind. It is used to express the wants, to communicate they need, think, and everything that people cannot done only by their selves. By using language, everything that people want would be responded as hoped. It is caused the responds that they got come from the minds. The example was like someone who wants to use the modem to connect into the internet because he has something to be searched, he wants to making chat, or login into facebook.

However, the language as a tool for interaction should be understood minimally by two persons who interacted. Both of them have to understand the language of each other, they have to be able to know everything related with their language until a minimal pairs. Even one of them do not ever understand the language, it is imagined as the previous paragraph, that impossible to catch the meaning weather self meaning or gather meanings.

Cause of the necessary of the language, every single body who interact have to know the language of each other, have to learn the meaning of their language, moreover they have to understand both of implicit or explicit meaning of their language. It can be said that learning language had been the most obligated thing for every single persons who interacted. Matthew and Morton in Traxler & Gernsbacher (2006: 1027) said that “Learning language is one of the most impressive and intriguing human accomplishments”

To be fluent in the language it is obligated to know and master the word or vocabulary. Vocabulary is the key of language. It is a minimal pairs of the language without know the vocabulary it cannot to express everything about the meaning both in text or oral. By the word, the meaning of the language is understood, known, and predictable. So that what the people think, what they feel, and what they want is acceptable and definable in the minds. According to Fromkin, Rodman, Hyams (2003:5), “when you know a language, you know words in that language, that is, the sound units that are related to specific meaning”.

Again, the word is the important thing in the process of learning language. It is the second small unit of the language after sound. As long as human periodically, the words had large contributed to the concept of the human life. Normally, the word is the out body of the language, it had contributed to the core of language or mental of the language. Nowadays, the common people would define that it is named as language even it has a word. That is why to become a master in a language the word should be dominated. As stated by Carstairs, et al., (2002: 4), “word is the basic part of language”.

That is why without sufficient words, the people cannot communicate effectively or express the ideas. Having limited words is as the obstacle of students from learning a language. If the students do not know how to improve their words, they gradually not interest in learning. So, it is impossible if the students will be mastering a language without know the word of the language. As stated by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 69), “words are important part of linguistic knowledge”

To learning the words, the people should know the study of words, it is called Morphology. As stated by Aronoff and Fudeman (2005: 1), “morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or the branch of linguistic that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed”. Therefore, this study is important to us as the academic students or as the people who want to know of a language especially foreign language.

Beside it, morphology can improve student’s ability of language especially in reading ability, because in morphological learning the students learn the component of linguistic area, such as semantics, pragmatics, and phonology. As stated by Kirby and Bowers (2012: 3), “morphological instruction was more effective when it was combined with other aspects of language arts instruction this makes sense, because morphology helps to integrate other aspects of reading (semantics, orthography and phonology)”. So learning morphology is important to everyone who wants to master a language.

There are many researchers that analyzed of English loanwords which dividable into six terms. The first is automotive term, (Darheni 2009). The second is in noun term, (Sitaresmi 2006). The third is the process of absorbing English loan words (Suwardjono, (2008), Kusumaningsih, (2011). The fourth is in property, personal equipment, tourism, sport and art, industry, business and monetary terms, (Suryani 2005). The fifth is in economics, politics, socials, cultures, technology and educational terms, (Amir 2013). The sixth is Tabiati and Yannuar (2012), is discuss about the borrowed words in Jakarta Post newspaper in case of English varieties. The last is in technology, science, system of society organization, feeling expression, art and sport, (Yazidi 2013). In the globalization



era, there are many new English loanwords that use in Indonesian but usually the Indonesian people do not know about that. So in this research, the researcher would investigate the use of English loanwords in the political rubric of Indonesian newspapers. This is one of the important fields that always people use, especially Indonesian people use in daily life for communicate each others. Generally Indonesian people do not realized the English loanwords are used in Indonesian, especially in newspapers.

The phenomenon on the field, many people of Indonesian do not know that English loanwords had interfered in their daily conversations. This case is found by the researcher in academic citizen such as students of the institute or university. How about the others such as those who do not ever become academic people? It is imaginable from one paper that is touched by a small splash of ink, only few sides of the paper which the color is not white. Absolutely, many people who do not ever feel the academic condition they do not know these interferences.

This case of interference is inseparable in the concept of nowadays human life. It is cause of the development of technology and science which absolutely required the existence of the interference in the daily life of human activities. As known, the word had obligated English as an international lingua franca to be used for every finding which contribute to these developments. Nowadays, most of the technology findings such as mobile phone, computer, etc are also gathering English as introduction language that can be shown in the annual book.

According to the company which creates these technologies, to bring up English on their annual books can be identified that the scope of the company had gone internationally. Again, it is caused that the user of the technology do not know what is the language used on this technology. Even it was not, their scopes to go international absolutely would be difficult. In other words, we can say that the use of English language identically to showing the existence of the individual or group that they had gone international or normally claimed that they more than the common. How about the use of loanwords? Certainly, the researcher guesses that it is not more different as the origin.



In the next step, it is important to predicting, knowing and understanding the words which are commonly found in this case of interference. Actually, it is not only Indonesian which loaned English. Many languages out of Indonesian also acted this loan process. So this is the main problems of the research, to analyzing the English loanwords and their origins in English which commonly found in the language of Indonesia. So that, the researcher entitled this thesis by **“The Use of English Loanwords in the Political Rubric of Some Selected Indonesian Newspaper”**

### **B. The Limitation of the Problem**

The research focused on Morphological side. Specifically, it discuss about the morphemes of the words and the English loanwords that used in Kompas and Republika at 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2015 editions. This research uses the online newspapers from [epaper.kompas.com](http://epaper.kompas.com) for Kompas and [www.republika.co.id](http://www.republika.co.id) for Republika newspaper.

### **C. The Formulation of the Problem**

The field of this research is formulated by these following questions:

1. What English loanwords are commonly found in the “rubrik pilitik” in Kompas and Republika?
2. How do those English loanwords differ morphologically from each other?

### **D. The Aims of the Research**

The aims of this research are expressing these statements:

1. To find out the English loanwords are commonly found in the “rubrik pilitik” in Kompas and Republika.
2. To find out differ morphologically of English loanwords from each other.

### **E. The Usefulness of the Research**

The researcher suggested that the use of this research will give into two benefits. Theoretically, the findings of the lists of English words which are loaned



into Indonesian will consciously contribute to the number vocabularies for academic citizen especially English students that the loanwords which commonly found is not Indonesian. It is loaned from English. Because many of them; academic citizens moreover those who originally are not English department, consciously do not know these loans.

Practically, as cited in the background of the problem, this research is conducted to splash the bright of English academic students stayed in all colleges weather institutes or universities of Indonesia about the loanwords from English which commonly found because almost them only know the loans without know the origins and they claimed that all of these loans . So that, they can to identify consciously between the origins and loans when they speak, hear, read or write a language.

## F. The Theoretical Foundation

In this case, the researcher will discuss several theories which related of this thesis. The researcher also will affirm the theories from several experts.

### 1. Morphology

In general, we know that the word morphology consist of two morphemes. As stated by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 76), “morphology consists of two morphemes, *morph* and *ology* the suffix – *ology* means science of or branch of knowledge concerning thus the meaning of morphology is the science of word forms”. Beside that a branch of linguistics which studies about word formation is called morphology. As stated by Aronoff and Fudamen (2005: 1), “morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or the branch of linguistic that deal with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed”.

To be mastering the language the people should be mastering morphology itself. According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 76), “part of knowing a language is knowing its morphology”. Study of morphology is study of morphemes. According to Andrew and McCarthy



(2002: 25), “the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology”. Any language has several structures or rules to form the word included English language. As stated by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 76), “the study of internal structure of words and all of the rules by which words are formed is morphology”.

Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words”, (Nida, 1949: 18). Moreover morphology is study of combinations of words. As stated by Nida (1949:18), “morphology of a language includes all combinations that form words or parts of words”. This is emphasized by Katamba (2005: 19), “morphology is the study of the formation and internal organization of words”. Therefore, study of morphology is study all of parts of the words.

The words is people’s communication tool in daily life, without know the words everyone cannot communicate each other. According to Andrew and McCarthy (2002: 10), “the term word is part of everyone’s vocabulary”. The word is not the basic term of language, the basic term of language is called morpheme. As stated by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 76), “the linguistic term for the most elemental unit of grammatical form is morpheme”. This is emphasized by Davies and Elder (2004: 36), “morpheme is the smallest meaningful units of language”. Beside that the morpheme covered the grammatical of language. As stated by Aronoff and Fudamen (2005: 2), “morphemes as the smallest linguistics pieces with a grammatical function”. Therefore morphemes are the basic of linguistic form that can be used for forming the words.

Morphemes are the minimal linguistic signs of morphological study that can be used for forming the words. Study the morphemes are related to study of prefixes and suffixes of the words. As stated by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 78), “morphemes are the minimal linguistic signs in all languages and many languages have prefixes and suffixes”.



Morphemes can be combined with each other in order to create new formation of the words. These combinations should be based on the morphological rules of the language, the prefixes and suffixes are called free morphemes and bound morphemes. Morphemes divided into two terms, such as: free morpheme and bound morpheme. As stated by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 77), “our morphological knowledge has two components: knowledge of the individual morphemes and knowledge of the rules that combine them”.

#### a. Free morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can be pronounced individually although it is not put down in a sentence relation form. Free morpheme is a morpheme that can be stand alone without any intervention from others morpheme, this morpheme is free to stand as individual words. According to Boey (1975: 38) in (Suryani: 2005: 32), “a free morpheme is one which can meaningfully occur alone”. As stated by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 77), “some morphemes like *boy*, *desire*, *gentle*, and *man* may constitute words by themselves, these are free morphemes”. Those are the examples of free morphemes. Therefore that is morpheme which there is no need to be relate with bound morpheme in order to have function as the words.

“Free morphemes are those which can be used on their own”, (Davies and Elder, 2004: 36). It is mean that free morpheme can be used without combine it with bound morpheme. Free morpheme has branch of knowledge itself, such as: open class (content or lexical words) and closed class (function or grammatical words). As stated by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 73), “content words are sometimes called the open class words because we can regularly do add new words to these classes”.

This class is flexible class, almost every word can add to this class. The kinds of those classes are nouns, verbs, adjectives, and



adverbs. According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 73), “nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are the content words”. This is emphasized by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 73), “a new word, *steganography*, which is the art of hiding information in electronic text, entered English with the internet revolution, verb like *disrespect* and download entered the language quite recently, as have nouns like *byte* and *email*”. Those are the example of open class or content word, it can be seen that open class is the class which can be add the words which appropriate with globalization era, especially in technology development. There are many new words which born because of technology development, such as: hand phone, download, tablet, email, laptop, and etc.

There are the classes of words that have the opposite meaning. This class is the classes that cannot be add the new words like the open class or content word. This class is called close class or function word. According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 74), “function words are sometimes called closed class words”. This class called the function word because they have important role in English grammatical, this class can determine what grammatical which included in the words. According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 74), “these kinds of words are called function words because they have a grammatical function”.

Close class or function word does not seem to have meaning in the words or in the phrase but basically it has own meaning when it combined with the words. As stated by Aronoff and Fudamen (2011: 41), “function words also have meaning, but in a different way”. The kinds of function words such as: conjunctions, prepositions, determiners and pronouns. According to Aronoff and Fudamen (2011: 42), “example of function words are determiners, pronouns, conjunctions, and certain verbs, those with little or no meaning such as be, should, or and must”. The following below are examples of the



content word (open class) and function word (close class) which according to Aronoff and Fudamen (2011: 43) :

**Table 1.1**  
**Content Words vs Functional Words**

Content words	Function words
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nouns: <i>baby, bargain, josainne</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pronouns: <i>I, him, our</i></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verbs: <i>publidze, hurtle, sleep</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determineners: <i>the, an, a</i></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjectives: <i>peaceful, quick, bright</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstratives: <i>this, those</i></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adverbs: <i>readily, carefully</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepositions: <i>in, by</i></li> </ul>

#### b. Bound Morpheme

As it has been explained in the previous point that there are morphemes that can be stand alone as the word and there are morphemes which cannot stand alone. In this case, the morphemes that can stand alone as the word are called free morphemes, this morpheme has a function of the words without combining with the other morphemes. The other morphemes which cannot stand alone are called bound morphemes. According to Lieber (2009: 33), “the morphemes that cannot stand alone are called bound morphemes”. This morpheme should be combine with other morpheme in orther to be a word. This morpheme has no meaning when it stand alone by itself, but it can be have a meaning when it combining with the other morpheme.

The bound morphemes has two branch, such as: root and affix. The root is the part of word which cannot be divided into a smaller part. As stated by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 107), “lexical content morphemes that cannot be analyzed into smaller parts are



called root morphemes”. According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 80), “some example of English root are *paint* in *painter*, *read* in *reread*, and *ceive* in *conceive*”. The root cannot be separated each other, when it separated it has no meaning of the words.

The bound morphemes are the morphemes that should be fused with free morphemes in order to have a meaning. It is related closely with affixation, there are two kinds of affixation, such as: prefix and suffix. In this case, affixation has two branch of them, there are inflectional and derivational. Inflectional is part of affix which can be explaine the grammatical function of the words. According to Aronoff and Fudamen (2011: 47), “inflectional involves the formation of grammatical forms, past, present, future, singular, plural, masculine and feminine”. When inflectional suffix enter to the words, it can be represent that words, especially in form of grammatical rules.

“Inflectional morphemes mark properties such as tense, number, gender, case”, (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 2003: 100). Inflectional affix involved the suffix of the words, such *-es*, *-s*, *-er*, *-ed*, *-ing*. In this following below there are example of inflectional suffix according to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 100):

- I sail the ocean blue
- He sails the ocean blue
- John sailed the ocean blue
- John has sailed the ocean blue
- John is sailing the ocean blue

In the example above, the inflectional suffix explained the grammatical rules of the sentence, there are present, past, perfect and continous tenses. On the sentence number 2 suffix *-s* explained the present tense, on the sentence number 3 suffix *-ed* explained the past tense, on the sentence number 4 suffix *-ed* explained the perfect tense, and on the sentence number 5 suffix *-ing* explained the continous tense.



Inflectional affix only has the suffix of the words, there are affix which has two affixations, such as prefix ad suffix it called derivational. According to Aronoff and Fudamen (2011: 47), “derivation involves the creation of one lexeme from another, such as *selector* or *selection* from *select*”. When derivational prefix or suffix add into a word it can be change the kinds of the words, such as noun to adjective, adjective to noun, adjective to adverb, noun to verb, verb to noun, and verb to adjective. But not all of derivational prefix or suffix change the kinds of the words. There are the example of derivational prefix and suffix according to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 86):

**Table 1.2**  
**The Derrivational Prefixes and Suffixes**

Noun to Adjective	Verb to Noun	Adjective to Adverb	Noun to Verb	Adjective to Noun	Verb to Adjective
Boy + ish	Acquit + al	Exact + ly	Moral + ize	Tall + ness	Read + able
Virtu + ous	Clear + ance	Quiet + ly	Vaccin + ate	Specific + ity	Creat + ive
Elizabeth + an	Accus + ation		Brand + ish	Feudal + ism	Migrat + ory
Pictur + esque	Confer + ence			Abstract + ion	
Affection + ate	Sing + er				
Health + ful	Conform + ist				
Alcohol + ic	Predict + ion				
	Free + dom				



Both of derivational and inflectional included kinds of affix, both of them almost has same characters, to distinguish between derivational and inflectional are derivational can be change the kinds of the words and inflectional can be explain the grammatical rule of the words. As stated by Aronoff and Fudamen (2011: 48), “derivational generally results in a change in lexical meaning or the lexical category of a particular word, while inflectional does not, and the application or non application of inflectional morphology generally depends on the syntactic context, while the application of derivational morphology does not”.

## 2. Loanword

“A single lexical unit from one language borrowed into another language is called a loanword”, (Hockett, 1958: 411) in (Nurweni, 2013: 184). This is also stated by Haspelmath (2003: 3), “a loanword can be defined as a word that is transferred from a donor language to a recipient language”. Besides according to Davis (2001: 1), “the term loan word refers to a word that enters a language through borrowing from some other language”.

As stated by Kang (2008: 1), “when two languages come into contact, words are borrowed from one language to another”. Besides that, according to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 512), “borrowing words from other languages is an important source of new words”. There are types of borrowed words, according to Haugen (1950) in Haspelmath (2003: 4) such as: (1). Loan word is the form and meaning is copied completely or with little changes, (2). Loan blend is words consisting of a copied part and native part, (3). Loan shifts where the meaning is copied. Loan shifts fall into two subtypes, such as loan translations and semantic borrowings.

There are two ways in borrowing the language. According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2003: 524), “a language may borrow a



word directly or indirectly”. The first is directly (there is no modification from loan word into native word), the second is indirectly (there is modification to form the new word from loan word into native word) and the modification part is in the form of morpheme, usually there is affixes (prefixes and suffixes).

“Borrowing occurs when one language adds a word or morpheme from another language to its own lexicon”, (Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams, 2003: 512). Usually, loaned from the other language will change the source native language, there is several adapted into the own language. Therefore, there are two kinds of language, such as native language and nonnative language. According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 512), “most languages are borrowers so their lexicon can be divided into native and nonnative language or loan words”.

### 3. The Loan of Language

Absolutely, every language had the loan or borrowed words from any language. According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 512), “language are as much lenders and borrowers”. Most of language has interactions each other. Therefore, the contacts of the languages have the reasons for borrowing the language each other. According to Jandova (2012: 12), “there are a number of reasons for borrowing foreign terminology into a native language and they combine very often, the reasons are non-existent equivalent in the recipient language, international communication and lifestyle”.

The development of the era established the contacts of each language in order to add the new words of the language. As stated by Jandova (2012: 12), “to receive as much experience from the contact as possible, new vocabulary has to be adopted at the same time”. This is also cased occurs between Indonesian and English languages. Indonesia loaned the language since has occur the contact with other language, one of them is English. As stated by Nurweni (2013: 184), “the Indonesian



contact with English has resulted in the use of English borrowing of various linguistic units in every living sector of the Indonesian people's live".

English is the language that most borrowed by many languages. As stated by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 526), "English is also a lender of copious numbers of words to other language, especially in the areas of technology, sport and entertainment". Also adopted by Trask (2005: 9), "English has borrowed many thousands of words from other languages, and is still doing so today". This related with globalization era, because in the globalization era there are many additional words from English that loaned by many languages. As stated by Crystal (2003: 1), "newspapers and magazines finding in the subject of the English language an apt symbol for the themes of globalization".

Besides, English language is international language which used by people that get communication with other people in different country. According to Algeo (2005: 206), "English is extensive contacts with other language, because of the large numbers of people all over the world who have come to use it". English also has adopted by other language to become their second language in some countries. "English has been widely used as a second language by some developed countries, such as Malaysia, Philippine, Singapore, and Brunei", (Tra vu, 2012: 2). Therefore, this language has contributed to the formation of new words in some countries.

#### 4. The Indonesian Morphological Rules in Borrowing words

Every language has own rules to loan the other languages included Indonesian. According to Chaer (2011: 63), "the writing of Indonesian loan words by the following rules":



Table 1.3

## The Indonesian Morphological Rules in Borrowing Words

No	The Rules	The Words	
		English	Indonesian
1	<i>aa</i> become <i>a</i>	Paal	Pal
2	<i>ae</i> become <i>ae</i>	Aerobe	Aerob
3	<i>ae</i> become <i>e</i>	Haemoglobin	Hemoglobin
4	<i>ai</i> remain be <i>ai</i>	trailer	Trailer
5	<i>au</i> remain be <i>au</i>	audiogram	audiogram
6	<i>c</i> in front of <i>a, o</i> and consonants become <i>k</i>	construction	Konstruksi
7	<i>c</i> in front of <i>e, i,</i> and <i>y</i> become <i>s</i>	cylinder	Silinder
8	<i>cc</i> in front of <i>o, u</i> and consonants become <i>k</i>	accommodation	Akomodasi
9	<i>cc</i> in front of <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> become <i>ks</i>	accent	aksen
10	<i>ch</i> and <i>cch</i> in front of <i>a, o</i> and consonants become <i>k</i>	saccharin	sakarín
11	<i>ch</i> spoken by <i>s</i> or <i>sy</i> become <i>s</i>	echelon	Eselon
12	<i>ch</i> spoken by <i>c</i> become <i>c</i>	china	Cina
13	<i>c</i> become <i>s</i>	cabda	Sabda
14	<i>e</i> become <i>e</i>	system	System
15	<i>ee</i> become <i>e</i>	apothek	Apotek
16	<i>ae</i> remain be <i>ea</i>	idealist	Idealis
17	<i>ei</i> remain be <i>ei</i>	eicosane	Eikosan
18	<i>eo</i> remain be <i>eo</i>	stereo	Stereo
19	<i>eu</i> remain be <i>eu</i>	neutron	neutron
20	<i>i</i> in front of vowel remain	Ion	Ion

	be <i>i</i>		
21	<i>f</i> remain be <i>f</i>	factor	factor
22	<i>gh</i> become <i>g</i>	sorghum	sorgum
23	<i>ie</i> if spoken by <i>i</i> become <i>i</i>	riem	rim
24	<i>ie</i> remain be <i>ie</i> if do not spoken by <i>i</i>	patient	pasien
25	<i>kh</i> remain be <i>kh</i>	khusus	khusus
26	<i>ng</i> remain be <i>ng</i>	congress	kongres
27	<i>oo</i> become <i>o</i>	provoost	provos
28	<i>oo</i> become <i>u</i>	cartoon	kartun
29	<i>oo</i> (double vowel) remain be <i>oo</i>	coordination	koordinasi
30	<i>ou</i> if spoken by <i>au</i> become <i>au</i>	bout	baut
31	<i>ou</i> if spoken by <i>u</i> become <i>u</i>	coupon	kupon
32	<i>ph</i> become <i>f</i>	phase	fase
33	<i>q</i> become <i>k</i>	aquarium	akuarium
34	<i>rh</i> become <i>r</i>	rhetoric	retorika
35	<i>sc</i> in front of <i>a, o, u</i> and consonants become <i>sk</i>	scandium	skandium
36	<i>sc</i> in front of <i>e, i</i> and <i>y</i> become <i>s</i>	scintillation	Sintilasi
37	<i>sch</i> in front of vowel become <i>sk</i>	schema	Skema
38	<i>t</i> in front of <i>i</i> if spoken by <i>s</i> become <i>s</i>	ratio	Rasio
39	<i>th</i> become <i>t</i>	method	Metode
40	<i>u</i> remain be <i>u</i>	unit	Unit
41	<i>ua</i> remain be <i>ua</i>	dualism	Dualism

42	<i>ue</i> remain be <i>ue</i>	duet	duet
43	<i>ui</i> remain be <i>ui</i>	conduit	konduite
44	<i>uo</i> remain be <i>uo</i>	quota	kuota
45	<i>uu</i> become <i>u</i>	vacuum	vakum
46	<i>v</i> remain be <i>v</i>	vitamin	vitamin
47	<i>x</i> remain be <i>x</i>	xylophone	xilofon
48	<i>x</i> in the middle become <i>ks</i>	taxi	taksi
49	<i>xc</i> in front of <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> become <i>ks</i>	excitation	Eksitasi
50	<i>xc</i> in front of <i>a, o, u</i> and consonants become <i>ksk</i>	excavation	ekskavasi
51	<i>y</i> if spoken by <i>i</i> become <i>i</i>	dynamo	dinamo
52	<i>y</i> if spoken by <i>y</i> remain be <i>y</i>	yen	yen
53	<i>z</i> remain be <i>z</i>	zenith	zenith
54	double consonants become single consonant	accu	Aki
55	–aat become –at	advokaat	advokat
56	–age become –ase	percentage	Persentase
57	–air, –ary become –er	primair, primary	primer
58	–ant become –an	accountant	akuntan
59	–archie, –archy become –arki	monarchie	Monarki
60	–(a)tie, (a)tion, become –asi, –si	publication	Publikasi
61	–eel, –aal, –el become –al	structural	Struktural
62	–ein remain be –ein	protein	protein
63	–eur, –or become –ur	director	direktur
64	–or remain be –or	dictator	diktator
65	–ief, –ive become –if	descriptive	deskriptif

66	-ik, -ica, -ic, -ics become -ik, -ika	logic	Logika
67	-iel, ile become -il	mobile	mobil
68	-isch, -ic become -ik	electronic	elektronik
69	-isch, -ical become -is	practical	Praktis
70	-isme, -ism become - isme	modernism	modernisme
71	-ist become -is	egoist	egois
72	-logie, -logy become - logi	analogy	Analogi
73	-logue become -log	catalogue	Catalog
74	-loog become -log	epiloog	epilog
75	-oir(e) become -or	repertoire	repertoar
76	-tiet, -ty become -tas	university	Universitas
77	-uur, -ure become -ur	structure	struktur

## 5. Newspaper

News is the important one in daily life. Through the news the people will be able to know the development of world. There is a paper that contains news, it is called newspaper. According to Babalola (2002: 403), “our experience in using newspapers to enhance integrative writing and reading in language arts, social studies, science and mathematics in the formal set-ups in our communities will be shared in the paper”. Actually, not only the news which contain on the newspaper but also there are the arts, science and mathematics. As stated by Babalola (2002: 407), “newspapers generally are published in order to disseminate diverse kinds of information that are of interest to the reading public both young and old”. It is the reason of the researcher will be analyze the newspaper because the newspaper is interest thing to reading public, both young and old.



There is element on the newspapers, such as rubric. According to Komaruddin (1974: 74) in (Sukuryono, 2007: 33), “the chapter on newspaper or magazine is often called a room, as economic rubric and female rubric”. There are kinds of rubrics such as politic, sport, business, social culture. As stated by Komaruddin (1974: 74) in Sukuryono (2007: 34): There are kinds of rubrics, such as:

- Economic rubric
- Humaniora rubric
- Law and criminal rubric
- Social culture rubric
- Entertainment rubric

There are special format to write the newspapers. As stated by Babalola (2002: 404), “The universal format of a newspaper presents information in a predictable way. In a straight news story, the headline gives the reader the main idea of the story. The lead paragraph gives a summary of the story in capsule form, answering the important newspaper questions; who, what, when, where, why and how. The remainder of the news story provides additional details, with the least important information at the end of the story”.

## G. The Significance of the Research

Essentially, knowing between the own native language and the nonnative language is very important, especially for Indonesian people, the reason because this research is conducted in Indonesia and by students of Indonesia. As stated by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 512), “a native word is one whose history or etymology can be traced back to the earliest known stages of the language”. Most Indonesian people; moreover those who identically do not ever join in the academic, do not know between the native Indonesian language and the nonnative Indonesian language.

When the people do not know and do not use the native language so the language would be lost slowly or minimally the original words of that language is



unknown. According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 527), “when a new word comes into vogue, its unusual presence draws attention, but the word is lost through inattention, nobody thinks of it, no body uses it, and it fades away”. This research aims to inform and overcome the problems of the resources of Indonesian language by knowing what are the native and what are not. So, the researcher respectfully suggested this research will be benefit weather for English and for Indonesia.

## H. The Research Method

### 1. The Source of Data

This research will use newspapers to finding the data. The reason why it is used newspaper because it had been a common thing that the citizen read. So the findings will absolutely help them in identifying the natives and non natives. In order too, the aim of using newspaper is to make the researcher easier to finding the use of English loanwords. There are two newspapers that would be analyzed. They are Kompas and Republika newspapers on 2015 edition of the political rubric exactly started at 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup> July edition and 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> August editions.

### 2. The Research Design

This research is using qualitative research method because this research analyzes detail descriptions of data. As stated by Mackey and Gass (2005: 162), “qualitative research can be taken to refer to research that is based on descriptive data that does not make (regular) use of statistical procedures”.

In this research, the researcher will be analysis of document or text. Therefore, use content analysis to design the research. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2009: 472), “content analysis is a technique that enables researchers to study human behavior in indirect way, through an analysis of their communication”. In content analysis the source of data is written term that use in daily life as source information. According to



Fraenkel and Wallen (2009: 472), “written contents of a communication, textbooks, essays, newspapers, novels, magazine articles, cookbooks, songs, political speeches, advertisements, pictures”. In this context, the researcher will be analysis two Indonesian newspapers exactly Kompas and Republika newspapers.

### 3. The Techniques and Instruments of Collecting Data

To conduct technique of this research, the researcher adopted from Bernard (2006: 62), “methods and technique in three categories: observations, interview and study of documents”. Beside it, according to Creswell (2009: 166), “to collect data such as: interviews, observations and documents”. Absolutely, there is a data collected in this research such as; the document that comes from the newspapers.

#### a. Document

“Documents consist of public and private records that qualitative researcher obtain about a site or participants in a study, and they can include newspapers, minutes of meeting, personal journals, and letters”, (Creswell, 2009: 223). In this research, the researcher will analyze the data of English loanwords that are used in the political rubric of two selected Indonesian newspaper, the newspapers are Kompas and Republika.

The documentation process started by reading the newspapers, analyzing the number of loanwords consisted in the articles between Kompas and Republika, rating the common words which are used in each newspaper, and emphasize the morphological rules used in both of newspapers.

### 4. The Data Analysis

The data analysis of this research used interactive model analysis. According to Sutopo (2002: 57), “interactive model analysis consists of



three components, such as data reduction, data display and conclusions: drawing or verifying”.

a. Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher will be preparing and collecting data from two newspapers, such as Kompas and Republika. There are seven newspapers editions such as: 27<sup>nd</sup>, 28<sup>rd</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup> July edition and 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> August editions, the researcher organized it into political rubrics and select the same topic from each newspapers.

b. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data. As stated by Miles and Huberman (1994: 10), “data reduction is occurring as the researcher decides which conceptual framework, which cases, which research questions, and which data collection approaches to choose, as data collection proceeds further episodes of data reduction occur (writing summaries, coding, teasing out themes, making clusters, making partitions, writing memos)”.

c. Data Display

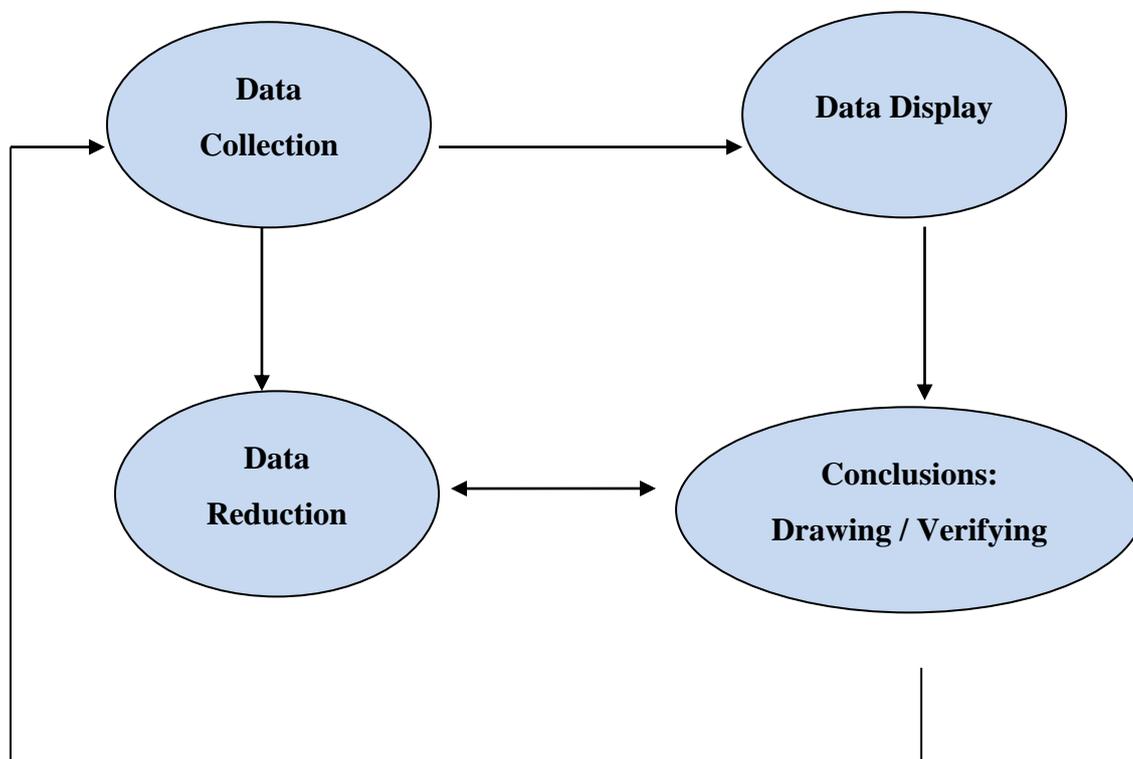
In this stage, the researcher will display the data of English loanwords that use in the political rubric of some selected Indonesian newspapers. In this case, the researcher selected two newspapers, such as Kompas and Republika newspapers.

d. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The researcher will conclude the data when the last process of research is done. The conclusion should verification the data, beside it the researcher will investigate repeatedly in order to get validity of the data.



**Picture 1.1**  
**Interactive Model Analysis**



## I. The Literature Review

In this study, there are two previous studies that near with this study. The first, Darheni (2009) there are English loan words that applied in automotive terms, and she investigated the morphological and phonological process of absorbing the language. The use of foreign terms in the field of automotive absorbed into Indonesian can enrich Indonesian lexicons ad positively affects the development of Indonesian. From morphological process, such as: affixation, reduplication, abbreviation.

The second, Sitaresmi (2006), this research focus on the usage of noun in newspapers, such as: Kompas and Pikiran Rakyat newspapers. This research analyzed of characteristic, form, and the usage of noun in the sentence on two newspapers. The aim of using these newspapers is because the researcher assumed



that the newspaper is one of the public media which always used by public and also as public information.

Knowing the loan words is the important one for Indonesian people, in the previous studies was discussed about some terms of loan words, which are automotive terms and noun. But do not discuss about the use of English loanwords in Indonesian. In this research, the researcher will analyze the use of English loanwords in Indonesian, in this case the researcher use the newspapers as source of data to know what are the commonly English loanwords that use in selected Indonesian newspapers and differ the morphological each others.



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## CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

### A. Conclusion

The final result this thesis entitled “*The Use of English Loanwords in “Rubrik Politik” of Kompas and Republika Daily Online Newspapers at 27<sup>th</sup> July – 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2015*”. After analyzing and interpreting the obtained data in the previous chapter, the conclusion and suggestion as the last part of this writing are taken. The conclusion below is as the answer of the statement of the problem.

1. The use of English loanwords in the political rubric of some Indonesian newspapers, such as Kompas and Republika. According to the finding, the Kompas newspaper is dominated used of English loanwords than Republika in a week start from 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup> July edition and 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2015, in classification Kompas used 60% English loanwords while Republika used 40% English loanwords.
2. The morphological differences of English loanword in Kompas and Republika at 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup> July edition and 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2015, there are three differences, the first is free EL and free EW, the second is free + bound EL and free EW, and the last is free EL and free + bound EW. According to the finding, the use of free EL and free EW is dominated in newspapers. In classification 74 words for free EL and free EW, while 11 words for free + bound EL and free EW, and 20 words for free EL and free + bound EW.

## B. Suggestion

Based on the experience of researcher who has experienced during the preparation process of this paper, the researcher gave suggestions to the parties who are related.

### 1. For the lecturers of morphology

According to the findings that many loanwords which used in Indonesian newspapers, here is Kompas and Republika. Kompas dominated used loanwords in a week, means that many Indonesian language es shunted out by the loanwords. It is important for the lecturers of morphology that also to introducing Indonesian students about the use of English loanwords in some selected Indonesian texts, especially newspapers. In hope the native language of Indonesia can be exist although they learn English.

### 2. For the students

It is become an obligation to improving and exploring the knowledge of morphology. It is English morphology as the students' subjects. Besides, Indonesian morphology also cause of Indonesian language is our own native language. also because it related to the finding it was giving the interesting things to know differences between two languages.

### 3. For further researcher

It is necessary to analysis another loanwords which is outside from political rubric. Absolutely, the English loanwords are not only found in political rubric, so that the other researcher can be analysis the other rubric of the newspaper in order to found English loanwords in the newspapers commonly.





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