

ENGLISH BORROWING WORDS IN INDONESIAN INFORMATICS ENGINEERING ARTICLES: TYPES AND MEANINGS

Dwinesa Anggraeni

English Education Program,
Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Indraprasta PGRI
dwinesaa@yahoo.com

Abstrak

Perkembangan teknologi dan ilmu pengetahuan mempengaruhi bidang bahasa. Pengaruh utama perkembangan ini adalah munculnya banyak kosakata baru yang berhubungan dengan hal teknologi dan ilmu pengetahuan. Hal ini tidak bisa diabaikan bahwa bahasa Inggris telah tersebar secara luas dan digunakan dalam menjelaskan sesuatu, contohnya dalam media sosial, barang-barang elektronik, e-commerce, penerbangan, bidang teknologi dan ilmu pengetahuan dan yang lainnya. Hasilnya, banyak kosakata bahasa Inggris yang dipinjam untuk menjelaskan hal-hal yang katanya tidak cocok atau tidak terdapat dalam bahasa Indonesia. Kata-kata pinjaman tersebut dapat menimbulkan masalah seperti pengejaan dan pengucapan dalam bahasa Indonesia ataupun bahasa Inggris. Beberapa kata bahasa Inggris diambil dimasukkan ke kamus bahasa Indonesia dengan mengikuti EYD (ejaan yang disempurnakan). Walaupun demikian, orang cenderung lebih tahu versi bahasa Inggrisnya dari pada versi EYD khususnya orang-orang IT. Tetapi, mereka mungkin tidak tahu jika ada kemungkinan pergeseran pada maknanya. Untuk menyelesaikan masalah ini, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui (1) kata-kata pinjaman bahasa Inggris dan maknanya dalam beberapa artikel teknik informatika berbahasa Indonesia (2) tipe-tipe dari kata bahasa Inggris yang dipinjam dalam beberapa artikel teknik informatika. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam melakukan penelitian ini. Dari hasil penelitian ini, ditemukan 20% dan 35% loanword dari artikel yang pertama dan kedua, 80% dan 65% untuk loan blend. Kemudian, ditemukan 0% untuk loan shift.

Kata kunci: Kata Serapan, Kata Bahasa Inggris, Artikel IT

Abstract

The development of science and technology affects the language field. The main influence of this development is the appearance of a lot of new vocabulary related to science and technology matter. It can't be ignored that English is widely spread and used in describing things for example in social media, electronic stuff, e-commerce, aviation, the science and technology field, etc. As the result, some English vocabulary has been borrowed to explain things that there is no suitable or provided word in Indonesian. Borrowing words can cause the problems such as spelling and pronouncing whether in Indonesian or English. Some English words have been taken to the Indonesian dictionary by following EYD. However, people may tend to know the English version of borrowing words rather than the Indonesian (EYD) especially the IT people. But, they might don't know that there is a possibility of a shift in the meaning. To figure out this problem, this research aims to know (1) the English borrowing words and their meanings in some Indonesian informatics engineering articles (2) the types of English borrowing words used in some Indonesian informatics engineering articles. The researcher uses a qualitative descriptive method in doing the research. From the result, it's found that 20% and 35% loanword from 1st and 2nd journal, loan blend 80% and 65%. Then, its 0% for loan shift.

Keywords: Borrowing Words, English Word, Informatics Engineering Articles

INTRODUCTION

Language is the very basic element to communicate within the society. Through language, the communication system has been built whether it's using sounds or conventional symbols. They are both in oral and written forms. Language consists with words in a structured with its rule which has made for generations. Over years ago, language users used symbols like numbers, images, and movement. Nowadays, language also represents a community or particular country. Language carries culture where the language itself was born and used. An international language has been chosen to make the communication easier all over the world.

English used in many fields such as education, politics, economy, science and technology, aviation, e-commerce, and many more. Recognizing that the exposures of IT people to English are significantly high, there is possibility that Indonesian will use many English terms in communicating in IT community. The phenomenon of borrowing English seems to be inevitable nowadays as people have greater chance to contact and communicate with people worldwide (Hamid, 2006).

As the English language has developed through time, some English words has been borrowed into Indonesian. The words that adopted from the source language (English) into the native language (Indonesian) can be said as borrowing words. Where there is no provided word that meets for a suitable word that exist then borrowing word is needed. Moreover, the pressure of globalization and modernization is the main reason for borrowing the English words. In Indonesian context, Indonesia has borrowed a number of words not just from English but Dutch, Arabic, Chinese, Portuguese, and other languages. The background history affects the borrowing words, the trade, colonialization, war, religions, cultural sides and others. Indonesia was occupied by some countries like Japan, Netherlands, Portuguese, France, Spain, and England. From Wikipedia, the word "kaartjes" for karcis, "bioscoop" for bioskop, "brandkas" for brankas, those words are borrowed from Dutch. The word "bonsai" for bonsai, "tofu" for tahu and "emoji" for emoji or emoticon, those words are from Japanese. For some countries like China and Arab even though they have never occupied Indonesia, but many Chinese and Arabic languages have been borrowed into Indonesian. Most of Chinese loanwords are concerned in cuisine but in some field are taken too for example "mi" for "mie" or noodles, "bishou" for "pisau" or knife, "lun-pia" for "lumpia" or springroll, "the-ko" for "teko" or teapot. (source: Wikipedia) while from Arabic, the word "fitnah" or slander, "halal" for kosher or permitted, "wajib" for obligatory and "jenazah" for dead body or corpse.

According to the research done by Ariyati (2014) in *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora* based on her questioner, IT people are more familiar with English terms rather than the Indonesian term and more than 80% of the respondents prefer to use the English word when they involve with IT. People also tend to use abbreviation of ICT (Information and Communication of Technology). According to Bazweek and Egbu (2010) in *Hermawan Akbar* (2018: 2) "technology has become an ever-increasing presence and it is one of the hot topics." As many English words have been borrowed to Indonesian vocabulary, people may get confused on the spelling and pronouncing. Some are common with EYD forms, but others still don't know the Indonesian forms. Furthermore, the meaning of the words may change or different from the English to Indonesian. Still according to Ariyati (2014), she followed the theory of Sadtono (2004) that divide into six patterns of borrowing words, they are total borrowing, partial borrowing, borrowing with modified meaning, newly created word, and partial phrase borrowing. The meanings of some

English loanwords in Indonesian text remain same and others are changed; undergo reduction of bundles of meanings, word class changes, reduction of meaning elements, addition of meaning elements, and shifting of the meanings elements, (Nurweni, 2013).

The researcher limits the object of the study by observing only two articles in IT field. The first title of the article is ‘‘Optimasi Makespan dan Total Tardiness dalam Penjadwalan Mesin Produksi Tipe Flow Shop Menggunakan Metode Non-Dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm (NSAGA-11)’’ and the second one is ‘‘Pembangunan Perangkat Lunak Extension Browser Pada Aplikasi Pengawasan Penggunaan Internet Anak ‘‘Dodo Kids Browser’’. For the reasons as stated above, the researcher decides to conduct a further research with several research questions that are going to answer, correspond to the background of the study, there are: 1) What are the English borrowing words and their meanings found in some Indonesian informatics engineering articles? 2) What types of English borrowing words used in some Indonesian informatics engineering articles?

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. According to Cresswell (1994) ‘‘a qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social human problem, based on building a complex, informant, and conducted in a natural setting.’’ The researcher collects the data from two Indonesian informatics engineering articles. The title for the first article is ‘‘Optimasi Makespan dan Total Tardiness dalam Penjadwalan Mesin Produksi Tipe Flow Shop Menggunakan Metode Non-Dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm (NSAGA-11)’’ and the second one is ‘‘Pembangunan Perangkat Lunak Extension Browser Pada Aplikasi Pengawasan Penggunaan Internet Anak ‘‘Dodo Kids Browser.’’ The English borrowing words are collected and categorized into the types of English borrowing words following the Hockett’ theory. While for the meaning, researcher refer to the meaning of KBBI for Indonesian and Cambridge dictionary for the English one.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Definition of Bilingualism

Bilingual is a feature in linguistics field that relate to social factor and the language choice. Bilingualism is also one of multidimensional issues in linguistic chapter. Growing the ability of using more than a language, a lot of people who speak more than one languages regularly can be accepted as bilingual. According to Bloomfield (1933: 56) in Hamers& Blanc (2000) he defined ‘‘bilingualism as ‘native-like’ control of two languages.’’ While Haugen (1953: 7) in Liddicoat (1991: 1) suggests that ‘‘bilingualism begins at the point where a speaker of one language can produce complete, meaningful utterances in the other language.’’

Bilingualism or more generally multilingualism is linked to multicultural societies. Hamers& Blanc (2000) in Arnarsdottir (2012) said that ‘‘as globalization and population movements are increasing, different cultures inevitably come into more contact with each other resulting in growing numbers of multicultural societies.’’ These mixed communities lead to multilingual families and children who identify themselves with more than one culture and in many instances use different languages for each parent; that is they become bilingual added by Arnarsdottir (2012). Skutnabb-Kangas and McCarty (2008) in Arnarsdottir (2012) said that ‘‘maintain that the bilingual possesses

proficiency in and use of two or more languages by an individual; that is they become bilingual.”

According to Byram and Brumfit (2000: 83) in Forslund (7: 2009) said that: “a category of bilinguals is ‘semilinguals’, which are also sometimes called ‘double semilinguals’. They are viewed to have insufficient competence in either language. Semilinguals are considered to have a small vocabulary and incorrect grammar and think about language production all the time. At the same time, they think it’s difficult to think and express emotion in either language.”

People become bilingual for different reason. Grosjean (1982: 33) in Forslund (13: 2009) said that “an important reason for bilingualism is the movement of people. This leads to intermarriage, marriage between two immigrants from different countries or marriage between an immigrant and a native person.” He also added that “as for today many students are educated in another language than their native language, in India, Pakistan and many African states students are educated in English.” Furthermore, Romaine (1995: 25) in Forslund (13: 2009) adds that “almost all children in Papua New Guinea are educated in English, since it is the legacy of the country’ colonial heritage.” Bilingualism or multilingualism is the aspect that causes code switching or mixing language in society. Lexical borrowing or English borrowing words specifically, is undeniably happened in Indonesia too as the result of bilingualism or Indonesian tend to be called as multilingualism because the local languages are still in used too. Indonesia’ historical background and the position of English as the first foreign language that is taught from school to university level are the causes that some of our vocabularies are borrowed from English.

Borrowing Words

As the development of technology is going very rapid, there might be some words that people don’t know in Indonesian but only the English ones. According to Holmes (43: 2013) “lexical borrowing is obviously important to distinguish kind of switching from switches which can be accounted for by lack of vocabulary in a language.” When speaking the first language or using the mother tongue, for instance, people will often use terms from their second or third language because they don’t know the appropriate term on their first language. Holmes (43: 2013) added that “people may also borrow words from another language to express a concept or describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in the language they are using. Borrowing of this kind generally involves single words- mainly nouns- and it is motivated by lexical need.” Moreover, Haugen (1950: 210) in Ariyati (2014) stated that “borrowing is adoption of a linguistic expression from one language into another language when no term exists for the new object and concept.” Grosjean (1982) in Ariyati (2014) uses the term ‘language borrowing’ to refer to terms that have passed from one language to another and have come to be used even by monolingual, and he distinguishes them from instances where the bilingual borrows items spontaneously and adapts their morphology, which he calls ‘speech borrowing’. According to Rahmadani Siregar in her journal *Semantic Analysis of English Loan Words in Indonesian Electronic Paper*, she said that “there are two ways of borrowing words. First, complete borrowing is the loanword is used in its original form, both in spelling and pronunciation. Second, incomplete borrowing is the loanword changes not only in spelling and pronunciation but also in affixation; so that, they are accepted in Indonesian language standardization.” As stated by Holmes (43: 2013) that

“borrowing often differ from code-switches in form too. Borrowed words are usually adapted to the speaker’s first language.”

According to Wardaugh (181: 1972) in Winarto (2013) “borrowing is another way of adding new vocabulary item to language.” Furthermore, Rodman and Fromkin (459: 1998) in Winarto (2013) said that “borrowing occurs when one language adds to its own lexicon a word or morphemes from another language, often altering its pronunciation to fit the phonological rules of the borrowing language.” Borrowing generally deliberates the absorption of lexicon in which Hockett (408-413, 1958) in Winarto (2013) classified into three types, as follows: 1) Loanwords are the process of morphological importation involving no morphological replacement but with or without substitution in phoneme. Example data: data. 2) Loan blends is the combination of morphological substitution and importation, but the structure fits the model. Example: instruction: instruksi. 3) Loan shifts are morphological substitution without importation but involves loan translation and semantic loans. Example umpan balik: feedback, penyerapan: borrowing.

While talking about borrowing word it can’t be denied that it will affect the meaning. Whether the meaning will remain same as the source language or it change following its target language. According to Baugh (302-303, 1993) in Winarto (2013), there are four kinds of the change meaning: 1) Extension of meaning: a process of word experiences the change of meaning from specific into general meaning. It is also called widening or generalization, it means the word is widening from the special meaning. When the word became widening its meaning, that word means have several meaning, not only in one field of science but also in another field. For example; the word ‘putera’ and ‘puteri’ used to mean king’ son or daughters, but now boy also can be called ‘putera’. 2) Narrowing of meaning: it’s also called specialization. This is a process of word experience of meaning from general into specific meaning. In narrowing, the general word change became narrow meaning. For example: the word of ‘sarjana’ used to mean a smart person, but now ‘sarjana’ have meaning university graduated. 3) Regeneration of meaning: It is a process of meaning change, the new meaning goes up higher or better than the old meaning, regeneration is also called ameliorative, the positive and pleasant meaning is aimed in it. For example: the word of ‘wanita’ is better to use than ‘perempuan’. 4) Degeneration of meaning: A process of meaning changes where the new meaning changed goes down lower than the old meaning. Degeneration aim to the negative or unpleasant meaning. For example: the word of ‘hostess’ now have negative or lower meaning whereas originally the meaning of ‘hostess’ was not low.

According to Sadtono (2004) in Ariyati (2014), there are six patterns of borrowing, namely: 1) Total borrowing: the English words borrowed are transferred into Indonesian completely. There are two groups of words that can be categorized into total borrowing. First, they are simply spelled and pronounced as the original and for example, the word ‘online’. Second, there are no changes in terms of spelling, pronunciation and meaning and for example, the word ‘data’. 2) Partial borrowing: the English words borrowed are modified or adopted in terms of spelling and pronunciation. For example, the word ‘modulation’ becomes ‘modulasi’. 3) Total modification of loan words: the English words borrowed are totally changed so that they bear no resemblance to the original. For example, the word ‘case’ becomes ‘kasus’. 4) Borrowing with modified meaning: the English words are maintained fully or partially intact, but the meaning is slightly or totally changed. For example, the word ‘manipulation’ which has positive meaning becomes ‘manipulasi’ but then shows negative meaning. 5) Newly created

words based on loan words: English loan-words ending in ‘-city’ are usually transformed into ‘-sitas’ in Indonesian. For example, the word ‘university’ becomes ‘universitas’. 6) Partial phrase borrowing: the English phrase is partially borrowed, usually only the first words. For example, the word ‘demonstration’ becomes simply ‘demo’.

The speakers sometimes pronounce English borrowing words as they are pronounced in the source language. As stated by Fromkin and Rodman (1984: 309) in Ariyati (2014) “loan words defined as a process by which one language or dialect takes and incorporates some linguistic elements from another.” According to Haugen (1979) in “The Ecology of Language” in Ginanjar& Tawami (2018). Haugen said there are three basic of loanwords, they are:

1. Loanwords without phonetic substitution. For example:

English -Indonesia

Target □ Target

Normal □ Normal

Media □ Media

Set □ Set

There is no change in writing and pronouncing.

2. Loanwords with partial phonetic substitution. For example:

English-Indonesia

Solution □ Solusi

Adaption □ Adaptasi

Indication □ Indikasi

Distribution □ Distribusi

This type borrowed words with changing in spelling and pronouncing partially.

Usually it is changed in the end of the words.

3. Loanwords with complete phonetic substitution. For example:

English-Indonesia

Academic □ Akademik

Name □ Nama

Quality □ Kualitas

University □ Universitas

This type borrowed words with changing the spelling and the pronouncing completely.

To analyse the data, the researcher uses the theory from Hocket to see types of borrowing that generally deliberates the absorption of lexicon. Hocket’ theory is actually almost same as Haugen’ theory. Hocket’ theory (408-413, 1958) in Winarto (2013) classified into three types.

The findings of this research related to the problems of the study, they are (1) What are the English borrowing words and their meanings found in some Indonesian informatics engineering articles? (2) What types of English borrowing words used in some Indonesian informatics engineering articles? While for the theory, the researcher uses the theory of Hocket (408-413, 1958) in Winarto (2013) that classified borrowing into three types, they are: (1) Loanwords are the process of morphological importation involving no morphological replacement but with or without substitution in phoneme. Example data: data. (2) Loan blends is the combination of morphological substitution and importation, but the structure fits the model. Example: instruction: instruksi. (3) Loan shifts are morphological substitution without importation but involves loan translation

and semantic loans. Example umpan balik: feedback, penyerapan: borrowing. The data has been described and analysed as the table below:

Table 1 English borrowing words in the 1st article

(Optimasi Makespan dan Total Tardiness dalam Penjadwalan Mesin Produksi Tipe Flow Shop Menggunakan Metode Non-Dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm (NSAGA-11). There are abbreviations used in the table below; for Loanwords (LW), Loan blends (LB), and Loan shifts (LS).

No.	Indonesian Words	English Words	LW	LB	LS
1	Total	Total	√		
2	Metode	Method		√	
3	Mesin	Machine		√	
4	Produksi	Production		√	
5	Alternatif	Alternative		√	
6	Solusi	Solution		√	
7	Dominasi	Domination		√	
8	Global	Global	√		
9	Aktifitas	Activity		√	
10	Survey	Survey	√		
11	Teknik	Technic		√	
12	Instrumen	Instrument		√	
13	Deskriptif	Descriptive		√	
14	Teknologi	Technology		√	
15	Sosial	Social		√	
16	Komunikasi	Communication		√	
17	Informasi	Information		√	
18	Prioritas	Priority		√	
19	Akses	Access		√	
20	Internet	Internet	√		
21	Komputer	Computer		√	
22	Modul	Modul	√		
23	Proses	Process		√	
24	Dokumen	Document		√	
25	Respondent	Responden		√	

Table 2 English borrowing words in 2nd article

Pembangunan Perangkat Lunak Extension Browser Pada Aplikasi Pengawasan Penggunaan Internet Anak ‘Dodo Kids Browser’

No.	Indonesian Words	English Words	LW	LB	LS
1.	Konten	Content		√	
2.	Informasi	Information		√	
3.	Pornografi	Pornography		√	
4.	Media	Media	√		
5.	Laptop	Laptop	√		

6.	Posisi	Position		√
7.	Dominasi	Domination		√
8.	Negatif	Negative		√
9.	Alkohol	Alcohol		√
10.	Solusi	Solution		√
11.	Struktur	Structure		√
12.	Database	Database	√	
13.	Data	Data	√	
14.	Performansi	Performance		√
15.	Fungsi	Function		√
16.	Aplikasi	Application		√
17.	Format	Format	√	
18.	Email	Email	√	
19.	Password	Passwords	√	
20.	Proses	Process		√

Table 3 Result Table

No	Types of borrowing word	J1	%	J2	%
1.	Loanword	5	20%	7	35%
2.	Loan blend	20	80%	13	65%
3.	Loan shift	0	0%	0	0%
	Number	25	100%	20	100%

Discussion

From the first article, the researcher found 25 data. These data will be analysed by following the theory of Hocket (408-413, 1958) in Winarto (2013) that classify borrowing word into three types.

Data 1

1) The word 'total' from the table is classified into loanword. Loanword is a word that adopted from a foreign language with no modification. In the word 'total' there is no replacement on its morphological, moreover there is no substitution on the phoneme too. Whether in Indonesian and English the word 'total' is same on the meaning and form. Based on KBBI the meaning of the word 'total' is 'jumlah' as a noun. While in English based on Cambridge dictionary 'total' means 'the amount you get when several smaller amounts are added together.' So they have the same meanings.

Data 2

2) The word 'metode' from the table is classified into loan blend. Loan blend is a compound word or expression consisting of both native and foreign elements. On number 2 it can be seen the combination of morphological substitution and importation, and the structure fits the model. The meaning of 'metode' based on KBBI is 'cara teratur yang digunakan untuk melaksanakan pekerjaan agar tercapai sesuai dengan yang dikehendaki, cara kerja yang bersistem untuk memudahkan pelaksanaan suatu kegiatan guna mencapai tujuan yang ditentukan.' While according Cambridge dictionary 'method' means 'a particular way in doing something.' Both have the same function as nouns.

Data 3

3) The word 'mesin' from the table is classified into loan blend. Loan blend is a compound word or expression consisting of both native and foreign elements. On number 3 it can be seen the combination of morphological substitution and importation, and the structure fits the model. The meaning of 'mesin' based on KBBI is 'perkakas untuk menggerakkan atau membuat sesuatu yang dijalankan dengan roda, digerakkan oleh tenaga manusia atau motor penggerak, menggunakan bahan bakar minyak atau tenaga alam.' While according Cambridge dictionary 'machine' means 'a piece of equipment with several moving parts which using power to do a particular type of work.'

Data 4

4) The word 'produksi' from the table is classified into loan blend. Loan blend is a compound word or expression consisting of both native and foreign elements. On number 4 it can be seen the combination of morphological substitution and importation, and the structure fits the model. The meaning of 'produksi' based on KBBI is 'proses mengeluarkan hasil, penghasilan, pembuatan.' While according Cambridge dictionary 'produksi' means 'the process of making or growing good to be sold.'

Data 5

5) The word 'alternatif' from the table is classified into loan blend. Loan blend is a compound word or expression consisting of both native and foreign elements. On number 5 it can be seen the combination of morphological substitution and importation, and the structure fits the model. The meaning of 'alternatif' based on KBBI is 'pilihan diantara dua atau beberapa kemungkinan' While according Cambridge dictionary 'alternative' means 'something that is different from something else, especially from what is usual and offering the possibility of choice.' Both have the same function as a class word which is noun.

Furthermore, from the second article the researcher found 20 data.

Data 1

1) The word 'konten' from the table is classified into loan blend. Loan blend is a compound word or expression consisting of both native and foreign elements. On number 1 it can be seen the combination of morphological substitution and importation, and the structure fits the model. The meaning of 'konten' based on KBBI is 'infromasi yang tersedia melalui media atau produk elektronik.' While according Cambridge dictionary 'content' means 'everything that is contained within something.' Both have the same function as a class word which is noun.

Data 2

2) The word 'informasi' from the table is classified into loan blend. Loan blend is a compound word or expression consisting of both native and foreign elements. On number 2 it can be seen the combination of morphological substitution and importation, and the structure fits the model. The meaning of 'infromasi' based on KBBI is 'pemberitahuan, kabar atau berita tentang sesuatu.' While according Cambridge dictionary 'information' means 'fact about situation, a person, event, and etc.' Both have the same function as a class word which is noun.

Data 3

3) The word 'pornography' from the table is classified into loan blend. Loan blend is a compound word or expression consisting of both native and foreign elements. On number 3 it can be seen the combination of morphological substitution and importation, and the structure fits the model. The meaning of 'pornografi' based on KBBI is 'penggambaran tingkah laku secara erotis dengan lukisan atau tulisan untuk membangkitkan nafsu birahi.' While according Cambridge dictionary 'pornography' means 'books, magazines, films and etc with no artistic value describe or show sexual acts or naked people in a way that is intended to be sexually exciting but could be considered unpleasant or offensive by many people.' Both have the same function as a class word which is noun.

Data 4

4) The word 'media' from the table is classified into loanword. Loanword is a word that adopted from a foreign language with no modification. In the word 'media' there is no replacement on its morphological, moreover there is no substitution on the phoneme too. Whether in Indonesian and English the word 'media' is same on the meaning and form. Based on KBBI the meaning of the word 'media' is 'alat; alat komunikasi seperti koran, majalah, radio, televisi, film, poster dan spanduk; perantara, penghubung' as a noun. While in English based on Cambridge dictionary 'media' means 'newspapers, magazines, radio, television considered as a group the local/national media.'

Data 5

5) The word 'laptop' from the table is classified into loanword. Loanword is a word that adopted from a foreign language with no modification. In the word 'total' there is no replacement on its morphological, moreover there is no substitution on the phoneme too. Whether in Indonesian and English the word 'laptop' is same on the meaning and form. Based on KBBI the meaning of the word 'laptop' is 'komputer pribadi yang agak kecil yang bisa dibawa kemana-mana dan ditempatkan di pangkuan pengguna'. While in English based on Cambridge dictionary 'laptop' means 'a computer which is small enough to be carried around easily.' Both have the same function as a noun.

CONCLUSION

The research has done completely after the final result. The researcher found 45 data of English borrowing from two informatics engineering articles. The most frequent English borrowing words used in those two articles is loan blend. From the result it's found 20% and 35% loanword from 1st and 2nd articles, loan blend 80% and 65%. However, from the data above the researcher do not find any loan shift form with 0%. While for the Indonesian meanings are taken from KBBI. Most of the words used are still simple so it doesn't affect a lot on the meanings. Most of the words found in those two articles have the same meanings in KBBI and Cambridge dictionary.

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