

An Analysis of English Loanword Used in Riau Pos Daily Newspaper

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Abstract: Most of Indonesian vocabularies now are derived from other languages such as from English. The phenomena caused by many new foreign words that used in Indonesia. It is called loanword. It means that a word from one language adapted into another language. This research was aimed to analyze and describe the types of English loanwords written in Riau Pos daily newspaper; simple word, complex word, and translated word. The research was descriptive design. The source of data in this research was article of Opini, Ekonomi-bisnis, and Politik that published on April 9th, 19th, 20th, 23rd 2016 in Riau Pos daily newspaper. The result of the research showed that there were 217 English loan word that used in Riau Pos daily newspaper. Complex word was the most frequently used which there were 122 of complex word, then there were 82 simple word used in Riau Pos daily newspaper, meanwhile translated word was the least frequently which there were 13 of translated word used in Riau pos daily newspaper. In conclusion it can contribute to linguistics fields and Indonesian language itself.

Keywords: *English Loan Word, Riau Pos daily Newspaper.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is important part in human life because it is a means of communication used by human in their society. Language serves as a communication tool that can be used to express opinions, views, and also to help people understand each other. Language that using by human in the world changes overtime. It changes because of the change of environment and culture.

Bahasa Indonesia as one of languages in the world also changes from time to time and

influenced by the human thought and the result of cultural contact. Most of the vocabularies now are derived from other languages such as English, Portuguese, Dutch, Arabic, Etc Jones (2007). The phenomena caused by many new foreign words that used in Indonesia. A single lexical unit from one language adapted into another language called a loanword, Hockett, (1958:411). Generally, loanwords mean the words are borrowed from one language and then naturalized to the other language or it can be said that loanwords are words from

origin language that become part of another language and used it like their own language. The loanwords are used because the writer can't find an appropriate word expression or the language doesn't have any appropriate words to replace it. Loan word also used to fulfill the needs in extending the vocabularies in one field or to enrich the vocabulary to be able to get along with the development of technology, information and the rapid communication in the globalization era.

According to Samsuri (1994:57-65) stated in his book *Analisa Bahasa*, based on the structure English loan words are divided into three types:

a. Simple word

There are two characteristic of simple words, first the spelling of the word is not adapted to Indonesian: however, the pronunciation is adapted. Example *masimal* from *maximal*

b. Complex word

Complex word has been adapted to Indonesian both in the spelling and the pronunciation. Example; *institusi* from *institution*.

c. Translated word

Translated word is type of English loan words can be defined as Indonesian expression which is a translation of English. Example; *produk nasional* from *national product*,

English loanword is used in both oral and written communication. Orally, English is mostly used in many kinds of broadcast media such as, television and radio,

advertisement and any other daily medium of communication. Many talk show, news, and also advertisement that appear in television use word from foreign language. In written form, it is mostly used in many mass media like newspaper, magazines, journals, articles, etc. Newspaper one of simple mass media which is used for delivering information to people. The newspaper staffs write the article based on society events and it makes the readers interesting to read. *Riau Pos* daily newspaper is one of the newspaper that serves much interesting information to readers.

Riau Pos is one of the newspapers from Indonesia. It is provided people who are interested to know latest news that happened especially in *Riau* province. *Riau Pos* daily newspaper content some articles from various fields, such as economic, political, education, culture and also entertainment.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher interested to analysis English loan word used in *Riau Pos* daily newspaper to describe the types of loanword and the dominant use of loanwords in *Riau Post* daily newspaper.

2. METHOD

The design of the research was descriptive research. The researcher conducted the qualitative method. The data was collected by article in *Riau Pos* daily newspaper on April, 9th, 19th, 20th, 23rd in 2016 in field opini, ekonomi-bisnis, and

politik column. The writer choosed this printed mass media because it is a media that content the articles have national standard. The researcher used tables in order to further analyze the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Agih method. Agih method was a research method which its determiner device is inside of language (Sudaryanto, 1993:15). The technique used in Agih method was substitution; it was an analysis, which is substituting the linguistic units of the data. For example in this research is the substitution from Indonesian into English language.

The steps in analyzing data can be stated as follows.

1. Read the data from the Riau Pos daily newspaper
2. Rewrite and putting the data into tables.
3. Select any words contain English Loan words according Kamus Kata – Kata Serapan Asing dalam Bahasa Indonesia by J.S Badudu (2009)
4. Classify the data into the types of English Loan words (Syamsuri's theory)
5. Calculate the frequency of each types of English Loanword in to following form: Sudijiono (2000).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher had served four newspaper as sources of the research. The reseacher took the data from opini, ekonomi-bisnis, politika column and then served each newspaper in a table. The reseacher checked the data from newspaper that belong to

English loanwords and clasified them into types of loan word based on their characteristics. They are simple word, complex word, and translated word. Then the researcher find calculation the most frequently types of loanwords in newspaper.

The following were the loan word found in Riau Pos daily newspaper and the words were classified into:

A. Simple Word

a.1 Simple Word (spelling)

1. “*Sampai-sampai mereka harus memilah yang **kelas** kakap saja.*” The word ‘*kelas*’ was adapted from English word ‘class’. In term of spelling, where letter (c-) in English word changed into (k-) in Indonesian.
2. “*Dana eskalasi tidak haram, suatu hal yang wajar-wajar saja dalam **manajemen** pemerintah...*” The word *manajemen* was adapted form English word ‘management’. In term of spelling. The English word [g] becomes Indonesian pronunciation [j] and letter [t] in English was omitted.
3. “*...sudah melalui **proses** pembahasan dan mendapat persetujuan bersama antara DPRD Riau ...*” The word *proses* was adapted form English word ‘process’. In term of spelling. The English word [c] becomes [s] in Indonesian and last letter [s] in English was omitted in Indonesian.
4. “*... dan/atau pendanaan belanja peningkatan jaminan **sosial**.*” The word *sosial* was adapted form English word

- ‘social’. In term of spelling. The English word [c] becomes [s] in Indonesian.
5. “...*secara **limitatif** tidak dibunyikan dalam peraturan perundangan tersebut...*” The Indonesian word *limitatif* was adapted from English word ‘limitative’. In term of spelling of word. The suffix (-ive) in English changed into (-if) in Indonesian word.
 6. “...*pertumbuhan yang kuat pada seluruh lini **bisnis** bank*”. The word *bisnis* was adapted from English word ‘business’. In term of spelling. Where the double consonants (-ss) changed into single consonant (-s). Also the letter (-u) and (-e) was changed into (i) in Indonesian.
 7. “*Bahkan sejumlah **komponen** masyarakat secara swadaya telah memasang ...*” The word *komponen* was adapted form English word ‘component’. In term of spelling. Letter [c]-in english was adapted Indonesian become [k-], and last letter [-t] was omitted.
 8. “...*yang menjadi opsi pemerintah Indonesia keatas kelompok tersebut terganjal oleh masalah **teritorial***.” The word *teritorial* was adapted from English word ‘territorial’. In term of spelling. Where the double consonants (-rr) in English was changed into single consonant (-r) in Indonesian.
 9. “...*artinya, disinilah dimulai suatu **proses** pendidikan*.” The word *proses* was adapted from English word ‘process’. In term of spelling. Where the letter (c-) in English word, changed into (-s) in Indonesian. Also last letter (-s) in English was omitted in Indonesian.
 10. “...*dalam menciptakan **ekosistem** layanan keuangan mobile yang terintegrasi ...*” The word *ekosistem* was adapted from English word ‘ecosystem’. In terms of pronunciation. It happend in term of spelling, where morpheme (-eco) in English was changed into (-eko) in Indonesian
 11. “...*menggabungkan layanan uang **elektronik** dengan layanan laku pandai,*” ujar Rierik.” The word *elektronik* was adopted from English word ‘elektronic’. In term of spelling. Where the letter (c) in English word changed into (k) in Indonesian word.
 12. “*Saat ini kami menunggu hasil **positifnya** dari partai pemerintah saat ini*.” The word *positif* was adopted from English word ‘positive’. In term of spelling, where the suffix (-ive) in English changed into (-if) in Indonesian.
 13. “...*dengan melalui **proses** pra peradilan*.” The word *proses* was adapted from English word ‘process’. In term of spelling. Where the letter (c-) in English word, changed into (-s) in Indonesian. Also last letter (-s) in English was omitted in Indonesian.
 14. “...*syarat minimal calon **independen** dan calon parpol*.” the word *independen* was adapted from English word ‘independent’. In terms of spelling. Where the last consonant (-nt) in English

changed become (-n) in Indonesian spelling.

15. “*Kecanggihan **teknologi** yang semestinya mampu menunjang kehidupan manusia...*” The word *teknologi* was adapted from English word ‘technology’. In term of spelling, where the letter (-ch) in English changed into (-k) and letter (-y) in English changed into (i) into Indonesian.

a .2 Simple Word (pronunciation).

1. “*Artinya, utang Pemprov Riau itu **legal** untuk dibayarkan.*” The word *legal* was adapted from English word ‘legal’. Since the English spelling ‘legal’ is exactly the same as Indonesian spelling *legal*; however, it happened in term of pronunciation, where [‘ l i : g l] in English became [l é g a l] in Indonesian. In phoneme [i:] in English which was adapted into [é] in Indonesia, and also phoneme [a] which occurred in Indonesian pronunciation.
2. “*...apalagi oleh dukungan yang berbau **personal**.*” The word *personal* was adapted from English word ‘personal’. In term of pronunciation. The letter [e] pronounced [ɜ] in English but [e] in Indonesian, letter (a) pronounced (ə) in English but [a] in Indonesian. The English pronunciation is [pɜ:sənəl/] become [p e r s o n a l] in Indonesian
3. “*...dapat memuaskan pelanggan yang datang baik dari segi pembelian **unit** sepeda motor ...*” The word *unit* was adapted from English word ‘unit’. in

term pronunciation. Where [/’ju:nIt/] in English changed become [u n i t] in Indonesian.

4. “*Sementara ini sudah ada **order** dari PLN sebanyak 200 ribuan kilo liter(kl)...*” The word *order* was adapted from English word ‘order’. In term of pronunciation. Where [/ɔ:də(r)/] in English was adapted become [o r d e r] in Indonesian.
5. “*Selain melalui kegiatan pembelajaran **formal** disekolah dan melakukan..*” The word *formal* was adapted from English word ‘formal’. Here, In term of pronunciation. Where [/fɔ:ml/] in English become [f o r m a l] in Indonesian. The adaptation especially happened in phoneme (ɔ) become (o) in Indonesian. Also phome (a) occurred in Indonesian pronunciation.

B. Complex words

In addition to simple words, the researcher also found loan words that belong to complex words. The following were the complex word found in Riau Pos daily newspaper.

1. “*Dua tersangka in atas pengusutan lebih lanjut **kasus** Gubernur Riau Annas Maamun dan anggota DPRD Riau ...*” The word *kasus* was adapted from English word ‘case’. in term of **spelling and pronunciation**. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen in letter (-e) in English was changed into (-us) in Indonesian. besides, the pronunciation of

Indonesian word ‘kasus’ was also different with one from English since it experienced change. Where the letter (a) was pronounced as [e] in English, but [a] in Indonesian.

2. “...*mengenai dana **eskalasi** apalagi menyetujui untuk dimasukkan kedalam perubahan APBD Provinsi Riau 2015.*” The word *eskalasi* was adapted from English ‘**escalation**’. In terms of **spelling and pronunciation**. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen in letter (-k) and suffix (-asi). In English word letter (-k) should be (-c) and suffix (-asi) should be ((-a)tion). In conclusion, the adaptation in spelling is ‘*eskalasi*’ in English became *eskalasi* in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *eskalasi* is also different with one from English since it experienced change. It can be seen from the word *escalation* and *eskalasi*, where the letter (a) is pronounced as [ə] and [e] in English, but [a] in Indonesian. Also, the rest pronunciation is different between English and Indonesian that [/,eskə’leɪʃn/] in English became [e s k a l a s i] in Indonesian.
3. “... *bukan merupakan kegiatan normal dari **aktivitas** pemerintah daerah dan tidak dapat di prediksi sebelumnya.*” The word *aktivitas* was adapted from English word ‘**activity**’. In term of **spelling and pronunciation**. In term of spelling, the adaptation happened in letter (-c) and last consonant (-y) in English which changed into (-k) and (-

as) in Indonesian. In addition to spelling, the pronunciation adaptation happened in phoneme [æ] and [i] . As a result, the English pronunciation [/æk’tivəti/] become Indonesian pronunciation [a k t i v i t a s].

4. “... *bukan merupakan kegiatan normal dari aktivitas pemerintah daerah dan tidak dapat **di prediksi** sebelumnya.*” The word *prediksi* was adopted from English word ‘**prediction**’. In term of spelling and pronunciation. The adaptation of spelling happened in suffix (-tion) in English was changed into (-si) in Indonesian. In addition to spelling, the English pronunciation was [pri’dikʃn/] and [p r e d i k s i] in Indonesian. Where letter (e) was pronounced [i] in English and [e] in Indonesian.
5. “...***keprofesionalan**, partisipatif, persamaan perlakuan/tidak diskriminatif, keterbukaan...*” The word *profesional* was adopted from English word ‘**professional**’. In term of spelling and pronunciation. In term of spelling, the adaptation is happened in double consonants (-ss) in English changed into single consonant (-s) in Indonesian. In addition of spelling, the English pronunciation was [/prə’fəʃn/] and [p r o f e s i o n a l] in Indonesian. Where letter (o) and (e) was pronounced [ə] in English and (o) and (e) in Indonesian.
6. “...***keprofesionalan**, partisipatif, persamaan perlakuan/tidak diskriminatif, keterbukaan.*” The word

diskriminatif was adapted from English word ‘**discriminate**’. In terms spelling and pronunciation. The result of spelling was letter (-c) and (-e) in English was changed become (-k) and (-if) in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation word ‘diskriminatif’ different with one from English since it experienced. The pronunciation was [dɪ'skrɪmɪneɪt] in English, [d i s k r i m i n a t i f] in Indonesian.

7. “...**akuntabilitas**, fasilitas dan perlakuan khusus bagi kelompokrentan...” The word *akuntabilitas* was adapted from English ‘**accountability**’. In terms of spelling and pronunciation. The adapted of spelling happened in double consonants (-cc) changed into single consonant (-k) and suffix (-ity) in English changed into (-itas) in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation word ‘akuntabilitas’ was different with one from English since it experienced. The pronunciation was [ə'caʊntəbɪlɪti] in English and [a k u n t a b i l i t a s] in Indonesian.
8. “...dalam menjaga **kualitas** asetnya ...” The word Indonesian *kualitas* was adapted from English word ‘**Quality**’. In both spelling and pronunciation. In term of spelling, the adaptation happened in letter (q-) in English changed into (k-) in Indonesian, also suffix (-ity) in English was changed into (-itas) in Indonesian. Beside, the pronunciation adaptation happened in phonem (u),(a),(i) and (-y) in English

was pronounced [w] [v][ə] and [i] , changed into [u][a][i] and [-as] in Indonesian. The pronunciation was [kwɒləti/] and [k u a l i t a s].

9. “...**Komunikasi** dan mendapatkan buyers.” The word *komunikasi* was adapted from English ‘**communication**’. In terms of spelling and pronunciation. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen in the letter (k), (m), and suffix (-asi). In English word, letter (k) should be(c-), letter (m) should be (mm), and suffix (-asi) should be ((-a)tion). In conclusion, the adaptation in spelling is ‘communication’ in English became *komunikasi* in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *komunikasi* is also different with one from English since it experienced change. It can be seen from the first vowel of the word communication and *komunikasi*, where the letter (o) is pronounced as [ə] in English, but[o] in Indonesian. Also, the rest pronunciation is different between English and Indonesian that [/kə'mju:nɪkeɪʃn/] in English became [k o m u n i k a s i] in Indonesian.
10. “...yang menjadi **opsi** pemerintah Indonesia keatas kelompok tersebut terganjal oleh masalah teritorial.” The word *opsi* was adapted from English word ‘**option**’ In terms of spelling and pronunciation. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen in the suffix (-asi). In English word, and suffix (-asi) should be ((-a)tion). In conclusion, the

adaptation in spelling is 'option' in English became *opsiin* Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *opsiis* also different with one from English since it experienced change. It can be seen from the word location and *lokasi*, where the letter (o) is pronounced as [ɑ] in English, but [o] in Indonesian. Also, the rest pronunciation is different between English and Indonesian that [/ɑpʃn/] in English became [o p s i] in Indonesian.

11. "Dari **situs** di atas, ada 2.961 nama individu ataupun perusahaan yang muncul..." The Indonesian word 'situs' was adopted from English word 'site'. In both spelling and pronunciation. The adaptation of spelling happened in letter (-e) in English changed into (-us) in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of word 'situs' different with one from English. It can be seen from the word 'site' and 'situs'. The pronunciation was [/saIt/] in English and [s i t u s] in Indonesian.
12. "...artinya **korporasi** itu memakai identitas yang jelas lalu menanamkan asetnya ...". The word *korporasi* was adapted from English 'corporation'. In terms of spelling and pronunciation. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen in the letter (k), and suffix (-asi). In English word, letter (k) should be (c-), and suffix (-asi) should be ((-a)tion). In conclusion, the adaptation in spelling is 'corporation' in English became *korporasi* in Indonesian. Besides, the

pronunciation of Indonesian word *korporasi* is also different with one from English since it experienced change. It can be seen from the word corporation and *korporasi*, where the letter (o) is pronounced as [ɔ] and [ə] in English, but [o] in Indonesian, letter (a) is pronounced [ə] in English but [a] in Indonesian. Also, the rest pronunciation is different between English and Indonesian that [kɔ:pə're I ʃ n] in English became [k o r p o r a s i] in Indonesian.

13. "... sekitar 93 persen berada pada kelompok usia **produktif** yaitu 15-34 tahun dan ..." the word produktif adopted from "**productive**". In term of spelling and pronunciation.
14. "...masyarakat merupakan wadah utama dalam proses **sosialisasi** anak menuju kepribadian yang dewasa." The word *sosialisasi* was adapted from English word 'socialization'. In terms of spelling and pronunciation. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen in the letter (s) the suffix (-asi). In English word, letter (s) should be (c) and (z), and suffix (-asi) should be ((-a)tion). In conclusion, the adaptation in spelling is 'socialization' in English became *sosialisasi* in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *sosialisasi* is also different with one from English since it experienced change. It can be seen from the word socialization and *sosialisasi*, where the letter (o) is pronounced as [əʊ] in English,

but [o] in Indonesian and the letter (a) is pronounced as [ə] in English, [a] in Indonesian, letter (i) pronounced (aI) in English, [i] in Indonesian. Also, the rest pronunciation is different between English and Indonesian that [/'səʊʃəlaɪzəʃn/] in English became [s o s i a l i s a s i] in Indonesian.

15. “*Namun tamu sudah bisa menikmati layanan dan **fasilitas** hotel.*” The word *fasilitas* was adapted from English word ‘**facility**’. In both of spelling and pronunciation. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen in letter (-c) and suffix (-ity) in English changed into (-k) and (-itas) in Indonesian. The adaptation of pronunciation can be seen from phoneme (a) and (i) pronounced [ə] in English and [a] and [i] in Indonesian. Also the rest of pronunciation that [/fə'siləti/] and [f a s i l i t a s] in Indonesian.
16. “*...pengembangan **riset** dan peningkatan kualitas sumber daya manusia sawit.*” The Indonesian word *riset* was adapted from English word ‘**research**’. In terms of spelling and pronunciation. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen from letter (-e) in English changed into (-i) in Indonesian. Also letter (-arch) in English changed into (-et) in Indonesian.
17. “*...dan peningkatan **kualitas** sumber daya manusia sawit.*” The word Indonesian *kualitas* was adapted from English word ‘**Quality**’. In both spelling and pronunciation. In term of

spelling, the adaptation happened in letter (q-) in English changed into (k-) in Indonesian, also suffix (-ity) in English was changed into (-itas) in Indonesian. Beside, the pronunciation adaptation happened in phonem (u),(a),(i) and (-y) in English was pronounced [w] [ʊ][ə] and [i] , changed into [u][a][i] and [-as] in Indonesian. The pronunciation was [/kwələti/] and [k u a l i t a s].

18. “*...terus mematangkan **sosialisasi** belajar dari pengalaman Pilkada serentak 2015.*” The word *sosialisasi* was adapted from English word ‘socialization’. In terms of spelling and pronunciation. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen in the letter (s) the suffix (-asi). In English word, letter (s) should be (c) and (z), and suffix (-asi) should be ((-a)tion). In conclusion, the adaptation in spelling is ‘socialization’ in English became *sosialisasi* in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *sosialisasi* is also different with one from English since it experienced change. It can be seen from the word *sosialization* and *sosialisasi*, where the letter (o) is pronounced as [əʊ] in English, but [o] in Indonesian and the letter (a) is pronounced as [ə] in English, [a] in Indonesian, letter (i) pronounced (aI) in English, [i] in Indonesian. Also, the rest pronunciation is different between English and Indonesian that [/'səʊʃəlaɪzəʃn/] in English became [s o s i a l i s a s i] in Indonesian.

19. “...sudah saatnya bangsa ini mengoreksi diri untuk mengubah **orientasi**.” The word ‘orientasi’ was adapted from English ‘orientation’. In terms of spelling and pronunciation. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen in the suffix (-asi). In English word, suffix (-asi) should be ((-a)tion). In conclusion, the adaptation in spelling is ‘orientation’ in English became *orientasi* in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *orientasi* is also different with one from English since it experienced change. It can be seen from letter (o) is pronounced as [ɔ] in English, but [o] in Indonesian, letter (a) pronounced [ə] in English but [a] in Indonesian. Also, the rest pronunciation is different between English and Indonesian that [/ɔ:riən'tel[n/] in English became [mo t i v a s i] in Indonesian.
20. “...melalui acara peresmian dan **edukasi** masyarakat di Desa Ciampea, Bogor, Jawa Barat.” The Indonesian word *edukasi* was adapted from English word ‘education’. In terms of spelling and pronunciation. The adaptation of spelling happened in letter (-c) and suffix (-a)tion in English changed into (-k) and (-si) in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of ‘edukasi’ also different between English and Indonesian that [/edʒu'keɪ[n/] In English and [e d u k a s i] in Indonesian.
21. “Penetrasi seluler di Indonesia telah mencapai 130 persen dari total **populasi**.” The word *populasi* was adapted from English ‘population’. In terms of spelling and pronunciation. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen in the suffix (-asi). In English word, suffix (-asi) should be (-a)tion). In conclusion, the adaptation in spelling is ‘population’ in English became *populasi* in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *populasi* is also different with one from English since it experienced change. It can be seen from letter (o) pronounced [ɒ] in English but [o] in Indonesian, letter (p) pronounced [pj] in English but [p] in Indonesian. Also, the rest pronunciation is different between English and Indonesian that [/pəpju'leɪʃn/] in English became [p o p u l a s i] in Indonesian.
22. “Kemudian **kasus** calon Kapolri Budi Gunawan yang juga lepas dari jerat tersangka..” The word ‘kasus’ was adapted from English word ‘case’. In terms of spelling and pronunciation. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen in letter (-e) in English was changed into (-us) in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word ‘kasus’ was also different with one from English since it experienced change. Where the letter (a) was pronounced as [e] in English, but [a] in Indonesian.
23. “Namun **implementasi** di lapangan tidaklah sederhana karena dalam pembelajaran pendidikan lingkungan hidup,...” The word *implementasi* was adapted from English ‘implementation’.

In terms of spelling and pronunciation. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen in the suffix (-asi). In English word, the suffix (-asi) should be ((-a)tion). In conclusion, the adaptation in spelling is 'implementation' in English became *implementasi* in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *implementasi* is also different with one from English since it experienced change. It can be seen from letter (a) pronounced [e] in English but [a] in Indonesian. Also, the rest pronunciation is different between English and Indonesian that [/Implimen'teɪʃn/] in English became [k o r u p s i] in Indonesian.

24. *sangat dahsyat...* "The word **globalisasi** was adapted from English '**globalization**'. In terms of spelling and pronunciation. The result of spelling adaptation can be seen in the letter (s), and suffix (-asi). In English word, letter (s) should be (-z), and suffix (-asi) should be ((-a)tion). In conclusion, the adaptation in spelling is 'globalization' in English became *globalisasi* in Indonesian. Besides, the pronunciation of Indonesian word *globalisasi* is also different with one from English since it experienced change. It can be seen from the word globalization and *globalisasi*, where the letter (o) is pronounced as [əʊ] in English, but [o] in Indonesian, letter (a) is pronounced [ə] in English but [a] in Indonesian. Also, the rest pronunciation is different between

English and Indonesian that ['gləʊbəlaɪzɪʃn] in English became [g l o b a l i s a s i] in Indonesian.

C. Translated Words

The last type of loanword is translated word. The following were the translated word which were found in *Riau Pos* Daily Newspaper :

1. "**Isu kontroversi** pembayaran dana eskalasi di Riau, semakin banal." The Indonesian expression *isu kontroversi* was adapted from English 'controversy issue'. Here, the Indonesian '*isu*' was adapted from English 'issue' and Indonesian word '*kontroversi*' was adapted from English 'controversial'.
2. "... harus dilakukan pergeseran anggaran antar **unit organisasi**,..." The Indonesian expression *unit organisasi* was adapted from English 'organization unit'. Here, Indonesian word *unit* was adapted from English 'unit' the Indonesian and *organisasi* was adapted from English 'organization'.
3. "**Dapatkan juga informasi promo** Amaris Hotel di website www.amarishotel.com/www.santika.com ... "The Indonesian expression *informasi promo* was adapted from English 'promotion information'. Here, Indonesian word *informasi* was adapted from English 'information' the Indonesian and *promosi* was adapted from English 'promotion'.

4. "...penghindaran pajak atau transaksi yang tidak mempunyai **subtansi bisnis**." The Indonesian expressions *subtansi bisnis* was adapted from English 'business subtantion'. Here, Indonesian word *subtansi* was adapted from English 'subtantion' the Indonesian and *bisnis* was adapted from English 'business'.
5. "**Efek positif** lainnya, harga tandan buah segar (TBS) kelapa sawit ikut terkerek." The Indonesian expression *efek positif* was adapted from English 'positive effect'. Here, Indonesian word *efek* was adapted from English 'effect' the Indonesian and *positif* was adapted from English 'positive'.
6. "Ini nanti ada **tim survei** yang disiapkan oleh DPP," tutupnya." The Indonesian expression *tim survei* was adapted from English 'survey team'. Here, Indonesian word *tim* was adapted from English 'team' the Indonesian and *survei* was adapted from English 'survey'.
7. "Dalam **konteks modern**, eksistensi sangat hebat serasa penting dan sulit,..." The Indonesian expression *konteks modern* was adapted from English 'modern context'. Here, Indonesian word *konteks* was adapted from English 'context' the Indonesian and *modern* was adapted from English 'modern'.
8. "...kurikulum menempatkan guru pada **posisi sentral** pembentukan karakter siswa, ..." The Indonesian expression *posisi sentral* was adapted from English 'central Position'. Here, Indonesian word *posisi* was adapted from English 'position' the Indonesian and *sentral* was adapted from English 'central'.

To know the frequency from each types of loan word the researcher used table. The table aimed to know what is the most frequency types of loan word that used in Riau Pos daily newspaper

Table 1. The Total Percentage Calculation from Each Types Loan word found in Riau Pos daily Newspaper

No	Newspaper	Article	English Loan Word	English Word	Types of loan word		
					SW	CW	TW
	Riau Pos April 9th, 19th, 20th, 23rd, 2016	Ekonomi- bisnis,	56	56			
	Riau Pos April 9th, 19th, 20th, 23rd, 2016	opini,	113	113			
	Riau Pos April 9th, 19th, 20th, 23rd, 2016	politik	48	48			
Frequency					82	122	13
Percentage					37.7%	56.2 %	5.9%

4. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the researcher concluded that there were 217 English Loanwords that written in Riau Pos daily Newspaper on April, 9th, 19th, 20th and 23rd 2016. In this research, the researcher found that the English loanwords fulfilled the three types of loan words as proposed by Samsuri (1994). They were simple words, complex words, and translated word. In simple words, the adaptation occurred in terms of either spelling or pronunciation only, in this research there are 82 words of simple word. Meanwhile, the words belonged to complex words since they experienced change in both spelling and

pronunciation, there are 122 words of complex word in this research. Last of all, the researcher found 13 words of translated word. the translated words which form the foreign expression translated into Indonesian.

In the data analysis, the writer describe the most frequent type of English loan word in Riau Pos daily newspaper belonged to the complex words and translated word become less frequently.

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