

# **THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH ABSORPTION IN LIPUTAN 6 SORONG**



**A THESIS**

**Submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirements to earn Education Bachelor Degree**

**By**

**NELSON MOBILALA**

**20188203002**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SORONG**

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**ADVISOR APPROVAL SHEET**  
**THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH ABSORPTION IN**  
**LIPUTAN 6 SORONG**

**A Thesis**

By



NELSON MOBILALA

NIM. 20188203002

| Advisors                   | Signatures   | Date       |
|----------------------------|--|------------|
| 1. AHMAD WAEL, S.Pd., M.Pd |  | 2/10-2024  |
| 2. Hasanudin, S.Pd., M.Pd  |  | 02/10-2024 |

Sorong, 04 Oktober 2024

Head of English Language Education Department FKIP UM Sorong,


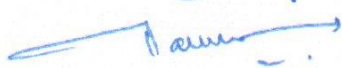
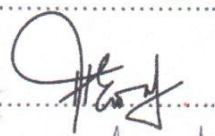
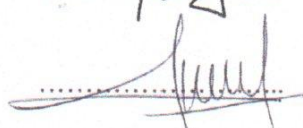
  
  
**HASANUDIN, S.Pd., M.Pd.**  
**NIDN. 1409078401**

## ENDORSEMENT

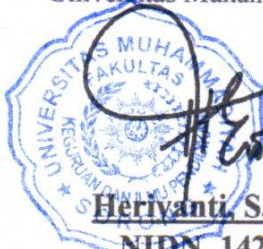

### THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH ABSORPTION IN LIPUTAN 6 SORONG NEWS

A THESIS  
By  
**NELSON MOBILALA**  
NIM. 20188203002

Has been defended in the front of the thesis examination committee session of teacher training and education faculty Universitas Muhammadiyah Sorong with affidavit No.: B20/KSP/D.3.AU/10.6/18/2023 at November 18, 2023 to fulfill the requirements of earning education bachelor degree (S.Pd) in english language education department.

| Advisors                                     | Signatures   | Date              |
|--|--|-------------------|
| 1. Ahmad Wael, S.Pd.,M.Pd<br>(Chair)         |  | <u>2/10-2024</u>  |
| 2. Hasanudin, S.Pd.,M.Pd<br>(Secretary)      |  | <u>02/10-2024</u> |
| 3. Heriyanti, S.Pd.,M.Pd<br>(First Examiner) |   | <u>04/10-2024</u> |
| 4. Yuliana, S.Pd.,M.Pd<br>(Second Examiner)  |  | <u>2/10/2024</u>  |

Sorong, .....  
Dean of teacher training and education faculty  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sorong

  
  
**Heriyanti, S.Pd.,M.Pd.**  
NIDN. 1427128701

## **SURAT PERNYATAAN PENELITI**

Nama Mahasiswa : Nelson Mobilala

NIM/PRODI : 20188203002/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Tempat Tanggal Lahir : Sorong, 21 November 1992

Alamat : Jln. Danau Tempe Kampung Salak, Kota Sorong

Dengan ini menyatakan bahawa skripsi dengan judul “*The Analysis Of English Absorption In Liputan 6 sorong*” beserta seluruh isinya adalah benar-benar karya sendiri, dan tidak melakukan penjiplakan atau pengutipan dengan cara-cara yang tidak sesuai etika yang berlaku dalam masyarakat keilmuan. Pendapat atau temuan orang lain yang terdapat di dalamnya ini dikutip atau dirujuk berdasarkan kode etik ilmiah. Atas pernyataan ini, saya siap mananggung sanksi apabila kemudian hari ditemukan kesengajaan pelanggaran atas etika keilmuan dalam karya ini atau ada klaim terhadap keahsliannya.

Sorong, ..... ..

Yang Membuat Pernyataan

Nelson Mobilala

## **MOTTO**

**Casting all your care upon Him, for He cares for you. Be anxious for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known to God. (1 Peter 5:7 & Philippians 4:6).**

Serakanlah segala kekuatiranmu kepada-Nya, karena Ia memelihara kamu. Janganlah hendaknya kamu kuatir tentang apapun juga, tetapi nyatakanlah dalam segala hal keinginanmu kepada Allah dalam doa dan permohonan dengan ucapan syukur. (1 Petrus 5:7 & Filipi 4:6).

## **DEDICATION**

This research is especially dedicated to:

Both of my beloved parents, my beloved brothers, and sisters, and also my beloved twin uncle always give their motivation, love, pray, and spirit.

## **ABSTRAK**

**Nelson Mobilala.** 2023. *The Analysis Of English absorption In Liputan 6 sorong* (dibimbing oleh dosen: Mr. Ahmad Wael dan Mr. Hassanudin).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penggunaan serapan bahasa inggris didalam berita liputan 6 sorong. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis unsur bahasa inggris dalam berita liputan 6 sorong, berdasarkan pokok masalah. Ada enam berita yang dianalisis di dalam penelitian ini yaitu; 1) Edisi 18 mei 2022 “Penemuan bom bekas perang dunia dua”, 2) Edisi 3 Maret 2022 “Gempa Magnitudo”, 3) Edisi 17 Februari 2019 “Anak-anak muda sorong mendadak menjadi wartawan, 4) Edisi 8 November 2021 “Harga BBM pertalite di daerah ini tembus Rp50 per liter”, 5) Edisi 8 November 2022 “Strategi kementrian komunikasi dan informasi dorong mama-mama papua unjuk gigi di era digitalisasi”, 6) Edisi 23 Agustus 2019 “aktivitas belajar mengajar di sorong papua kembali normal”. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan penelitian perpustakaan sebagai desain penelitian. Jenis unsur serapan bahasa yang akan dianalisis adalah Adopsi, Adaptasi, dan Terjemahan. Kata serapan adalah kata yang diambil dari bahasa asing dan di integrasikan kedalam bahasa Indonesia. Hasil data dari total enam berita yang di analisis peneliti, ada 133 kata bahasa inggris serapan yang ditemukan, berita yang pertama 23 kata, kedua 10 kata, ketiga 38 kata, keempat 21 kata, kelima 28 kata, dan keenam 13 kata.

***Kata Kunci: bahasa inggris, unssur serapan, Liputan 6, Analisis.***

## ABSTRACT

**Nelson Mobilala.** 2023. *The Analysis Of English absorption In Liputan 6 ,sorong*  
(Supervised by lecturers: Mr.Ahmad Wael and Mr.Hassanudin)

The purpose of this research is to determine the use of English absorption in Liputan 6 Sorong news. The purpose of this research was to identify the elements of English absorption in Liputan 6 Sorong based on the research problem statement. There are three news editions that the researcher analyzed in this research, 1) Edition 18<sup>th</sup>-May-2022 “Discovery bomb former of war two”, 2) Edition 3<sup>rd</sup>-March-2022 “Magnitude earthquake”, 3) Edition 17<sup>th</sup>-February-2019 “The youth of Sorong suddenly become a journalist”, 4) Edition 8<sup>th</sup>-November-2021 “The pertalite fuel prices in the area to fifty thousand per liter”, 5) Edisi 8<sup>th</sup>-November-2022 “Strategy the ministry of communication and information supports participation mama papua in time of digitalization”, 6) Edition 23<sup>th</sup>-November-2019 “The activity of learning and teaching back like before”. This research uses qualitative methods and library research is the design of this research. The kinds of elements that will be analyzed is Adoption, Adaptation, and Translation. The absorption word is the words taken from a foreign language and integrated into the Indonesian language. In total of the six result data in the news that was analyzed, the researcher found 133 English words absorption in this research, the first data 23 words, the second 10 words, and the third 38 words, fourth 21 words, fifth 28, sixth 13 words.

***Keywords: English, Kind of absorption, Liputan 6, Analysis***



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The research entitled “*The Analysis of English Absorption in liputan 6 sorong*” is structured to meet the requirements of the undergraduate curriculum stratum-1 (S-1) in the Department of English Language, faculty of teacher training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sorong (UMS).

The researcher would like to say thank you for all the help that has already been given, either directly or indirectly during the preparation of this final research to complete. By because that, the researcher wants to express a big thank you to:

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My prayer for you all “May God reply all your best with so much blessing in daily life”.

Finally, the researcher hopes, that this research can provide things that are useful to everybody and add new insight. Constructive criticism and suggestions are expected from readers, also to the next readers who are interested to do a similar issue/ topic/ case as well.

Sorong, 12<sup>th</sup>-Juny-2023

Nelson Mobilala

Researcher

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**Appendix 4: Liputan 6 8<sup>th</sup> November 2021**

**Appendix 5: Liputan 6 8<sup>th</sup> November 2022**

**Appendix 6: Liputan 6 23<sup>th</sup> August 2019**

**Appendix 7: Curriculum Vitae**

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of The Research**

Language is a set of rules used by humans as a tool for their communication. The use of the language is governed by the conventional roles shared by the speaker of the language. Each of them must obey the rules. Otherwise, they cannot use it effectively for the sake of their communication. They cannot communicate well. Even worst, they cannot understand each other. Therefore, to successfully join a communicative interaction, the members of a speech community must use their language according to the conventional rules they share among themselves (Siahaan, 2008).

Language has been defined as an abstract set of principles that specify the relationship between a sequence of sounds and a sequence of meanings. As often as with the pithy definitions of complex terms, this one is more epigrammatic than informative. The phonological system was concerned with analyzing an acoustic signal into a sequence of speech sounds that are distinctive for a particular language or dialect (Retny, 2018).

News is the fast report about facts and the true new idea, interesting and important to most of society through the periodic media like newspapers, radio, television, or online media of internet. (Sumadiria, 2005 & Ratih, 2013). In progress, the absorption elements of foreign have a very influence on the expansion of Indonesian vocabulary (Meysitta, 2018). After freedom, the absorption of words from English mixed with Indonesian vocabulary through the international relationship (Setiawan & Nugraeni, 2021).

Methan and Hudson (1969:482) state that “loanwords are words which have been taken over by one language from another language and they represent only one phenomenon in the wider context of language contact”. An absorption word is a word adopted from another language with little or no modification and also The absorption word or also sometimes called the word loan is the actual word that comes from a foreign language that has been integrated into a language and is accepted in general.

Indonesia has absorbed many words from other languages especially those that have been directly related to the archipelago, both through trade such as Sanskrit, Chinese, and Arabic, or through colonialism such as Portuguese, Dutch, and British and because of the development of science such as English. (Imran, 2005). In this case, one of the many words absorbed in Indonesian is words from English (Setiawan & Nugraeni, 2021).

There are three types of absorption words based on the absorption process. The process includes adoption, adaptation, and translation (Meysitta, 2018). Foreign absorption to Indonesian in Indonesian Language Newspapers will have an impact on the expansion of Indonesian vocabulary, the development of absorption vocabulary needs to be done to complete the lack of words, expressions, and terms that can accommodate and reveal aspects of life, and community. The contact of two languages or more in the same place at the same time will cause one language to loan another language.

The researcher has four the uniqueness of this research which is 1) Add vocabulary treasures in conversation, writing, and public speaking activity, 2) To know the word of absorbed and the orininal language, 3) Improve the science linguistic, 4) No hesitate to include making the concept of words and sentences.

It is very exciting to analyze absorption words used by Liputan6.com,sorong because it will be fantastic to know the different English and Indonesian vowels. Basically in the description above, the researcher is a student from the last semester interested in researching the title “The Analysis of English absorption in liputan 6 sorong news”.



## **B. Problem Statement**

Based on the display background above, the researcher formulated a question: What kinds of elements on English absorption words in Liputan 6 sorong?

## **C. Research Objective**

Based on the problem statement above, the researcher formulated the research objective as: to identify the element of English absorption words in Liputan 6 sorong.

## **D. Research Significance**

In language progress, people need to know the English absorption words, because the researcher of this research showed the significance. This is expected to contribute both theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to develop the scientific in the English department and to develop students' understanding of English absorption and can be the best solution to the problem, firstly in making the research. Practically, the significance to the students will be felt directly when learning English. Because that, when students want to learn English absorption, it can be added new science to the explanation well.

## **E. Research Scope**

In order that the researcher to achieve the right and directed target, then research to avoid the broader analysis the research would be restricted to discovering the use of absorption English of Liputan 6 sorong.

## **CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **A. Previous Research**

There has been much research conducted to identify English absorption. One of them is:

Nisa and Saleh (2022) found their research focusing on “*Analysis of the use of absorbed in Indonesia textbook class VII*”. This research aims to identify the form of vocabulary and types. The method of this research use is qualitative research by describing qualitative descriptive data. The techniques for collecting data use reading techniques, note-taking techniques, and inventory. The instrument in this research is the researcher and observation guide table. From the analysis of the data, they found three kinds of absorption namely: adoption, adaptation, and hybridization. These kinds of elements absorption they used to show absorption words in the Indonesia textbook class VII. In this research, they found three absorption words from the kinds of 3 Adoption (Arabic 1, Dutch 2), 3 Adaptation (Arabic 2, English 1), 3 Hybridization (Sanskrit 2, English 1), a total of 9 absorptions. The kinds of absorption vocabulary in the textbook Bahasa Indonesia kelas VII category verbs, nouns, and adjectives. The use of absorption vocabulary based on kinds of words has a potential as the object to complete the sentences in the textbook Bahasa Indonesia kelas VII.

Nugraeni and Setiawan (2021) found in their research article about “*English loanwords in the destinasi Indonesia magazine*”. This research aims to describe the English loan words in Destinasi Indonesia magazine. This research used qualitative content analysis on the written document. The research focuses on travel, tourism destination guidance, and culinary. It focuses on several types, strategies, and equivalences of form, pronunciation, and meaning of two languages. The result shows the kinds of elements English loanwords in Indonesia are in the form of words and phrases. The strategies are adoption, adaptation, translation, and creation. In the adoption strategy, the researcher invented partial and full adoption. They also discovered terms with the same form and meaning but distinct pronunciations in equivalences of form, pronunciation, and meaning. The pronunciation and meaning are the same, but the form and pronunciation are different. The concept is the same, but form and pronunciation are different, or points are the same as a whole. In this destination, Indonesia magazine, found, 229 words and phrases were identified as the result of this research.

Supeni and Fauziah (2018) in their research journal about “*English loan words on Indonesia health articles in online news pages*”. The research focuses on the process of English words that are loaned or borrowed into the Indonesian language and are used in Indonesian health articles on online news pages such as detik.com, kompas.com, and viva.com. This research uses the descriptive method. The process loan or

absorption that they analyzed is adoption, adaptation, translation; the data are analyzed based on the four forms namely noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. Besides, they are also analyzed based on either the morphological process and the phonological process. The finding or the result of this research shows that there are 606 loan words. Based on the word form category there are 425 words as a noun, adjectives with 96 words, verbs with 82 words, and adverbs with 3 words.

Helmi et al., (2021) found on their research journal “*Techniques for absorption into Indonesia and the acceptance of loan words related to covid-19: socioterminology approach*” This research answers two questions that are equivalency the roles of the terms are dominantly found in the absorption words during Covid-19 pandemic, and how acceptable these terms in Indonesia speaking community. The data were collected by using documentation or observation methods, supported by the use of a questionnaire. The data was analyzed by using intralingual equivalence and descriptive analysis methods. The result shows that 33 foreign terms were matched using translation techniques, ten words with absorption techniques, and two words with combined translation and absorption techniques. Furthermore, the acceptability of absorption terms during the coronavirus pandemic is 39, while 61% indicates the unacceptability of absorption terms during virus corona pandemic.

Simatunang et al., (2022) found on their research about “*Analisis serapan dalam bahasa Indonesia pada artikel*”. The method of this

research is the qualitative descriptive method. The purpose of this research is to know the form of absorption words in six articles in the newspaper waspada, Kompas. And analysis. Documentation techniques are used in collecting the data. The result of the research shows there are two types of absorption words used in these articles, that is adjustment absorption words and complete absorption words. A number of the absorption words used thirty-two words consisting of nineteen adjustment absorption words and thirteen complete absorption words.

Based on all the previous research above analyze English absorption vocabulary specifically; classification based on language, the group words, the terms of sentences, and words classified based on morphological and phonological processes. However, in this research, the researcher focused on the kinds of English absorption after that classification into English suffix prefixes.

## **B. Some Pertinent Ideas**

### **1. Concept of Morphology**

#### **a. Definition of Morphology**

Ramlan (1979) in his book said that Morphology is the part of science that studies all structures of words with the effect of changes in word structure on the group of word meanings. Eugene A. N (1970:1) said Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words.

From both of the definitions of morphology, it does not only consist of freelance words but also a collection of other sounds that can be combined with those words. Therefore, the combination of sounds or sounds that we combined with the word also includes morphemes, like; Prefix, infix, and suffix (Sireger. J, 2021).

#### **b. Morphology and Lexicology**

Lexicology study of the word, is the study of the word treasury in a language, the study of the use of words and meaning, such as being used by the community as language user. For example, the word *masak* (cook), this word has various meanings in its use, as described in the dictionary, as follows:

- 1) *Sudah sampai tua hingga bole dipetik, dimakan, dan sebagainya. Misalnya buah yang masak dipohon. (already cooked until can be picked, eaten, etc. For example, a fruit is cooked to be iniquity in a tree)*
- 2) *Sudah jadi, (tentang masakan). Misalnya meskipun sudah sejam direbus, belum masak juga ubi ini. (already finished. For example; even though it has been boiled, this sweet potato has not yet cooked).*

Even though lexicology and morphology learn about the meaning, there is a difference between the two, the difference is that morphology studies the meaning that arises as a grammatic event which is commonly called a gramatic meaning or meaning, while lexicology

learns more or less permanent meaning contained in words or commonly called the lexically meaning (Sireger. J, 2021).

## **2. Concept of Absorption Word**

### **a. Definition of Absorption Word**

The term is a word or phrase used to reveal the meaning of the concept of a typical thing in certain fields (Putra, Wahya, & Indra, 2014). The absorption of foreign terms to become the term Indonesia is carried out based on the following: a) foreign terms absorbed increase the stripper of foreign languages and Indonesians reciprocally remember future needs, b) Foreign terms that will be absorbed simultaneously facilitate foreign text by Indonesian readers because they are known first, c) Foreign terms that will be absorbed are more concise compared to the Indonesian translation, d) Foreign terms that will be absorbed simultaneously ambushed the integers if the translation is too much synonym, e) Foreign terms that will be absorbed are more suitable and appropriate because they do not contain poor connotations (Badan pengembangan dan pembinaan bahasa, 2012).

The process of absorbing words is because every day there is language contact that has open characterized or is easy to receive till, in the language contact, the process of absorbing foreign elements will occur. This is all because there are needs and abilities of someone did

not understand their language. The process of language absorption shows the changes. Because no process of absorption occurs perfectly. The process of absorption occurs with an adjustment, then spelling among the language or pronouncing the Indonesian language.

The definition of absorption word is words that have similar phonology and similar meaning in two languages. Kind of phonology uncertain identical and maybe already get some adjustment of phonology to one language that borrowed the word itself. The absorption word is the words taken from a foreign language and integrated into the Indonesian language (Septiani, 2021). Absorption word sometimes people known as an adaptation word or retribution word. Even though from a foreign language, the absorption word has become part of the Indonesian language and is used by the public society in their daily conversation (Devianty, 2016). Therefore, the occurrence of local languages and foreign languages in the Indonesian language is already common and is proof that Indonesia grew up. The language occurs needs to improve the Indonesia vocabulary.

Absorption words are words absorbed by other languages based on the recipient language language rules (kbbi.kemendikbud.go.id). Next, then arranged this phenomenon with the loan word, mentioning that loans are the income of phonological, grammatic, or lexical elements in a language or dialect or another dialect due to contacts or imitation (Kridalaksana, 2008). Language loans are a technical term for the



merger of the words from one language to another language, words, and elements of grammar. The loans of language usually involve the adoption of a word to phonetic systems and grammar from other languages (Mesthrie, 2000).

One language tend to integrate with others as a result of this contact. English has hegemony over the world language and dominates international politics. It also applies to Indonesian, which assimilates other languages, such as English (Murtisari & Mali, 2017). According to Moerkardi (2019), English influences Indonesian lexical terms. (Mulyaningsih, 2017) Furthermore, Indonesia continues to use it as the language of access, notably in the fields of technology and science, to this very day.

Furthermore, from a historical point of view, the British colonized Indonesia in the 18<sup>th</sup> century before returning to the Dutch. Fredrick and Worden (2017) argue that the British assumed control of the Dutch administration in Indonesia from 1811 to 1816, led by liberal reformer Thomas Stamford Raffles. Before creating Singapore, the British had an agreement with the Dutch to colonize Indonesia. However, English is not an official language in Indonesia because it is spoken as a foreign language by the government and public servants.

The historical experience that has happened for a long time, the Indonesia language has done spelling and punctuation, choice of words

(Putradi, 2016), and reception of foreign languages that enter to Indonesian language (Meysitta, 2018). The presence of contact with other languages gives effect to the emergence of new vocabulary that comes from the new foreign language so that there is absorption from a foreign language called the absorption word or in other words it is also called loan words or borrowed words.

The Indonesia language continues to grow in line with the development of science and technology. Therefore, there are a lot of foreign languages that enter and are absorbed into the Indonesian language, especially English (Sri Supeni & Anna Fauziah, 2018). The language that is borrowed is known as the recipient language, and the language that is given is known as the donor language. Some indicators of borrowing, according to Khaled, are assimilated words into the recipient language. In progress, the absorption elements of foreign have a very influence on the expansion of Indonesia vocabulary (Meysitta, 2018).

The absorption of words into Indonesian occurs in two ways. The first study is with overall absorption. This is true in both spelling and pronunciation. While the second is with adjustment of spelling and speech by the role of the Indonesian language. For example, the use the word “check” in (English) will be spoken “cek” and absorbed into the Indonesian language “cek” (Supeni & Fauziah). Communicating

using English is an ability that is needed today (Naghdipour, 2021; Sirivedin et al., 2018).

The science of communication is essential in supporting the activities of the world community. Mastering communication, especially foreign languages (English), is one of the skills that students must have to know the development of science globally (Chen and Hsu, 2020; Sun et al., 2021). Good English skills can be used in the world of work later. Schools have indeed taught good communication skills to universities (Amin and Sundari, 2020; Effendi M., 2016).

In society, a person cannot be seen as a separate individual from the other. That person is the group member social. Therefore the language and use of the language are not observed individually but are always connected with the activity in society. Everybody with a different way how to use the language. The difference can be seen from the side of the song and the intonation, words chosen, the composition of the sentences, how to say the idea, or we can distinguish from the phonetic aspects. The character of individual language is known as the dialect (haryono, 2006).

About Six factors of affect absorption occur in the community which include: 1) the principle of saving, 2) the Rarely of the original word 3) the need for the same words, 4) the differentiation of meaning in language, 5) the Influence of foreign languages, and 6) the minim of language ability from the speaker (Herniti, 2006; Meysitta, 2018).

### **b. The Objective of Absorption Word**

This research is based on the objectives as the following: 1) to make sure to know about the kinds of English absorption words in Liputan 6 sorong news text, 2) to know about the vowel of the English absorption word.

### **c. The Kinds of Absorption Word**

The main reason for borrowing is to provide a word from the source language variety when there is no suitable existing word in the target language (Rao, 2018). The progress of the Indonesia language now day absorbs a lot of Indonesian languages, usually foreign words.

(Meysitta, 2018) classified into three kinds of absorption namely:

1). adoption, 2) adaptation, and 3) translation.

The book EYD + saku by E. Waridah, (2009:24) explains pronunciation or writing of foreign elements is /then synchronized with the norm of the Indonesia language by the suitability of phonology or spelling to conform to the Indonesian language norms.

Many varieties of opinions about the absorption words (Adoption, Adaptation, Translation). Below are the kinds of absorption words according to experts:

#### **a. Adoption**

1) Muslich (2010:88-89). Adoption is the vocabulary absorption from the local language and foreign language overall. 2) Santoso (2019). Adoption is a process of absorption in that the form and

meaning of the original word are taken overall. 3) Soedjito & Saryono (2011-17). Make a statement that, adoption is absorption overall the same as the original form, without change or adjustment.

b. Adaptation

1) Muslich (2010:88-89). Adaptation is a collection process with adjusts own characteristics of the Indonesia language. 2) KBBI, The definition of adaptation is the adjustment to the environment, job, and lesson.

c. Translation

1) Muslich (2010:88-89), the Translation concept is the concept of collection of local or foreign languages supported with a material of Indonesia languages.

**d. Example of English Absorption**

The Indonesian language increases the stock of its vocabulary by borrowing the English language. The researcher displays the English absorption into the Indonesia language as the example:

**Table Adaptation**

1. The English word that begins with *c, ch* become *s, c, k*, and *k*

| English   | Indonesia | Source   |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| Chocolate | Coklat    | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |

|              |            |  |
|--------------|------------|--|
| Cancer       | Kanker     | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Complication | Komplikasi | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Catholic     | Katolik    | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Character    | Karakter   | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |

2. Consonant **ph** in English become **f** in Indonesia based on spelling:

| English        | Indonesia    | Source   |
|----------------|--------------|--|
| Pharisees      | Farisi       | English Holy bible   |
| Photosynthesis | Fotosintesis | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |

3. English words that begins with **c** become **s**, **k**, or in Indonesia based on spelling:

| English   | Indonesia | Source   |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| Coffee    | kopi      | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Cell      | sel       | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Consonant | konsonan  | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |

4. The consonant **th** in English becomes **t** in Indonesia:

| English   | Indonesia | Source   |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| Theology  | Teologi   | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Theory    | Teori     | Buku: Dasar-dasar ketrampilan menulis (Prof. Drs. M. Atar Semi)    |
| Theosophy | Teosofi   | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |

5. The last consonant **y** in English becomes **i** in Indonesia.

| English   | Indonesia | Source   |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| Geography | Geografi  | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Telepathy | Telepati  | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Emergency | Emergensi | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |

6. The suffix **ty** become **tas** in Indonesia:

| English  | Indonesia | Source   |
|----------|-----------|--|
| Loyalty  | Loyalitas | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Identity | Identitas | buku: Hak Milik Intelektual (Drs. M Djumhana, S.H)                 |

7. English word with the suffix **ment** become **men**:

| English    | Indonesia  | Source   |
|------------|------------|--|
| Experiment | Eksperimen | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Moment     | Momen      | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Management | Manajemen  | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |

8. The suffix **ism** becomes **isme**:

| English     | Indonesia    | Source  |
|-------------|--------------|---|
| Mutualism   | Mutualisme   | Kamus Lengkap: Bing-Bi/Bi-Bing (Adi Goenawan) |
| Imperialism | Imperialisme | Kamus Lengkap: Bing-Bi/Bi-Bing (Adi Goenawan) |

9. The suffix *ive* in English become *if* in Indonesia

| English     | Indonesia  | Source  |
|-------------|------------|---|
| Progressive | Progresif  | Kamus Lengkap: Bing-Bi/Bi-Bing (Adi Goenawan) |
| Qualitative | Kualitatif | Kamus Lengkap: Bing-Bi/Bi-Bing (Adi Goenawan) |

**Table Translating**

| Indonesia       | English    | Source   |
|-----------------|------------|--|
| Latar belakang  | Background | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Kue Mangkuk     | Cupcake    | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Telepon genggam | Handphone  | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |

**Table adoption**

1. The suffix *el* in English become *el* in Indonesia:

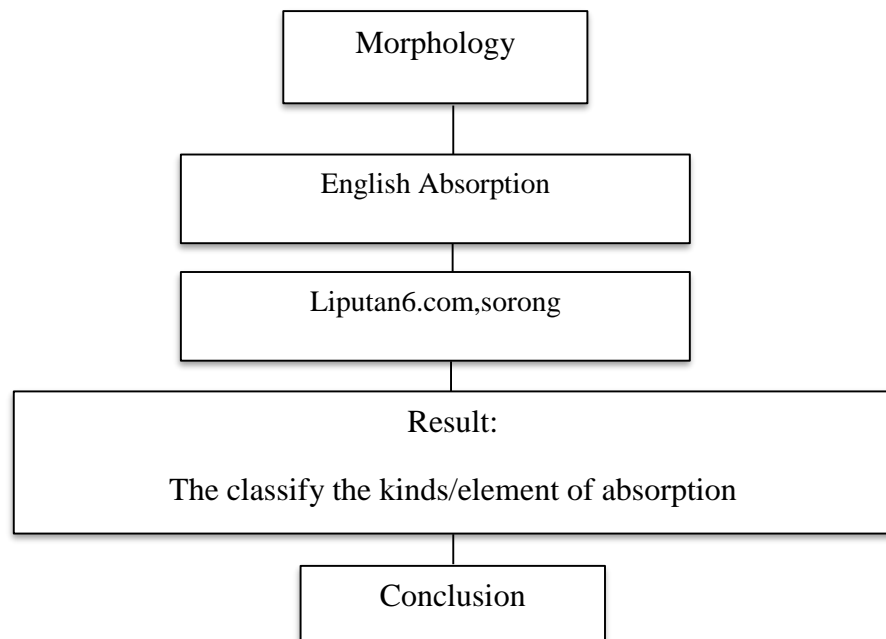
| Indonesia | English | Source   |
|-----------|---------|--|
| Hotel     | Hotel   | KAMUS LENGKAP: Inggris-Indonesia-Indonesia -Inggris (Adi Goenawan) |
| Chanel    | Chanel  | CWM Chanel tv sorong, Papua Chanel                                 |



### C. Conceptual Framework

The absorption of a foreign word to be Indonesian vocabulary requires several processes. The contact of two languages or more in the same place at the same time will cause one language absorbs another language. Based on the statement above, the writer is interested to describe research to analyze the English absorption in liputan6 sorong news.

#### Conceptual Framework



### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this chapter, the writer explains an aspect of the research methodology that is used to analyze the English absorption in liputan 6 sorong. The aspect is the research method, research design, research setting (time and place), subject of the research, research instrument, data collecting technique, research procedure, and data analysis technique.

##### **A. Research Method**

The research method is a scientific way to obtain data for specific purposes. The research would use the qualitative method, because of researcher wants to describe the data document of the liputan 6 sorong news.

According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research is an approach to exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible structure. Those who engage in this form of inquiry support a way of looking at research that honors an inductive style, a focus on the individual meaning, and the importance of rendering the complexity of a situation.

## B. Research Design

In addition to this research, the uses library Research, namely the approach of data collection by understanding and studying theories from various literature related to the research. There are four stages of literature studies in research, namely preparing the equipment needed, preparing a working bibliography, organizing time, and reading or recording research material (according to Zed, 2004).

## C. Research Setting

This research conducted in Sorong City, especially at Liputan6.com,sorong. This research would be conducted over three months, which were April to June 2023.

**Table time schedule of the research**

| NO | ACTIVITY               | MONTH |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    |                        | JAN   | FEB | MAR | APR | MEI | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OKT | NOV | DES |
| 1  | Organize the report    |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 2  | Seminar proposal       |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 3  | Revision proposal      |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 4  | Permits research admin |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 5  | Analyze the data       |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 6  | Organize the result    |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 7  | Seminar result         |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 8  | Revision result        |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 9  | Thesis                 |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 10 | Revision Thesis        |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |

#### D. Source of the Research

The subject in this research is English absorption implied in Liputan 6 Sorong news (Liputan6.com,Sorong). There are six pieces of news that the researcher selected:

**Table subject of the research**

| No | Title Of Liputan 6 Sorong News   | Date/Mount/Year  |
|----|--|------------------|
| 1  | Penemuan bom bekas perang dunia dua (Discovery bomb former of war two, that yet blow up)   | 18 May 2022      |
| 2  | Gempa bumi Magnitudo (Magnitude earthquake)  | 3 March 2022     |
| 3  | Anak-Anak Muda Sorong Mendadak Jadi Wartawan (The youth of Sorong suddenly become a journalist)  | 17 February 2019 |
| 4  | Harga BBM pertalite di daerah ini tembus Rp50 per liter (The pertalite fuel prices in the area to fifty thousand per liter)  | 8 November 2021  |
| 5  | Strategi Kominfo Dorong Mama-Mama Papua Unjuk Gigi di Era Digitalisasi (Strategy the ministry of commication and information supports participation mama papua in era of digitalization) | 8 November 2022  |
| 6  | Aktivitas Belajar Mengajar di Sorong Papua Kembali Normal (The activity of learning and teaching back like before)   | 23 august 2019   |

1. Discovery bomb former of war two, that yet blow up:

In this news, there is a resident who found a bomb that blew up when dredging beside the house, and soon the resident gives the information about the bomb to the police in the police resort. The police commander and the members come, and do the evacuation of the bomb from residential settlements. Police said “Because the residents are curious about this thing they search on youtube and get information, this is a bomb former of War Two. The result of the

identification police team about the bomb is a kind of thing is UXO military bomb.

2. Magnitude earthquake 5,0

The earthquake occurred in Sorong City Thursday at half past eight. According to the Institution of geophysical climatology, this earthquake does not have tsunami potential if looked at by the magnitude or the power of the earthquake.

3. The youth of Sorong suddenly becomes a journalist

There are one hundred university student cities and the regency of Sorong is enthusiastic to follow the activity of workshop journalistic in the auditorium of RRI Sorong. And the theme of this activity is “the movement literacy media in creating the soul of a young journalist in Indonesia”. The activity was held over two days from Saturday-Sunday, 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> February 2019. At this moment, the students have an opportunity to meet and get the science from an interviewee. Interviewees “Youth must to diligent in reading writing, and telling the positive thing from their area and nowadays, so much more false news, this is our responsibility to ward it; the students not only get the materials but also practice being a journalist and operation media. Interviewees and contributors hope with this activity the students can improve their writing skills after getting the materials on the first-day workshop journalistic.

4. The pertalite fuel prices in the area to fifty thousand per liter

Manager Edi Mangun explained on the 5-november-2021, there was a delay due to the rotation of tankers for the area of Papua, West Papua, Maluku due to bad weather, therefore the fuel charging terminal team was controlling stock. All of the workers of BBM Jayapura, Wayane, and Sorong coordination for the situation of scarcity that happens can return to normal.

5. Strategy The Ministry of Communication and Information supports participation in Mama Papua in time of digitalization

Kominfo is active in supporting the Papua women in the era of digitalization this movement at the same time supports the affirmative policy of President Jokowi for the native Papua who are realized in every regulation, to establish business or own company with the soul of social entrepreneurship.

6. The activity of learning and teaching back like before

The activity of learning and teaching back to normal after the demonstrations rejected racism which ended on August 19-20. Almost all the schools, from elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school have been backing back as before.

#### **E. Research Instrument**

In collecting the data for this research, the researcher used a document, the researcher analyzed the absorption word which is in the document.

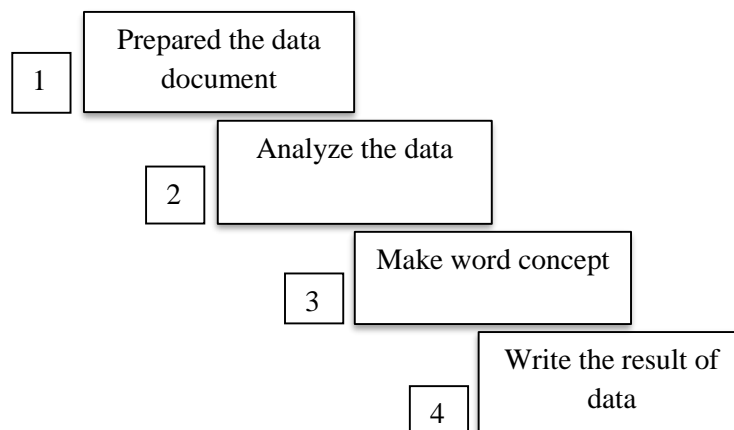
## F. Data Collecting Technique

In collecting data for the research, the researcher would conduct some steps: 1) The researcher prepares the instruments, 2) Reads and analyzes the object, 3) Write the object research, 2) Make sure and look back at the result of writing (Finishing)

## G. Research Procedure

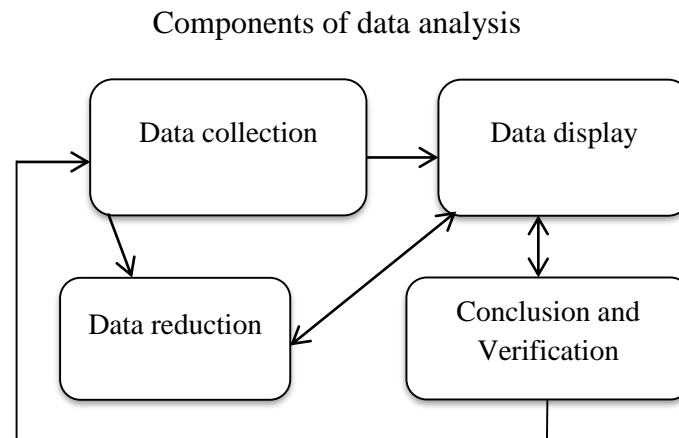
In collecting the data, the researcher did the following steps: The researcher prepared the liputan 6 sorong news transcript, analyzed the data English absorption, and made word concept after writing the data result analyzed on a laptop.

### *Framework research procedure*



## H. Data Analysis Technique

In this research, the researcher used the qualitative analysis technique by *Huberman* (1992). In Huberman technique has three components, as the following:



*Data reduction* refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. Data reduction is not something separate from the analysis. It is part of the analysis. The researcher decides on which data chunks to code and which to pull out, which patterns, best summarize some chunks, and which evolving story, to tell are all analytic choices. Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that “final” conclusions can be drawn and verified.

*Data display* The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Generally, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In daily life, display drawings, vary from gasoline gauges to newspapers to computer



screens to factor analysis printouts. Looking at the display helps us to understand what is happening and to do something or analyze further.

The third analysis activity is *conclusion drawing and verification*. From the start of the data collection, the qualitative analyst is beginning to decide what things mean is noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions. The conclusion drawing, in our view, is only half of a Gemini configuration, and the conclusion is also verified as the analyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as fleeting and second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing, with a short excursion, back to the field notes, or it may be thorough and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop “intersubjective consensus”, or with an extensive effort to replicate a finding in another data set.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the analysis. In this chapter, the analysis of the data is done in line with the formulated research problem in Chapter I. The data is classified with the types of English absorption in Liputan 6 Sorong (Liputan6.com, Sorong). The finding and discussion are presented as follow:

#### A. Findings

Based on the problem statement that the researcher displayed in Chapter I; the findings data of the analysis that the researcher did in the Liputan 6 sorong news document to answer the problem statement, and The finding of collecting data result, the researcher presented as follow:

##### 1. Adaptation

###### a. Suffix

Suffix *tion* and *sion* in English become *si* in Indonesia:

| NO | English        | Indonesia    | Sources          |
|----|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1  | Operation      | Operasi      | 18 may 2022      |
| 2  | Evacuation     | Evakusi      | 18 may 2022      |
| 3  | Information    | Informasi    | 18 may 2022      |
| 4  | Coordination   | Koordinasi   | 18 may 2022      |
| 5  | Identification | Identifikasi | 18 may 2022      |
| 6  | Collaboration  | Kolaborasi   | 17 february 2019 |

|    |                   |                |                  |
|----|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 7  | Generation        | Generasi       | 17 february 2019 |
| 8  | Telecommunication | Telekomunikasi | 17 February 2019 |
| 9  | Confirmation      | Konfirmasi     | 8 November 2021  |
| 10 | Situation         | Situasi        | 8 November 2021  |
| 11 | Coordination      | Koordinasi     | 8 November 2021  |
| 12 | Distribution      | Distribusi     | 8 November 2021  |
| 13 | Rotation          | Rotasi         | 8 November 2021  |
| 14 | Information       | Informasi      | 8 November 2022  |
| 15 | Inovation         | Inovasi        | 8 November 2022  |
| 16 | Communication     | Komunikasi     | 8 November 2022  |
| 17 | Participation     | Partisipasi    | 8 November 2022  |
| 18 | Generation        | Generasi       | 8 November 2022  |
| 19 | Regulation        | Regulasi       | 8 November 2022  |
| 20 | Digitalization    | Digitalisasi   | 8 November 2022  |
| 21 | Generation        | Generasi       | 23 August 2019   |
| 22 | Demonstration     | Demonstrasi    | 23 August 2019   |
| 23 | Action            | Aksi           | 23 August 2019   |
| 24 | Instruction       | Instruksi      | 23 August 2019   |
| 25 | Discussion        | Diskusi        | 8 November 2022  |

*Evakuasi* is an English word that adjusts to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, *Evacuation* is the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “displacement, move”. *Informasi* is an English word that adjusts to

Indonesia phonologic and spelling “*Information*”, which lexically has a meaningful “*explanation, notification, message*”. *Operasi* is an English word that is adjusted with Indonesia phonologic and spelling “*Operation*”, which lexically has a meaningful “*Surgical, action*”. *Berkoordinasi* “*koordinasi*” is an English word that adjusts with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, “*Coordination*” is the original word, which is lexically meaningful “*about regulating and activity till the rules and actions carried out are no contradictory*”. *Identifikasi*, is an English word that adjusts to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, “*Coordination*” is the original word; which is lexically meaningful “*about regulating and activity till the rules and actions carried out are no contradictory*”. *Identifikasi* is an English word that has been adjusted with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *identification* of the original word; which lexically has a meaningful “*determinant of someone's identity*”. *Berkolaborasi* “*kolaborasi*” is an English word that has been adjusted with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Collaboration* the original word. This word has lexically and meaningfully “*cooperation, mix*”. *Generasi* is an English word that has been adjusted in Indonesia by changing the spelling, from *generation* to the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “*successor*”. *Telkom* “*Telekomunikasi*” is an English word that adjusts with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Telecommunication* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “*communication, radio*”. *Konfirmasi* is an English word that adjusts with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from

*confirmation* of the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “affirmation, rectification, justification, statement”. *Situasi* is an English word that adjusts to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *situation* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “about the story after happen”. *Berkoordinasi* “*koordinasi*” is is English word that adjusts with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Coordination* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “about regulating and activity till the rules and actions carried out are no contradictory”. *Distribusi* is an English word that has adjusted with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Distribution* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “division, shipping”. *Rotasi* is an English word that adjusts with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *rotation* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “the turn”. *Inovasi* is an English word that has adjusted with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Innovation* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “income or introduction of new things or discoveries that are different from existing ones or those who have been known before”. *Komunikasi* is an English word that has been adjusted with Indonesia phonologies and spelling, from *communication* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “shipping and receiving messages or news between two or more people, and the message that talks about get understood/contact/relation”. *Partisipasi* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *participation* the original word, which is lexically has a

meaningful “about present”. *Regulasi* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *regulation* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “arrangement”. *Digitalisasi* is an English word that has to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Digitalization* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “process of giving or using the digital system”. *Demonstrasi* is an English word that has to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Demonstration* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “protest statement”. *Aksi* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *action* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “movement, revenge action, attitude”. *Inpres* “Instruksi” is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *instruction* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “command, direction”. *Diskusi* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Discussion* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “Scientific meeting”.

Suffix *c*, *ck* in English become *k*, *as*, *i* in Indonesia:

| NO | English       | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|---------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Politic       | Politik   | 8 November 2022  |
| 2  | Public        | Publik    | 8 November 2022  |
| 3  | Republic      | Republik  | 8 November 2022  |
| 4  | Republic      | Republik  | 17 February 2019 |
| 5  | Enthuasiastic | Antusias  | 17 February 2019 |
| 6  | Economic      | Ekonomi   | 8 November 2022  |
| 7  | Stock         | Stok      | 8 November 2021  |

Politik is an English word that has to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *politic* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “knowledge of constitutionalism or policy and tactics, etc”. Publik is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *public* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “many people”. Republik is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologies and spelling, from *Republic* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “part of the adequate government”. *Antusias* is an English word that has been used to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Enthuasiastic* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “Passionate, excited”. *Ekonomi* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Economic* the original word,

which is lexically has a meaningful “science about the principle of distribution, production, and wealth”. *Stok* is an English word that has been used to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *stock* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “supply, preparations”.

Suffix *y* in English become *i* in Indonesia:

| NO | English     | Indonesia   | Sources          |
|----|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1  | Potency     | Potensi     | 3 march 2022     |
| 2  | Meteorology | Meteorologi | 3 march 2022     |
| 3  | Climatology | Klimatologi | 3 march 2022     |
| 4  | Industry    | Indusrtri   | 8 November 2022  |
| 5  | Strategy    | Strategi    | 8 November 2022  |
| 6  | Theory      | Teori       | 17 February 2019 |
| 7  | Literacy    | Literasi    | 17 February 2019 |

*Berpotensi* “*Potensi*” is an English word that has been used to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Potency* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “Ability”. *Meteorologi* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Meteorology* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “Science about physics and chemical characteristics”. *Klimatologi* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Climatology* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “Science about climate”. *Industri* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from



*Indusry* the original word, which lexically has meaningful “processing activities”. *Strategi* is an English word that has been used to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Strategy* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “science and art using all sources”. *Teori* is an English word that has been used to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Theory* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “Opinion, logic, methodology, argument, principle and general law”. *Literasi* is an English word that has been used to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Literacy* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “education activity”.

Suffix English with *nt* become *n* in Indonesia:

| NO | English    | Indonesia | Sources         |
|----|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1  | President  | Presiden  | 8 November 2022 |
| 2  | Assitant   | Asisten   | 8 November 2022 |
| 3  | president  | Presiden  | 23 August 2019  |
| 4  | Detachment | Detasemen | 18 May 2022     |

*Presiden* is an English word that has been adjusted with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from the *president* to the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “leader of country or institutions”. *Asisten* is an English word that has to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Assitant* the original word, which lexically meaningful “someone who is in charge of helping others in carrying out a professional job”. *Detasemen* is

an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Detachment* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “Unit”.

Suffix *tive* English become *tif* in Indonesia:

| NO | English     | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|-------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Positive    | Positif   | 17 February 2019 |
| 2  | Affirmative | Afirmatif | 8 November 2022  |
| 3  | Active      | Aktif     | 8 November 2022  |
| 4  | Positive    | Positif   | 8 November 2022  |

*Positif* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Positive* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “definitely, sure, real”. *Afirmatif* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Affirmative* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “about reinforcing or ratifying”. *Aktif* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Active* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “try, more, dynamic, react”. *Positif* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Positive* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “surely, firmly, of course”.

Suffix *ty, fy* in English become *tas* Indonesia:

| NO | English    | Indonesia   | Sources          |
|----|------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1  | Facility   | Fasilitas   | 23 August 2019   |
| 2  | Activity   | Aktivitas   | 23 August 2019   |
| 3  | University | Universitas | 17 February 2019 |
| 4  | Identify   | Identitas   | 8 November 2022  |

*Fasilitas* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Facility* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “means for implementing functions”. *Beraktivitas* “aktivitas” is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Activity* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “work”. *Universitas* is an English word that has been used to adjust to Indonesia phonologies and spelling, from *University* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “College, School”. *Identitas* is an English word that has been used to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, *Identify* the original word, which lexically has meaningful “characteristics or conditions”.

Suffix *sm* in English become *sme, stik* in Indonesia:

| NO | English    | Indonesia   | Sources          |
|----|------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1  | Enthusiasm | Antusiasme  | 17 February 2019 |
| 2  | Racism     | Rasisme     | 23 Agustus 2019  |
| 3  | Journalism | Jurnalistik | 17 February 2019 |

*Antusiasme* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Enthusiasm* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “excited, big interest”. *Jurnalistik* is an English word that has done to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Journalism* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “Manage and write the news”. *Rasisme* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Racism* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “ugly prejudice”.

Suffix *e*, *ea* in English become *k*, *e* in Indonesia:

| NO | English | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|---------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Unique  | Unik      | 17 February 2019 |
| 2  | Idea    | Ide       | 17 February 2019 |

*Keunikan* “unik” is an English word that has been used to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Unique* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “Type or shape of itself, special”. *Ide* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Idea* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “Design”.

Suffix *or*, *rd* in English become *or*, *ur*, *r* in Indonesia:

| NO | English     | Indonesia   | Sources          |
|----|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1  | Coordinator | Koordinator | 17 February 2019 |
| 2  | Contributor | Kontributor | 17 February 2019 |
| 3  | Redactor    | Redaktur    | 17 february 2019 |
| 4  | standard    | standar     | 18 May 2022      |

*Koordinator* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Coordinator* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “someone who does the coordination”. *Kontributor* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Contributor* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “delegator, supporter”. *Redaktur* is an an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Redactor* the original word, which lexically has a meaning “someone who controls the reduction, news leader”. *Standar* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *standard* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “a size that is used for decided, value, quality, raw”.

Suffix *st*, *s* in English become *s*, *a* in Indonesia:

| NO | English    | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Journalist | Jurnalis  | 17 February 2019 |
| 2  | August     | Agustus   | 23 August 2019   |
| 3  | Analysis   | Analisis  | 3 March 2022     |
| 4  | Geophysics | Geofisika | 3 March 2022     |

*Journalis* is an English word that has been used to adjust to Indonesia phonologics and spelling, from *Journalist* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “*people whom jobs collect and write news*”. *Agustus* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *August* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “month”. *Analisis* is an English word that has done to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Analysis* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “investigation, decomposition, translation, study”. *Geofisika* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologics and spelling, from *Geophysics* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “Science of nature of earth and symptoms”.

Suffix *ce* in English become *si*, *k* in Indonesia:

| NO | English  | Indonesia | Sources        |
|----|----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1  | Province | Provinsi  | 23 August 2019 |

|   |          |          |                  |
|---|----------|----------|------------------|
| 2 | Police   | Polisi   | 8 November 2021  |
| 3 | Province | Provinsi | 3 March 2022     |
| 4 | Practice | Praktek  | 17 February 2019 |

*Provinsi* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *province* original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “area or region”. *Kepolisian* “*Polisi*” is an English word that has been used to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Police* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “Security, Government agency”. *Praktek* is an English word that has been adjusted with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Practice* original word, which lexically has a meaningful “implementation of theory”.

b. Prefix

Prefix *c* in English become *s*, *k* in Indonesia:

| NO | English    | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Central    | Sentral   | 18 May 2022      |
| 2  | Class      | Kelas     | 23 August 2019   |
| 3  | Coordinate | Koordinat | 3 March 2022     |
| 4  | Campus     | Kampus    | 17 February 2019 |

*Sentral* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Central* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “Middle, Focus direction”. *Kelasnya* “*kelas*” is an English word that has to adjust to Indonesia phonologies and spelling, from the original word, which lexically has a meaningful *class* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “level, room of study, group, classification”. *Koordinat* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Coordinate* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “Number that is used show the location point lines, surface, or space”. *Kampus* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Campus* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “University and academic area”.

c. Consonant

First consonant *t* in English become *t* in Indonesia:

| NO | English   | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Team      | Tim       | 18 May 2022      |
| 2  | Telephone | Telepon   | 18 May 2022      |
| 3  | Theme     | Tema      | 17 February 2019 |
| 4  | Team      | Tim       | 8 November 2021  |



*Tim* is an English word that has adjusted to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Team* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “group, united”. *Menelpon* “*Telepon*” is English word that has been adjusted with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Telephone* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “Conversation”. *Tema* is an English word that has been adjusted with Indonesia phonologies and spelling, from *Theme* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “basic of mind, Idea”.

First consonant *m* in English become *m* in Indonesia:

| NO | English   | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Military  | Militer   | 18 May 2022      |
| 2  | Material  | Materi    | 17 February 2019 |
| 3  | Magnitude | Magnitudo | 3 March 2022     |

*Militer* is an English word that has been used to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Military* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “Soldier, Discipline”. *Magnitudo* is an English word that has done to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Magnitude* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “size level”. *Materi* is an English word that has to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from “something that becomes the topic (to be tested, thought, talked)”.

Last consonant *mb* in English become *m* in Indonesia:

| NO | English | Indonesia | Sources     |
|----|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 1  | Bomb    | Bom       | 18 May 2022 |

*Bom* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Bomb* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “Gun, explosion”.

First consonant *p* in English become *p* in Indonesia:

| NO | English    | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Police     | Polisi    | 18 May 2022      |
| 2  | Process    | Proses    | 8 November 2021  |
| 3  | Photo      | Foto      | 17 February 2019 |
| 4  | Phenomenon | Fenomena  | 17 February 2019 |

*Polisi* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *police* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “Security, Government agency”. *Proses* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Process* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “consecutive changes, series, phase”. *Antarfoto* “*foto*” is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic

and spelling, from *Photo* the original word, which is lexically has a meaningful “portrait, picture”. *Fenomena* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Phenomenon* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “things witnessed with the five senses and can be explained and scientifically assessed”.

Last consonant *l* in English become *l* in Indonesia:

| NO | English   | Indonesia | Sources         |
|----|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1  | Personnel | Personel  | 18 May 2022     |
| 2  | Social    | Sosial    | 8 November 2022 |

*Personel* is an English word that has been used to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *personnel* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “employees, the crew”. *Sosial* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Social* the original word, which is lexically meaningful as “related to society or likes to pay attention to public interests (helping and protruding)”.

## 2. Adoption

The absorption process can be done by the suitability of change spelling or without changing the word class:

a. Suffix

Suffix *ing* in English become *ing* Indonesia:

| NO | English | Indonesia | Sources         |
|----|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1  | Holding | Holding   | 8 November 2021 |
| 2  | Trading | Trading   | 8 November 2021 |

*Holding* is an English word that has been used to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “Take, drive, have, catch, dominate”. *Trading* is an English word that has been adusted to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “commercial”.

Suffix *er, r* in English become *er, r* Indonesia:

| NO | English  | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|----------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Reporter | Reporter  | 17 February 2019 |
| 2  | Partner  | Partner   | 17 February 2019 |
| 3  | Manager  | Manager   | 8 November 2021  |
| 4  | Tanker   | Tanker    | 8 November 2021  |
| 5  | Diameter | Diameter  | 18 May 2022      |
| 6  | Computer | Computer  | 17 February 2019 |
| 7  | Radar    | Radar     | 17 February 2019 |

*Reporter* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologics without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaning “someone who writes and brings the news”. *Partner* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “someone, friend”. *Manager* is an English word that has been adjusted with Indonesia phonologic without changing the spelling, which lexically means “someone who regulates work or cooperation among various/ someone responsible for making plans, regulating, leading, and controlling their implementation to achieve certain goals”. *Tanker* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “about commercial”. *Computer* is an English word that has to adjust with Indonesia phonologic without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “automatic electronic tools that can calculate or process data carefully according to the instructions or can use for multimedia system”. *Radar* is an English word that has to be adjusted with Indonesia phonologics without changing the spelling, which is lexically meaningful “the tool used to detect distance, speed, and direction of moving objects (usually used in shipping and flight)”. *Diameter* is an English word that has been used to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “straight line through the midpoint of the circle from one side to the other side”.

Suffix *tion, o* in English become *tion, o* Indonesia:

| NO | English       | Indonesia     | Sources          |
|----|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1  | Communication | Communication | 8 November 2021  |
| 2  | relation      | relation      | 8 November 2021  |
| 3  | Radio         | Radio         | 17 February 2019 |

*Communication* is an English word that has to be adjusted with Indonesia phonologics and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “shipping and receiving messages or news between two or more people so that the message in send can be understood”. *Relation* is an English word that has been adjusted with Indonesia phonologics without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “connection”.

Suffix *e* in English become *e* in Indonesia:

| NO | English | Indonesia | Sources     |
|----|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 1  | Youtube | Youtube   | 18 May 2022 |

*Youtube* is an English word that has been used to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “savings, stored, application”.

b. PrefixPrefix *s* in English become *s* Indonesia:

| NO | English | Indonesia | Sources         |
|----|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1  | Sub     | Sub       | 8 November 2021 |
| 2  | Social  | social    | 8 November 2022 |
| 3  | Staff   | Staff     | 8 November 2022 |

*Sub* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “likes, part”. *Social* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaning “related to society or like to pay attention to public interests (helping and protruding)”. *Staff* is an English word that has been adjusted to with Indonesia phonologics and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “a group of people who work together”.

c. Consonant

First consonant *p* in English become *p* in Indonesia:

| NO | English | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|---------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Pers    | Pers      | 17 February 2019 |
| 2  | Plus    | Plus      | 17 February 2019 |

*Pers* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “*Printing business, news broadcasting media*”. *Wartaplus* “*plus*” is an English word that has been used to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “More, add”.

First consonant *m* in English become *m* in Indonesia:

| NO | English | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|---------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Massa   | Massa     | 23 August 2019   |
| 2  | Media   | Media     | 8 November 2022  |
| 3  | Media   | Media     | 17 February 2019 |

*Media* is an English word that has to been adjusted with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “tool, facilities, intermediaries, connecting”. *Massa* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “augality, many, a group, size”.



Last consonant *m* in English become *m* in Indonesia:

| No | English    | Indonesia  | Sources          |
|----|------------|------------|------------------|
| 1  | Forum      | Forum      | 8 November 2022  |
| 2  | Presidium  | Presidium  | 17 February 2019 |
| 3  | Auditorium | Auditorium | 17 February 2019 |
| 4  | Forum      | Forum      | 17 February 2019 |

*Forum* is an English word that has been used to adjust with Indonesia phonologics without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “department, meeting place to share ideas”. *Presidium* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “someone, Leader”. *Auditorium* is an English word that has been used to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “Building, room”.

First consonant *n* in English become *n* in Indonesia:

| No | English | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|---------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Network | Network   | 17 February 2019 |
| 2  | Normal  | Normal    | 8 November 2021  |
| 3  | Normal  | Normal    | 23 August 2019   |

Net “Network” is an English word that has been adjusted with Indonesia phonologics without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “broadcast system”. *Normal* is an English word that has been adjusted with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaning “according to the public rules or free from the disorders”.

Last consonant *n* in English become *n* in Indonesia:

| No | English | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|---------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Citizen | Citizen   | 17 February 2019 |

*Citizen* is an English word that has been used to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaningful “member of the nation, People”.

First consonant *b* in English become *b* in Indonesia:

| No | English | Indonesia | Sources         |
|----|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1  | Bank    | Bank      | 8 November 2022 |

*Perbankan* “bank” is an English word that has been used to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “Assorted agency in interesting finance and spend money”

Last consonant *p* in English become *p* in Indonesia:

| No | English          | Indonesia        | Sources          |
|----|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1  | Workshop         | Workshop         | 17 February 2019 |
| 2  | Entrepreneurship | Entrepreneurship | 8 November 2022  |

*Entrepreneurship* is an English word that has been adjusted to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaning “recognize new products, determine new production methods, arrange the operation for the procurement of new production”. *Workshop* is an English word that has been done to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “meeting, a training activity”.

Last consonant *t* in English become *t* in Indonesia:

| No | English | Indonesia | Sources         |
|----|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1  | Depot   | Depot     | 8 November 2021 |
| 2  | Unit    | Unit      | 8 November 2021 |

*Depot* is an English word that has been adjusted to Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which lexically has a meaning “a place for saving things, a house for selling, etc”. *Unit* is an

English word that has been done to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “part”.

Last consonant *l* in English become *l* in Indonesia:

| No | English   | Indonesia | Sources          |
|----|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| 1  | Chanel    | Chanel    | 17 February 2019 |
| 2  | Comercial | Comercial | 8 November 2021  |
| 3  | regional  | regional  | 8 November 2021  |
| 4  | social    | Social    | 8 November 2022  |
| 5  | Digital   | Digital   | 8 November 2022  |

*Chanel* is an English word that has been adjusted with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “Television network”. *Comercial* is an English word that has been adjusted to Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “related to buying and selling activities”. *Regional* is an English word that has been used to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “related to a place”. *Social* is English word that has done to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “related to society or like to pay

attention to public interests (helping and protruding)”. *Digital* English word that has done to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “related to numbers for certain calculation systems”.

### 3. Adoption and Adaptation

#### a) Adoption

\_Suffix *er* in English become *er* in Indonesia, first consonant *b* in English become *b* in Indonesia:

#### b) Adaptation

\_Suffix *er* in English become *er* in Indonesia, suffix *rt* in English become *r* in Indonesia, first consonant *p* in English become *p* in Indonesia, first consonant *m* in English become *m* in indonesia, Prefix *c* in english become *k* indonesia:

| No         | Abbreviation  | English    | Indonesia  | Sources       |
|------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Adoption   |               |            |            |               |
| 1          | MM            | Millimeter | Millimeter | 18 May 2022   |
| 2          | Km            | Kilometer  | Kilometer  | 18 March 2022 |
| 3          | <b>Brimob</b> | Brigade    | Brigade    | 18 May 2022   |
| Adaptation |               |            |            |               |

|   |        |                     |                  |             |
|---|--------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1 | POLRES | Police Resort       | Polisi Resor     | 18 May 2022 |
| 2 | Ipda   | Inspector dua       | Inspektur dua    | 18 May 2022 |
| 3 | Kompol | Commissioner Police | Komisaris Polisi | 18 May 2022 |
| 4 | Brimob | Mobile              | Mobil            | 18 May 2022 |
| 5 | CM     | Centimeter          | Sentimeter       | 18 May 2022 |

*Mm* is an abbreviation word for *millimeter*, is English word that has been adjusted to Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “long size unit 0, 001 m”. *Km* is an abbreviation word for is English word that has been adjusted with Indonesia phonologic and without changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “long size unit 1.000 m”. *POLRES* is two words “*Polisi resor*” that mix in abbreviated, which is an English word that has to adjust to Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Police Resort* which is lexically has a meaningful “area, work environment of police”. *Ipda* is two words “*Inspektur dua*” that mix in abbreviated, the word *inspektur* from English and word *dua* from Indonesia, which lexically has a meaningful “the rank name in the police, enlarger that inspects and then received a report on the ceremony said by the ceremony commander at the beginning and end of the of the ceremony”. *Kompol* is two words “*Komisaris Polisi*”

that mix in abbreviated, and that is an English word that has to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and spelling, from *Commissioner Police* which is lexically has a meaningful “the rank name of a police officer, someone appointed by members to carry out a task, especially become members of management”. *Brimob* is two words “brigade Mobil” both words, categorized in different kinds of absorption, The word *brigade* is adoption because it has adjusted to Indonesia without changing the spelling and *mobil* is an English word that adjusts by changing the spelling, which is lexically has a meaningful “ active unit of armed forces consisting of two, three, four regiments”. *CM* is an abbreviation word for “centimeter” is an English word that has to adjust with Indonesia phonologic and changing spelling, from *centimeter* the original word, which lexically has a meaningful “long size unit 0,01 m”.

In this research, the researcher found 133 data on English absorption words from the sixth data. Detailed numbers of the research finding are as the following; firstly from each edition, the first data (18-may-2022) has 23 English absorption words, the second (3-March-2022) has 10 English absorption words, the third (17 February 2019) has 38 English absorption words, fourth (8-November-2021) has 21 English absorption words, fifth (8 November 2022) has 28 English absorption, sixth (23 august 2019) has 13 English absorption words.

## B. Research Discussion

The data obtained in this research is qualitative data sourced from the news and data obtained from the result of review, reading, and note-taking. The purpose of this research was to find out the English absorption word in Liputan 6 sorong news text. The researcher took the news as the source of data as much as 3, the first source data from the news with the title “Discovery bomb former of war two, edition 18<sup>th</sup> May 2022”, second “Magnitude earthquake, edition 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2022”, the third “The youth of Sorong suddenly become a journalist, edition 17<sup>th</sup> February 2019”, fourth “the pertalite fuel prices in the area to fifty thousand per liter, edition 8 November 2021”, fifth “strategy of KOMINFO supports participation mama Papua in the time of digitalization, edition 8 November 2022”, sixth “the activity of learning and teaching back like usually, edition 23 august 2019”.

The researcher found 133 the English absorption. The most data findings of existing data are from the third news with 38 data English absorption words, the fifth news with 28 data English absorption words, the first news with 23 English absorption words, the fourth news with 21 English absorption words, sixth news with 13 data English absorption words, and the last one from the second news with 10 English absorption words.

Furthermore, from five previous research on chapter two, there were four research that had no similarity with this current research. The previous research was on Supeni and Fauziah's research “*English loan words on Indonesia health articles news pages*”. Their objective research that to find out



the English loan words in the Indonesia language that are used in Indonesia health articles in online news pages like detik.com, kompas.com, and viva.com. The findings show their research 606 loan or absorption words. Their data are analyzed based on four forms noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. However this current research only found out the English absorption used in Liputan 6 Sorong, which means only one-page source research data, and the findings got 133 data absorption words.

The findings of Supeni's and Fauziah's research, firstly they make an analysis based on the word form category, nouns with 425 words, adjectives 96 words, verbs 82 words, and adverbs 3 words. The second analysis is based on the morphological process which consists of the parts; affixation, reduplication, and abbreviation. The last analysis is the loan words that use a phonological process that consists of three processes; Adoption, adaptation, and translation; Adoption with 166 words, adaptation with 395 words, and translation with 45 words. While in this current result firstly, only focuses on the process of absorption and after that classifies to the phonological process; the finding of this research shows that adoption got 40 English absorption words and adaptation got 93 English absorption words, for the process of translation researcher no found it, and then for the process of affixion (prefix, suffix) and consonant; prefix with 8 words, suffix with 85 words, and consonant (first 23, last 17) 40 words.

Moreover, Supeni and Fauziah's research shows the description meaning of the words in English and Indonesia language; that is mean, use English for

an explanation first and Indonesia language use as the last explanation to that researcher found. While in this current research only explains the description of the words using English.

(Meysitta's, 2018) classification theory of absorption used in this research in some pertinent ideas in chapter two, there are three kinds of absorption, namely 1) adoption, 2) adaptation, and 3) translation; from the third kind, adoption got 40 English absorption words and for adaptation got 93 English absorption words, that is a lot of words but for the translation researcher no found in it.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter involved two parts those were conclusion and suggestion. In conclusion, all of the findings and discussions previously were drawn together. The suggestion was to give a subject of linguistics.

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the findings of data analysis as mentioned before in chapter IV, the six of liputan 6 sorong news, the researcher found that the domination words with suffix in liputan 6 from each edition 18-may-2022, 3-march 2022, 17-february-2019, 8-november-2021, 8-november-2022, and 23-august-2019. Researcher tend to categorize the little of the words with suffix *sion, ck, fy, ea, e, rd, st, s, ing, r, o,rt* moreover researcher categorize many of the words with the suffix *tion, y, c, nt, tive, ty, sm, or, ce, er*. Furthermore, the researcher categorized the little of words with the prefix *c, s*, while the consonant researcher classified them into two parts which first consonant and last consonant; the most first consonant is *m, p, t*, the little *n, b*. most of last consonant *l, m*, and little *mb, n, p, t*.

Furthermore, for the kinds of adoption and adaptation, adoption with 40 words, while adaptation with 92 words, and the third kind is translation, this kind, of the best analysis of news that the researcher used in this research as subjects, the researcher did not found the word translation from the first news to the sixth.

## **B. Suggestion**

About what the researcher has done to this research, there are any suggestions from the researcher for the field of linguistics, especially language of absorption.

### **1. To Lecturers**

In this research, the researcher hopes that, in teaching courses that are not categorized as English lessons, must be explained the word English absorption if found in the topic of the lesson.

### **2. To Students**

The students must learn and examine the carefully to know the origin of the language mixed in language our language Indonesia and pay full attention when the lecturer explains the lesson. Moreover, the students have tried to do the learning related to English absorption.

### **3. To Future Researchers**

To future researchers, the researcher of this research hopes that, in making the same research like this, must read carefully and then make an analysis of the word per words contained in the document that you would choose as the research subject, in order that there is no mistake in making descriptions of words that has different meanings. Last, not only Indonesia language but there are other languages, in this case, the future researcher needs to study the development and history of our Indonesia language.

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## **Appendix 1:**

### **Liputan 6 Sorong, edition 18<sup>th</sup>-May-2022 Discovery bomb former of war two (Penemuan bom bekas perang dunia dua)**

**Liputan6.com, Sorong-** Penemuan bom bekas perang dunia kedua yang belum meledak membuat geger warga di Jalan Menur Kampung Worot, Kelurahan Kofkerbu, Kota Sorong, Papua Barat, Rabu malam (18/5/2022), sekitar pukul 20.15 WIT.

Bom bekas perang dunia kedua tersebut awalnya ditemukan seorang warga atas nama Yuliana Wanma, saat melakukan pengerukan pembuangan air di samping rumahnya. Atas temuan itu dirinya langsung melapor kepada Polres Sorong Kota.

Kabag Ops Polres Sorong Kota Kompol M Nur Makmur, Kamis (19/5/2022) mengatakan, setelah menerima laporan warga, pihaknya langsung memerintahkan personel untuk turun ke TKP dan memasang garis polisi terhadap bom bekas perang dunia kedua itu.

Nur Makmur mengatakan, awalnya warga setempat tidak mengetahui benda tersebut karena penasaran dengan temuan benda tersebut warga kemudian mencari informasi di YouTube dan kaget ternyata benda itu adalah bom bekas perang dunia kedua.

"Kemudian warga langsung melaporkan temuan itu kepada pihak kepolisian Polres Sorong Kota dengan menelepon ke sentral layanan 110 untuk ditindaklanjuti," ujarnya.

Usai penemuan tersebut, pihak kepolisian langsung berkoordinasi dengan Subden 2 Den Gegana Sat Brimob Polda Papua untuk mengevakuasi bom peninggalan perang dunia kedua tersebut dari kawasan pemukiman warga.

Tim Penjinak Bom Subden 2 Den Gegana Satuan Brimob Polda Papua Barat yang di pimpin Ipda Jamaluddin langsung mendatangi TKP menggunakan Mobil Nissan Navara dengan peralatan standar evakuasi bom untuk melakukan evakuasi.

Hasil identifikasi Tim Gegana jenis benda tersebut adalah UXO Bom militer Panjang 27 cm, diameter depan 4,9 mm, diameter badan 7,5 mm, diameter belakang 6,9 mm. Bom tersebut sudah diamankan ke tempat yang aman.

LINK: <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/4965837/warga-sorong-papua-temukan-bom-perang-dunia-saat-keruk-pembuangan-air>

## **Appendix 2:**

### **Liputan 6 Sorong, edition 3<sup>rd</sup>-March-2022 Magnitude earthquake (Gempa bumi Magnitudo)**

**Liputan6.com, Sorong** - Gempa Magnitudo 5,0 mengguncang Kota Sorong, Provinsi Papua Barat, Kamis (3/3/2022) pukul 08.25 WIT. Badan Meteorologi Klimatologi dan geofisika (BMKG) menyebut, gempa tidak berpotensi tsunami.

Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh dari BMKG Sorong, pusat gempa bumi tersebut berada pada koordinat 0.58 Lintang Selatan dan 131.35 Bujur Timur yang berjarak 34 km timur laut Kota Sorong dengan kedalaman 12 km.

Berdasarkan analisis BMKG, gempa Sorong tersebut tidak berpotensi tsunami jika dilihat dari magnitudo atau kekuatan gempanya

LINK: <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/4901724/gempa-magnitudo-50-guncang-kota-sorong-papua-tidak-berpotensi-tsunami>

### **Appendix 3:**

#### **Liputan 6 Sorong, edition 17<sup>th</sup> February-2019 (The youth of Sorong suddenly become a journalist (Anak-Anak Muda Sorong Mendadak Jadi Wartawan)**

**Liputan6.com, Sorong** - Sekitar 100 lebih mahasiswa-mahasiswi dari perguruan tinggi se-Kota dan Kabupaten Sorong, Papua Barat antusias mengikuti kegiatan workshop jurnalistik dengan tema “Gerakan Literasi Media Dalam Membentuk Jiwa Jurnalis Muda di Indonesia”. Kegiatan di Auditorium Keikkok RRI Sorong, Sabtu-Minggu, 16-17 Februari 2019, berjalan lancar dan menyenangkan.

Dari pengamatan, antusiasme para peserta sangat dirasakan sejak hari pertama kegiatan berlangsung. Pada kesempatan ini, peserta berkesempatan bertemu dan mendapatkan ilmu dari beberapa narasumber.

Para narasumbernya adalah Koordinator Liputan Daerah Liputan6.com Harun Mahbub, Agung Sedayu selaku koordinator Presidium FAA PPMI dan redaktur Koran Tempo, Olha Irianti selaku Ketua Forum Jurnalis Perempuan Indonesia Papua Barat, kontributor Antarafoto.com dan Wartaplus.com, juga oleh Wahyudi selaku reporter RRI Sorong.

"Anak muda harus rajin membaca menulis, dan menceritakan hal-hal positif daerahnya," kata Harun Mahbub.

Pesan senada disampaikan pemateri lain. "Saat ini ramai berita hoaks. Tugas kita bersama untuk menangkalnya," kata Agung Sedayu.

Terkait fenomena berita palsu atau hoaks, Olha Irianti menjelaskan ciri-ciri hoaks dan cara menanganinya.

Para peserta tak hanya mendapatkan teori, namun langsung praktek menjadi wartawan dan mengelola media. Seluruh peserta mendapat tugas untuk membuat sebuah berita tentang kegiatan Workshop Jurnalistik yang diadakan dan juga sebuah berita tentang keunikan apa saja yang ada di Kota Sorong.

Diharapkan para peserta dapat mengembangkan kemampuan menulis mereka setelah mendapatkan materi pada hari pertama kegiatan Workshop Jurnalistik dan bisa

belajar menuangkan ide dari para peserta dalam bentuk tulisan sehingga kelak para peserta mampu membuat berita yang baik dan benar.

Kegiatan workshop jurnalistik ini diadakan oleh Forum Literasi Sorong Raya yang berkolaborasi baik dengan beberapa lembaga seperti RRI Sorong, BP2IP, UNIMUDA Sorong, Telkom Sorong, BKI Papua Barat. Dan beberapa media partner yaitu Liputan6.com, NET., Radar Sorong, dan PAPUA Chanel.

Dengan diadakannya kegiatan Workshop Jurnalistik ini, generasi muda di Papua Barat khususnya Kota Sorong dapat menjadi para jurnalis muda yang handal dan mau membangkitkan Lembaga Pers Mahasiswa di kampus-kampus mereka dan juga mampu menjadi kontributor bagi beberapa media.

"Para peserta nanti bisa mendapat kesempatan jadi kontributor RRI Sorong," kata Ketua LPP RRI Sorong, Joko Purnomo pada saat menyampaikan sambutan pada acara pembukaan kegiatan Workshop Jurnalistik. (Luluk Rizki, citizen journalist di Sorong)

LINK: <https://www.liputan6.com/amp/3897087/anak-anak-muda-sorong-mendadak-jadi-wartawan>

#### **Appendix 4:**

##### **The pertalite fuel prices in the area to fifty thousand per liter (Harga BBM pertalite di daerah ini tembus Rp50 per liter)**

Unit Manager Communication, Relations dan CSR Regional Papua Maluku PT Pertamina Sub Holding Commercial Trading, Edi Mangun saat di konfirmasi mengatakan bahwa Stok BBM di SPBU kota Sorong sudah kembali normal melayani masyarakat.

Ia menjelaskan bahwa kelangkaan BBM di Sorong Jumat (5/11) dikarenakan terjadinya rotasi kapal tanker pengangkut BBM milik Pertamina untuk wilayah Papua, Papua Barat, Maluku akibat cuaca buruk.

Menurut dia, pergerakan kapal dari satu titik ke titik yang lain terkendala cuaca sehingga menyebabkan keterlambatan pendistribusian. Karena itu, tim terminal pengisian BBM melakukan pengendalian stok.

Kemarin sore petugas di terminal pengisian BBM Jayapura, Wayame dan Sorong serta depot-depot lain telah berkordinasi agar situasi kelangkaan yang terjadi dapat tersebut kembali normal.

"Kami meminta maaf atas terjadinya kelangkaan bahan bakar minyak di wilayah Sorong," katanya

Edi menambahkan bawa kewenangan untuk menindak dan proses hukum para pelaku ini bulan BBM adalah kewenangan Kepolisian dan penegak hukum lainnya sesuai undang-undang Migas.

Link: <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/4704594/langka-di-spbu-harga-bbm-pertalite-di-daerah-ini-tembus-rp50-ribu-per-liter>

## **Appendix 5:**

### **Strategy of KOMINFO supports participation mama papua in time of digitalization (Strategi Kominfo Dorong Mama-Mama Papua Unjuk Gigi di Era Digitalisasi)**

**Liputan6.com, Sorong** - Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informasi (Kominfo) mendorong partisipasi aktif perempuan Papua di era digitalisasi saat ini. Langkah ini sekaligus mendukung kebijakan afirmatif Presiden Joko Widodo (Jokowi) untuk orang asli Papua yang diwujudkan dalam berbagai regulasi, termasuk pemberdayaan sumber daya manusia. Menurut Asisten Staf Khusus Presiden Republik Indonesia Bidang Pendidikan, Inovasi, dan Daerah Terluar, Isnaini Varidah Uswanas, gerakan sosial ekonomi perlu ditekankan bagi generasi muda Papua, khususnya perempuan Papua, untuk mendirikan usaha atau perusahaan sendiri dengan nafas social entrepreneurship.

Nanny, sapaan akrabnya, merupakan perempuan kelahiran Fakfak. Ia menilai kesempatan bagi mama-mama Papua untuk memberdayakan diri di era informasi dan komunikasi digital terbuka sangat lebar.

“Pemanfaatan media sosial perlu dijadikan alat membangun identitas digital yang kuat bagi perempuan selain juga memberikan dampak positif bagi dirinya sendiri dan juga para pengikutnya,” ujarnya dalam Forum Diskusi Publik tentang Partisipasi Perempuan Papua dalam Pembangunan Kesejahteraan, di Gedung Lambert Jitmau, Kota Sorong, Papua Barat, Rabu (21/9/2022). Artinya, perempuan Papua harus berdaya saing baik dalam bidang ekonomi, pendidikan, sosial, maupun politik. Kesempatan semakin terbuka lebar apabila bersama-sama sebagai satu kekuatan perempuan yang bersatu padu. Sementara, Penjabat Walikota Sorong George Yarangga dalam sambutannya yang dibacakan Staf Ahli Walikota Bidang Kemasyarakatan dan Sumber Daya Manusia Gamar Malabar mendorong agar perempuan Papua di Kota Sorong mampu terlibat di bidang politik, ekonomi, industri, perbankan, BUMN maupun BUMD. “Di Kota Sorong, Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak dipercayakan kepada perempuan Tanah Moi yaitu ibu Eltje Salomina Doo,” ucapnya.

<https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/5076354/strategi-kominfo-dorong-mama-mama-papua-unjuk-gigi-di-era-digitalisasi>



## **Appendix 6:**

### **The activity of learning and teaching back like usually (Aktivitas Belajar Mengajar di Sorong Papua Kembali Normal)**

**Liputan6.com, Sorong** - Aktivitas belajar mengajar di Kota Sorong, Provinsi Papua Barat, kembali normal setelah demonstrasi menolak rasisme yang berujung ricuh pada 19-20 Agustus 2019.

Pantauan di lapangan, Jumat (23/8/2019), hampir semua sekolah, dari SD, SMP, SMA dan SMK telah beraktivitas kembali seperti semula.

Sejak tanggal 19 Agustus 2019 seluruh sekolah di Kota Sorong diliburkan oleh pemerintah daerah setempat karena kericuhan massa aksi menolak rasisme yang merusak dan membakar fasilitas umum.

Salah seorang guru SD Inpres 50 Kota Sorong, Jumadi saat ditemui di halaman sekolah mengakui SD tersebut telah beraktivitas kembali seperti semula.

"Sekolah kami telah beraktivitas seperti biasa, hanya saja hari ini siswa belum belajar, tetapi membersihkan kelasnya," katanya dikutip *Antara*.

Jumadi berharap agar Kota Sorong tetap aman dan damai sehingga aktivitas pendidikan di daerah tersebut tetap berjalan lancar demi masa depan generasi muda bangsa Indonesia.

Selain sekolah, beberapa perguruan tinggi di Kota Sorong juga telah melakukan aktivitas perkuliahan seperti biasanya.

Link: <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/4044909/aktivitas-belajar-mengajar-di-sorong-papua-kembali-normal>

## CURRICULUM VITAE



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### PERSONAL DETAILS

Full name : Nelson Mobilala  
Nick name : Bungsu  
Place and date of birth : Sorong, 21th November 1992  
Sex : Male  
Address : Jalan Danau Tempe, Kampung Salak  
Marital status : Single

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### EDUCATION

2010 : Finish Elementary School (SD YPK Bukit Sion Kuadas)  
2013 : Finish Junior High School (SMP PGRI Kota Sorong)  
2016 : Finish Senior High School (SMA Keguruan Kabupaten Sorong/Kolese Pendidikan Guru)

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### ORGANIZATION EXPERIENCE

2018: Member of Kelompok Kerja Guru (KKG) Distrik Makbon  
2019-2021: Member of Gita Swara Choir University of Muhammadiyah Sorong  
2019-2021: Coordinator of education Moi Students UMS  
2019-2020: Member of organization PMK Universitas Muhammadiyah Sorong  
2019-2020: Coordinator of public relations of Senat Mahasiswa FKIP UMS