

## **The Nativized Words Caused by Borrowing in Indonesian Personal Names and The Prestige**

**Selviyana Widya Awal**

English Department, Faculty of Languages and Art, State University of Surabaya

[selviyanaawal@mh.unesa.ac.id](mailto:selviyanaawal@mh.unesa.ac.id)

### **Abstrak**

Menurut Marcus Kracht, morfologi adalah studi mengenai makna kata. Dalam linguistik, morfologi adalah identifikasi, analisis, dan deskripsi dari struktur morfem bahasa dan unit linguistik yang lain, seperti kata dasar, imbuhan, dsb. Sedangkan serapan adalah proses penyerapan item-item linguistik dari satu sistem linguistik ke sistem yang lain. Penelitian ini menganalisis struktur morfem dan makna-makna yang terdapat pada kata bahasa Inggris serapan yang tercantum dalam nama-nama personal orang Indonesia. Studi ini menggunakan pola penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data dari studi ini diperoleh atau dikumpulkan dari DISPENDUKAPIL (Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil) Surabaya, yang semuanya dianalisis melalui proses pengkategorian, penganalisaan, dan pembahasan. Nama-nama personal orang Indonesia yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah nama-nama sunjek penelitian yang tinggal di wilayah atau daerah tertentu di Surabaya, Wiyung, yang mencantumkan kata berbahasa Inggris di dalamnya. Nama-nama personal orang Indonesia tersebut dikategorikan ke dalam nama-nama orang Indonesia dengan dua morfem, dengan tiga morfem, dan bahkan dengan empat morfem. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa proses penyerapan memiliki dampak yang berpengaruh terhadap proses penamaan. Hasil studi ini juga dengan jelas menunjukkan bahwa setiap kata berbahasa Inggris yang teranalisa memiliki bentuk dasarnya sendiri atau kita bisa sebut sebagai struktur morfem. Terakhir, dari kesemuanya, penelitian ini menjelaskan morfem dan struktur penamaan dari tiap kata yang difokuskan dan efek dari penyerapan kata yang mempengaruhi cara para orang tua menamai anak mereka di era sekarang ini.

**Kata Kunci:** Penyerapan Kata Bahasa Inggris, Nama Personal Orang Indonesia, Morfologi.

### **Abstract**

According to Marcus Kracht, Morphology is the study of the meaning of the words. In linguistics, morphology is the identification, analysis, and description of the structure of a given language's morphemes and other linguistic units, such as root words, affixes, etc. While borrowing is the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another. This research analyzed the morpheme structures and the meanings of English borrowing words contained in Indonesian personal names. This study used descriptive qualitative research design. The data are collected from DISPENDUKAPIL (Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil) Surabaya, all of which then are analyzed through the process of categorizing, analyzing and discussing. The Indonesian names used in this research are names of the subjects live in a particular region of Surabaya, Wiyung, with English words in. Those Indonesian personal names are categorized into Indonesian personal names with two morphemes, Indonesian personal names with three morphemes and Indonesian personal names with four morphemes. The findings from this research show that the process of borrowing has influential impacts to the process of Indonesian naming. The result of the study also clearly shows that every English words that is being analyzed has its own root or original form or we could say it as morpheme structure. Last, out of all, this research explains the morpheme and naming structure of each concerned word of each Indonesian personal name taken and the effect of borrowing words affect the way the parents giving their childrens names nowadays.

**Keywords:** English Borrowing Words, Indonesian Personal Names, Morphology.

### **INTRODUCTION**

When a single word takes more than one morpheme, as the adding of {-s}, each form is called as an allomorph. Most allomorphs are phonemic variants; that is, they are slightly in different pronunciations of the same morpheme. In many cases, the choice of allomorph

depends on where the morpheme occurs in the word. For instance, in the present tense verb *talks* the {-s present

tense} allomorph is /s/, but in *begs* it is /z/. In many cases the choice of allomorph is determined by the presence of another morpheme. But here, it is not the case of allomorph that will be elaborated, but it is the morpheme of the Indonesian personal names that these days' people commonly use English words in naming their born children.

'Name' is a word or set of words by which a person, animal, place, or thing is known, addressed, or referred

to. As human beings are created as social people who lives together with other humans we definitely need one thing that can distinguish from the others. And one of the things that can distinguish us from the other human beings is name. By giving a name to a person when they were born, we give the identity for the person. Name also contains the expectations of all parents so that their children will become the one they expect. A personal name must be created by using philosophy in it, especially for parents who want pretty personal names for their child that also has such deep meaning for adding unique impression on the name. Ullmann (1973:13) divided names in three different ways: phonetically, morphologically, and semantically. Morphological motivation produces an infinite number of names that are imitated by forming names from elements included in the language. Most names are the coinage of parents'. For example *Ratnasih* derives from *Suratna* (her father's name) and *Sumarsih* (her mother's name). Nevertheless, *Ratna* means a feminine, a diamond or jewelry, prominent and *sih* means lover, fragrant (<http://jawaplace.org/index.html>).

This research then focuses on personal names, altogether with the meaning of the English words in Indonesian personal names as the spread of pop culture influencing the Indonesians and the way the personal names created that seemingly begins to change as well, especially in choosing the words that will be compiled into a name. Not only using the name that contains Indonesian words in it, Indonesians have started to create a name using foreign words, commonly English ones. It is clearly seen that this kind of phenomenon of language contact, borrowing becomes one of the linguistics topic can be chosen. The process of borrowing foreign words to state an identity to a person includes as one of those interesting cases for language links people across nations. Borrowing here is seen as the impact of language contact in the spread of pop culture era that relates Indonesian naming process which slowly changes time to time. From the reasonable statement, this research in the end links the investigations of the morpheme structure of the English words contained in Indonesian personal names, the meaning of the English borrowing words in Indonesian naming, and the relation between English borrowing words – the meanings – and the process of naming to Indonesians.

### The Process of Naming

A person's full nomenclature, also known as a personal name or full name, refers to a set of names by which an individual may be known that are or can be recited as a group, with the understanding that they all relate to one person (Wikipedia). While Name is a word

or set of words by which a person, animal, place, or thing is known, addressed, or referred to. Name meanings will give you a whole new insight into the powerful influence your names have through the mathematical principle (Kabalarian Philosophy).

Names are familiar expressions of natural language. Their semantic remains a contested subject in the philosophy of language, with those who believe a descriptive element belongs in their meaning. Names are often (Geurts 1997, Anderson 2006) claimed to be syntactically "definite", since they can occur with markers of definiteness, such as the definite article in English. Since definite expressions include pronouns, demonstratives and definite descriptions, this evidence is often used to support views on which names are subsumed to one of these categories (Larson and Segal 1995, Elbourne 2005), through it is also consistent with names forming their own species of definite.

### The Definition of Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another. Another meaning instead of *importing* is adoption. Borrowing can be said as adoption of a linguistic expression from one language into another language, usually when no term exists for the new object, concept, or state of affairs. Among the causes of such cross-linguistic influence (language contact) may be various political, cultural, social, or economic developments (importation of new products, prestige, local flavor, internationalization of specialized languages and jargons, among others) (Bussmann, 1996:139). To Yule, borrowing is the process of taking a new word from another language (Yule, 2010:54). The process of borrowing are categorized into two: direct and indirect borrowing. If the word is borrowed as it is, without any changes; it is called as *direct borrowing*. The example of direct borrowing is the use of word "omelette" in English. "Omelette" is actually French. In another case, the word that is borrowed has some different structure of word, because of morphological process when the word is transferred; this term is called by indirect borrowing. The simplest example of indirect borrowing is the word "coffee"; kahveh (Turkish) > kahva (Arabic) > koffie (Dutch) > coffee (English) (Katamba, 2005:133).

### Defining Loanword

A loanword is a word adopted from one language, the donor language; that then incorporated into a different one by recipient language without translation. The process of the loanword happens itself is considered as borrowing. Haugen distinguishes three basic groups of borrowings:

1. LOANWORDS – which show morphemic importation without substitution.
2. LOANBLENDS – which show morphemic substitution as well as importation.
3. LOANSHIFTS – which show morphemic substitution without importation.

In term of loanshifts, Haugen distinguishes between *loan homonymy* (when the new meaning has nothing in common with the old), and *loan synonymy* (when there is a certain amount of semantic overlapping between the new and the old meanings). To Hock/Joseph, the factors that make speakers decide such adoption or adaptation are the existence of a high similarity of the structure of donor and target language as well as political dominion and prestige make speakers prefer adoption, and the low similarity of the structures of donor and target language as well as linguistic nationalism or purism make speakers prefer adaptation. Haugen later refined (1956) his model in a review of Gneuss's (1955) book on Old English loan coinages, whose classification, in turn, is the one by Betz (1949) (Grgeza, 2003:25).

### Word Structure

To philosopher Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832), *morphology* is the study of form or forms, it is surely clear that word is one of linguistics items takes the most part in morphology study. Words are formed from simpler words, using various processes. This makes it possible to create very large words. Those words or parts that are not composed and must therefore be drawn from the lexicon are called roots. Roots here are the 'main' words, those that carry meaning.

A morpheme can be defined as a minimal unit having more or less constant meaning and more of less constant form. Linguists say that the word "buyers" is made up of three morphemes, {buy} + {er} + {s}. Other combinations such as {buy} in *buying*, *buys*, and {er} in *seller*, *fisher*, as well as *buyer*; and {s} can also be found in *boys*, *girls*, and *dogs*. All sort of additional or affixes to the original word can be counted as *the word contains more than one morpheme* (Handout for Psy 598-02, summer 2001).

- Morphological	: <i>girls</i> = {girl} + {s}
- Semantic	: {girl} = [-adult; -male; +human, ...] + {s} = {PLU} = [plural]

## RESEARCH METHOD

### Source of Data

The source of data in this research is from **DISPENDUKCAPIL** (*Dinas kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil*) Surabaya as the department provides complete and accurate data about the population and

personal names which cannot be obtained from the other departments.

### Data Instrument

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 27-30), the characteristic of qualitative research are the writer or the researcher as the key instrument; meanwhile the collected data are in the form of words or sentences. This study concerns with the process and it tends to analyze the data effectively. Since the writer or the researcher is the main instrument to collect data, the writer collects, evaluates, and analyzes the words to find out the answer of the question in the research, here then the researcher takes the most important role – as observer in the process of data analysis and conclusion.

### Data Collection Technique

As the next phase, here is the elaboration of the data collection technique applied in this study:

#### 1. Collecting and logging data

The first step taken was searching and then collecting the data from *Dispendukcapil*. The data collected here are those required ones among the whole data obtained. From the whole data, the list of Indonesian personal names based on particular regions, only the names come with English words attached were used. Surprisingly, those with personal names contained English words are those come with the average age of 0 month to 25 years old.

#### 2. Viewing and identifying data

The second step is viewing the data. To those sorted data, the Indonesian personal names contained English words in, identification applied to make the data clear categorized based on the morpheme structure. Each of data later on identified or grouped based on how many morphemes appealed.

#### 3. Classifying data

The third step is classifying the data. After done identified, the data then classified in classes based on the meaning of each English word attached. The meanings applied are the possible meanings exist for each of the word, the English ones. The classification here done used *Nida's Componential Theory – Analysis*, so that each name will stand on different morpheme structure and different groups of meaning.

### Procedure of Data Analysis



Data analysis is a process of manipulating data so that their meaning and bearing on the problems and hypotheses that initiated the inquiry can be extracted (Singleton & Straits 1999:94). In this study, nonparticipant observation applied for collecting the data as the writer or the researcher does not need direct interaction with the participants or the subject of the study. Below is the brief elaboration of the data analysis procedures, the procedures of no.1-5 simply parts the *collection data technique* in the previous section;

1. *Collecting the data (English words in Indonesian personal names);*
2. *Verifying data (Indonesian personal names with English words in it) into the field;*  
For example, “**Lady** Silvia” and “**Happy** Yuniarti”.
3. *Classifying data based on the morpheme structure (of the English words contained in Indonesian personal names);*
4. *Classifying the English words contained in Indonesian personal names based on the meaning;*
5. *Describing and analysing data;*

After getting the data sorted based on both the morpheme structure and the meaning, the next step is describing and analyzing the data which taken from a valid source (*Dispendukcapil*). The description supported with the theories of both *cognitive semantics* and *triangle of reference* by Ullmann. Not only described, the elaboration detailed the analysis included the morpheme structure of each English word, and the meaning of the English borrowing words that contains in Indonesian personal names.

6. *Concluding data.*

The last, the next step after the description and analysis done, concluding the finding based on the analysis needed. The finding here relates to the relation between meaning and the English borrowing words attached in Indonesian personal names whether there are differences or similarities of Indonesian morpheme structure and English morpheme structure and how the phenomenon of such contact of language affects the process of naming to Indonesians. All of deductions and conclusions made based on the collected related literatures as *morphology*, *loanwords* and *borrowing*, *triangle of reference*, and other supporting theories to object the data being analyzed.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As people live socially, they will be involved in such contact and automatically use the agreed system, which is

language – as stated in the previous paragraph. People acquire and apply language in everyday communication. Here, speech communities have different dialect, language, and variety. They have different interest of speech characteristics (Wardhaugh, 2006:119). The fact that people speak in different languages as they live in different region, makes the language contact occurs when they are getting interaction (Thomason, 2001:1). The result of this communication could be borrowing or language mixing ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language\\_contact](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language_contact)). Foreign language could be a reason of influence to a speaker from a particular speech community changes his or her words use. The usage of a word that has been acquired from the language contact will be adapted. That is why, there will be a new word created (Thomason, 2001:3-5).

When two speakers from different two languages communicate each other, there will be not only a borrowing happens, but also the structure of the word will be fully changed. It is because of the word they hear are being transferred from first speaker's language to another speaker's language. The example of this phenomenon is Asia Minor Greek that has many borrowing words from Turkish. Those borrowing words have different structure from the original one. The transferring process are including area of phonology, morphology, syntax, and even lexical semantics. They adapt the word to their original language sound, word, and sentence structure (Thomason, 2001:11).

### The Change of Phonetical System of English Borrowing Words in Indonesian Personal Names

When the parents name their children, as the time goes, they do not realize that they create new sounds to the name they create that is different to the original sound of the name from any languages they have taken any references from. There are some words in the data that have such high possibility in fact the sounds are different with the original English ones. This will be listed in the table below:

Word	Converted	Original Pron	Indonesian Pron
Jeffrey	Jeffrie	/ˈdʒef: ri/	/ˈdʒep: ri/
Java	Java	/ˈdʒɑ: və/	/ˈdʒɑ: wa/
Hurry	Hurry	<span style="color: red;">/ˈhʌr.i/</span> <span style="color: blue;">/ˈhʌ:-/</span>	/ˈhar.i/
Lucky	Luki	/ˈlʌk.i/	/ˈluk.i/
May	May	/meɪ/	/mei/
Fence	Fence	/fen t s/	/fen s/
Mercy	Mercy	/ˈmɜ: si/	/ˈmer.si/
Victor	Victor	/ˈvɪk.tə r /	/ˈvɪk.tə r /
Jasmine	Jasmine	/ˈdʒæz.mm/	/ˈjas.min/
Heavenly	Heavenly	/ˈhev. ə n.li/	/ˈhev. en.li/

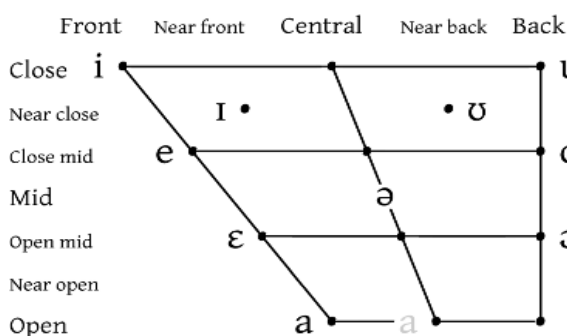
Caesar	Caesar	/sɪˌzeə.ɹ/	/sɛˌzɑ.ɹ/
--------	--------	------------	-----------

Based on the table above, there are some changes in both consonants and vowels for Indonesian have their own phonetical system that is totally different with English. It then becomes the reason of why the sound they produce when calling the names with another language as the naming reference will also be different. It

Word	Origin	Nativized	(opt.)
<i>Jefrie</i>	Jeffrey	Jefrie	To refer a boy.  Gender consideration.
<i>Febrianti</i>	February [English]	Febri + anti	To refer a girl who was born in February.  Locative use.
<i>Briliant</i>	Brilliant	Briliant	To refer a child (male or female, usually male) with the bright future that the parents wish the child to possess.  Philosophical background.

sounds like they create a new word since the pronunciation they produce is not like the original sound taken. The most common difference that can be seen between the original and the new sounds is how the

#### INDONESIAN VOWELS



Vowels at right & left of bullets are rounded & unrounded. vowels are sounded. It is probably unnoticed, but it is true that many Indonesians will sound the word and the vowels as listed in the table above. The reason of why it is different is the system of sound of bahasa Indonesia and English for sure. English has its own IPA system which varies the vowels and consonants to be sounded as we can see in: *peat, pit, pet, pate, pat, put, putt, poke, pot, part, and port* (Finegan, 1999, p. 90). Unlike English,

there will be no system to differ consonants, the only varied ones exists for the vowels. For example, the word *lucky*. There is difference in sounding *u* as the original sound is /ʌ/, but usually Indonesians refer it as /u/. The clear view of the different consonant sound can be seen in the name of *Jasmine* that *j* is supposed to be sounded as /dʒ/, but in fact it is sounded as /j/. Out of all of the differences, what makes it interesting is that the meanings of the borrowing words are still the same. In conclusion, there is no new meaning added or changed even though the sound differs.

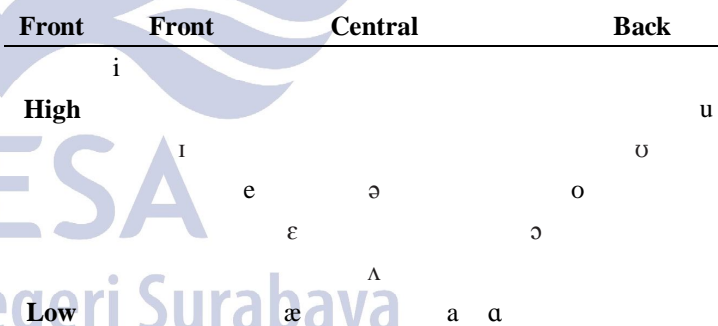
English Vowels Chart (Yule, 2010, p. 34).

#### Indonesian Vowels Chart

<http://blog.aanugraha.web.id/ipa-indonesian-vowels-chart/>

#### The Change of Word Structure of English Borrowing Words in Indonesian Personal Names

Here, the names have just happened having changes in the structure of the words. As Indonesian and English have different language system, the way the structure formed will affect on how the parents name



their children regardless what language the name they get the reference from. Some words have such big structure changes, and some does not really have it. The table below is drawn based on the different structure taken from the data.

In the first list, there is *Jeffrie* that is supposed to be written as *Jeffrey*, but in the real application, *y* is written as *ie*. *y* in *Jeffrey* is actually consonant but in the fact, it becomes double vowels as *ie* sounded in the same way. In other words, both *Jeffrie* and *Jeffrey* are sounded the same but written differently. Here then the structure somehow plays important role in the process of naming. The reason of double vowels written is the existence of

double vowels itself in old structure of bahasa Indonesia. It is not only English has Old English, but bahasa Indonesia also has the same sequence. It can be said that *Jeffrie* is not written based on EYD (*Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan*) – the new applied structures of bahasa Indonesia, but it is written based on the old one, just like *Soekarno* for *Sukarno*, the name of the first president of Indonesia. Although both *Soekarno* and *Sukarno* are sounded the same, the only difference is how it is arranged or written. If *Jeffrie* is written based on EYD, it is supposed to be *Jefri* even with the fact that it is a loanword or borrowing word.

In the second list, the application of affixes can be seen from *Febrianti*. It is no way English has such affixes. Bahasa Indonesia is the one applies such affixes in some words to refer woman's belonging in the language. It also has other affixes like *-wati* to refer as it is the woman's thing. So then it is *February* and *-anti* that make it *Febrianti* as well. At last, there is *Briliant* that is supposed to be written as *Brilliant* in doubled *l*. The reducing of *l* here indicates that the word is clearly borrowed which make the parents hard to make it or to write it as the original one because they are not quite familiar with the original structure of the word. It also can be concluded that the word is the one that they are familiar to hear or it is expressed daily, but they are not aware of the original structure in some ways. Out of all the three words differently written, the meanings are all still the same as the original. What makes them written differently probably because the reference that the parents get in the process of naming is personally different, sometimes, we cannot deny the truth that not all of Indonesians are able and familiar with English as English is not even Indonesia's second language.

### **Prestige as Influential Motivation of Foreign Words Borrowing in Indonesian Naming**

It is not that surprising to see some non-English countries use the English words as the references for children names. Some may think it is a good way for the child will not have the same name with others. Names play the most important part to the child's identity that the parents take much consideration for taking a word to name their children carefully and meaningfully. Eventhough bahasa Indonesia has different system in the phonetic and structure system, it does not affect the way the parents take English words [loanwords] in the naming process. As long as the name turns out different as others, the parents are able to afford it. Here, prestige takes a big influence for the parents do not want the names of their children turn out unpretty to hear. For English has many words and synonyms different from word to word, even with no encyclopedia for the reference, some parents

really do take the words for their children regardless the change of both phonetic and structure will play any effect to make the names or the original words nativized. For example, both *Untung* and *Lucky* have the same meanings, but, as *untung* is the word taken from bahasa Indonesia and *lucky* is taken from English, *untung* then sounds too common. "Too common" makes the parents search or look for another way to make it uncommon or less common by borrowing English word as long as the meaning is still the same. To make it different and to make it uncommon are ones of the way to create prestige. It has been stated before that not all of Indonesians are familiar with English, it is also one of the reasons that English somehow possessed in academic purposes. So, to make it in English, to create the prestige. Personal names with English become widely created that way.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

### **Conclusion**

From the data, this study finds *morpheme structures* of the English words included (*morpheme type, stem or root, affixes*) and *meaning* of the words. There are three divisions here which each of the division shown along with the table consists of the data and description written below the table. Those three divisions are: Indonesian personal names with two morphemes; Indonesian personal names with three morphemes and Indonesian personal names with four morphemes. For example: *Go Jefrie*, *Java Syailendra*, two names are Indonesian personal names with two morphemes which have each concerned word as well. The words *Jefrie* and *Java* are called as roots and they are the original forms, the morphemes of the word. Those two words are categorized as free because they could stand alone as a single element in a sentence.

Borrowing itself causes impacts to the process of Indonesian naming. There is the emergence of new words creation as the result of adaptation to the foreign words, which are derived from English with or without an obvious reference. Besides, the phenomenon of borrowing may fully result the same word which shows changes in the phonetical system or the word structure or even both. The parents are probably unaware of the language change sequences happen as the result of their activities in giving name for their children for they just think of the names will be more prestige (resulting dignity). But, for the language, this kind of phenomenon is somewhat unique and observable as the impacts are broad in some fields.

The impacts of borrowing in Indonesian personal names are elaborated as: *The Emergence of Nativized Words in Indonesian Personal Names: The Change of Phonetical System of English Borrowing Words in Indonesian Personal Names*, and *The Change of Word*



*Structure of English Borrowing Words in Indonesian Personal Names; and Prestige as Influential Motivation of Borrowing in Indonesian Naming.* Both impacts are different in terms of study which range from Morphology, Phonology, Semantics to Sociolinguistics as well, that makes this study is different to the previous ones. If the previous ones only study the structures and the change in social way, this study then ranges Phonology as the Indonesians sound or pronounce the loanwords differently from the original without the original meanings change.

### Suggestion

This study still has its own weakness, as there is nothing perfect in this world. This study examines only a limited of morphology aspect, that in this case, morpheme structures and meanings of the English borrowing words are based on what found in Indonesian personal names, which the data are also limited. Not all of Indonesians are familiar with English and not all of them have their names containing English words in. It means that the lack of the data is caused by the lack of the subject of research, as the target here is the upper class ones or a small particular community. It will be different if the community taken is not only from West Surabaya but also another region in Surabaya where such class exists as well. In other words, the future study could take another area of subject of the study for the research developed. Next, this field of study may use another aspect than Morphology or Semantic deeper and better for the future study as this study combines some necessary fields of study with no deeper elaboration and only range the surface as what this study needs for the focus is not on the fields but on the phenomenon, *Indonesian Naming Process*. Last but not least, the future study could even point one or more impacts than only having *prestige* as the most viewable reason of the subjects doing borrowing. May this study be useful and the research varied in the future.

### REFERENCES

- Bauer, Laurie. (1983). *English Word Formation*. London: Cambridge University Press. 1998 *Introducing Linguistic Morphology*. Great Britain: Edinburg University Press.
- Bussman, H. (1996). *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*. (G. Trauth, K. Kazzazi, Eds., G. Trauth, & K. Kazzazi, Trans.) London and New York: Routledge.
- Brinton, Laurel J. (2000). *The Structure of Modern English: A Linguistic Introduction*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins
- Evans, V., & Green, M. (2006). *Cognitive Linguistics: An Introduction*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Finegan, E. (1999). *Language It's Structure and Use* (3rd ed.). United States of America: Heinle & Heinle, Thomson Learning.
- Finegan, E. (2008). *Language It's Structure and Use* (5th ed.). United States of America: Thomson Wadsworth.
- Fudeman, M. A. (n.d.). *What is Morphology*. (p.32). Blackwell Publishing.
- Fromkin, V (2000). *An Introduction to Linguistic Theory*. London: Blackwell.
- Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyans, N. (2011). *An Introduction ro Language, Ninth Edition*. Boston: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.
- Grgeza, J. (2003). *Borrowing As A Word-Finding Process in Cognitive Historical Onomasiology*. *Onomasiology Online* , 4, 22-42.
- In A. C.-M. Carthy (2002) , *An Introduction to English Morphology : Words and their Structure* (p. 160). British : Edinburg University Press.
- Jackson, Howard. (1996). *Words and Their Meaning*. New York : Addison Wesley Longman Inc.
- Katamba, F. (2005). *English Words*. New York: Routledge.
- Language. (n.d.). Retrieved December 14, 2013, from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language>.
- Language Contact. (n.d.). Retrieved December 14, 2013, from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language\\_contact](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language_contact).
- Laoh, I. Y. *The Study of French Loanwords in English (The Adaptation of Ending -er in Noun and Verb Classes)*. Gorontalo: Universitas Negeri Gorontalo.
- Matthews, P.H. (1974). *Morphology: An Introduction to The Theory of Word Structure*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- McArthur, T. (1992). *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Morphology . Retrieved December 14, 2013, from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia:<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/morphology>.
- Nida, Eugene A. (1975). *Componential Analysis of Meaning*. Belgium: Mouton.
- Nugraha, A. A. (2008, March 13). *IPA Indonesian Vowels Chart*. Retrieved December 1, 2016, from My Dinky Note: <http://blog.aanugraha.web.id/ipa-indonesian-vowels-chart/>
- Ogden, C., & Richards, I. (1989). *The Meaning of Meaning*. United States of America: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
- Popescu, Serban. (2013). *The Description Theory of Names*. Budapest: Central European University.
- Proper Name. Retrived January 12, 2014 from <http://online.sfsu.edu/Kbach/oldies/descriptivism.htm>.
- Personal Names. Retrieved January 12, 2014 from [http://www.chinatownonline.co.uk/pages/culture/cus\\_toms/index.html](http://www.chinatownonline.co.uk/pages/culture/cus_toms/index.html).

- Sinulingga, C. (2010). *Change of Meanings in English Loanwords*. Jakarta : Gunadarma University, Faculty of Letters.
- Thomason, S. G. (2001). *Language Contact*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Wardhaugh, R. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (5th ed.). Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- Widyastuti. *Semantic-Pragmatic Applications on Babies' Names*. Surabaya : The State University of Surabaya.
- Word Formation*. (n.d.). Retrieved December 14, 2013, from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word\\_formation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word_formation).

