

MEANINGS OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN INDONESIAN ARTICLES OF SPORT

Ari Nurweni*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memaparkan makna kata pinjaman dari bahasa Inggris dalam teks olahraga berbahasa Indonesia. Data penelitian ini berasal dari artikel olahraga di surat kabar nasional berbahasa Indonesia pada tahun 2010 dan 2011. Makna kata pinjaman di dalam teks tersebut dibandingkan dengan maknanya dalam kamus bahasa Inggris, daftar kata/istilah olahraga dan KBBI 2008 dengan menggunakan analisis komponen makna Nida (1975:36-67). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar makna kata pinjaman tidak mengalami perubahan, sedangkan yang sebagian lainnya mengalami perubahan. Hasil penelitian ini juga menyiratkan bahwa makna beberapa pinjaman di KBBI 2008 perlu diperbaiki karena tidak mencakup makna kata pinjaman yang sudah berkembang saat ini.

Kata Kunci: kata pinjaman dari bahasa Inggris, perubahan makna, wacana tulis

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the meanings of English loanwords in Indonesian sport texts. The data analyzed in this study were taken from sport articles of an Indonesian newspaper in 2010 and 2011. Their meanings in the text were compared to those in English dictionaries, sport glossary and *KBBI 2008* using Nida's componential analysis of meaning (Nida, 1975:32-67). The results showed that most of the English loanwords in the Indonesian sport articles had their meanings unchanged and some others experienced semantic changes. The results imply that some revision should be made to the meanings of some English loanwords in *KBBI 2008*.

Keywords: English loanwords, semantic change, written texts

INTRODUCTION

English borrowing in Indonesian has occurred since Indonesian had a contact with English. 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 lives. It is in line with what Weinreich (1968:14-62) stated that language contact may affect languages in contact through linguistic interferences, namely, phonemic, grammatical,

and lexical interferences. A single lexical unit from one language borrowed into another language is called a loanword (Hockett, 1958:411).

Loanwords from one language to another language may undergo some orthographical and semantic changes, including English loanwords in Indonesian. In regard to orthographical changes of English loanwords in Indonesian, there have been several studies, for example, Kaehler (1978), Marcellino (1990), Sudarno

* English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Lampung

(1993), and Marcellino (1996), whereas studies on semantic changes of English loanwords in Indonesian are very few. One study that touches semantic changes of English loanwords is done by Marcellino (1990). He studies English loanwords in the front cover and reader's contact sections of two Indonesian newspapers, and in science and technology as well as religion topics of an Indonesian magazine from 1945 to 1986. He found that some loanwords, such as, *populer*, *isyu* and *komisi* had their meaning extended; while *aksi* as a fashion register had its meaning reduced to be an action which is extraordinarily different from the usual one. Another study on semantic changes of English in Indonesian is conducted by Wijana (2012). His study reveals that the semantic changes of English in Indonesian adolescents' slangs are intended to gain various communicative goals such as joking, insulting, teasing, and directing. The semantic changes form some semantic relations, namely, metaphor, metonymy, homonymy and cohyponymy.

Other studies on semantic changes were conducted on non-English loanwords in Indonesian. For example, Hadi (2003) in his study on Arabic loanwords in an Indonesian dictionary found several types of semantic changes. The semantic changes of Arabic loanwords in Indonesian includes changes in word class (a noun converted to an adjective and a noun to a verb), in verb types (passive verbs converted to active), in the referred, in meaning coverage (narrowing and extending), and changes from a plural noun to a singular noun. Another study on semantic changes was conducted by Supriyadi (2011). His study on Sanskrit loanwords in Thai and Javanese languages appearing in 10 Thai novels and 8 Javanese novels indicates that there are four types of semantic changes, namely, maintained, reduced, extended and shifted. The same Sanskrit loanword might mean differently in both Thai and Javanese. Based on the four types of meanings, 14 out of the 16 possible categories of Sanskrit loanword meanings were found in Javanese in comparison with those in Thai.

Based on the review of previous studies on loanwords in Indonesian, it can be said that studies on semantic changes of English loanwords in Indonesian are still very limited in number and topic coverage, and they were conducted in a relatively long time ago. Semantic changes may cause miscommunication when Indonesian speakers speak English to non-Indonesian speakers. Indonesian speakers use English words in their speech but they may use the concepts of the English loanword meaning. Therefore, this article investigates semantic changes of English loanwords in Indonesian sport texts.

The data of this study were English lexical units in sport articles of an Indonesian newspaper from 2010 to 2011. To examine the semantic changes of English loanwords in Indonesian, the meanings of the loanwords were compared to those of the English words in English dictionaries, English glossaries of sport terms, following Nida's componential analysis of meaning (Nida, 1975: 32-67). In addition, the use of some English loanwords in Indonesian texts was compared to that of the English words in English texts.

MEANINGS OF MANY ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN INDONESIAN REMAIN THE SAME

Many English loanwords in Indonesian sport texts do not undergo any semantic changes. Their semantic elements remain the same as those in the English words. English loanwords in Indonesian whose meanings do not change are mostly those belonging to sport registers. *Course* is one of the many English loanwords which does not change its meanings when borrowed in Indonesian as in the following sentences:

- (1) *"Pegolf asal Selandia Baru yang mantan pemain kriket ini baru pertama kali bermain di Pantai Indah Kapuk Course, tetapi mampu bermain 19 di bawah par 269. Itu artinya, permainan golf bukan hanya karena biasa dan mengenal course lebih kerap."* (Kompas, Monday 5 July 2010)
(The New Zealand golfer, who is an ex-cricket player, played just for the first time

at the Pantai Indah Kapuk Course, but he was able to play 19 under par 269. That means that playing golf is not only due to getting used to and knowing the course more frequently.)

- (2) “Demikian terungkap dalam Sport Medicine Course yang diikuti peserta dari Indonesia, Vietnam, Singapura, Malaysia, Australia, dan Thailand di Wisma Makara UI, Depok, Jumat (21/5).” (Kompas, Saturday, 22 May 2010)

(That was revealed in the Sport Medicine Course which was taken by participants from Indonesia, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, dan Thailand at Wisma Makara UI, Depok, on Friday, May 21.)

Course is a polysemic word, that is, a word which has more than one meaning. It has at least seven bundles of meaning: 1) adverb — sure, certainly; 2) noun — a series of lessons on a particular subject; 3) noun — approach; 4) noun — progress, development; 5) noun — direction, site, path; 6) noun — arena for certain sports (*horserace, golf*); and 7) verb — flow, stream. The meaning of *course* in the two sentences above refer to two of the seven bundles, that is, arena for certain sports, such as, horserace, golf (sentence 1), and a series of lessons on a particular subject (Sentence (2)).

Shooting is also an English loanword which is a polysemic word and whose base form is *shoot*. It has several meanings in English as follows: 1) verb — to fire a bullet from a gun; 2) to hunt a bird or an animal; 3) to move in a particular direction; 4) to look at glance; 5) to photograph by using film camera; 6) try to score by directing the ball to the goal; 7) noun — a new part growing from a plant (a bamboo shoot). In sport articles written in Indonesian *shooting* was found with two bundles of meanings as in the following sentences:

- (3) “Bekasi memiliki tradisi panjang sebagai salah satu gudang penyuplai para pemain tim

nasional Indonesia. “Baru dribling, shooting, passing, dan controlling yang kami fokuskan untuk anak-anak.” (Kompas, Friday, 6 August 2010)

(Bekasi has a long tradition as a supplier for players of the Indonesian national team. “Just dribling, shooting, passing, and controlling we focus on the young players.”)

- (4) “Jadi Bintang Iklan? Lifter Eko Yuli Irawan dan pesepak bola Boaz Solossa dikontrak Hino. “Shooting-nya di gudang belakang Hall B (Gelora Bung Karno) dan di Hall B, kata Eko.” (Kompas, 6 May 2010)

(Becoming Ads Stars? A lifter, Eko Yuli Irawan, and a football player, Boaz Solossa were contracted by Hino. “The shooting was in the storeroom behind Hall B (Gelora Bung Karno) and in Hall B, said Eko.)

Shooting in sentence (3) holds a meaning of trying to score by directing the ball to the goal in a football or to the basket in a basketball; and in sentence 4 to photograph by using film roll.

In addition to English loanwords belonging to sport registers, some general English loanwords found in the Indonesian sport articles do not experience any changes in their meanings, for example, (*ber-*)*selebrasi*, as seen in the following sentence:

- (5) “Mereka--pebalap sepeda Indonesia di nomor 162,8 km “individual road race” SEA Games XXVI di Subang, Jawa Barat--berselebrasi dengan meng-angkat tangan.” (Kompas, Friday 18 November 2011)

(They-- Indonesian cyclists in 162.8 km of “individual road race” SEA Games XXVI in Subang, Jawa Barat-- held a celebration by raising their hands.)

Berselebrasi (5) is a loanblend, which is comprised of *ber-*, an Indonesian prefix, and *selebrasi*, a loanword from an English word, celebration. The loanword kept the meaning components of its English word. Both the English word and its loanword are inanimate

nouns concerning with an act of doing something together due to a successful achievement. Whereas, *ber-* means doing. According to its context, *berselebrasi* is having celebration (if it is translated literally from Indonesian, *berselebrasi* means holding celebration or to celebrate). The word *selebrasi* has its equivalent in Indonesian, that is, *perayaan*.

Another general English loanword which did not experience any semantic change is *eksotisme* (exoticism), as this can be seen in sentence 6 as follows:

- (6) “*Pemain Jerman punya latar belakang budaya yang beragam. Ada Cacau yang berdarah Brasil, Mario Gomez dengan kultur Spanyol-nya, Jerome Boateng dengan eksotisme Ghana, dan Mesut Oezil, keturunan Turki, yang selalu melafalkan ayat Al Quran sebelum laga.*” (*Kompas*, Tuesday 15 June 2010)

(Players of the German team possess a variety of cultural backgrounds. There are Cacau who has Brazilian blood, Mario Gomez with his Spanish culture, Jerome Boateng with Ghana exoticism, and Mesut Oezil, a Turk, who always recites Al Quran verses before a competition.)

Exoticism in English contains the semantic components: thing, strange, unusual, out of ordinary, and interesting, coming from a distant/certain country. The semantic components of *eksotisme* in sentence (6) cover all of the semantic components as those of its English word. However, the meaning of *eksotisme* in *KBBI 2008* is totally different from the ones in English dictionaries and sentence 6 above. In *KBBI 2008* the meaning components of *eksotisme* are an ideology, a view that emphasizes exoticism or peculiarity.

REDUCTION OF SEMANTIC BUNDLES: POLYSEMIC TO BE MONOSEMIC WORDS

One of the meaning changes of some English loanwords is that a polysemic word in English

becomes a monosemic one in Indonesian. As defined by Stockwell dan Minkova (2001:147), a polysemic word is a word that have more than one bundle of meanings; and the differentiation among one meaning to the other meanings is as a result of the changes from a concrete meaning to the abstract ones, from literal uses to the figurative ones. In this study, the meaning of polysemy is all of the meanings belonging to a word in one entry of a dictionary, which may develop from the concrete meanings to the abstract ones, and which completely have a different meaning from the others.

Many English words are polysemy but when they are borrowed in Indonesian, some of them become monosemy. One English word found in an Indonesian sport article which experiences this change is *birdie*. In English it has two bundles of meaning, that is, what children call a bird as, and a register in golf that refers to one stroke lower than the number of strokes should be done in a hole by a good golfer. As a loanword in Indonesian it only has one bundle of meaning, that is, one stroke lower than the number of strokes should be done in a hole by a good golfer.

Some other polisemic English words are *foul*, *lap*, *pool*, and *pole*, which are changed into monosemic English loanwords in Indonesian. *Foul* has several bundles of meanings, that is, 1 adj unpleasant because it is dirty and decayed; 2 adj unpleasant and not at all enjoyable or successful; 3 adj it is evil and wicked; 4 adj bad; 5 verb make it dry; 6 verb block, impede; 7 verb do something to another player which is not allowed; and 8 noun an act in a game which is not allowed according to the rule. Although it appeared more than once in the sport article, *foul* only has one single meaning, that is, an act in a game which is not allowed according to the rule, as seen in the following sentence:

- (7) “*Dua menit kemudian Collins disemprit atas foul ketiga yang dilakukannya.*” (*Kompas*, Monday, 1 February 2010)

(Two minutes after that Collins was whistled due to his third foul that he had made.)

The other meanings of *foul* do not appear in the sport articles, perhaps, as they can be expressed in Indonesian.

Lap only bears one meaning, that is, a round in a course of a track/circuit when it is borrowed in Indonesian, as can be seen in the following Indonesian sentence found in a sport article written in Indonesian:

- (8) “*Di GP Australia, Schumacher harus finis di urutan kesepuluh setelah bekerja keras di akhir lap pertamanya seusai mengganti sayap depan yang patah.*” (*Kompas*, Wednesday, 31 March 2010)

(At GP Australia, Schumacher had to finish at the tenth although he had worked hard at the end of his first lap after exchanging the broken front wing.)

Lap, in fact, has several other meanings, besides the one mentioned before, that is, 1 noun—the flat, slightly hollow area that is formed by your thighs when you are sitting down; 2 the condition; 3 the hand/power; 4 stage, part; 5 verb--surpass; 6 wash, reach; 7 suck; and 8 accept. And *lap* appeared more than once. The meanings which are not related to sport registers and can be expressed perfectly in Indonesian did not appear in the sport articles.

Pole is also a polisemic English word meanings in English are: 1 as a noun stick, post; 2 north and south points of the world; 3 (figurative) a different group or position; 4 Poland; 5 front/leading position in a car racing. As a loanword in Indonesian, *pole* changing into has a single meaning, that is, front/leading position in a car racing as seen in the following sentence:

- (9) “*Namun, meski timnya mendapat hasil bagus dalam latihan, Hamilton tidak yakin bisa merebut posisi pole dalam kualifikasi, Sabtu ini.*” (*Kompas*, Sabtu 17 April 2010)
(However, though his team got good results in the practice, Hamilton was not sure to be able to get position pole in the qualification this Saturday.)

Pul (10) is a loanword from an English word, *pool*, which is posemic. *Pool* holds at least six bundles of meanings: as a noun 1 a kind of pond; 2 a mud hole; 3 a group/a number; 4 a game; 5 a gamble; and as a verb 6 v combine. As a loanword in Indonesian, *pul* in sport contexts has a meaning of group, as it can be seen in the following sentence:

- (10) “*Tim softball yang berlaga di babak empat besar Liga Softbol Indonesia 2010 dari Pul Jakarta, yaitu Garuda Jakarta Frisian Flag dan Prambors, mengalahkan dua tim dari Pul Bandung, Smanda dan Gorgeous.*” (*Kompas*, Saturday, 23 October 2010)

(The softball teams which competed in the final four of *Liga Softbol Indonesia 2010* from Pole Jakarta, namely, Garuda Jakarta Frisian Flag and Prambors, defeated two teams from Pole Bandung, Smanda and Gorgeous.)

Although *pul* appeared more than once in the sport articles, it only expressed one of several bundles of its meanings.

SEMANTIC COMPONENTS OF SOME ENGLISH LOANWORDS ADDED

The meanings of some English loanwords in Indonesian change because their components of meaning are added by one or more other components. *Eksis* (11) is an English loanword in Indonesian which undergoes this meaning change, as it can be seen in the following sentence:

- (11) “*Mulai eksis pada sekitar akhir abad ke-19, tim Meksiko menjalani pertandingan internasional untuk pertama kalinya pada 1 Januari 1923 melawan Guate-mala.*” (*Kompas*, Monday, 21 June 2010)

(Starting to exist around the end the 19th century, the Mexican team followed an international competition for the first time in January 1st, 1923, against Guatemala)

One semantic bundle of English word *exist* consists of some components as follows: adjective, present in the world. Based on the Indonesian

sentence above, *eksis* does not only mean to be present in the world but there are more elements added to the meaning of *exist*, that is, better than and outstanding among the others. Thus, the semantic bundle of *eksis* as an English loanword in Indonesian consists of some components as follows: adjective, present in the world, outstanding among or better than the other. The additional semantic components of *eksis* can be easily grasped in other Indonesian sentences found in a daily life, such as shown in the following sentences:

- (12) “*Eksis adalah sebuah hal yang tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kehidupan gla-mour.*” (To exist is something which cannot be separated from a glamorous life)
- (13) “*Eksis juga selalu dibarengi dengan kehidupan sehari-hari, seperti teman-teman, gadget canggih, dan social net-work juga sangat mempengaruhinya.*” (To exist is also always associated with a daily life, such as, friends, sophisticated gadgets, and a social network. All of this will also influence very much to exist.)
- (14) *Tak jarang juga, kalau orang pengen eksis, mereka selalu gonta ganti gadget.* (It is very common if people want to exist, they always have different gadgets. (Retrieved on August 2, 2012 from <http://marthinsilalahi.blog-spot.com/2011/11/eksis-boleh-asal-ngga-berlebihan.html>).

The three Indonesian sentences (12), (13) and 14) containing *eksis* above clearly show the additional components of meaning of *eksis*, that is, outstanding, different and better.

Plot (15) is an English loanword whose semantic elements are extended when it is used in Indonesian sentence, as it can be seen in the following sentence:

- (15) “*Pada laga itu, Marouane Chamakh diplot sebagai striker, ditopang Nasri dan gelandang Emmanuel Frimpong dan Jack Wilshere.*” (*Kompas*, Friday, 23 July 2010)

(In the competition *Marouane Chamakh* was placed as a striker, supported by *Nasri*, and halfbacks *Emmanuel Frimpong* and *Jack Wilshere*.)

In English *plot* bears the following meanings, as a noun: 1) a conspiracy, a secret plan to do something that is illegal or wrong against a person or government; 2) a story line; 3) a small piece (of land); and as a verb: 1) to plan secretly to do something illegally; 2) to mark a position of something moving on a map or on a chart to see its direction; 3) to mark a point in a graph ; 4) to chart, to make a diagram or a plan.

Plot (15), that gets an Indonesian prefix *di-* becomes a verb, comes from *plot* whose components of meaning are a noun, thing, a small piece (of land). These components are added by at least one other component of meaning, to place in (a position in a football court). A position in a football court is a place, and so it is still related with a small piece (of land). This meaning, which frequently appears in Indonesian texts, is not covered in *KBBI 2008* yet. The Indonesian dictionary only covers one meaning of *plot*, that is, a story line.

Another English loanword whose meaning is added is (*di-*)*manipulasi* (being manipulated) when it is used in Indonesian. In English *manipulate* means: v control; manage; handle. On the other hand, in Indonesian the components of the meaning of *manipulate* are added by at least one other component, that is, dishonestly, as it can be seen in the following sentence:

- (16) “*Sistem pemungutan suara penentuan tuan rumah Piala Dunia penuh korup. (Jumlah pemilik voting) terlalu kecil, mudah dimanipulasi, dan terlalu rahasia, agar tidak dikontrol,*” tulis koran Inggris, *Times*. (*Kompas*, Tuesday, 30 November 2010)
- (“The voting system of determining the host of the World Championship is full of corruption. The number of the voters is too small, easily manipulated, and too secret, in order not to be controlled,” an English magazine, *Times*, wrote.)

The meaning of *dimanipulasi* (being manipulated) in sentence (16) above is not only being handled but it tends to mean being handled dishonestly so that it suits one's intention.

SEMANTIC ELEMENTS OF SOME ENGLISH LOANWORDS REDUCED

The number of the semantic elements of the English loanwords in Indonesian becomes smaller than those of the English words. An English loanword in Indonesian whose meaning is reduced is *reli* as it can be analyzed through the following Indonesian sentence:

(17) “*Kedua tim tampil menghibur dengan bergantian menghunjamkan smes keras. Beberapa kali terjadi reli panjang karena pertahanan ketat kedua tim.*” (*Kompas*, Sunday, 25 April 2010)

(Both teams played entertainingly by alternately making strong smashes. Several (long) rallies took place because of tight defenses from the two teams.)

In English it has at least five bundles of meanings, that is, 1) as a noun—a large public meeting outdoor to give a support, e.g. to a political party; 2) a verb—to gather to support; 3) a noun—health or power recovery; 4) a noun—in tennis, squash, badminton—strokes by the two players for a long time; 5) a noun—a kind of a car race. However, the semantic components of one of the five bundles of meanings, strokes by the two players for a long time, was reduced, as it can be seen in the following sentences:

Sentence (17) above shows *reli* is a noun and it is related to sport. In English *rally* contains a bundle of meaning components that are connected to sport, that is, (in volley) strokes by the two players continually for a relatively long time. However, in the Indonesian sentence above *reli* is modified by *panjang* (long). This means that *reli* does not hold or possess a semantic component of *long*.

SEMANTIC COMPONENTS OF SOME ENGLISH WORDS SHIFTED WHEN BORROWED

Some English words have their meaning components shifted when borrowed in Indonesian. *Isu* (issue) is an English loanword which experiences this type of meaning change, as it can be observed in the following sentence:

(18) “*Forum rapat tadi berlangsung secara terbuka. Pak Nurdin tadi membuka diri begitu baik, yang selama ini diisukan macam-macam.*” (*Kompas*, Saturday 27 February 2010)

(The meeting ran openly. Mr. Nurdin, who had recently been rumoured to do various things, opened himself really well.)

The meaning of *isu* in sentence (18) above is different from one of the bundle meaning of an English word, *issue*, that is, a verb, to sent out. The meaning of *diisukan* (being issued) in the sentence above is also different from the meaning of being issued in English sentences below:

(19) “**After an IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) is issued, the staff and the IASB members hold regular meetings with interested parties....**” Retrieved on August 5, 2012 from (<http://www.ifrs.org/How+we+develop+standards/Procedures+after+an+IFRS+is+issued.htm>).

(20) “When a hurricane warning has been issued, it's extremely important that you are prepared and know what to do.” (Retrieved on August 5, 2012 from <http://www.weather.com/outlook/wxready/articles/id-38>).

From the explanation and the sentences above, it is clear that some components of the meaning of *issue* are shifted when it is borrowed in Indonesian, as they are presented in Table 1 .

Table 1 shows that almost all semantic components of *issue* are shifted to other components of the meaning when it is an English loanword in Indonesian.

Predator is found to have two meanings in Indonesian sentences predator as they can be grasped from the following sentences:

(21) “*Ide pemilihan leopard sebagai maskot mengingat hewan predator ini terkenal trengginas, gesit, kuat, gigih, cerdas, pandai memanjat dan juga penyergap ganas.*” (Kompas, Tuesday, 15 June 2010)

(The idea of choosing leopard as the mascot is because it is a predator which is well known of being lively, quick, strong, preserving, cunning, skillful in climbing and also an aggressive attacker.)

(22) “*Pencetak lima gol hingga semifinal Piala Dunia 2010 ini merupakan predator haus gol dan tidak boleh lepas dari kawalan.*” (Kompas, Sunday, 11 July 2010)

(This five-goal maker up to semifinal of World Championship 2010 is a predator who is hungry of goals and is kept on being guarded.)

In sentence (21) the meaning of *predator* is the same as the meaning of predator in English, an animal that kills and eats another animal. However, as they can be grasped through sentence

(22), the components of the meaning of *predator* are shifted when it is as a loanword in Indonesian. *Predator* in sentence (22) is used metaphorically. The components of the meanings of *predator* as an English word, and those of *predator* as an English loanword in Indonesian is displayed in Table 2.

Mania in English means 1) a strong liking for something, and 2) a mental illness, and in *KBBI 2008 mania* only means a mental illness. However, *mania* in a sentence found in an article of sport does not show any meanings of *mania* in English nor in Indonesian dictionaries:

(23) “*Aremania, Bonek, Persikmania, supor-ter PSM Makassar, Slemania, dan supporter Sriwijaya FC bersatu dalam semangat yang sama, mendukung Timnas Indonesia pada laga hidup-mati menghadapi Malaysia.*” (Kompas, Thursday, 30 December 2010)

(Aremania, Bonek—supporters having no financial supports, Persikmania, supporters of PSM Makassar, Slemania, and supporters of Sriwijaya FC are united in the same enthusiasm to support the Indonesian football national team in an enthusiastic competition facing the Malay Football Team.)

Table 1 The components of the meaning of *issue* and *isu*

Components of the meaning	English word: <i>issue</i>	English Loanword: <i>isu</i>
Action	to send out	to rumour, gossip
What is issued	factual things, such as, warnings, legal documents, standards	things, persons
Who issues	persons in charge	unreliable persons/sources
Value	neutral, objective	pejorative

Table 2 The components of the meaning of *predator*

Components of the meaning	English word: <i>predator</i>	English Loanword: <i>predator</i>
Living thing	animal	Human
Activity	attacking, killing and eating	attacking and making a goal
Prey/competitor	other animals	the other football team
Results	getting the animal as its food, being satisfied or full, or no catching and being hungry	getting scores, satisfaction and pride, or no scores disappointment and sadness

Based on the context *mania* in *Aremania*, *Persikmania* and *Slemania* in the sentence above means fans or supporters. Whereas, actually the word meaning fans, supporters in English is *maniac* and in *KBBI 2008 maniak*. The meaning of *mania* changes because it takes the meaning of *maniac/maniak*. This happens due to their forms and meanings that seem to be similar that may lead to confusion of the two forms and their meanings.

Other English words whose meanings are shifted are those which contain a component of plural meaning, such as *data*, *criteria*, and *phenomena*. However, when these words are used in Indonesian sentences, the plural meaning shifted to a singular meaning. This can be seen from the following Indonesian sentences found in the sport articles:

- (24) "Data-data atlet yang perlu diserahkan sudah kami sosialisasikan ke 17 pe-ngurus besar cabang bersangkutan." (*Kompas*, Wednesday 12 May 2010)(The data of the athletes which need to be submitted have been specialized to the 17 main committee of the branches in question)
- (25) "Kriteria seleksi (di Perancis) suatu saat adalah postur tubuh yang besar, sementara di Spanyol lebih pada kualitas teknik,"katanya." (*Kompas*, Wednesday, 22 September 2010)
"The selection criterion (in French) one time is a big body posture, while in Spain is more on the quality of the technique," he said.
- (26) "MotoGP tidak mengalami fenomena ini." (*Kompas*, Friday, 9 April 2010)
(MotoGP did not experience this phenomenon)

The word *data* in sentence (24) is reduplicated in Indonesian to show the component of its plural meaning eventhough the word in English actually contains a component of plural meaning, whereas the words *kriteria* and *fenomena* in sentences (25) and (26) are used in a sense of singular meaning.

CHANGES IN THE CLASS OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS

Every content word has a class as a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb. A word with a certain class stays in a certain position or comes after/before certain words in a phrase or in a sentence. For example words belonging to nouns will stay as a subject, object, or complement in a sentence, or comes after a preposition and an adjective, or comes before a noun as a modifier. Therefore, a class of a word can be recognized when it is in a phrase or in a sentence.

Some English loanwords in Indonesian sentences experience word-class changes. The English loanwords stay in an Indonesian sentence positions different from the positions of their English words in English sentences. The following sentences contain English loanwords whose classes are changed in Indonesian sentences:

- (27) "Menunggu pebalap yang tersesat membuat kami bisa recovery," kata Fatahillah." (*Kompas*, Wednesday, 27 October 2010)
("Waiting for the cyclists who get lost makes us able to recover," Fatahillah said.)
- (28) "Pemain harus sabar, tenang, dan juga jangan over confidence.," kata Ruly (mantan pemain timnas)." (*Kompas*, Thursday, 16 December 2010)
("Players must be patient, calm, and also not be over confident....," Ruly (an ex-national team player) said.)

Recovery and *confidence* are nouns, which should be in positions of a subject, object, complement, after preposition, and noun modifier either in English sentences or Indonesian sentences. However, in sentence (27) above *recovery* stays in a position which should be filled by a verb. As we know, in Indonesian sentences, *bisa* can be followed by a verb, an adjective, or a prepositional phrase as in the following sentences:

- (29) *Pasien ini bisa membaik dengan cepat.*
(This patient can recover quickly.)
- (30) *Kami bisa baik.* (We can be good.)

- (31) *Kami bisa di meja ini.* (We can be in this table.)

Confidence in the Indonesian sentence above (28) also stays in a position in the sentence which should not be taken by a noun. The position preceded by *jangan* should be filled with an adjective, a verb, or a prepositional phrase, such as:

- (32) *Pemain jangan cepat puas.* (Players should not easily be satisfied.)
 (33) *Pemain jangan menggunakan obat terlarang.* (Players should not use drugs.)
 (34) *Pemain jangan di ruang ini.* (Players should not be in this room.)

In other words, *recovery* and *confidence* changed their word classes into a verb and an adjective respectively in Indonesian sentences. These changes are likely due to the users' knowledge of the loanwords and of the use the words correctly. In addition, it may due to the forms of the loanwords, where the spoken forms of the words in different classes sound similar to Indonesian speakers.

In English *balance*, *stress* and *shock* can be as nouns or verbs; whereas their adjectives are *balanced*, *stressed*, and *shocked* respectively. Based on the data found, the class of loanwords *balance*, *stress*, and *shock* change into adjective in Indonesian sentences, as in the following sentences:

- (35) "*Kami tekankan pada pemain agar jangan cuma menyerang, tetapi harus balance (seimbang) antara menyerang dan bertahan,*" kata Wolfgang Pikal.... " (Kompas, Saturday 4 December 2010)
 ("We emphasize that players should not only attack, but they must be balanced between attacking and defending.)
 (36) "*Untung saya sudah berpengalaman sehingga saya tidak perlu stress,*" ujar Orava (dokter klub AC Milan). " (Kompas, Tuesday 23 March 2010)

(Fortunately, I have had an experience so I must not be stressed," Orava (a doctor of AC Milan) said).

- (37) "*Dia shock serta juga sangat marah atas kejadian tersebut,*" ungkap Woods yang harus menjalani terapi seks untuk memperbaiki dirinya." (Kompas, Tuesday 23 March 2010)

("He was shocked and also very angry for that incident," said Woods, who had to follow a sex therapy to improve himself.)

The sentences above show that *balance*, *stress*, and *shock* stay in a position in Indonesian sentences which must be filled by adjectives. The English loanwords which should be used in the context are their adjective forms, namely, *balanced*, *stressed*, and *shocked*.

The use of *balance*, *stress*, and *shock* instead of their adjective forms may be due to the lack of understanding of the words. It may also be due to the fact that *balance*, *stress*, and *shock* changed into adjective in Indonesian sentences. Or it may be due to the sounds of *balanced*, *stressed*, and *shocked* are changed into *balance*, *stress*, and *shock* in Indonesian since grapheme *-ed* at the end of the words are not strongly pronounced and may not be heard clearly to Indonesian speakers.

Korup comes from an English word, *corrupt*. Both in an English dictionary *corrupt* and an Indonesian dictionary *korup* is an adjective and its meaning is dishonest, bad. As an adjective *korup* stays in a certain position in an Indonesian phrase or sentence, that is, after a noun or after an adverb (*sangat*, *begitu*, and *tidak*). However, *korup* is not used in accordance with the rule, as in the following sentence:

- (38) "*Sistem pemungutan suara penentuan tuan rumah Piala Dunia penuh korup.*" (Kompas, Saturday 4 December 2010)
 (The voting system to determine the World Championship host was full of corruption.)

In sentence 38 above *korup* is preceded by an adjective *penuh*. Adjectives is preceded by a noun or an adverb in an Indonesian sentence, not adjective. *Penuh* can also be a verb, and accordingly it can be preceded or followed by an adverb in an Indonesian sentence, such as, *sangat penuh*, *penuh sekali*, *penuh sesak*. The previous word or the word next to *penuh* is as a qualifier of *penuh*; whereas *Piala Dunia* and *korup* in the sentence above are not qualifiers of *penuh*. From this elaboration, *korup* in the sentence above is a noun.

Another English loanword which changes its class is *handball*. *Handball* is a noun, whose concepts of meaning is a kind of fault in a football play, where a player's hand touches the ball. However, *handball* found in Indonesian texts of sports is not a noun, as it can be seen in the following sentence:

- (39) “*Wasit Mardi menghadiahi Persebaya penalti setelah pemain Bontang, Rusdiansyah, tertangkap handball.*”
(*Kompas*, Wednesday 12 May 2010)
(The umpire, Mardi, gave Persebaya a penalty after a Bontang player, Rusdiansyah was caught to have a *handball*.)

In the sentence above *tertangkap* is followed by *handball*, whose word class in English is a noun. but the noun does not function as an object of agent as it commonly happens to nouns after *tertangkap* in Indonesian sentences. *Tertangkap* in Indonesian sentences can be followed by nouns as in he following Indonesian sentences:

- (40) “*Joni tertangkap polisi saat sedang melarikan diri dari toko itu.*” (Joni was caught by a policeman when escaping from the shop.)
Joni tertangkap kamera saat mencuri HP di sebuah toko. (Joni was caught by camera when stealing a handphone in a shop.)

In both Indonesian sentences *tertangkap* is followed by nouns, *polisi* and *kamera*, which function as an object of an agent and of a tool

respectively. On the other hand, *handball* after *tertangkap* in the sentence above does not functions as an object of agent nor as an object of instrument. This means that *handball* is not a noun. *Tertangkap* in an Indonesian sentence can also followed a verb, for example:

- (41) *Joni tertangkap mencuri HP di toko itu.*
(Joni was caught stealing a handphone in that shop.)

The Indonesian sentence above shows that a word after *tertangkap* is a verb, referring to doing something. In conclusion, words after *tertangkap* in Indonesian sentences are either nouns functioning as an object of agent and instrument or a verb. Therefore, *handball* in the Indonesian sentence which does not function as an object of agent or instrument is a verb. This means that *handball* changes its class, that is, from a noun to be a verb in the Indonesian sentence.

CONCLUSION

The meanings of many English loanwords used in Indonesian texts of sports remain the same. Whereas, some English loanwords in Indonesian whose meanings are changed undergo reduction of bundles of meaning, word class changes, reduction of meaning elements, addition of meaning elements, and shifting of the meaning elements. Each kind of the changes may cause the use of the loanwords become narrowed, extended, or they give pejorative sense. The semantic changes of the loanwords may result from the unavailability of Indonesian words to refer to the meaning, the inadequate knowledge of the English users, to give a hint of the meaning of the loanwords, and to shorten the text. These findings suggest that the meanings of some English loanwords, such as, *eksotisme*, *plot*, and *mania* in *KBBI 2008* are no longer adequate according to the meaning commonly found in Indonesian. Since the meanings of some English loanwords in Indonesian are different from their meanings in English, Indonesian people should be careful when using the English words in English.

REFERENCES

- Hadi, Syamsul. (2003) *Kata-kata Serapan dari Bahasa Arab yang Terdapat dalam Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. (Unpublished Dissertation). Universitas Gadjah Mada. Yogyakarta.
- Hockett, Charles F. (1958). *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. Second Edition. New York: The Macmillan Company.
- Kaehler, H. (1978). "Standardisation and development of newspapers' bahasa Indonesia" in *Papers from the Conference on the Standardisation of Asian Languages*, Manila, Philippines, December 16-21, 1974. Department of Linguistics Research School of Pacific Studies. The Australian National University. P. 243-250.
- Marcellino. M. (1996). "Proses Pengindonesiaan Kata Pinjaman Bahasa Inggris: Suatu Tinjauan Fonologis dan Morfologis". In *Bahasa Nasional Kita: Dari Sumpah Pemuda ke Pesta Emas Kemerdekaan (1928-1995)*, ed. Soenjono Dardjowidjojo. Bandung: Penerbit ITB.
- Marcellino. M. (1990). *An Analisis of Lexical Modernization in Indonesian Mass Media*. The Graduate Linguistics Seminar Series. Washington, D.C: Georgetown University.
- Nida, Eugene A. (1975). *Componential Analysis of Meaning: An Introduction to Semantic Structures*. Paris: Mouton & Co. N.V., The Hague.
- Stockwell, Robert and Minkova, Donka. (2001). *English Words: History and Structure*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sudarno. (1993). *Kata Serapan dari Bahasa Belanda/ Inggris*. Jakarta: Arikha Media Cipta.
- Supriyadi, Hamam. (2011). The Meaning of Sanskrit Loanwords in Thai and Javanese Languages. *Humaniora*, 23, 3. p. 280-289.
- Weinreich, Uriel. (1968). *Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems*. Den Haag: The Hague.
- Wijana, I Dewa Putu. (2012). "The Use of English in Indonesian Adolescent's Slang". *Humaniora*. 24, 3. p. 315-323.
- KBBI. Retrieved on June 6, 2009 from <http://bahasa.kemdiknas.go.id/kbbi/index.php>.