

**THE PHONEMIC ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL LOAN WORDS IN  
THE TRANSLATION OF *ISLAM AND POLITICS* BY JOHN L. ESPOSITO**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining  
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



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**A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT**

I declare that this thesis is my own work and I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. All the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledge by means of complete references.

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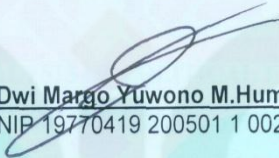
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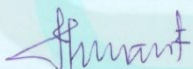
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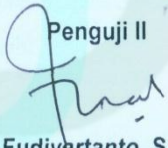
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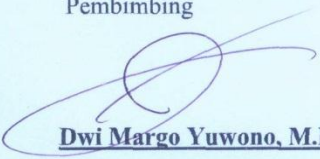
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**THE PHONEMIC ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL LOAN WORDS IN  
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**Abstract**

By: Ari Wicaksono

The title of this research is “The Phonemic Analysis of Political Loan Words in The Translation of *Islam and Politics* by John L. Esposito”. The researcher chooses this topic of research based on two reasons; the phonemic change in diachronic linguistics is still debatable and there is no specific previous research that discuss the structure of phoneme in the loan words, whereas the object of this research is *Islam and Politics* and the translation *Islam dan Politik*; the research focus’ is its political terminology.

The method of this research is qualitative-descriptive. The objectives of this research are to explain the kinds of phonemic change in the pure and naturalized political loan words and to describe the process of pure and naturalized political loan words in the translation of *Islam and Politics*. The used theories in this research are Kridalaksana’s phonemics change and Crowley’s rephonemicization.

The result of this research shows that there are 5 types of phonemic changes in the pure and naturalized political loan words: deletion of phoneme, addition of phoneme, change of vowel, change of simple consonant, and deletion of stress.

Furthermore, the process of borrowing of political loan words in Bahasa Indonesia consists of three categories: phonemic shift, split and merger in consonant and phonemic merger and split in vowel.

**Key words:** phonemic change, phoneme, rephonemicization

**ANALISA FONEMIK KATA PINJAMAN ISTILAH POLITIK DALAM  
TERJEMAHAN BUKU *ISLAM AND POLITICS* KARYA JOHN L. ESPOSITO**

**Abstrak**

Oleh: Ari Wicaksono

Judul penelitian ini adalah *The Phonemic Change of Political Loan Words in The Translation of Islam and Politics by John L. Esposito*. Peneliti memilih topik penelitian ini berdasarkan pada dua alasan utama yakni diskusi mengenai perubahan fonemik dalam kajian linguistik masih diperdebatkan oleh banyak linguis dan tidak adanya penelitian spesifik mengenai struktur kata-kata pinjaman, sedangkan objek dari penelitian ini adalah *Islam and Politics* dan terjemahannya *Islam dan Politik*. Fokus analisa dari penelitian ini adalah kata pinjaman istilah politik.

Metode penelitian ini adalah kualitatif-deskriptif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan jenis-jenis perubahan fonemik dan proses peminjaman yang terjadi di dalam kata serapan istilah politik murni dan kata serapan istilah politik yang dinaturalisasi dalam terjemahan buku *Islam and Politics*. Teori-teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori perubahan fonemik dari Kridalaksana dan teori perubahan fonem dari Terry Crowley.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 5 jenis perubahan fonemik di dalam kata pinjaman istilah politik murni dan kata pinjaman istilah politik yang dinaturalisasi: penghapusan fonem, penambahan fonem, perubahan vokal, perubahan konsonan, dan penghapusan tekanan. Lebih lanjut, proses peminjaman kata-kata istilah politik dalam bahasa Indonesia dibagi menjadi tiga proses yakni pergeseran fonem, penggabungan fonem, dan pemisahan fonem dalam konsonan; penggabungan fonem dan pemisahan fonem dalam vowel.

**Kata kunci:** perubahan fonemik, fonem, refonemisasi

**MOTTO**

**“THE BEST OF YOU IS WHEN THERE IS SOMETHING TO SHARED FOR  
OTHER PEOPLE WHO NEED TO”**

**“SOMETHING WE’RE ALL DESTINED TO DO”**

**(Anonymous)**



**DEDICATED TO**

- 1. MY BELOVED FATHER, MOTHER AND BROTHER;**
- 2. MY GRANDMOTHERS, UNCLES, AUNTS, AND ALL MY FAMILIES;**
- 3. ALL MY TEACHERS AND LECTURES;**
- 4. ALL MY FRIENDS;**
- 5. ALL THE LINGUISTIST AND LINGUISTICS STUDENTS.**





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Furthermore, the researcher recognizes that this research paper is very far from perfect due to the limited knowledge of the writer. Therefore, critics and suggestions are always needed by the writer for the perfection of this paper.

Finally, the writer hopes that all parties whom the writer has mentioned above get rewards from Allah. In addition to that, hopefully this paper can be useful for the readers.

*Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb.*

Yogyakarta, January 20, 2014

The Researcher

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Study

Translation as the part of applied linguistics grows significantly as the study of transferring language. Translation, according to Catford, means the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (1965: 20). Nida and Taber, on his book entitled *The Theory and Practice of Translation*, writes the definition of translation as “the act of transferring the meaning of a text from one language into another” (1982: 1). The replacement or the transfer of the source text material into another language in translation is important because it contributes for many people from many different languages to understand the information they want to access in one foreign language.

In translation studies, it needs a process or procedure to transfer the meaning and form of the source language into the target language. A translator must be familiar with the process of translation. This translation process starts from the specific text material which is taken, the procedures in translating the text, and the final product of translation. Concerning the text material which is taken by a translator, the translator needs to classify the genre and the class of sciences. The groups of natural sciences such as biology, math, and chemistry have different ways to be translated into TL (the target language), if those sciences are compared with literature works



such as poems, novels and drama scripts (Suryawinata and Haryanto, 2003: 38).

The next step in translating a text is translation process. Suryawinata argues that the translation process consists of three steps, those are selecting the kinds of source text analysis, transferring and restructuring (as cited in Nababan, 1999: 25). Nababan says that in the transforming of meaning, a translator should find the equality of SL and TL. The content, meaning, and message are processed in the deep area of the translator's thought. After that, all of these components must be transformed into forms of TL writing or speaking (1999: 27). Therefore, the important component in translation process is the replacement of the SL text into TL text which focuses on the equivalency of words, phrases and sentences.

After the translation process is finished, there are many kinds of products of translation which is written in TL text. When the product of translation is released, there are many kinds of new words and phrases produced as the consequence of the translation process. The example of the translation of English-Indonesia words are described below,

- 1.a** Beautifully (SL) → *dengan cantiknya* (TL)
- 1.b** Hospital (SL) → *rumah sakit* (TL)
- 1.c** Republic (SL) → *republik* (TL)

Those three examples above contain different categorization of translation process. Although these three words of SL have equivalency in

TL words, the example of point (1.c) is different from others. The word *republik* still contains the SL element. The changed form of the word *republic* can be seen in the last syllable of the TL word *republik* where the consonant *c* changed into consonant *k*. This process of translation is called borrowing.

Relating to the translation studies, the term ‘borrowing’ is defined as the borrowed words which still have similarities to the SL words in the target language. According to Molina and Hurtado, borrowing is divided into two categories: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing (2002: 511). The pure borrowing is illustrated by the examples below,

**2.a** Embargo (SL) → *embargo*(TL)

**2.b** Front (SL) → *front* (TL)

Whereas, the naturalized borrowing is illustrated the examples below,

**2.a** National (SL) → *nasional* (TL)

**2.b** Marxism (SL) → *marxisme* (TL)

By those examples above, it is clearly described that the pure borrowing refers to the process of translation where a source language word is borrowed without changing any written form of the source language word. On the other hand, the naturalized borrowing refers to the translation process where the lexical form is changed by following the rules of the target language spelling. Most of people call this product of translation by loan words.

. Loan words, according to Kridalaksana, mean the words which are taken from foreign languages and those words are adapted by following the word formation principles of the target language (1983: 135). Furthermore, Campbell argues that a loan words are an item in which have been borrowed from foreign languages. Those words are not parts of the recipient language genetically, but then they are borrowed and become part of the recipient language's vocabulary (1998: 58)

People can find the loan words in many kinds of subjects, such as politics, economics, social studies, cultural studies, medical studies, and vice versa. Relating to this research's title, one of appropriate books to study about loan words is *Islam and Politics* book by John L. Esposito. *Islam and Politics* can be as an appropriate object of research because it contains many words of political terms. Moreover, this book has been translated by H. M Joesoef Sou'yb entitled *Islam dan Politik*. Therefore it will be concretely clear in describing the analysis of political words of English which is borrowed into Indonesia by using borrowing translation technique.

In Indonesia, there are many researches which focus on the analysis of loan words in Indonesia language. Commonly, the researchers study three levels of loan word analysis, i.e. sound change, phonemic change, and semantic change. This research would be focused on the phonemic change, which according to Kridalaksana, is defined as "the language structure which describes the phonemic structure of a

morpheme” (1982: 111). The core of analysis is to study and to compare the form changes of the phonemes in the target language morpheme.

The description of phonemic changes of the pure political loan words and naturalized political loan words is described below:

3.a Modern /'mɒdə n/ (p. 91) → *modern* /modern/ (p. 127)

3.b Socialist /səʊʃəlɪst/ (p. 160) → *sosialis* /sosialis/ (p. 223)

In the data (3.a) above, there is addition of phoneme /r/ in the target language. It can be seen clearly where in the *modern* phonemic transcription there is no phoneme /r/. In the analysis of phonemics, it is called by addition of phoneme. Then, in the example of (3.b) there are change of diphthong /əʊ/→/o/, change of simple consonant /s/→/ʃ/, and deletion of phoneme/t/→∅ in the target language word of *sosialis*.

Considering this background of study, the title of this thesis is **“The Phonemic Analysis of Political Loan Words in the Translation of *Islam and Politics* by John L. Esposito.”**

## 1.2 Problem Statements

Based on the background of the study in this research, the problems are:

1. What are types of phonemic changes of the pure political loan words in the translation of *Islam and Politics*?
2. What are types of phonemic changes of naturalized political loan words in the translation of *Islam and Politics*?

3. How the pure political loan words and naturalized political loan words borrowed in the translation of *Islam and Politics*?

### **1.3 Objectives of Study**

This research have objectives of study, those are:

1. Describing the types of phonemic changes of the pure political loan words in the translation of *Islam and Politics*.
2. Describing describe the phonemic changes of the naturalized political loan words in the translation of *Islam and Politics*.
3. Describing the process of borrowing of the English political terms which are borrowed into Indonesian political terms in the translation of *Islam and Politics*.

### **1.4 Significance of Study**

Related to the background of study, the main significance of this study; theoretically it gives the contribution to the Bahasa Indonesia linguistics studies; practically, this study can be followed up by another researcher, so it can strengthen the study of phonemic.

### **1.5 Literature Review**

There are five prior researches that have relationship with the topic of this research. First, the title is “Kata Pinjaman dalam Bidang Politik dari Bahasa Asing ke dalam Bahasa Rusia”. This thesis is

arranged by Sari Gumilang (2004) from Russian Studies, University of Indonesia. Second, the title of prior research is “Perubahan Fonologis dan Semantis Istilah Hukum Bahasa Indonesia yang Berasal dari Bahasa Belanda”. The author is Monica Nila Sari (2009) from Dutch Studies, University of Indonesia. The third prior research is taken from North Sumatra University’s repository entitled “Borrowing in The Translation of D. H Lawrence’s *Lady Chatterley’s Lover* into Indonesian”. It is arranged by Cut Novika Srikandi from English Literature of 2010. The fourth prior research has title “Perubahan Morfofonemik Nomina Bahasa Latin dalam Istilah Kedokteran Bahasa Inggris” by E. Puji Astuti (1988) from English Literature, University of Indonesia. The last prior research is “The Analysis of English Borrowing Words in Indonesian Political Terminology” by Lorania from English Department of State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2011.

The first thesis discusses the construction process of political terms in the Russian language most of which are borrowed from other foreign languages. The two main focuses of the first thesis concern the analytical process of the morphological shift and phonological shift of Russian political loan words. The researcher uses the theory of Russian morphology and phonology in order to describe the naturalization process of political loan words in Russian language. To conclude, the political loan words of Russian language are derived from Greek, Latin, Arabic, Germany, English, and French languages, whereas the basic form

of phonological processes of the foreign political terms which are borrowed into Russian language follows the principles of Russian word formation.

The second prior research discusses the phonological shift and morphological shift of loan words in laws terminology of Bahasa Indonesia which are influenced by Dutch language. The two main focuses of this research are the phonological shift and semantic meaning shift. The researcher uses the theories of Dutch phonology and Bahasa Indonesia phonology in describing the phonological and morphological shift in the Indonesian loan words. The method of this analysis is descriptive method. To conclude, there are three types of morphological shifts and two types phonological shift. The morphological shifts i.e. shift of affixes, shift of suffixes and shift of prefixes, whereas the phonological shifts i.e. long vocal shifts into short vocal shifts, and sound shifts of /μ/ into /g:/. On the other hand, the analysis of semantics meaning of this research also shows that some words get restriction and expansion of meaning.

The third prior research discusses the classification of the loan words in the translation of *Lady Chatterley's Lovers* novel. The theory that is used in this thesis is borrowing theory of Molina and Albir who classify two kinds of borrowings; pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. The analysis method of this research is qualitative research and the method of collecting data of this research is documentation method. The analysis of this research focuses on the loan word process

which relates to the morphological process. In conclusion, the loan words contained in the novel are naturalized in the source language, and there are more naturalized borrowing than the pure borrowings.

The fourth prior research discusses the morphology and phonology shifts in the medical terminology of English most of which are borrowed from Latin language. The researcher uses the theory of phonemic shifts by Nelson Francis. The phonemic change theory of Francis is used in order to show the description of the naturalization process of the English medical loan words which are borrowed from Latin language by using two points of view i.e. morphological point of view and phonological point of view. The result of this research analysis shows that there are seven phonemic shifts of the Latin medical terminology into English, i.e. loss of vowel, syllable vowel shifts, stress shifts, loss of phonemes, addition of phonemes, and the phonemic change of plural formation.

The last prior research discusses the analysis of English borrowings in Indonesian political terminology in the *KOMPAS* Newspaper. The used theory in analyzing this research is semantic theory. This research describes how the political loan words in Indonesia are adapted from English political terminology. In conclusion, there are two political terminologies which experience the process expansion meaning, and five political terminologies which experience the process of restriction meaning.



In comparing this research's title and those five prior research, there are similarities and differences. The similarities between researcher's thesis and those prior research are the loan words study and the phonemic change, whereas the difference is the object of research *Islam and Politics*. So by considering the differences and similarities of each prior research, the thesis entitled "**The Phonemic Analysis of Political Loan Words in the Translation of *Islam and Politics* by John L. Esposito**" is original and belongs to the researcher's idea.

#### **1.6 Theoretical Approach**

There are three main theories used in analyzing the data. Those theories are Molina and Hutardo's classification of pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing, Kridalaksana's phonemic types and Terry Crowley's rephonemicization theory. The theory of pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing are used in classifying the pure political loan words and the naturalized political loan words in the translation *Islam and Politics*; phonemic change by Kridalaksana is used to analyze and to describe the change types of phonemic in the pure and naturalized political loan words. There are four types of phonemic change, i.e. loss of phoneme, addition of phoneme, change of phoneme and shift of stress (1982: 110). Last, the theory of rephonemicization is used to find and to describe the process of phonemic changes of political loan words from English political words into Indonesia. The rephonemicization theory

consists of three categorizes of phonemic changes. Those are phoneme shift, phoneme merger, and phoneme split (Crowley, 1985: 78)

Furthermore, this research also uses *Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah* (PUI) as the reference of loan words formation in Bahasa Indonesia, *Loan Word in Malay and Indonesian Dictionary* as the reference of loan words in Indonesia, *Politics and Government Dictionary* as the reference of political terms, and *Kamus Umum Politik dan Hukum* as the second reference of political terms in Indonesia.

## **1.7 Research Methodology**

Method, according to Mardalis, means a research procedure which is done in the research process (1989: 24). It consists of methodology approach and some ways in doing the research, such as the material of research, instrument of research, the procedure of research, variables and provided data, and data analysis (2005: 72). This research methodology will describe the type of this research, source of data, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

### **1.7.1 Type of Research**

The type of this research is qualitative research. The aim is to describe the data which is contained in the subject of research. It includes some activities such as to describe, to note, to analyze, and to interpret the phenomenon (1989: 26). To study this research, the

researcher will describe the data finding of English political words which are borrowed into Indonesia political terminology in the translation of *Islam and Politics* by John L. Esposito.

### **1.7.2 Source of Data**

The data source of this research is taken from *Islam and Politics* by John L. Esposito and it was published in 1987 by Syracuse University Press. This book consists of six chapters and 301 pages. Then, the translation of this book entitled *Islam dan Politik* is translated by H. M Jusuf Sou'yb and it was published by Bulan Bintang Publisher in 1990. The *Islam dan Politik* consists of six chapters and 346 pages. The selected data of political terms in the *Islam and Politics* book are taken from English political words only. The taken data in this research are classified into two categorizes; those are pure political loan words and naturalized political loan words.

### **1.7.3 Methods of Collecting Data**

This research uses documentation method. Documentation method defined by Khotari as “the information obtained relates to what is currently happening and is not complicated by either the past or future intentions or attitudes of respondents (2004: 17). The documentation method usually used to collect the data in a book, magazines, drama script, and *vice versa* (Subroto, 2007: 47). In this thesis, there are five steps of collecting data. Those are:

1. Marking the English political words in the *Islam and Politics* book;
2. Marking its translation of political borrowings words in the *Islam dan Politik*, a translation by H. M Joesoef Sou'yb;
3. Classifying the pure political loan words and naturalized political loan words in Indonesian language;
4. The data of pure political loan words and naturalized political loan words in Indonesia were put together on the data table side by side.

#### **1.7.4 Methods of Analyzing Data**

The method used in analyzing this research is descriptive method. Descriptive method is used to describe the phonemic change in the political loan words of the *Islam and Politics* translation. The step of analyzing data are:

1. Describing the phonemic changes of pure political loan words in the translation of *Islam and Politics*;
2. Describing the phonemic change of naturalized political loan words in the translation of *Islam and Politics*;
3. Describing the process of pure political loan words and naturalized political loan words by comparing the SL words and TL words;
4. Writing the final conclusion of this research.

## 1.8 Paper Organization

This thesis titled “*The Phonemic Analysis of Political Loan Words in The Translation Islam and Politics by John L. Esposito*” consists of four chapters. The first chapter is Introduction; second is Theoretical Approach; third is Research Finding and Discussion; last is Conclusion and Suggestion.

The first chapter discusses its background of study, problem statements, objectives of study, significances of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter discusses the introduction of borrowing technique translation, political loan words in Indonesian, phonemes and morphemes of Indonesian and English, phonemic change theory, and rephonemicization theory.

Then, the third chapter is about the analysis of data finding. They would be analyzed by separating the pure political loan words and naturalized political loan words analysis. Then, it would also describe the process of phonemic change found in the data finding by using rephonemicization theory.

The last is Conclusion and Suggestion chapter. This chapter includes the research’s conclusion about the result of this research analysis and the suggestions.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

The researcher draws three conclusions which are based on the problem statements and the result of analysis. Those conclusions are:

1. There are six types of phonemic change in the pure political loan words in the translation of *Islam and Politics*. Those are:

- a. Loss of phoneme e.g. phoneme /j/ in the word /*ju:n'vɜ:s ə l*/ (SL) → /*univərsal*/ (TL);
- b. Addition of phoneme e.g. phoneme /r/ in the /*ɪm'bɑ:gəʊ*/ (SL) → /*embargo*/ (TL);
- c. Simple consonant change e.g. phoneme /dʒ/ which becomes /g/ in the /*ri:dʒ ə n ə l*/ (SL) → /*regional*/ (TL);
- d. Change of diphthong e.g. vowel /əʊ/ which becomes /o/ in the phonemic transcription of /*ɪm'bɑ:gəʊ*/ (SL) → /*embargo*/ (TL);
- e. Change of monophthong e.g. vowel /ʌ/ which becomes /o/ in the word /*frʌnt*/ (SL) → /*fron*/ (TL), and
- f. Deletion of stress; it is applied in TL where Bahasa Indonesia omits the word stress.

2. The analysis of naturalized of political loan words results the same types of phonemic change. Those are:

- a. Deletion of phonemes e.g. phonemes /g/, /t/, /z/ and /i/ in the word /koŋres/, /komitmən/, /imperialismə/ and /kompromi/;
- b. Addition of phonemes e.g. vowel /ə/, consonant /r/ and vowel /a/ in the word /kampaŋə/, /komersial/ and /fakta/;
- c. Simple consonant change e.g. consonant /v/ which becomes /f/ in the word /əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv/ (SL) → /administratif/(TL), consonant /n/ which becomes /ŋ/ in the word /kæm'peɪn/ (SL) → /kampaŋə/ (TL);
- d. Diphthong change e.g. vowel /aɪ/ which becomes /i/ in the word /ə'laɪən t s/ (SL) → /aliansi/ (TL);
- e. Monophthong change e.g. vowel /ə/ → /a/, /æ/ → /a/, and /ʌ/ → /u/ in the word and
- f. Deletion of word stress.

3. In the borrowing process, the researcher focuses on the the process of phonemes change in loan words of political terms in *Islam and Politics* and its translation. There are two categories of phonemic changes; consonant change and vowel change. In the consonant change, there are three kinds of rephonemicization types:

- a. Phonemic shift i.e. phoneme /v/ which becomes /f/ in the /əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv/ → /administratif/;
- b. Phonemic merger i.e. phoneme /ʃ/ and /z/ which merge to phoneme /s/ in the target language;

- c. Phonemic split i.e. phoneme /dʒ/ which splits into phoneme /j/, /g/, and /y/ in the target language.
4. As the additional analysis, there are two kinds of vowel change process i.e. vowel split and vowel merger. Furthermore, there are three reasons why those vowels experience split and merger. Those three reasons are:
- a. Those unlisted vowels in Bahasa Indonesia contained in English are simplified into six kinds of Indonesian monophthongs: /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/ and /ə/;
  - b. When there are two contrasting sound distribution vowels in Bahasa Indonesia and English which is found in a loan word, this TL's vowel distribution will have closer form with its alphabetical transcription, e.g. vowel /ə/→/o/ in the phonemic transcription of /mɒ'nɒp.əl.i/ (SL) and /monopoli/ (TL);
  - c. The unlisted diphthong in Indonesian, for example /eo/, usually refers to the historical background in which it is identical with Dutch language e.g. word *feodalisme*.

#### 4.1 Suggestions

The researcher proposes some suggestions in order to develop the study of loan words by using phonemic point view. Those are:

1. The phonemic can be used as the topic of analysis of three kind linguistics studies i.e. descriptive linguistics, comparative linguistics, and historical



linguistics. The thing that determined each topic is depend on data and phonemic definitions which are taken.

2. Relating to the result of analysis, the description of vowel changes should be studied more specific by other researchers in order to find the pattern of vowel change in SL to TL.
3. In studying the loan words by using *Loan Words Dictionary in Indonesian and Malay*, the user should be careful in determining the loan words from English and loan words from Dutch. It is caused the affixation form where the affixes, such as -isme, -is, -isasi, etc, have similar form to Dutch language. Therefore, the user should notice the loan word root or its free morpheme to determine whether they derive from English, Dutch, or Portuguese.

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## APPENDICES

### A. Pure Political Loan Words

No	Loan Words		Phonemic Transcription	
	SL	TL	SL	TL
1	elite (p.145)	elite (p.203)	/ɪ'li:t/	/elite/
2	embargo (p.211)	embargo (p.294)	/ɪm'bɑ:gəʊ/	/embargo/
3	federal (p.169)	federal (p.236)	/'fedərəl/	/fedərəl/
4	front (p.168)	front (p.234)	/frʌnt/	/frɒn/
5	fundamental (p.61)	fundamental (p.86)	/'fʌndə'ment ə l/	/fundamental/
6	liberal (p.43)	liberal (p.61)	/'lib ə r ə l/	/libərəl/
7	loyal (p.51)	loyal (p.73)	/'ləɪəl/	/loyal/
8	manifesto (p.165)	manifesto (p.230)	/'mæni'festəʊ/	/manifesto/
9	media (p.197)	media (p.274)	/'mi:diə/	/media/
10	propaganda (p.69)	propaganda (p.97)	/'prɒpə'gændə/	/propaganda/
11	regional (p.47)	regional (p.66)	/'ri:dʒ ə n ə l/	/regional/
12	spiritual (p.28)	spiritual (p.41)	/'spɪrɪtʃuəl/	/spiritual/
13	temporal (p.28)	temporal (p.41)	/'temp ə r ə l/	/temporal/
14	universal (p.23)	universal (p.35)	/'ju:nɪ'vɜ:s ə l/	/universal/
15	modern (p.91)	modern (p. 127)	/'mɒd ə n/	/modərn/

## B. Naturalized Political Loan Words

No	Loan words		Phonemic Transcription	
	SL	TL	SL	TL
1	administrative (p.103)	administratif (p.145)	/əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv/	/administratif/
2	agitation (p.48)	agitasi (p.67)	/,ædʒɪ'teɪʃ ə n/	/agitasi/
3	alliance (p.34)	aliansi (p.48)	/ə'laɪ ə n t s/	/aliansi/
4	authentic (p.152)	otentik (p.212)	/ɔ:'θentɪk/	/otentik/
5	autocratic (p.16)	otokratis (p.24)	/,ɔ:tə'krætɪk/	/otokratis/
6	autonomous (p.80)	otonom (p.112)	/ɔ:'tɒnəməs/	/otonom/
7	authority (p.29)	otoritas (p.42)	/ɔ:'θɒrɪti/	/otoritas/
8	authoritative (p.48)	otoriter (p.68)	/ɔ:'θɒrɪtətɪv/	/otoriter/
9	bureaucracy (p.41)	birokrasi (p.58)	/bjʊə'rɒkrəsi/	/birokrasi/
10	bureaucrats (p.125)	birokratis (p.175)	/,bjʊərə'krætɪk/	/birokratis/
11	bureaucrats (p.220)	birokrat (p.306)	/'bjʊərəkræt/	/birokrat/
12	bureaucritization (p.171)	birokratisasi (p.238)	/'bjʊərəkrætɪ zeɪʃ ə n /	/birokratisasi/
13	cabinet (p.212)	kabinet (p.125)	/'kæbɪnət/	/kabinet/
14	campaign (p.163)	kampanye (p.227)	/kæm'peɪn/	/kampanə/
15	capitalism (p.150)	kapitalisme (p.210)	/'kæpɪt ə lɪz ə m/	/kapitalismə/
16	claims (p.22)	klaim (p.34)	/kleɪm/	/klaim/
17	coalition (p.89)	koalisi (p.125)	/kəʊə'liʃ ə n/	/koalisi/
18	confrontation (p.86)	konfrontasi (p.121)	/,kɒnfrʌn'teɪʃ ə n/	/konfrontasi/
19	congress (p.89)	kongres (p.125)	/'kɒŋɡres/	/koŋɡres/

20	committe (p.171)	komite-komite (p.238)	/kə'miti/	/komite/
21	conservative (p.49)	konservatif (p.70)	/kən'sɜ:vətɪv/	/konsərvatɪf/
22	constructive (p.214)	konstruktif (p.298)	/kən'strʌktɪv/	/konstruktɪf/
23	colonial (p.30)	kolonial (p.43)	/kə'ləʊni ə l/	/kolonial/
24	colonialist (p.58)	kolonialis (p.82)	/kə'ləʊni ə lɪst/	/kolonialis/
25	colonialism (p.30)	kolonialisme (p.45)	/kə'ləʊniəlɪz ə m/	kolonialisme/
26	contradictions (p.26)	kontradiksi (p.38)	/,kɒntrə'dɪkʃ ə n/	/kontradiksi/
27	commercials (p.173)	komersial (p.241)	/kə'mɜ:ʃ ə ls/	/komersial/
28	comission (p.117)	komisi (p.163)	/kə'mɪʃ ə n/	/komisi/
29	committee (p.110)	komite (p.155)	/kə'miti/	/komitə/
30	commitment (p.28)	komitmen (p.41)	/kə'mɪtmənt/	/komitmən/
31	commodity (p.212)	komoditi (p.299)	/kə'mɒdəti/	/komoditi/
32	complex (p.298)	kompleks (p.229)	/'kɒmpleks/	/kompleks/
33	comunist (p.122)	komunis (p.171)	/'kɒmjʊnɪst/	/komunis/
34	communism (p.158)	komunisme (p.220)	/'kɒmjʊnɪz ə m/	/komunismə/
35	comprehensive (p.137)	komprehensif (p.193)	/,kɒmprɪ'hensɪv/	/komprehensif/
36	compromise (p.61)	kompromi (p.86)	/'kɒmprəmaɪz/	/kompromi/
37	confrontation (p.47)	konfrontasi (p.297)	/,kɒnfrʌn'teɪʃ ə n/	/konfrontasi/
38	concession (p.49)	konsesi (p.69)	/kən'seɪʃ ə n/	/konsesi/
39	consensus (p.177)	konsensus (p.246)	/kən'sen t səs/	/konsensus/
40	conservative (p.5)	konservatif (p.8)	/kən'sɜ:vətɪv/	/konserfatɪf/
41	constitution (p.42)	konstitusi (p.60)	/,kɒn t stɪ'tju:ʃ ə n/	/konstitusi/

42	constitutional (p.81)	konstitusional (p.114)	/,kɒn t stɪ'tju:ʃ ə n ə l/	/konstitusional/
43	constitucionalism (p.84)	konstitualisme(p.114)	/,kɒn t stɪ'tju: ə lɪz ə m/	/konstitualismə/
44	constitutionalist (p.223)	konstitusionalis (p.310)	/,kɒn t stɪ'tju:ʃ n ə lɪst/	/konstitusionalis/
45	constituencies (p.44)	konstituensi (p.63)	/kən'stɪtjuən t sɪs/	/konstituensi/
46	conservatism (p.127)	konservatisme (p.178)	/kən'sɜ:vətɪz ə m/	/konserfatismə/
47	controversy (p.169)	kontroversi (p.236)	/'kɒntɹəvɜ:sɪ/	/kontrofersi/
48	collectivity (p.107)	kolektivitas (p.151)	/kə'lektɪv.ɪ.ti/ /	/kolektifitas/
49	corrupt (p.189)	korup (p.264)	/kə'rʌpt/	/korup/
50	corruption (p.107)	korupsi (p.150)	/kə'rʌpʃ ə n/	/korupsi/
51	cultural (p.240)	kultural (p.240)	/'kʌltʃ ə r ə l/	/kultural/
52	credibility (p.182)	kredibilitas (p.253)	/,kredə'bɪlɪti/	/kredibilitas/
53	crises (p.63)	krisis (p.88)	/'kraɪsɪs/	/krisis/
54	diplomatic (p.124)	diplomatik (p.173)	/,dɪplə'mætɪk/	/diplomatik/
55	disintegration (p.31)	disintegrasi (p.45)	/dɪ,sɪntɪ'greɪʃ ə n/	/disintəgərasɪ/
56	district (p.170)	distrik (p.237)	/'dɪstrɪkt/	/distrik/
57	doctrine (p.61)	doktrin (p.85)	/'dɒktrɪn/	/doktrin/
58	domination (p.30)	dominasi (p.43)	/,dɒmɪ'neɪʃ ə n/	/dominasi/
59	dualism (p.73)	dualisme (p.103)	/'dju:əlɪz ə m/	/dualisme/
60	economy (p.31)	ekonomi (p.45)	/'kɒnəmi/	/ekonomi/
61	executive (p.103)	eksekutif (p.145)	/'ɪg'zɛkjʊtɪv/	/eksekutif/
62	expansion (p.22)	ekspansi (p.33)	/'ɪk'spæn t ʃ ə n/	/ekspansi/
63	excesses (p.67)	ekses (p.95)	/ek'sesi:s/	/ekses/



64	expansionist (p.23)	ekspansionis (p.34)	/ɪk'spæn tʃ ə nɪst/	/ekspansionis/
65	emancipation (p.49)	emansipasi (p.69)	/ɪ,mæn t sɪ'peɪʃ ə n/	/emansipasi/
66	eksperiments (p.213)	eksperimen- eksperimen (p.297)	/ɪk'spɛrɪmɛnt/	/eksperimen- eksperimen/
67	etiquette (p.16)	etiket (p.24)	/'etɪkət/	/etiket/
68	fact (p.57)	fakta (p.81)	/fækt/	/fakta/
69	fatalism (p.96)	fatalisme (p.135)	/'fɛt ə lɪz ə m/	/fatalismə/
70	financial (p.108)	finansial (p.152)	/f a ɪ'næn tʃ ə l/	/finansial/
71	feudal (p.107)	feodal (p.150)	/'fju:d ə l/	/feodal/
72	feudalism (p.156)	feodalisme (p.128)	/'fju:d ə lɪz ə m/	/feodalismə/
73	fragmentation (p.220)	fragmentasi (p.307)	/,frægmɛn'teɪʃ ə n/	/frakmentasi/
74	hegemony (p.59)	hegemoni (p.84)	/hɪ'gɛməni/	/hegemoni/
75	idealism (p.64)	idealisme (p.90)	/aɪ'diəlɪz ə m/	/idealismə/
76	identity (p.22)	identitas (p.33)	/aɪ'dɛntɪti/	/identitas/
77	imperial (p.150)	imperium (p.33)	/ɪm'pɪəriəl/	/imperium/
78	imperialism (p.30)	imperialisme (p.43)	/ɪm'pɪəriəlɪz ə m/	/imperialismə/
79	implementation (p.176)	implementasi (p.245)	/,ɪmplɪmɛn'teɪʃ ə n/	/implemɛntasi/
80	intervention (p.82)	intervensi (p.116)	/,ɪntə'venʃ ə n/	/intərvensi/
81	intellectuals (p.128)	intelektual (p.180)	/,ɪnt ə l'ektʃuəl/	/intələktual/
82	intelligent (p.16)	intelijen (p.25)	/ɪn'tɛlɪdʒ ə nt/	/intəlijen/
83	isolation (p.41)	isolasi (p.57)	/,aɪs ə leɪʃ ə n/	/isolasi/
86	legitimacy (p.29)	legitimasi (p.42)	/lə'dʒɪtɪməsi/	/legitimasi/
87	legislative (p.170)	legislatif (p.236)	/'ledʒɪslətɪv/	legislatif/

88	liberalization (p.103)	liberalisasi (p.145)	/,lib ə r ə l a ɪ 'zeɪʃ ə n/	/libəralisasi/
89	loyalty (p.65)	loyalitas (p.92)	/'lɔɪəlti/	/loyalitas/
90	manipulation (p.176)	manipulasi (p.246)	/mə,nɪpju'sleɪʃ ə n/	/manipulasi/
91	materialism (p.154)	materialisme (p.216)	/mə'tɪəriəlɪz ə m/	/materialismə/
92	marxism (p.150)	marxisme (p.210)	/'mɑ:kɪz ə m/	/marksismə/
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94	militant (p.213)	militan (p.297)	/'mɪlɪt ə nt/	/militan/
95	military (p.179)	militer (p.250)	/'mɪlɪtri/	/militer/
96	minority (p.44)	minoritas (p.63)	/maɪ'nɔrɪti/	/minoritas/
97	mobilization (p.79)	mobilisasi (p.111)	/,məʊbɪl a ɪ 'zeɪʃ ə n/	/mobilisasi/
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100	modernism (p.35)	modernisme (p.44)	/'mɒd ə nɪz ə m/	/modernismə/
101	modernization (p.42)	modernisasi (p.59)	/,mɒd ə naɪ 'zeɪʃ ə n/	/modernisasi/
102	monopoly (p.82)	monopoli (p.115)	/mə'nɒp ə li/	/monopoli/
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104	multinational (p.153)	multinasional (p.213)	/,mʌlti'næʃ ə n ə l/	/multinasional/
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| 1. Indonesian English Student Association 1 <sup>st</sup> Summit, UGM     | 2011 |
| 2. Indonesian English Student Association 2 <sup>nd</sup> Summit, UB      | 2012 |
| 3. National Future Educator Conference, USBI Jakarta                      | 2012 |
| 4. Alumnus Indonesia Leadership Development Program, UI                   | 2012 |
| 5. 3 <sup>rd</sup> Winner of News Presenter and Reporter Contest, SUKA TV | 2013 |