

---

# Semantic Changes of English Loanwords in Radar Kediri Daily Newspaper Headlines

Moh Khoirul Anam\*, Deli Nirmala

Diponegoro University, Indonesia

---

## ABSTRACT

The use of English loanwords in mass media like newspapers is so prominent. The writers keep using the words even though their meaning changes. This study aims to investigate the meaning changes of the loanwords and their reasons for using in the headlines. There were sixty-seven English loanwords collected over thirty days. Close and open questionnaires were sent to the writers and the editors of Radar Kediri newspaper. Interviewing the editor was also done to triangulate the data. The results show that there are six categories of meaning changes in the headlines of Radar Kediri newspaper namely narrowing, widening, metaphor, synecdoche, degeneration, and elevation. In addition, there are six reasons for using English loanwords namely to be more effective in conveying a message, to be more global/common in use, to be more modern, to be more educated, to vary vocabulary in a sentence by using synonymy, and to avoid from monotony. This study can support the area of semantics, especially in meaning changes.

## ARTICLE INFO

*Paper type:*  
Research Article

*Article history:*  
Received: 18 August 2019  
Revised: 16 September 2019  
Accepted: 18 September 2019

*Keywords:*

- English
- Loanwords
- Headline News
- Radar Kediri

---

## 1. Introduction

Bahasa Indonesia is one of the languages whose vocabulary is influenced by other languages. For example, the word download in English has Indonesian equivalent *unduh*. However, the meaning of *unduh* cannot represent the exact meaning of download as its meaning origin. Therefore, borrowing words is worth to do. It is now expanding toward large areas not only education but also all areas in life, for example in Bahasa Indonesia, the word *lokasi* (location) is sometimes used instead of Indonesian equivalent *tempat*. The word *implementasi* (implementation) is sometimes used instead of Indonesian equivalent *pelaksanaan*. The word *profit* (profit) is sometimes used instead of Indonesian equivalent *keuntungan*. The word *aktivitas* (activity) is sometimes used instead of Indonesian equivalent *kegiatan* and there are many English loanwords used. These phenomena can be seen in mass media which have a unidirectional message of medium to the recipient. They can be used as community-representative communication media, a newspaper for example (Leitner, 1998).

There are three ways to do when foreign words are borrowed (Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2007). The first way is translation. There are two types of translation: direct translation e.g. *alumni* with *alumnus*, and estimated translation e.g. invention with *reka cipta*. Another way is adoption. There are two types of adoption namely word adoption and affix adoption. The examples of adoption of word are camera with *kamera*, design with *desain*, bias with *bias*. The affix adoption is realized by a combination of affix and Indonesian words. For instance, the word abnormal is adopted as *abnormal*, contradiction as *kontradiksi* in Bahasa Indonesia. The last way is combing translation and absorption, e.g. bound morpheme with *morfem terikat*.

Even though there is a guide for borrowing a foreign word, the use of the loanwords is sounded obligatory since the meaning of the loanwords changes before and after being loaned, the word *diskusi*, for example.

---

\* E-mail Address: [moh.khoirul465@gmail.com](mailto:moh.khoirul465@gmail.com) (M.K. Anam), [deliundip@gmail.com](mailto:deliundip@gmail.com) (D. Nirmala)

Derived from the word discussion, the meaning of the word before being loaned is ‘the act of discussing, talking or writing in which the pros and cons of various aspects of a subject are considerable’ (Merriam Webster Inc, 1996:393). However, after being loaned the meaning becomes a scientific meeting to exchange the idea about the problem –this is what Indonesians assume – like in the sentence: the student board conducts a discussion about the role of students in globalization era. It shows that meaning change or semantic change occurs.

Studies about semantic changes of English loanwords have been done by many other writers. For example, Al-athwary (2016) shows that there are five types of meaning changes occurring to English loanwords in Arabic media: extension, restriction, amelioration, pejoration, and metaphor. The same topic of English loanwords, the use of English loanwords in the Indonesian newspaper also took place. Most of which show that widening and narrowing are the most types of meaning change that occur in the media (Sengkey, 2016; Amanda, 2018; Tamburian et al., 2019). However, there are some other types which also appear in Indonesian newspapers. The study conducted by Krisnanda, Syarif, & Rosa (2013) shows that English loanwords in *Padang Ekspres* daily newspaper undergo meaning changes. Beside broadening and narrowing meaning, there are four other types viz metaphor, metonymy, amelioration, and pejoration. Nurweni (2013) shows that the meaning of English loanwords in Indonesian articles of sport is narrowed, extended, and pejorative. The study about semantic changes and reasons for using loanwords happening in the headlines of Radar Kediri newspapers has not been done yet. Therefore, this article aims to investigate meaning change occurring in loanwords published in newspaper headlines and the reasons why the use of loanwords was chosen. This is in accordance with what Tamara (2015) suggests that for the following research, it needs to reveal the reasons of the writers use English loanwords. It is expected that reasons can be revealed.

In a borrowing process, there are some reasons underlying. As explained above, when a new concept of the new entity is not found in a recipient language, the borrowing words are unavoidable (Trask, 1994:9-10; Ridder, 2014). Therefore, new additional vocabulary items are provided. Besides, the reason underlying the words which have their equivalent in the recipient language is not really necessary. Other reasons like to look more educated (Kishe, 1994), to be trendier and more modern (Rebuck, 2002), to be style of language (Ridder, 2014), and to simplify the words as factor of language economization (Apenteng & Amfo, 2014; Petryshyn, 2014), to live in multilingual situation and to find synonym (Petryshyn, 2014) are parts of the reasons of the users of recipient language to borrow the words. When we draw the reasons above, there two basic reasons : gaining prestige and filling the lexical gap (Trask, 1994:9-10; Rebuck, 2002; Apenteng & Amfo, 2014; Petryshyn, 2014).

When it comes to the study with newspaper as the subject, there are some reasons why the loanwords used instead of their equivalent. Mohideen (2009) says that the reasons for the writer using English loanwords in Melayu newspaper articles are due to the popularity of a word, ease of using and of understanding. The result of the other study shows that the words are more practical to meet register and to have more semantic adequacy. Therefore, loanwords are preferred to use (Lakada, 2017).

When we talk about the change of the meaning of such words, we also talk about the use of the words over time. Trask (1994:32) exemplifies the word gay. The word had correspondence with cheerful or lively. However, the meaning of the words changed into a synonym for homosexual since 1948. The word pigeon also changed where it meant young dove while for now, the members of family Columbidae constitute a pigeon (McArthur, 1992:913). These two words depict one of the semantic change types. There are three general principles of the change in the meaning viz: semantic broadening which is from particular to the more general, semantic narrowing which is from particular to narrower, and semantic shift which is fully meaning change (Malmkjær, 2010: 241). In more completed, Bloomfield (1933:426-427) categorizes the meaning change into nine different categories: narrowing also known as specialization, widening - also known as broadening, generalization, expansion, and extension, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, litotes, degeneration, and elevation.

When it comes to distinguishing the meaning change, two steps were done: determining semantic component and related meaning. Nida says, as cited in Nisfullayli (2012), there are three types of semantic components viz: common, diagnostic and supplementary component. The *Common* component is the semantic component which is attached to every lexical unit. The *Diagnostic* component is the distinguishing component among the unit. Meanwhile, the *supplementary* component is a special component which is usually derived from tropes - connotative meaning is included in this type. In terms of determining related meaning, Nida (1975) accounts for four fundamentally different sets of relations. First, it is called the *contagious* meaning. In this type of meaning, most components of lexical items are identical. However, there is at least one component of meaning which points out the semantic distinction. The next type is called the *included* meaning. It means that the

meaning of one or more lexical units is included within the meaning of another. Hypernym and Hyponym are included in this type. The *overlapping* meaning is another meaning type. In this type, some components of lexical meaning are said essentially similar - synonymity is included. The last one is the *complementary* meaning. There are three types of semantic relations viz polar opposite, reversive, and reciprocal relations.

Since the analysis of the present study is analyzing the English loanwords, Nida proposed some steps to do, as cited in Nisfullayli (2012). The first is analyzing the meaning of a lexical unit in the context of word usage. The next is asking information from the users of the words – in this respect, the users are the writers of the article. The last is looking up the meaning of the lexical unit in dictionaries.

## 2. Research Methods

The present study is a qualitative descriptive study. The data of the present study were from the article headlines of the Indonesian local newspaper, Radar Kediri. They were English loanwords which have the Indonesian equivalent. There are sixty-seven different words in this study taken as the samples to analyze. The consideration of taking the headlines as the object of this study is that the domain of the covered topic is various, starting from among other things social, politics, economy, education, etc. It was expected that by taking the headlines, loanwords in those various domains can be covered.

In the process of data collection, there are two parts when collecting data. The first is getting raw data from the source. In doing so, the data which were taken from the printed version of the newspaper were read and identified which one the loanword is. Then, they were highlighted and listed in a table. The second is the data taken from the writers of the article—two authors and two editors—, and also from the readers. In getting the data, two different questionnaires were created and administered to the writers and readers. The questionnaires were constructed in open and close types of questionnaires which were based on the purposes either for the authors or the readers. The questions were also following the article that they wrote. Therefore, the informants got different questions for each questionnaire.

In analyzing data, the method used was the translational identity method (Sudaryanto, 2015) which is by comparing the meaning between two languages. Since the analysis of the present study is analyzing the English loanwords, there were some steps to do as proposed by Nida, as cited in Nisfullayli (2012). The first was analyzing the meaning of a lexical unit in the context of word usage. The next was asking information from the users of the words – in this respect, the users are the writers of the article. The last was looking up the meaning of the lexical unit in the dictionaries. In doing so, some technical steps were done. The data were written with their definition both in English taken from Webster (Merriam Webster Inc, 1996) and Indonesian taken from the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language of Language Center standing for KBBI in Bahasa (Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 1996). Three columns were created. Two of which were for the loanwords' definition in English, and Indonesian, and the last column is for the use of the loanwords in the headline article. The data were analyzed, then grouped based on their Bloomfield's semantic change classification. Meanwhile, the data got from the authors were also grouped based on the reasons and then implied.

To ensure the validity of the analysis, a process of triangulation was conducted. In doing so, there are three processes namely discussing with colleagues, giving questionnaires to the readers comprising ten students, five teachers, and five other people from society, and doing an unstructured interview with another editor in Radar Kediri. Discussing with colleagues was done to discuss the grouped data based on Bloomfield's semantic change. It was done to get suggestions and to make sure that the analysis was correct. The second and the third processes were to crosscheck the data got from the writer whether the reasons for the use of English loanwords are on the same perspective with the readers and another editor.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 English Loanword Categories

There are six categories of Bloomfield's semantic change classification encountered in Headlines of Radar Kediri daily newspaper. They are narrowing, widening, metaphor, synecdoche, degeneration, and elevation.

### 3.1.1 Narrowing

Bussmann (1996:1042) says that narrower is a semantic scope restriction. Referring to the meaning of the words in each language either in English or Indonesian, the meaning of the word *emosi*, for example, undergoes meaning restriction. Before being adopted to Indonesian, *emosi* is an expression of feeling even any feelings. It can be inferred that emotions like embarrassment, fear, anger, happiness can be included in emotion. The lexeme has a semantic component of FEELING. However, when the word is used in Indonesian, as in (1), the meaning of *emosi* restricts to *marah* (angry) or *kemarahan* (anger) with its semantic components of FEELING, DISPLEASURE, ANTAGONISM, for example. Since the components of the borrowed words are more detailed as depicted in Figure 1, the word undertakes restricted meaning or narrowing meaning. The interpretation of the meaning is also in accordance with KBBI which states that in the data, the meaning of the word is *marah* – angry or anger.

The word *status* is another example of this semantic change type. In the example (2), the scope of the semantic component becomes narrower or a list of semantic components of the borrowing word becomes longer. The word *status* and its native language have common semantic components like POSITION, RANK, PRESTIGE, REPUTATION, LEGAL CONDITION, LEGAL PERSONALITY, LEGAL CAPACITY, LEGAL RELATIONSHIP, and CIRCUMSTANCE. However, there are two additional semantic components at least based on the data which can differentiate the word *status* in Indonesian from the word *status* in English. The borrowing word has the components of SOCIAL MEDIA and INTERNET. See the following examples.

- (1) *Mengetahui hal ini, emosi warga .... (11M,39,5)*  
Know matter this, emotion people  
'Knowing this, the people were angry'.
- (2) *Apakah kasus update status tersebut ... (23A,35,7)*  
What case update status the  
'Do you think the case of updating status ...'

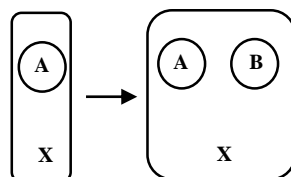


Figure 1. Narrowing

### 3.1.2 Widening

Widening here means that the meaning of the word widens or generalizes. Look at the word *informasi* in the example (3). The word is from English word, information, which has the meaning 'communication or reception of knowledge or intelligence'. This lexeme has semantic components such as FINDING, INTELLIGENCE, DATA, DETAILS, INVESTIGATION, STUDY, INSTRUCTION, MATERIAL, EVIDENCE, FACTS, NEWS, REPORT, KNOWLEDGE, EXPLANATION. However, when it comes to Indonesian meaning, the component of meaning turns out to be limited such as NEWS, REPORT, KNOWLEDGE, and EXPLANATION. Some components are lost from the donor word. When there is a lost component and the appropriate context becomes wider, then the word undertakes generalization (Cristofaro, 2012) or widening as illustrated in Figure 2. Component B is deactivated and the A becomes prominent in a semantic field or domain X. Therefore, the scope of domain X becomes wider since component B is lost. Meanwhile, when it comes to the example (3), the closest meaning of the word which is based on the context is *pemberitahuan* (report). The change from a specific scope of meaning before being borrowed becomes more general after being borrowed shows that the meaning of the word undergoes widening of meaning.

- (3) *Sehingga, informasi mereka tak ikut UNAS baru diterima usai tes siang kemarin. (8M,29,4)*  
So information they not join UNAS new got after test afternoon yesterday  
'Therefore, the report about those who did not join the test has just been received after the afternoon test the day after'.

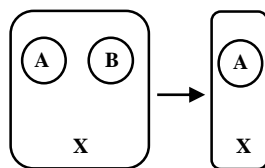


Figure 2. Widening (adapted from Cristofaro, 2012)

### 3.1.3 Metaphor

Bussmann (1996:744) says that metaphor is linguistic images that are based on something in common between two objects or concepts. A denotational transfer occurring is based on the same or similar semantic features. The word *elastis* is the example of the word undergoing metaphor in the present study. As shown in (4), the word *elastis* is an English loanword derived from the word elastic. Then, the meaning of *elastis* in Indonesian is ‘*mudah berubah bentuk dan kembali ke bentuk asal*’ (easy to change shape and back to the original), ‘*lentur*’ (flexible). In English, the word elastic means ‘capable of ready change or easy expansion’. Of the dictionary meaning, there are two semantic domains which are used to connect with datum (4). The first is the domain rubber based on English meaning. This domain has some semantic components like SOLID, SIZE, SHAPE, DEPRESSION, SCRETCH/EXPANSION. As depicted in Figure 3, these components are connected to another domain, domain exam, in which every single component has its connection to components of the second domain. This state makes the meaning of the borrowing word undertake metaphor meaning. This type of semantic meaning enables the semantic component (A) of such domain (X) can be connected to the other semantic domain (B) of other such domain (Y), as depicted in Figure 4. When it comes to the data below, it can be interpreted that the UAS is not stiff in terms of the rule.

- (4) *Tentang waktu pengerjaan soal yang berkurang akibat perubahan jadwal itu, Muladi mengatakan,*  
 About time doing test which reduce caused change schedule that Muladi says  
 ‘Regarding the time of completing the test which was reduced due to the revised schedule’,  
*UAS bersifat elastis dan digelar oleh sekolah. (26A,35,7)*  
 UAS elastic and performed by schools  
 ‘The UAS is elastic and performed by schools’

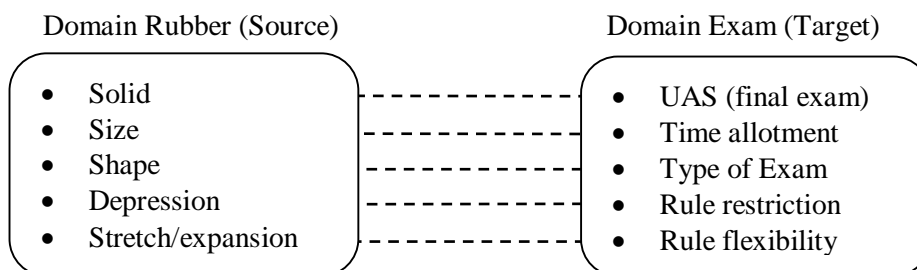


Figure 3. Source and Target domain

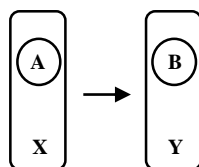


Figure 4. Metaphor

### 3.1.4 Synecdoche

Bloomfield (1933:427) says that synecdoche is related to the whole and part. Bussmann (1996:1163) adds to something related to narrow or broader term – we are familiar to the terms *pars pro toto* for narrower terms and *totem pro parte* for broader terms. Among the words undergoing this type of semantic change, the word *komite* is the example.



The meaning of *komite* coming from the meaning of the word committee in English means ‘a body of persons to whom another person or his estate is legally given in charge’. In addition, when we see the meaning of the word from Indonesian, the closest meaning is ‘sejumlah orang’ (a group of people). Based on the meaning, there are some semantic components of the domain a body of persons in borrowing words being lost, like A BODY, A GROUP, and EVENT. As shown in Table 1, other components such as PEOPLE, PERSONS, DUTY co-exist in both words. Since the semantic component of borrowing word is shorter in expressing meaning, it means the word generalizes. However, when we see the word *komite* for example, as in (5) below, it is assumed that *komite* is a part of all members of *komite* – see Figure 5 to see the synecdoche process of borrowing words. Therefore, the word shows a synecdoche, particularizing synecdoche (Bussmann, 1996:1163). Besides, based on the data in the context, the word *komite* also indicates semantic shift. It is because the meaning got from English and the meaning of the word in the context totally alters.

- (5) *RAPBS itu pun harus benar-benar dibahas dengan komite sekolah....(1M,39,6)*  
 RAPBS that must really discussed with committee school  
 ‘the RAPBS must be fully discussed with the school committee....’

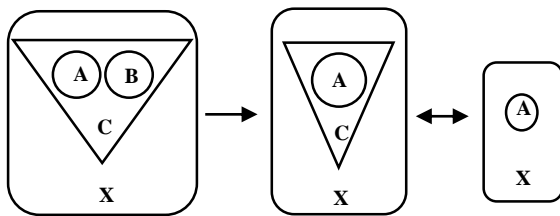


Figure 5. Synecdoche of a borrowing word

Table 1. Semantic Component of the Synecdoche

Domain	Component	Committee	Komite
A body of persons	A BODY	+	-
	A GROUP	+	-
	PEOPLE	+	+
	PERSONS	+	+
	ORGANIZATION	+	+
	EVENT	+	-
	DUTY	+	+

### 3.1.5 Degeneration

The word undergoing downgrading meaning is *reguler*. The word comes from the word regular in English which means ‘formed’, ‘built’, ‘arranged’, or ‘ordered according to some established rule, law, principle, or type’, ‘harmonious in form’, ‘structure’, or ‘arrangement’. However, in Indonesian, it means ‘*teratur* (in order); *mengikuti peraturan* (follow the rule)’; ‘*tetap*’ (does not change); ‘*biasa*’ (ordinary). When we see the context of the word in a sentence as shown in datum (6) below, the closest meaning of the word is ‘*biasa*’. If we see the semantic component of both words, components like USUAL, NORMAL, and STANDARD co-exist between them. However, the components like SYSTEMATIC, ORDERED, METHODICAL, ROUTINE, and TIME only appear in the word regular. The implication got from the components seems to show that in accordance with the meaning of the context of the word in (6) *reguler* does not have components like the word regular does, as illustrated in Figure 6. Therefore, the worsening of meaning occurs in the context. It is regarding the administration of the school in which Indonesian perception of *reguler* in the context of school is no special treatment of the way in school. On the other hand, there is a special treatment for non-regular way or program. Therefore, from both meanings, we know that there is a degeneration meaning from positive meaning ‘ordered according to some established rule’ becomes negative meaning, ‘*biasa*’ or no special treatment or rule.

- (6) *Meski PSB jalur reguler belum dilakukan, .... (30A,25,3)*  
 Although PSB lane regular not yet done  
 ‘although the PSB of regular way has not been done yet, ....’

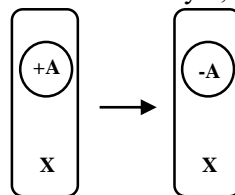


Figure 6. Degeneration

### 3.1.6 Elevation

In Radar Kediri headlines, the researcher found one English loanword, *konsisten* derived from the word consistent, undergoing elevation of meaning. It means that the meaning of the word increases or changes the meaning to be better than its original meaning - here, increase the meaning after loaning. This is in accordance with Traugott and Dasher (2003:55) saying that elevation or amelioration is the tendency to be more positive connotation.

From the word meaning in English which is ‘no significant change, unevenness, or contradiction’ and from the meaning in Indonesian which is ‘*tetap*’ (still); ‘*taat asas*’ (adhere to the basics); ‘*ajek*’ (steady); ‘*selaras*’ (in line); ‘*sesuai*’ (appropriate), the word is having elevation meaning. It can be inferred from their semantic components, both of which the same component like RELIABLE, STEADY, CONSTANT, STABLE, and COHERENT. Based on the datum (7), however, what makes *konsisten* has a positive connotation is that it has semantic component OBEY PRINCIPLE or has meaning ‘*taat asas*’ – see Figure 7 for the illustration. This meaning is taken because *konsisten* in the example below is regarding government administration.

- (7) ... jika larangan penambangan pasir terus dilaksanakan secara konsisten .... (5M,33,3)  
 if prohibition mining sand continues done in consistent  
 ‘... if the prohibition of sand mining continues to be done consistently ...’

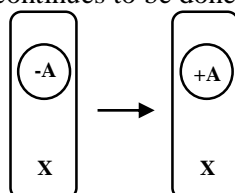


Figure 7. Elevation

### 3.2 Reason for Using English Loanword

There are six reasons underlying the writers of using English loanwords in Indonesian daily newspaper headlines. First, English loanwords are more effective in conveying a message. There are 46.3% English loanwords chosen for the reason, *identitas* for instance. This is in accordance with Kay and Winter, as cited in Mohideen (2009), who postulate that loanword is preferred because they are more effective. When the word is compared to its equivalent *ciri* in a sentential context as shown in (8) below, the use of *identitas* is more appropriate. It is because *identitas* is something related to name, gender, job, etc. while *ciri* is something related to physical condition. Subaweh (2012) also supported the reason of the writer when using the loanwords instead of its equivalent.

Another reason is that loanwords are also global use. Therefore, the use of the word is more common. Twenty-seven (40.3%) English loanwords were chosen, for example, *efektif*. This reason is in accordance with what Kay and Winter postulate as cited in Mohideen (2009). They say that loanword is preferred because they are more commonly used. Subaweh (2012) also said that *efektif* is more global or more common in use than its Indonesian equivalent *mangkus*. It is assumed that if the writers used *mangkus* in their articles, as shown in (9), common people might not understand the meaning since *mangkus* is rarely used in daily spoken and written text. Therefore, the use of *efektif* makes meaning containing in the sentence brighter.

That the English loanwords also sound more modern is the next reason. There are four (5.9%) English loanwords chosen by the writer for the reason, *kontraktor* for instance. This is in accordance with Kay and Winter, as cited in Mohideen (2009), who postulate that loanword is preferred because they are more modern. We know that *kontraktor* is an English loanword which is derived from word contractor which has Indonesian equivalent, *pemborong*. Nowadays, we can see that many Indonesian equivalents are rarely used, *pemborong* for example. The use of such loanwords is because their equivalents cannot mirror the current development era. In addition, they sound obsolete. Datum (10) below represent the use of *kontraktor*. If the word is substituted with *pemborong*, then the feeling of the sentence seems not modern.

Still related to modernity, the use of English loanwords makes the user look more educated. There is one English loanword chosen by the writer for the reason, *evaluasi*. It is from word evaluation which has Indonesian equivalent, *penilaian*. It is assumed that to know why the writers preferred English loanword to Indonesian equivalent in their reasons, more educated, is by noticing where the loanword is placed. From the example in datum (11) below, the loanword is placed in the context of education. Therefore, the writer has the reasons

because the loanword is used in the education context. In fact, not only in an education context, putting the loanword in the context of talking intelligence is also possible to have the same reasons. This reason is in accordance with Kishe (1994) who says that English loanwords are used even though there are equivalents for certain words. It is because the local words are perceived to sound less educated.

The use of English loanwords is to vary vocabulary. Since the article is so various with so many words used, the writers used their equivalent in some cases, and used English loanwords in some other cases. In other words, the writers use synonyms to make the vocabulary in their articles various. There are five (7.5 %) English loanwords chosen by the writer for the reason, *merespons* for example. Both the borrowing and the borrowed words have the same meaning. *Merespons* is ‘*menanggapi*’ (to respond); ‘*reaksi*’ (reaction); ‘*jawaban*’ (answer). Meanwhile, to respond is ‘to say something in return’: ‘make an answer’. Both show the meaning of giving an answer. It is assumed why the writers preferred English loanword to Indonesian equivalent in their reasons, to vary vocabulary, is by comparing meaning between *merespons* and to responds – see datum (12). Therefore, the writer chose the Indonesian equivalent instead of the native word for the reason of varying vocabulary because they have the same meaning. This reason is in accordance with Mohideen (2009) who says in her dissertation that English loanwords with equivalents are used to make the vocabulary vary.

The use of the same words in frequent use sometimes makes the reader feels bored. Therefore, the use of English loanwords is to avoid the monotony of such words in the articles. One of the factors underlying this reason is the same as the previous reason which both a loanword and its equivalent have the same meaning. The word *total* for example has its equivalent, *total* or *jumlah* (a number). The word *total* has the meaning of *jumlah* (the number); *menyeluruh* (thorough); *sepenuh-penuhnya* (whole); *semesta* (universe); *sama sekali* (none).. Meanwhile, the word *total* is ‘completed in all details’. If we see datum (13) and compare the use of the words, both of which have the same meaning, ‘the number’. Due to this, it is assumed that the writer choosing *total* for the reason of avoiding monotony is because they have the same meaning with *jumlah*. Alternatively, the meaning of *total* can cover the meaning of *jumlah*.

- (8) ... lanjut AS yang mengaku tahu *identitas* pengirim SMS .... (18A,35,4)  
Continue AS who claim know identity sender SMS  
‘... it is continued by AS who claims to know the identity of the SMS sender’
- (9) “*kalau tumpang tindih, nanti program tidak akan efektif*”. (13M,39,1)  
If overlapped later program not will effective  
‘if it is overlapped, the program will not be effective later on’
- (10) Sebagai *kontraktor* CV Amanda selalu menggunakan susu merek Jenius .... (3M,39,6)  
As contractor, CV Amanda always use milk brand Jenius  
‘As a contractor, CV Amanda always uses Jenius brand milk....’
- (11) ... TP3 dan pemkablah yang seharusnya melakukan *evaluasi* ke dalam. (21A,43,7)  
TP3 and district government who must do evaluation to in  
‘... TP3 and the district government must do inward evaluation’
- (12) Lebih jauh Zaidib juga *merespons* kekhawatiran sejumlah satuan kerja .... (13M,29,4)  
More far Zaidib also responds worry a number unit work  
‘further, Zaidib also responds to the concerns of a number of work units ....’
- (13) ... Surono mengatakan *total* peserta UNAS SMP negeri, ....(20A,39,5)  
Surono say total participant final exam Junior High school state  
‘... Surono said that the total number of final exam participants of state junior high school was ....’

#### 4. Conclusions

From the study, it can be concluded that borrowing words is a common phenomenon in language contact due to some reasons that may result in meaning changes. Meaning change occurring in the newspaper seems to be various. The use of the word in a context can depict what meaning change occurs. In the present study, six meaning changes are identified in a sentential context in the article. When more context is used, meaning change variations apparently can be longer in the list. The reason for using English loanwords is also various. Of the reason, it can be drawn into some major reasons. First, the reason for the writers is filling the gap meaning between loanwords and their equivalent. This reason is depicted in being more effective in conveying a message.



The second reason is gaining prestige. Of the six reasons found in this study, two of which are to show prestige when using loanwords. To be more modern and educated are nothing to use but to gain prestige. Another reason is affected by language knowledge of the language users. When a word is commonly used, then people will recognize it well. Therefore, being more global or common in use is a part of the major parts. The last is to give alternative words. To use various words with the same meaning which is by using synonymous to avoid monotony is part of this reason.

The list of meaning changes above and also the reasons for the writers in using English loanwords in their article seems to be evolved. Several semantic changes can be more in number when the topics of the article are wide. Therefore, more words or phrases are covered. The reasons for using a loanword also apparently can make the list long since the reason behind each writer can be different. Therefore, a study covering more topics of the article can be conducted further, for example, dealing with the media used, the loanwords which do not have their equivalents. This study is worth developing.

## References

- Al-athwary, A. A. (2016). The semantics of English Borrowings in Arabic Media Language: The case of Arab Gulf States Newspapers. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*, 5(4), 110–121. doi:<https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.5n.4p.110>
- Amanda, Z. (2018). Kata-kata Pinjaman Bahasa Inggris dalam Bahasa Indonesia pada Koran Harian Tribun Manado. *Jurnal Elektronik Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sam Ratulangi*. Retrieved from <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jefs/article/view/19460/19010>
- Apenteng, M. A., & Amfo, N. A. (2014). The Form and Function of English Loanwords in Akan. *Nordic Journal of African Studies*, 23(4), 219–240.
- Bloomfield, L. (1933). *Language*. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
- Bussmann, H. (1996). *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*. (G. Trauth, & K. Kazzazi, Eds.) New York: Routledge.
- Cristofaro, S. (2012). Semantic Maps and Mental Representation. *Linguistic Discovery*, 8(1), 35–52. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1349/ps1.1537-0852.a.345>
- Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. (1996). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Kishe, A. J. (1994). The Englishization of Tanzanian Kiswahili. *World Englishes*, 13(2), 185–201. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-971X.1994.tb00306.x>
- Krisnanda, H. S. (2013). Semantic Change of Loan Words in Padang Ekspres Daily Newspaper. *English Language and Literature E-Journal*, 2(1), 112–120. Retrieved from <http://ejournal.unp.ac.id/index.php/ell/article/view/2400>
- Lakada, E. M. (2017). Pemakaian Kosakata Bahasa Inggris di Surat Kabar Manado Post. *Jurnal Elektronik Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sam Ratulangi*, 1–16. Retrieved from <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jefs/article/view/17349/16886>
- Leitner, G. (1998). The Sociolinguistics of Communication Media. In F. Folumas (Ed.), *The Handbook of Sociolinguistics* (pp. 129–140). Oxford: Blackwell.
- Malmkjaer, K. (Ed.). (2010). *The Routledge Linguistics Encyclopedia* (3rd ed.). doi:<https://doi.org/10.5860/choice.48-0611>
- McArthur, T. (Ed.). (1992). *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Merriam Webster Inc. (1996). *Webster's New World College Dictionary*. New York: Macmillan.
- Mohideen, S. b. (2009). *A Study of English Loan Words in Selected Bahasa Melayu Newspaper Articles*. PhD Thesis, International Islamic University Malaysia. Retrieved from <http://www.languageinindia.com/april2009/shamimahdissertation.pdf>
- Nida, E. A. (1975). Semantic Structure and Translating. *The Bible Translator*, 26(1), 120–132. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1177/026009357502600103>
- Nisfullayli, S. (2012). *Analisa Kontrastif Makna Kosakata Enisu Malu Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Jepang*. Master Thesis, University of Indonesia, Cultural Scinece, Depok.

- Nurweni, A. (2013). Meanings of English Loanwords in Indonesian Articles of Sport. *Humaniora*, 25(2), 184–195. doi:<https://doi.org/10.22146/jh.v25i2.2361>
- Petryshyn, K. (2014). *English Loanwords in Electronic Media Discourse in Ukraine (on the basis of Vysokyi Zamok, Ukrain's'ka Pravda and Donbass)*. (University of Solo). , Department of Literature, Area Studies and European Language. University of Oslo. Retrieved from <https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/42533>
- Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. (2007). *Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah* (3rd ed.). Retrieved from [http://badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/lamanbahasa/sites/default/files/Pedoman\\_Umum\\_Pembentukan\\_Istilah\\_PBN\\_0.pdf](http://badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/lamanbahasa/sites/default/files/Pedoman_Umum_Pembentukan_Istilah_PBN_0.pdf)
- Rebuck, M. (2002). The Function of English Loanwords in Japanese. *NUCB Journal of Language Culture and Communication*, 4(1), 53–64. Retrieved from <http://ci.nii.ac.jp/naid/110001046022>
- Ridder, D. D. (2014). *English Loanwords in German Media : A quantitative and qualitative analysis based on a corpus of articles between September and November 2013*. Master Thesis , Ghent University, Faculty of Arts & Philosophy.
- Sengkey, S. D. (2016). Kata-kata Pinjaman Bahasa Inggris dalam Bahasa Indonesia pada Koran Harian “Manando Post”. Retrieved from <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jefs/article/'download'/11399/10988>.
- Subaweh, I. (2012). Alasan Penggunaan Kata Serapan oleh Penulis Berita di Radar Kediri. (M. K. Anam, Interviewer)
- Sudaryanto. (2015). *Metode dan aneka teknik analisa bahasa: pengantar penelitian wahana kebudayaan*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press.
- Tamara, P. D. (2015). English Borrowing Patterns Found in Kompas.com Articles Related to Youth Pledge Day on 28 October 2014. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FIB*. Retrieved from <http://jimbastrafib.studentjournal.ub.ac.id/index.php/jimbastrafib/article/view/994/893>
- Tamburian, N. M., Pamantung, R. P., & Senduk, A. J. (2019). Kata-kata Pinjaman Bahasa Inggris dalam Bahasa Indonesai pada Koran Harian “Komentor Manado”. *Jurnal Elektroni Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sam Ratulangi*, 1(1). Retrieved from <http://garuda.ristekdikti.go.id/documents/detail/985687>
- Trask, R. L. (1994). Language Change. In H. Richard (Ed.), *Language and Linguistics*. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511809859.007>
- Traugott, E. C., & Dasher, R. B. (2003). *Regularity in semantic change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.