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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

I. Reason for the selection of the topic

In linguistics we know a term cognate. What is a cognate ? A cognate is frequently described as a word having similar form and meaning with those of another language which has a common ancestor. H.A. Gleason describes that some at least of the similar words are actually cognate, by which we mean, descended from some common ancestral language.¹

In Indonesian we have a lot of words that have similar forms and meanings as words in English. Those words have been borrowed by Indonesian from Dutch, Portugese, English and some other European languages. For the purpose of this thesis, we want to name those loanwords from Dutch, Portugese, English etc. just loanwords. Many of these loanwords are technical terms of various kinds.

The usage of loanwords have been very popular for many years. There are many reasons why people use loanwords in the Indonesian language. The first reason is that there is no original Indonesian equivalent for certain loanwords, or if there is any, the Indonesian words do not have the same meanings compared to the loanwords. The Indonesian word efisien is a good example of such a case. There is no Indonesian equivalent for the word efisien, so this word is popular among the Indonesian scholars, newspaper readers or even ordinary people. It has not been very long since the Indonesian word Pengelolaan occurred instead of a foreign word management. Some newspapers, state leaders and institutions have tried to introduce this new Indonesian word, but it does not seem to be a success. People prefer using management to pengelolaan and some even do not know that pengelolaan is the new Indonesian word for management. Even one member of Balai Pembinaan Administrasi of

1). H.A. Gleason, 1961.

Gajah Mada University, Drs. Mitfah Thoha uses managemen instead of pengelolaan.¹

Another reason for using loanwords instead of original Indonesian words is merely a reason of snobbery. It is mainly introduced by state leaders, lecturers and journalists. Akselerasi, up grading and diskusi belong to this category. It includes loanwords that occur under the influence of Western Civilization, such as play boy, cerita porno, alat vital and adegan hot.

A deceptive or false cognates is a word that formally resembles a word in another language but has an entirely different meaning.²

Several cognates, or in this thesis we name them loanwords, came to the Indonesian languages through Dutch which used to be a popular second language during the colonization in Indonesia. This creates unsuitable meanings between some Indonesian and English loanwords. The Indonesian aktuul which means up to date like the Dutch does, does not suit the English actual. This is one of the examples of deceptive or false loanwords. Not all false loanwords are caused by the Dutch influence, but some have undergone a change of meaning. The Indonesian aksi which means wonderful or surprising does not suit both the Dutch actie nor English action.

The teaching of English, as well as other subjects in general, has not given a satisfactory result in both our S.M.P.'s and S.M.A.'s. It is, however, the task of our linguists, course designers and school teachers to improve the quality of our graduates. To help improving their English, a knowledge of loanwords that are suitable for general use is valuable.

1). Drs. Mitfah Thoha, 1973.

2). I.S.P. Nation Dip. T.E.S.L., 1970.

Both for the first and second group (those who continue their studies after S.M.A. and those who do not), the ability to use passive written language is more necessary.¹

In other words the above quotation says that the general use of English is found in written materials. So, what needs to be introduced to our school children is loanwords which are frequently used especially in books, magazines, newspaper and other written materials. These loanwords provide materials that can be learned with a minimum of effort.

II. Arrangement of the body of the thesis

The body of the thesis begins with a test on loanwords for S.M.P students based on a list of Indonesian loanwords from English prepared by Mr. Paul Nation Dip. T.E.S.L. in his working paper entitled English and Indonesian cognates. It is followed by another test on loanwords for first year students of Indonesian and economic Departments at I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma based on a list of loanwords taken from a daily newspaper named Kompas of the entire month of August 1972. The result of each test is figured out in percentages, curves and tables, and is followed by a discussion.

It is finally concluded by suggestions as to the way to select what loanwords are to be introduced and taught to our school children and how.

1). Rds. Th. Koendjono, 1970.

Chapter II

A TEST FOR THE FIRST GRADE OF S.M.P.

I. Introduction

This is a test of Indonesian loanwords from English and its result. The loanwords used in the test are selected from a list of Indonesian loanwords from English prepared by Mr. Paul Nation Dip. T.E.S.L. in his working paper entitled English and Indonesian Cognates. The list of words is taken from An Indonesian - English Dictionary by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily, Cornell University Press, second edition 1963.

The vocabulary test is meant to check whether the students of the first grade of S.M.P. recognize the meaning of the words. It is arranged in three different types of tests, all of which are in multiple choice.

1. Paraphrase. It consists of fifty loanwords. Each loanword is matched with three sentences with underlined words or phrases, but only one of them has the same or similar meaning to the loanword.
2. Definition. It consists of fifty loanwords. Each loanword is matched with three words or phrases meant to be its synonym or definition. Only one of the answers is correct.
3. Translation. It consists of fifty loanwords. Each loanword is matched with three words or phrases meant to be its Javanese equivalent. Only one of the given answers is correct.

The answers to each number are made similar in their pronunciation or association, in order that it become more difficult for them to select which one is correct. One of the problems is that some of the loanwords are deceptive ones, such as korup, pamili and

komplek, and others are written with spellings unfamiliar to the students, such as biskit instead of biskuit, perotes instead of protes and adpis instead of advis or adpis. Other different problems will be discussed separately.

Tests were tried out in the first grade of S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma and S.M.P Sanata Maria Immaculata. S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma is situated in a small village far from town. It has both school boys and girls. Most of the students came from poor families, whose parents are uneducated or even illiterate. Only few of them get used to listening to the radio, watching television and reading newspaper. The students of S.M.P. Sanata Maria Immaculata are all girls. It lies in town and many of the students are from well-off families in which radios, televisions and newspapers are common.

The following are the tests given to the students of the first grade of both schools.

II. The test

II.1. Paraphrase

Petunjuk.

1. Bacalah baik-baik setiap soal beserta seluruh jawabannya (a, b, dan c)
2. Pilihlah jawaban-jawaban yang telah diberikan masing-masing satu (a, b atau c) untuk setiap nomor, dan pada kartu jawab berilah tanda silang (X) diatas huruf a, b atau c sesuai dengan jawaban yang telah kamu pilih.

Contoh :

- Restoran = a. Setiap bulan murid-murid membayar uang iuran sebanyak Rp. 25,-
- b. Belikanlah aku telur asin di rumah makan itu
- c. Kami mengadakan pertandingan di gedung olah raga.

Kata yang paling tepat untuk restoran adalah rumah makan.

Maka untuk nomor tersebut berilah tanda silang (X) di atas huruf b pada kartu jawab : - a b c

1. Adpertensi = a. Tuan Anwar bekerja pada sebuah perusahaan besar.
b. Setiap hari dia mendengarkan siaran radio.
c. Kakak sedang membaca penawaran penjualan di surat kabar.
2. Akademi = a. Kanker adalah penyakit yang tersebar di dunia.
b. Ayah saya mengajar di sekolah Tinggi.
c. Dia mendaftarkan diri menjadi tentara.
3. Asisten = a. Tuan Direktur pergi ke Jakarta besama pembantunya.
b. Yanti menjadi tukang masak di hotel.
c. Hapir semua pegawai tinggi mempunyai mobil.
4. Atena = a. Pamannya menjadi duta besar di sebuah ibu kota di luar negeri.
b. Dia tinggal di sebuah kota di Sulawesi.
c. Gedung pertemuan itu dapat memuat 100.000 orang.
5. Bagasi = a. Tempat mobil itu dibuat dari papan.
b. Kuli-kuli menurunkan muatan dari gerbong kereta api
c. Bagian belakang mobil itu penuh dengan barang.
6. Biro = a. Saya amat menyukai warna baju yang kau pakai.
b. Usman diterima menjadipegawai kantor di ibu kota.
c. Dia menyukai minuman dalam botol itu.
7. Bis = a. Pak Pos memasukkan surat kedalam kantung.
b. Rumah besar itu dibelinya dengan harga setu juta rupiah.
c. Ibu pergi ke Surabaya naik sebuah kendaraan umum

8. Biskit = a. Anak-anak gemar makan roti kering.
 b. Makanan dari daging itu ditaruhnya di piring.
 c. Dia ja tuh pada tempat perlombaan sepeda motor.
9. Bom a. Bulan Desember yang lalu kami membuat sebuah
pohon Natal.
 b. Sebuah senjata yang dijatuhkan dari udara menghancurkan kota itu.
 c. Terdengarlah suara meggelegar di malam hari.
10. Dansa = a. Mereka memotong seekor binatang untuk pesta.
 b. Dia suka menari.
 c. Malam Minggu yang lalu kami mengadakan pesta ulang tahun.
11. Debat = a. Sungguh luar biasa anak itu.
 b. Semalam terjadi perang mulut dirumahku
 c. Sisa uang didalam kas masih seribu rupiah.
12. Demokrasi = a. Kekuasaan ra kyat dinegara itu besar.
 b. Dasar negara kita adalah Panca Sila.
 c. Kelompok mehasiswa yang tidak setuju dengan
 Proyek Miniatur Indonesia Indah berbaris menuju
 Gedung D!P!R!
13. Depresi = a. Jembatan itu putus karena tanah longsor.
 b. Pernyataan Pemerintah itu diumumkan di Bogor.
 c. Tekanan udara rendah menyebabkan kapal terbang
 itu jatuh.
14. Direktur = a. Penjual karcis di atas bis lupa minta uangku.
 b. Siapakah kepala kantor keuangan dikota ini ?
 c. Ayahnya adalah seorang kepala polisi.
15. Diskusi = a. Penyakit kulit mamang sukar disembuhkan.
 b. Perundingan berlangsung sempai larut malam.
 c. Pemindahan darah dilakukan sesudah operasi.

16. Distribusi = a. Toko itu mengjual beras dengan harga murah.
b. Pembagian gula di Madukismo dilakukan sekali sebulan.
c. Mereka tinggal di sebuah kota kecil.
17. Dokumen = a. Semua surat penting disimpan di almari besi.
b. Saya membeli tiga buah foto perayaan itu.
c. Sebuah tugu besar didirikan untuk para pahlawan.
18. Flat = a. Piringen hitam yang paling baru mahal harganya
b. Keluarga kami tinggal di rumah petak.
c. Dia pandai berbahasa Belanda.
19. Gorden = a. Petani itu sedang bekerja di kebun.
b. Nenek membeli kain dua puluh lembar.
c. Saya akan memasang tirai di jendela.
20. Gaun = a. Dia mengenakan pakaian malam waktu saya pergi kerumahnya.
b. Lembaran papan itu luasnya 4 m^2 .
c. Pengendara mobil itu memakai sarung tangan.
21. Intelektuil = a. Ayahnya rajin berdos.
b. Yani berasal dari keluargakaya.
c. Kaum cendekiawan akan mengadakan pertemuan.
22. Isolir = a. Aliran listrik dihubungkan dengan kabel.
b. Orang-orang yang mempunyai penyakit menular harus disingkan dari masyarakat.
C! Hubungan telpon antara Semerang dan Yogyakarta rusak.
23. Kamera = a. Ibu sedang beristirahat di kamar tidur.
b. Ayah saya bekerja di gedung bioskop.
c. Tetangga kami mempunyai alat foto baru.

24. Kampion = a. Orang tua itu sudah tidak bekerja lagi di kantor.
b. Rudy Hartono seorang pemain yang unggul di dalam kejuaraan badminton.
c. Kakaknya tinggal di perumahan tentara.
25. Klasik = a. Presiden kita suka akan tari-tari kuna.
b. Mereka akan menyanyikan lagu-lagu indah.
c. Mami berlayar di sebuah telaga luas.
26. Koleksi = a. Untuk menjadi pegawai sebuah kantor orang harus mempunyai kenalan yang bekerja disana.
b. Negu sepak bola kita kalah dalam babak penyisihan.
c. Kumpulan prangkonya dibeli dengan harga dua ribu.
27. Komidi = a. Pada hari lebaran kebun binatang penuh sesak dengan orang-orang dari luar kota.
b. Anak-anak muda suka melihat sandiwara lueu.
c. Gadis itu memakai pakaian yang penjangnya sampai lutut.
28. Kompas = a. Para pelaut mempergunakan alat penunjuk arah se b. lama mengemudikan kapalnya.
b. Setiap hari mesin itu diberi minyak pelumas.
c. Bangsa Indonesia harus selalu bersatu.
29. Kompleks = a. Dia tinggal di kota besar.
b. Persoalannya sungguh berbelit-belit.
c. Setiap pagi kami minum pil vitamin.
30. Konflik = a. Peralatan rumah itu sudah lengkap.
b. Percekcokan selalu terjadi di keluarga itu.
c. Negara kita sedang dalam keadaan aman.

31. Konkrit = a. Apa yang kau katakan tadi harus kau laksanakan dengan nyata.
b. Profesor itu suka mempelajari bahasa kuna.
c. Landasan pesawat terbang dibuat dari aspal kerapatan.
32. Konsentrasi = a. Tentara musuh yang tertangkap diisukan ke dalam rumah tahanan.
b. Upacara kesggamaan dilakukan di gereja setiap hari Minggu.
c. Untuk menghafal kalimat-kalimat yang panjang kita harus bisa memusatkan pikiran.
33. Konsumen = a. Dia bertugas memasak makanan pesta itu.
b. Pabrik itu ditutup karena tidak ada orang yang membeli barang yang dihasilkannya.
c. Di kota ini akan didirikan tugu peringatan yang tingginya 100 meter.
34. Elastik = a. Karet pengikat itu dapat mulur.
b. Gelas dibuat dari kaca.
c. Roda yang patah harus disambung dengan sisteme nyambung dari besi.
35. Logika = a. Pelajaran yang paling kesenangan adalah ilmu alam.
b. Mesin baru itu buatan Jerman.
c. Apa yang diterangkan tadi tidaklah masuk akal.
36. Maksimal = a. Kecepatan mobil itu lebih dari 100 km/jam.
b. Umurnya paling banyak 40 tahun.
c. Dapatkah kau menaksir luas tanah itu ?
37. Medali = a. Kawat dibuat dari logam.
b. Mereka memakai kalung dileher.
c. Tuan Hasan membeli jam tangan baru.

38. Melodi = a. Dia adalah seorang pemain gitar terkenal.
 b. Siapakah yang menyanyikan lagu itu ?
 c. Bombongan musik itu akan bermain di gedung kesenian.
39. Netral = a. Siaran radio dari pusat biasanya berupa warta berita.
 b. Tentara angkatan darat dilengkapi dengan senjata berat.
 c. Dalam perselisihan itu saya tidak perpihak kepada siapapun.
40. Oposisi = a. Lukisan itu mengandung kumpulan warna yang indah.
 b. Letak hotel itu sangat membahayakan.
 c. Piperkirakan bahwa partai lawan pemerintah sangat kuat.
41. Otoma tis = a. Pasukan musuh mempunyai alat-alat modern.
 b. Tidak ada pesawat telpon di rumahku.
 c. Boneka adik dapat bergerak sendiri.
42. Pakansi = a. Penjual itu lupa memberi tanda pembayaran kepada saya.
 b. Selama liburan kami pergi ke Pulau Bali.
 c. Pak Guru belum memeriksa pekerjaan rumahku.
43. Plester = a. Atap rumah yang dibuat dari bambu mudah rusak.
 b. Dibutuhkan seorang yang bergelar Sarjana Hukum.
 c. Luka itu harus ditutup dengan pembalut tempel.
44. Primer = a. Kebutuhan pertama harus didahulukan.
 b. Siapakah Ketua Koperasi di kampungmu ?
 c. Kain itu dibuat di Pabrik Medari.
45. Produsen = a. Tuan Kadir seorang guru di Universitas.
 b. Dimanakah pabrik pembuat barang itu ?
 c. Setiap pagi kita menggosok gigi dengan tapal gigi.

46. Prosa = a. Tanamlah bunga mawar ini di tamanmu.
 b. Saya amat setuju dengan pendapatmu.
 c. Dia pandai menulis karangan yang bagus.
47. Reparasi = a. Jem yang rusak membutuhkan perbaikan.
 b. Ayah Siman seorang tukang sebeda.
 c. Ibunya sedang mengalami pembedahan di Rumah Sakit.
48. Mutine = a. Kamu harus minum obat ini secara teratur.
 b. Nanti sore ada rapat di balai Rukun Kampung.
 c. Racun tembakau amat berbahaya bagi paru-paru.
49. Variesi = a. Dia akan beli majalah bergambar.
 b. Kadang-kadang saya makan bentang sebagai selingan.
 c. Saya senang mendengarkan lagu-lagu di radio.
50. Traktor = a. Tahukah kamu siapa Kepala Universitas Gajah Mada ?
 b. Beratus-ratus kendaraan penarik didatangkan dari Rusia.

II.2. Definition

Petunjuk.

1. Bacalah baik-baik setiap soal beserta jawabannya (a, b dan c)
2. Pilihlah dari jawaban-jawaben yang telah diberikan masing-masing satu (a, b atau c) untuk setiap nomor, dan pada kartu jawab berilah tanda silang (X) diatas huruf a, b atau c sesuai dengan jawaban yang telah kamu pilih.

Contoh :

- Kobis = a. nama sayuran b. sejenis minuman keras
 c. pohon di hutan.

Jawaban yang paling tepat untuk kobis adalah nama sayuran.

Maka untuk nomor tersebut berilah tanda silang (X) di atas huruf a, pada kartu jawaban : - a b c

1. Aktivitas = a. hak istimewa b. ijin untuk mendirikan pabrik c. kegiatan.
2. Ambisi = a. harapan untuk menjadi seorang besar.
b. keinginan untuk mencapai sesuatu.
c. sejenis penyakit melular.
3. Ampelop = a. liburan panjang b. pertunangan
c. pembungkus surat.
4. Atletik = a. bahan yang mudah melengkung.
b. jenis olah raga.
c. barang-barang kuna yang indah.
5. Baterai = a. pra ngko yang dibubuhkan pada kwitansi.
b. binatang kecil yang menyebabkan penyakit
c. benda yang dapat menjadi sumber listrik.
6. Belgia = a. nama sebuah negara esing.
b. nama seorang tokoh politik negara tetangga.
c. nama sungai di Amerika Selatan.
7. Komite
8. Deklarasi = a. rencana pemerintah b. pernyataan
c. penolakan
9. Disiplin = a. perintah keras b. tata tertib.
c. sopan santun.
10. Jenewa = a. nama sebuah kota di Eropa.
b. sejenis minuman keras.
c. nama kapal perang pada Perang Dunia II
11. Efisien = a. menghemat tenaga.
b. perhitungan dalam ilmu aljabar.
c. tekanan.

12. Eksapa nsi = a. persamaan hak b. peperangan.
c. perluasan.
13. Eksper = a. percobaan b. ahli c. penjualan barang.
14. Emosi = a. perasaan b. penyedihkan c. zat lemak.
15. Fakta = a. persetujuan antar negara.
b. keadaan yang menggembirakan.
c. kenyataan yang ada.
16. Fase = a. pandai b. tingkat keadaan c. perbedaan besar.
17. Federasi = a. perkumpulan b. daerah c. kolot.
18. Garansi = a. jaminan b. tempat mobil
c. pemimpin majalah.
19. Generasi = a. pengumuman b. angkatan c. semangat.
20. Individuul = a. masyarakat b. kelihatan c. perseorangan.
21. Interpiu = a. mata-mata b. wawancara c. siaran.
22. Irlandia = a. negara di Amerika b. nama sungai besar
c. nama bangsa.
23. Introdusir = a. memperkenalkan b. memperbaharui ban
c. menghasilkan.
24. Kombinasi = a. jenis mobil b. campuran c. tempat lampu
25. Komersiil = a. perdagangan b. tanah perkebunan
c. masuk akal.
26. Komplit = a. alat pemasak b. bahan pembuat tenda
c. lengkap.
27. Konser = a. latihan tari b. pertunjukan musik.
c. jenis pesawat terbang.
28. Konstruksi = a. perintah b. pembangunan c. susunan dasar.
29. Kontak = a. hubungan b. mengandung c. skur.
30. Kriminil = a. kejahatan b. penodong c. keamanan.
31. Korup = a. rugi b. tidak beres c. mencuri.

32. Mayoritas = a.. jumlah yang lebih besar.
 b. penduduk aseli.
 c. pangka t tentara.
33. Militer = a.. angkatan bersenjata b. jenis senapan
 c.. pemerintah.
34. Orisinil = a.. masuk akal b. urusan pribadi c. aseli
35. Organisasi = a.. rapat b. perkumpulan c. kegiatan.
36. Pagina = a.. dorongan b. garis c. halaman.
37. Pionir = a.. polopor b. mata-mata c. tokoh.
38. Problem = a.. rencana b. ma salah c. usul.
39. Posisi = a.. kekacauan b. akibat c. letek.
40. Prinsip = a.. utama b. pedoman c. pendapat.
41. Populer = a.. modern b. terkenal c. istimewa.
42. Sistim = a.. pekerjaan b. cara c. penyelesaian.
43. Stabil = a.. aman b. tetap c. sukar.
44. Termometer = a.. alat pengukur suhu b. tekanan tinggi
 c.. lampu pijar.
45. Total = a.. anggaran b. sisa c. jumlah.
46. Typis = a.. kecil sekali b. tukang mengetik
 c.. semacam radio.
47. Ustris = a.. nama negara di Eropa b. benua kecil
 c.. seorang pengarang terkenal.
48. Vertikal = a.. lurus b. tinggi c. tegak.
49. Sirkulasi = a.. pembaharuan b. peredaran c. permintaan.
50. Teori = a.. pertukaran b. ilmu c. hafalan.

II.3. Translation.

Keterangan.

1. Tembung-tembung ing ngisor iki bisa ditegesake nganggo tembung Jawa, yakuwi tembung-tembung ing nomor a, b utawa c.
2. Pilihan salah sijining tembung Jawa (a, b utawa c) sing paling cocok ka ro tembung manca mau, banjur ana ing kertu wangulan wenehana tanda ping (X) ana ing sak duwure aksara a, b utawa c manut wangulan sing kok pilih.

Conto :

- truk = a. perahu b. kembang jambu c. montor momotan.

Wangulan sing paling cocok kanggo tembung truk yakuwi montor momotan. Mula kanggo nomer kuwi wenehana tanda ping (X) ana ing sak duwure aksara c ing kertu wangulanmp :

- a b c

1. Adpis	= a. rereged b. pitutur c. cilaka.
2. Ambulans	= a. montor rumah sakit b. juru rawat c. wong lara
3. Balon	= a. montor mabur b. pe,embungan c. bal-balau.
4. Bilyun	= a. bedil b. angka c. omah cilik.
5. Botol	= a. gendul b. suwek c. tongkol.
6. Bir	= a. mentul b. kuat c. omben-omben.
7. Korps	= a. penggede b. bebadan c. pulisi.
8. Dekrit	= a. utang b, putusan c. rembugan.
9. Distrik	= a. wilayah b. lampu c. kantor.
10. Dolar	= a. wedang b. negara manca c. wedang.
11. Jendral	= a. menteri b. ratu c. penggede.
12. Film	= a. woh-wohan b. gamber hidup c. kelen.
13. Geografi	= a. ilmu bumi b. ahli tanah c. ningrat.
14. Hotel	= a. réka-réka b. panginepan c. warung.

15. Imaginasi = a. ora nyata b. tanpa wates
c. pangangan-angan.
16. Informasi = a. keterangan b. pakumpulan c. wadah.
17. Insinyur = a. wong manca b. ahli bangunan
c. pemimpin.
18. Inspektor = a. pengawas b. pegawai setasiun
c. ahli bedah.
19. Instruksi = a. bangunan b. dawuh c. putusan.
20. Internasional = a. seja ged b. bangsa c. pertandingan.
21. Koki = a. balapan jaran b. panganan c. tukang masak-
22. Komunikasi = a. telpon b. pengumuman c. sesambungan.
23. Kondisi = a. kahanan b. kipas angin c. kesehatan.
24. Konsekuensi = a. sembada b. sembrana c. dipercaya.
25. Konserpatip = a. modern b. kolot c. pilihan.
26. Kredit = a. kas b. bank c. utang.
27. Lena = a. bakal b. garis c. ukuran.
28. Lokomotif = a. corak b. endas sepur c. bengkel.
29. Metode = a. pagaweyan b. cara c. mesin listrik.
30. Minim = a. kantor b. paling setitik c. suda.
31. Nonsen = a. obat b. pikiran c. ora teges.
32. Orkes = a. rombongan musik b. nyanyian c. piranti.
33. Pamili = a. kanca b. tangga c. brayat.
34. Panik = a. isin b. wedi c. kaget.
35. Pensil = a. potelot b. garisan c. dluwang.
36. Propaganda = a. bioskop b. dodolan c. tawa.
37. Progresif = a. sregep b. maju c. kendel.
38. Rekreasi = a. dolan b. joged c. mangan.
39. Resiko = a. tanggungan b. kedadegan c. sebab.
40. Sama = a. ketara b. rata c. pada.
41. Sigaret = a. rokok b. kertas c. mbako.

42. Sport = a. sepeda b. olah-raga c. pertandingan.
 43. Situasi = a. kenya taan b. kecilakan c. kahanan.
 44. Studi = a. laku sandi b. pagaweyan c. pasinaon.
 45. Tradisi = a. adat kebiasaan b. tata krama c. upacara.
 46. Tragis = a. eman-eman b. nyediwake c. mbebeyani.
 47. Versi = a. cerita b. kabar c. laporan.
 48. Vital = a. ngaurip b. gede c. ajeg.
 49. Sukses = a. tentrem b. kasil c. batu.
 50. Sekretaris = a. bakul b. tukang c. rewang.

III. The Result

The first test was tried out in the first grade of S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma, Yogakarta. The paraphrase test was held on May 10, 1972, and the definition and translation tests were on May 17, 1972. The first test took forty five minutes and the other two took the same period of time together. The class consisted of thirty three students, boys and girls.

The second test was tried out in the first grade of S.M.P. Santa Maria Immaculata, Yogyakarta. All tests were held on May 22, 1972. The paraphrase test took forty five minutes and the other two took the same period of time together. The class consisted of fifty seven school girls.

III.1. Paraphrase.

The following table shows the percentages of students in S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma and S.M.P. Santa Maria Immaculata who gave the right answer to a given loanword.

For example :

SMP IKIP SD / SMP SMI

1. adpertensi 75,7 75,6

It means that 75.7 % of the students in S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Senata Dharma and 75.6 % of the students in S.M.P. Santa Maria Immaculate know the word adpertensi.

No. !	LOAN WORDS	pCt			
		! SMP	IKIP	SD	! SMP
1. ! adpertensi		!	75.7	!	75.6
2. ! akademi		!	60.6	!	66.6
3. ! asisten		!	30.3	!	15.8
4. ! Atena		!	45.4	!	57.8
5. ! bagasi		!	42.4	!	46.6
6. ! biro		!	54.4	!	50.7
7. ! bis		!	84.8	!	82.4
8. ! biskit		!	72.7	!	64.9
9. ! bom		!	87.8	!	80.7
10. ! densa		!	84.8	!	77.1
11. ! debat		!	63.0	!	63.1
12. ! demokra si		!	36.3	!	26.3
13. ! depresi		!	36.3	!	28.0
14. ! direktur		!	60.6	!	57.8
15. ! diskusi		!	57.5	!	43.8
16. ! distribusi		!	69.6	!	49.1
17. ! dokumen		!	51.0	!	56.1
18. ! flat		!	21.2	!	15.8
19. ! gorden		!	75.7	!	75.6

No.	L O A N W O R D S	pCt			
		SMP	IKIP SD	SMP	SMI
20.	! gaun	!	33.3	!	63.1
21.	! intelektuil	!	51.0	!	45.6
22.	! isolir	!	21.2	!	21.0
23.	! kamera	!	54.5	!	43.8
24.	! kampiun	!	45.4	!	35.0
25.	! Klasik	!	57.5	!	56.1
26.	! koleksi	!	51.0		28.0
27.	! komidi	!	36.3	!	42.1
28.	! kompas	!	87.8	!	98.2
29.	! kompleks	!	9.0	!	10.5
30.	! konflik	!	48.4	!	75.0
31.	! konkrit	!	63.0	!	59.6
32.	! konsentrasi	!	36.3	!	54.6
33.	! konsumen	!	24.2	!	22.8
34.	! elas stik	!	60.6	!	82.4
35.	! logika	!	27.0	!	40.3
36.	! maksimal	!	45.4	!	42.1
37.	! medali	!	51.0	!	75.6
38.	! melodi	!	21.3	!	26.2
39.	! netral	!	45.4	!	31.4
40.	! oposisi	!	21.2	!	14.0
41.	! otomatis	!	75.7	!	59.6
42.	! pakansi	!	36.3	!	31.4
43.	! plester	!	96.9	!	98.2
44.	! primer	!	30.3	!	19.2
45.	! produsen	!	48.4	!	40.3
46.	! prosa	!	63.0	!	96.4

No.	LOAN WORDS	pCt					
		SMP	IKIP	SD	SMP	SMI	
47.	reparasi	!	69.6	!	57.8		
48.	rutine	!	45.4	!	29.8		
49.	variasi	!	30.3	!	61.4		
50.	traktor	!	90.9	!	70.6		

The average number of loanwords familiar to the students of S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma is 53.2 % and to the students of S.M.P. Sancta Maria Immaculate is 49.8 %.

The result of the test can be arranged according to the percentage of each loanword. The following table is divided into five levels which show the degrees of familiarity of the loanwords.

S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma

Pct	n	LOAN WORDS
80 - 100	7	bis, bom, dansa, kompas, otomatis, plesterr, traktor.
60 - 80	9	a dpertensi, akademi, biskit, debat, direktur, distribusi, gorden, prosa, reparasi
40 - 60	17	Atena, bagasi, biro, diskusi, dokumen, elastik, intelektuil, kamera, kampiun, klasik koleksi, konkrit, konflik, medali, netral, produsen, rutine.
20 - 40	16	asisten, demokrasi, depresi, flat, gaun, isolir, komidi, konsentrasi, konsumen, kompleks, logika, maksimal, melodi, oposisi, pakansi, primer.
0 - 20	1	variasi.

S.M.P. Sancta Maria Immaculata

pCt ! n ! LOAN WORDS

80 - 100	!	7	!	biro, bis, bom, kompas, elastik, plester, prosa
60 - 80	!	11	!	adpertensi, akademi, biskit, dansa, debat, ! ! gorden, gaun, konflik, medali, variasi, traktor
40 - 60	!	17	!	Atena, bagasi, direktur, diskusi, distribusi, ! ! dokumen, inteteltuil, kamera, kalsik, komidi, ! ! konkrit, konsentrasi, logika, maksimal, ! ! otomatis, produsen, reparasi.
20 - 40	!	10	!	demokrasi, depresi, isolir, kampiun, koleksi, ! ! konsumen, melodi, netral, pakansi, rutine
0 - 20	!	5	!	asisten, flat, kompleks, oposisi, primer.

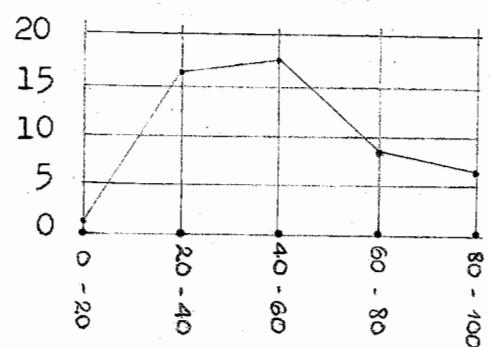
Here, the above table of scores is converted into a graphical representation.

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS

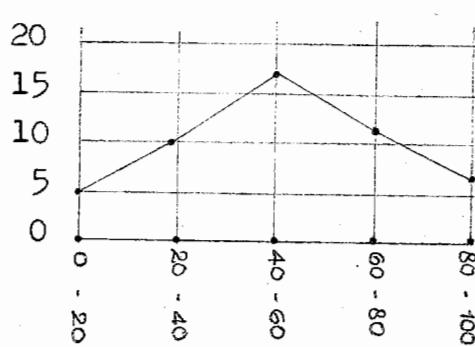
IN SMP IKIP SANATA DHARMA AND SANCTA MARIA IMMACULATA

WHO KNOW THE WORDS

SMP IKIP Sanata Dharma



SMP Sancta Maria Immaculata



% of students knowing the words

% of students knowing the words

24 out of 50 words (48 %) belong to the same levels

in both schools. This means that those words have the same degree of familiarity as described in the following table.

WORDS HAVING THE SAME DEGREE OF FAMILIARITY
 IN SMP IKIP SANATA DHARMA
 AND SMP SANCTA MARIA IMMACULATA

pCt	!	n !	LOAN WORDS
80 - 100	!	4 !	bis, bom, kompas, plester
60 - 80	!	5 !	adpertensi, akademi, biskit, debat, gorden
40 - 60	!	9 !	Atena, bagasi, diskusi, dokumen, intelektuil, ! kamera, klasik, konkrit, produsen
20 - 40	!	6 !	demokrasi, depresi, isolir, konsumen, melodi, ! pakansi.
0 - 20	!	0 !	-----

III.2. Definition

The following table shows the percentages of students in S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma and S.M.P. Sancta Maria Immaculata who give the right answer to a given loanword.

For example :

SMP IKIP SD / SMP SMI

1. aktivitas	54.5	50.8
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It means that 54.5% of the students in S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma and 50.8 % of the students in S.M.P. Sancta Maria Immaculata know the word aktivitas.

No.	! LOAN WORDS	!	pCt			U
			SMP	IKIP	SD	
1.	! aktivitas	!	54.5		!	50.8
2.	! ambisi	!	57.5		!	45.6
3.	! ampelop	!	100.0		!	96.4
4.	! atletik	!	57.5		!	89.4
5.	! baterai	!	96.9		!	85.8
6.	! Belgia	!	93.9		!	96.4
7.	! komite	!	39.3		!	38.5
8.	! deklarasi	!	42.4		!	45.6
9.	! disiplin	!	54.5		!	45.6
10.	! Jenewa	!	69.9		!	89.4
11.	! efisien	!	45.4		!	22.8
12.	! ekspansi	!	33.3		!	26.3
13.	! ekspor	!	15.1		!	21.0
14.	! emosi	!	63.0		!	40.3
15.	! fakta	!	42.4		!	40.3
16.	! fase	!	15.1		!	10.5
17.	! federasi	!	54.5		!	56.1
18.	! garansi	!	15.1		!	21.0
19.	! generasi	!	33.3		!	40.3
20.	! individuul	!	39.3		!	43.8
21.	! interpiu	!	51.0		!	43.8
22.	! Irlandia	!	18.1		!	12.2
23.	! introdusir	!	12.1		!	15.8
24.	! kombinasi	!	78.7		!	75.0
25.	! komersiil	!	27.0		!	28.0
26.	! komplit	!	90.9		!	94.7
27.	! konser	!	42.4		!	50.8
28.	! kostruksi	!	51.0		!	38.5
29.	! kontak	!	30.3		!	22.8

No.	! LOAN WORDS	pCt				
		! SMP	IKIP	SD	! SMP	SMI
30.	! kriminil	!	39.3	!	40.3	
31.	! korup	!	51.0	!	38.5	
32.	! mayoritas	!	33.3	!	33.3	
33.	! militer	!	75.7	!	63.1	
34.	! orisinil	!	24.2	!	10.5	
35.	! organisasi	!	78.7	!	14.0	
36.	! pa gina	!	18.1	!	21.0	
37.	! pionir	!	27.0	!	47.3	
38.	! problem	!	30.3	!	49.1	
39.	! posisi	!	48.4	!	50.8	
40.	! prinsip	!	60.6	!	47.3	
41.	! populer	?	36.3	!	28.0	
42.	! sistim	!	93.9	!	63.1	
43.	! stabil	!	30.3	!	21.0	
44.	! termometer	!	90.0	!	10.5	
45.	! total	!	42.4	!	45.6	
46.	! typis	!	90.0	!	12.2	
47.	! Ustria	!	48.4	!	47.3	
48.	! vertikal	!	39.3	!	75.0	
49.	! sirkulasi	!	39.3	!	38.5	
50.	! teori	!	24.2	!	19.3	

The average number of loanwords familiar to the students of S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma is 49.3 % and to the students of S.M.P. Sancta Maria Immaculata is 48.7 %.



The results of the test can be arranged according to the percentage of each loanword. The following table is divided into five levels which show the degree of familiarity of the loanwords.

S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sancta Dharma

pCt	!	n !	LOAN WORDS
80 - 100	!	7 !	ampelop, baterai, Belgia, komplit, sistim, ! termometer, typis.
60 - 80	!	6 !	emosi, Jenews, kombinasi, militer, organisasi, ! prinsip.
40 - 60	!	15 !	ambisi, atletik, aktivites, deklarasi, disiplin, ! ofisien, fakta, federasi, interpiu, konser, ! konstruksi, korup, posisi, total, Ustria.
20 - 40	!	16 !	komite, ekspansi, generasi, individuil, ! komersiil, kontak, kriminil, mayoritas, orisinil ! pionir, problem, populer, stabil, sirkulasi, ! teori, vertikal
0 - 20	!	6 !	eksper, fase, garansi, Irlandia, introdusir, ! pagina.

S.M.P. Sancta Maria Immaculata

pCt	!	n !	LOAN WORDS
80 - 100	!	6 !	ampelop, atletik, baterai, Belgia, Jenews, ! komplit.
60 - 80	!	4 !	kombinasi, militer, sistim, vertikal
40 - 60	!	18 !	aktivitas, ambisi, deklarasi, disiplin, emosi, ! fakta, federasi, individuil, interpiu, konser, ! kriminil, pionir, problem, posisi, prinsip, ! total, Ustria.
20 - 40	!	13 !	efisien, ekspansi, garansi, komersiil, komite, ! konstruksi, kontak, korup, mayoritas, pagina,

pCt ! n ! LOAN WORDS

0 - 20	!	9	! populer, stabil sirkulasi.
o - 20	!	9	! eksper, fase, Irlandia, introdusir, orisinil, ! orga nisasi, termometer, typis, teori.

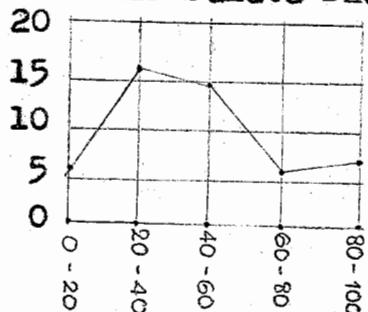
Here, the above table of scores is converted into a graphical representation.

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS

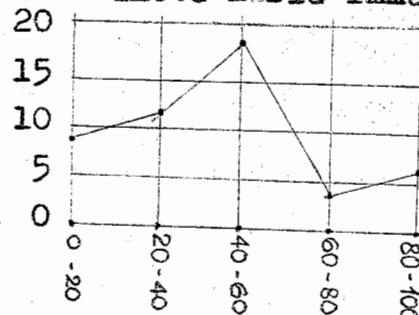
IN SMP IKIP SANATA DHARMA AND SANCTA MARIA IMMACULATA

WHO KNOW THE WORDS

SMP IKIP Sanata Dharma



SMP Sancta Maria Immaculata.



% of students knowing the words

% of students knowing the words

28 out of 50 loanwords (56 %) belong to the same levels in both schools. This means that those loanwords have the same degree of Familiarity as described in the following table.

WORDS HAVING THE SAME DEGREE OF FAMILIARITY

IN SMP IKIP SANATA DHARMA

AND SMP SANCTA MARIA IMMACULATA

pCt ! n ! LOAN WORDS

80 - 100	!	4	! amelop, baterai, Belgia, komplit
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60 - 80	!	1	! militer
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40 - 60	!	11	! ambisi, aktivites, deklaresi, disiplin, fakta
	!		! federasi, interpiu, konser, posisi, total,
	!		! Ustria.

20 - 40	!	8	! komite, ekspansi, komersiil, kontak,
	!		! mayoritas, populer, stabil, sirkulasi.

0 - 20	!	4	! eksper, fase, Irlandia, introdusir.
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III.3. Translation

The following table shows the percentages of students in S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma and S.M.P. Sancta Maria Immaculata who gave the right answer to a given loan word. For example :

SMP IKIP SD / SMP SMI

1. adpis	87.8	54.6
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It means that 87.8 % of the students in S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma and 54.6 % of the students in S.M.P. Sancta Maria Immaculata know the word adpis.

No. ! LOAN WORDS	pCt			
	! SMP	IKIP	SD !	SMP SMI
1. ! adpis	!	87.8	!	54.6
2. ! ambulans	!	93.9	!	100.0
3. ! balon	!	100.0	!	100.0
4. ! bilyun	!	21.2	!	7.0
5. ! bir	!	96.9	!	98.2
6. ! botol	!	93.9	!	100.0
7. ! korps	!	33.33	!	35.0
8. ! dekrit	!	48.4	!	50.8
9. ! distrik	!	51.0	!	56.1
10. ! dolar	!	84.8	!	70.1
11. ! jendral	!	84.8	!	91.2
12. ! film	!	100.0	!	100.0
13. ! geografi	!	57.5	!	56.1
14. ! hotel	!	100.0	!	100.0
15. ! imaginasi	!	48.4	!	57.8
16. ! informasi	!	69.6	!	70.1

No.	L O A N W O R D S	pCt			
		SMP	IKIP SD	SMP	SMI
17.	! insinyur	!	69.6	!	57,8
18.	! inspektur	!	30.3	!	71.9
19.	! instruksi	!	27.0	!	12.2
20.	! internasional	!	60.6	!	40.3
21.	! koki	!	96.9	!	98.2
22.	! komunikasi	!	33.3	!	31.4
23.	! kondisi	!	39.3	!	47.3
24.	! konsekwen	!	24.2	!	35.0
25.	! konserpatip	!	27.0	!	33.3
26.	! kredit	!	81.8	!	73.6
27.	! lena	!	48.8	!	19.2
28.	! lokomotip	!	90.9	!	100.0
29.	! metode	!	33.3	!	33.3
30.	! minim	!	72.7	!	75.4
31.	! nonsen	!	42.4	!	66.6
32.	! orkes	!	84.8	!	70.1
33.	! pamili	!	27.0	!	54.6
34.	! pa nik	!	84.8	!	71.9
35.	! pensil	!	93.9	!	94.7
36.	! propaganda	!	54.5	!	70.1
37.	L progresip	!	18.1	!	75.1
38.	! rekreasi	!	69.6	!	80.7
39.	! resiko	!	69.6	!	73.6
40.	! sama	!	75.7	!	87.0
41.	! sigaret	!	21.2	!	31.4
42.	! sport	!	63.0	!	56.1
43.	! situasi	!	51.0	!	66.6

No. !	LOAN WORDS	pCt				
		! SMP	IKIP SD	!	SMP	SMI
44. !	studi	!	45.4	!	63.1	
45. !	tradisi	!	57.5	!	56.1	
46. !	trasis	!	36.3	!	54.6	
47. !	versi	!	21.3	!	28.0	
48. !	vital	!	15.1	!	19.2	
49. !	sukses	!	75.7	!	73.6	
50. !	sekretaris	!	15.1	!	12.2	

The average number of loanwords familiar to the students of S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma is 60.7 % and to the students of S.M.P. Sancta Maria Immaculata is 60.7 %.

The results of the test can be arranged according to the percentage of each loanword. The following table is divided into five levels which show the degree of familiarity.

S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma

pCt ! n ! LOAN WORDS

80 - 100	!	15	!	adpis, ambulans, balon, bir, botol, dolar,
	!		!	film, hotel, jendral, koki, kredit, lokomotip
	!		!	orkes, panik, pensil.
<hr/>				
60 - 80	!	9	!	informasi, insinyur, internasional, minim,
	!		!	rekreasi, resiko, sama, sport, sirkus.
<hr/>				
40 - 60	!	10	!	dekrit, distrik, geografi, imaginasi, lena,
	!		!	nonsense, propaganda, situasi, studi, tradisi
<hr/>				
20 - 40	!	13	!	Bilyun, inspektur, instruksi, komunikasi,
	!		!	kondisi, konsekwensi, konserpatif, korps, metode,
	!		!	pamili, sigaret, tragis, versi.
<hr/>				
0 - 20	!	3	!	progresip, sekretaris, vital.

S.M.P. Sancta Maria Immaculata

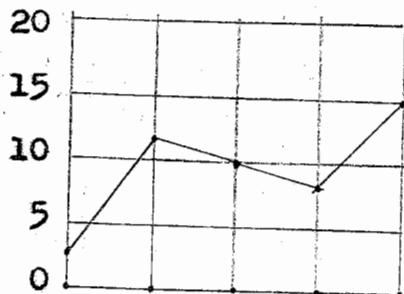
pCt ! n ! LOAN WORDS

80 - 100	!	12	!	ambulans, balon, bir, botol, film, hotel,
	!		!	jendral, koki, lokomotip, pensil, rekreasi,
	!		!	sama.
<hr/>				
60 - 80	!	14	!	dolar, informasi, inspektur, kredit, minim,
	!		!	nonsense, orkes, panik, propaganda, progresip,
	!		!	resiko, situasi, studi, sukses.
<hr/>				
40 - 60	!	12	!	adpis, dekrit, distrik, geografi, imaginasi,
	!		!	insinyur, internasional, kondisi, pamili,
	!		!	sport, tradisi, tragis.
<hr/>				
20 - 40	!	7	!	komunikasi, konsekwensi, konserpatif, korps,
	!		!	metode, sigaret, versi.
<hr/>				
0 - 20	!	5	!	bilyun, instruksi, lena, sekretaris, vital

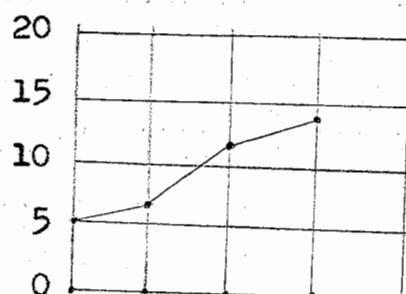
Here, the above table of scores is converted into a graphical representation.

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS
IN SMP IKIP SANATA DHARMA AND SANCTA MARIA IMMACULATA
WHO KNOW THE WORDS

SMP IKIP Sanata Dharmo



SMP Sancte Maria Immaculata.



% of students knowing the words

% of students knowing the words

26 out of 50 loanwords (52 %) belong to the same levels In both schools, This means that those words have the same degree of familiarity.

WORDS HAVING THE SAME DEGREE OF FAMILIARITY
IN SMP IKIP SANATA DHARMA
AND SMP SANCTA MARIA IMMACULATA

pGt	!	n	!	LOAN WORDS
80 - 100	!	10	!	ambulans, balon, bir, botol, film, hotel, ! ! jendral, koki, lokomotip, pensil.
60 - 80	!	3	!	informasi, minim, resiko.
40 - 60	!	4	!	dekrit, distrik, geografi, imaginasi
20 - 40	!	7	!	komunikasi, konsekwen, konserpatip, korps, ! ! metode, sigaret, versi.
0 - 20	!	2	!	sekretaris, vital.

IV. Discussion

In the paraphrase test each loanword is matched to a phrase or a word which is put in a sentence. The students can grasp the meaning of a loanword by looking at the context. In the definition test each loanword is matched to a word or a phrase meant to be its equivalent which is not put in a sentence. The translation test is meant to check if the students' Javanese language might help their recognition of the loanwords when certain loanwords have a more appropriate equivalent in Javanese than in Indonesian, since in both schools all students have the Javanese language as their first language. The three types of test for both schools have a relatively similar result. Loanwords which have a high degree of familiarity to the students of the first school, have the same degree of familiarity to the students of the second one. Bis, bom, kompas, plester, ampelop, baterai, komplit, ambulans, balon, bir, botol, film, hotel, jendral, koki, lokomotip, and pensil belong to the first level in both schools.

If we observe the table of percentages, it reveals that loanwords belonging to the low percentages are those which are not frequently used in our daily life. They are variassi, kompleks, primer, eksper, face, pagina, and vital.

Observing the graphical representation of the results, we see that the results of both schools have a similar distribution, where most of the loanwords are at the low part of the range. In this test a few students have a high score. In S.M.P. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma 45 out of 150 words (30 %) are above 60 % level, and 105 out of 150 words (70 %) are below 60 % level. In S.M.P. Sancta Maria Immaculata 56 out of

150 words (37 %) are above 60 % level, and 105 out of 150 words (70 %) are below 60 % level. The conclusion is that many of the loanwords are unfamiliar to them.

Chapter III.

A TEST FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF IKIP SANATA DHARMA

I. Introduction

This test is similar to that for the first grade of S.M.P. students and it has the same aim which is to check whether the students of the first year of I.K.I.R. Sanata Dharma, represented by those of the Indonesian and Economic Departments, know the meaning of the loanwords. The Indonesian and Economic Departments are considered to represent students of the first year of I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma, because they come from different High Schools with various levels of ability, especially that in English.

The list of loanwords is larger than the previous one and some loanwords are less frequently used than those in the first list. They are taken from a daily newspaper named Kompas for the whole month of August 1972. Some of the loanwords are in the test for S.M.P. students. This is to draw a conclusion that loanwords to be introduced to S.M.P. students are already known by students in University levels.

The first test was tried out on the students of the Indonesian Department on July 9, 1973, and the second one was tried out on those of the Economic Department on July 10, 1973. Each test took 60 minutes. It consists of two tests both of which use multiple choice. In the first type (A) the loanwords serve as questions, while in the second type (B) they serve as answers. Type A consists of 45 and type B 40 questions.

II. The Test

II.1. Type A

Petunjuk.

1. Bacalah baik-baik setiap soal sebelum seudara mulai mengerjakannya.
2. Setiap soal mempunyai empat jawaban dalam mana satu diantaranya adalah jawabah yang betul.
3. Lingkarilah huruf-huruf didepan jawaban-jawaban yang saudara anggap betul. Satu soal mempunyai satu jawaban betul.
4. Contoh :
 - drama : a. sandiwara.
 - b. dongeng.
 - c. tari-tarian.
 - d. olah raga.

Jawaban yang paling cocok untuk drama ialah sandiwara, Maka lingkarilah huruf a didepan kata sandiwara.

1. Akustik : a. salah satu cabang kesenian.
 b. tatasuara.
 c. ilmu bahasa.
 d. keindahan.
2. Alergi : a. nama makanan dalam kaleng.
 b. tenaga yang dikeluarkan manusia.
 c. kepekaan terhadap suatu jenis makanan.
 d. sejenis obat dari bahan kimia.
3. Deputy : a. wakil
 b. perwira
 c. perdana menteri
 d. pedagang.

4. Bungalow : a. rumah peristirahatan.
b. sejenis tumbuh-tumbuhan.
c. kolam renang.
d. tempat pemberhentian.
5. Ekologi : a. kejehatan yang berhubungan dengan penganiayaan atau pembunuhan.
b. ilmu yang mempelajari hubungan antara makhluk hidup dengan lingkungannya.
c. seni suara klasik dari abad pertengahan
d. pergaulan atau manusia yang hidup dalam lingkungan tertentu.
6. Eskalator : a. tangga berjalan.
b. alat penambah tekanan listrik.
c. angka pembanding.
d. pengeras suara.
7. Folklore : a. kepercayaan suatu suku bangsa yang digambarkan dalam cerita-cerita rakyat.
b. puisi kuna yang diwariskan secara lisan
c. takhayul yang sudah berakar dalam diri penduduk aseli.
d. adat istiadat yang masih hidup dikalangan suku bangsa terbelakang.
8. Higiene : a. persamaan jenis.
b. cara untuk pembatasan kelahiran.
c. obat penambah darah.
d. cara-cara untuk menjaga kesehatan.
9. Image : a. keterangan resmi tentang seseorang/sesuatu
b. pengetahuan untuk membaca isi hati orang
c. pendapat yang bersifat ilmiah.
d. gambaran atau kesan tentang seseorang/sesuatu.

10. Inisiatip : a. pendapat yang mendukung tindakan seseorang
b. kemampuan untuk bertindak tanpa menunggu perintah orang lain.
c. tindakan yang telah diperhitungkan dengan cermat.
d. kepandaian seseorang untuk mengambil keputusan yang tepat.
11. Kolumnis : a. ahli kesenian.
b. bea cukai.
c. penulis.
d. pos kifet.
12. Mineral : a. perusahaan obat-obatan.
b. zat-zat anorganik yang terdapat dibumi
c. vitamin yang terdapat pada hewan atau tumbuh-tumbuhan.
d. protein dalam bentuk obat-obatan.
13. Pantomim : a. sandiwara.
b. paduan suara.
c. tari-tarian.
d. persamaan kata.
14. Ra s : a. bangsa yang masih biadab
b. penduduk asli.
c. gerakan yang membedakan warna kulit.
d. suku bangsa.
15. Sabotase : a. kerugian.
b. usaha untuk meggagalkan sesuatu.
c. persatuan buruh paberik.
16. Skate : a. kendaraan.
b. sepatu es.
c. binatang kutup
d. pertunjukan.

17. Toleransi : a. penerimaan dan pengertian terhadap seorang atau sesuatu tanpa perlu menyentuhinya.
b. sikap menyetujui tindakan orang lain yang jelek.
c. gotong royong di daerah-daerah yang belum maju.
d. menolak pendapat orang lain tanpa melukai hatinya.
18. Target : a. rencana kerja yang disusun secara berkala
b. cara-cara dalam menyelesaikan suatu pekerjaan.
c. jumlah atau singkatan tertentu yang harus dicapai.
d. hasil produksi.
19. Sinkronisasi : a. percepatan di dalam pembangunan.
b. persamaan atau penyesuaian di dalam soal waktu.
c. pembaharuan sistem didalam managemen.
d. cara untuk menggigikkan efisiensi kerja
20. Rutin : a. zat kimia.
b. dilakukan segera tetap.
c. jenis obat-obatan.
d. awet.
21. Sintese : a. mudah berubah-ubah.
b. dibuat dari bahan kimia.
c. penyatuan unsur-unsur menjadi satu bentuk
d. perbedaan pendapat.
22. Unik : a. yang satu-satunya.
b. berbelit-belit.
c. tersebunyi.
d. salah satu dari banyak.

23. Universil : a. bersifat umum.
 b. yang berhubungan dengan perguruan tinggi
 c. abadi.
 d. yang bersifat mendesak
24. Asisten : a. pamong praja
 b. rumah oba t.
 c. penjual karcis
 d. pembantu
25. Flat : a. piringan hitam
 b. rumah petek.
 c. tidak mudah berubah
 d. dataran rendah
26. Isolir : a. menghubungkan
 b. mengalir
 c. memisah atau menyendirikan
 d. berubah atau memperbaikui
27. Kompleks : a. desa
 b. berbelit-belit
 c. obat penambah tenaga
 d. jauh sekali
28. Oposisi : a. kumpulan warna
 b. pihak lawan
 c. letak
 d. pameran
29. Variasi : a. majalah bergambar
 b. selingan
 c. lagu-lagu modern
 d. acara

30. Ekspansi : a. persamaan hak
 b. perang
 c. perlusian
 d. penjajahan
31. Komite : a. kepegawaian
 b. balas jasa
 c. panitia
 d. pemborong
32. Fase : a. bunga
 b. jangka waktu
 c. kedudukan
 d. tingkat keadaan
33. Eksper : a. ahli
 b. percobaan
 c. pengiriman
 d. berlebihan
34. Garansi : a. jaminan
 b. tempat mobil
 c. tanggungan hutang
 d. pemimpin surat kabar
35. Intradusir : a. memperbaikai ban
 b. memperkenalkan
 c. menghasilkan
 d. mengurangi
36. Komersiil : a. perkebunan
 b. perdagangan
 c. pembelian
 d. penjualan
37. Orisinil : a. urusan pribadi
 b. masuk akal
 c. aseli
 d. resmi dan sah

38. Kontak : a. listrik
b. perjanjian
c. hubungan
d. perselisihan
39. Pagine : a. bagian tubuh
b. garis
c. dorongan
d. halaman
40. Stabil : a. aman
b. lancar
c. mudah
d. tetap
41. Instruksi : a. usul
b. keputusan
c. perintah
d. peraturan
42. Komunikasi : a. kelanjutan
b. susulan
c. perhubungan
d. perpaduan
43. Konsekuensi : a. berhasil dalam soal-soal tertentu
b. berani menanggung akibatnya
c. bisa dipercaya
d. bersikap adil terhadap tindakan seseorang
44. Versi : a. berita
b. laporan
c. cerita
d. uraian
45. Sirkulasi : a. penyesuaian
b. giliran
c. perjalanan
d. perputaran

II.2. Type B

Petunjuk.

1. Bacalah setiap soal baik-baik sebelum saudara mulai mengerjakannya.
2. Setiap soal mempunyai empat jawaban dalam mana satu diantaranya adalah jawaban yang betul.
3. Lingkarilah huruf-huruf di depan jawaban-jawaban yang saudara anggap betul. Satu soal mempunyai satu jawaban betul.
4. Contoh :
 - sandiwara : a. drama
 - b. balet
 - c. podium
 - d. pop singer

Jawaban yang cocok untuk sandiwara adalah drama.

Maka lingkarilah huruf a di depan kata drama.

1. Kemampuan : a. aktivitas
- b. loyalitas
- c. abilitas
- d. antusias
2. Nasehat : a. abstrak
- b. absurd
- c. adpis
- d. advance
3. Hasutan : a. adpertensi
- b. pretensi
- c. agitasi
- d. agresi

4. Kecelakaan : a. dividen
b. aksiden
c. aksen
d. anokdote
5. Serba bisa : a. kreatip
b. inisiatip
c. faktuil
d. all round
6. Singkatan : a. anonim
b. akronim
c. analis
d. angket
7. Penerima : a. aseptor
b. donor
c. distributor
d. klien
8. Pendekatan : a. hierarchi
b. metode
c. sistim
d. approach
9. Susunan : a. apartemen
b. departemen
c. aransemen
d. argumen
10. Tiruan : a. komersiil
b. artifisiil
c. finansiil
d. detail
11. Kesimpulan : a. asumsi
b. konsumsi
c. persepsi
d. komprehensi

12. Riwayat hidup : a. biografi
 b. astronomi
 c. geometri
 d. biologi
13. Perdagangan : a. trade mark
 b. bonafide
 c. transport
 d. bisnis
14. Anggaran belanja : a. master plan
 b. budget
 c. pilot proyek
 d. bond
15. Salinan : a. orisinal
 b. diagram
 c. copy
 d. ilustrasi
16. Pembelaan : a. kompeten
 b. duplikat
 c. defense
 d. proteksi
17. Perencanaan : a. design
 b. a musemen
 c. style
 d. diagnosa
18. Utusan : a. delegasi
 b. dialog
 c. direksi
 d. ditator

19. Berkuasa : a. dominan
b. domestik
c. drastis
d. radikal
20. Pameran : a. eksistensi
b. ekshibisi
c. eksemplar
d. eksplorasi
21. Perkecualian : a. eksepsi
b. eksponen
c. ekstrim
d. elite
22. Unsur : a. fraksi
b. kompresor
c. evaluasi
d. faktor
23. Indah : a. statis
b. estetis
c. elastis
d. praktis
24. Menyeluruh : a. fiskal
b. global
c. universil
d. fatal
25. Tugas : a. fusi
b. ekupasi
c. fungsi
d. fluktuasi
26. Kerangka : a. generasi
b. force
c. frame
d. frekwensi

27. Pusat : a. fokus
b. figur
c. impresi
d. vital
28. Munafik : a. feodal
b. gosip
c. horor
d. hipokrit
29. Bebas : a. demokrasi
b. hippis
c. independen
d. individuul
30. Petunjuk : a. improvisasi
b. implikasi
c. standerd
d. indeks
31. Alat : a. organ
b. instrumen
c. materi
d. interaksi
32. Tafsiran : a. spesifik
b. interpretasi
c. relasi
d. apresiasi
33. Utuh : a. integral
b. total
c. intim
d. informil
34. Rangsangan : a. intensi
b. intuisi
c. iritasi
d. instansi

35. Puncak : a. dekadensi
 b. klaim
 c. kapital
 d. klimaks
36. Galon : a. kader
 b. kampanye
 c. katefori
 d. kandidat
37. Perkara : a. kasus
 b. insiden
 c. kompetisi
 d. argumentasi
38. Penguatan : a. energi
 b. konfirmasi
 c. agresi
 d. konsentrasi
39. Tetap : a. konsep
 b. level
 c. konsisten
 d. komposisi
40. Sah : a. formil
 b. legal
 c. lokal
 d. ofisiil

III. The Result

The first test was tried out in the first year of the Indonesian Department I.K.I.P. Sānats Dharma on july 9, 1973. It took sixty minutes for both types of test. The class consisted of 37 students, boys and girls.

The second test was tried out in the first year of the Economic Department I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma on july 10, 1973. It took sixty minutes for both types of test. The class consisted of 71 students, boys and girls.

III.1. Type A

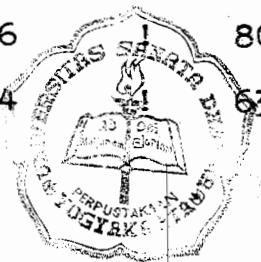
The following table shows the percentages of students in the Indonesian and Economic Departments who gave the right answer to a given loanword. For example :

	IND DEPT	/	EC DEPT
1. akustik	72.6		70.4

It means that 72.6 % of the students in the Indonesian Department and 70.4 % of the students in the Economic Department know the word akustik.

No. !	L O A N W O R D S	pCt	
		! IND DEPT	! EC DEPT
1. ! akustik		! 72.6	! 70.4
2. ! alergi		! 55.0	! 84.6
3. ! deputy		! 35.2	! 63.4
4. ! bungalow		! 57.2	! 91.4
5. ! ekologi		! 63.8	! 80.3
6. ! eskalator		! 8.8	! 25.4
7. ! folklore		! 37.4	! 22.5

No.	! LOAN WORDS	!	pCt		
			IND	DEPT	! EC DEPT
8.	! higiene	!	68.2	!	71.8
9.	! ima ge	!	72.6	!	64.8
10.	! inisiatip	!	63.8	!	70.4
11.	! kolumnis	!	52.8	!	33.8
12.	! mineral	!	61.6	!	84.6
13.	! pantomim	!	22.0	!	50.7
14.	! ras	!	52.8	!	28.2
15.	! sabotase	!	76.8	!	90.1
16.	! ska te	!	41.8	!	59.2
17.	! target	!	52.8	!	84.6
18.	! tolemansi	!	25.6	!	70.8
19.	! sinkronisasi	!	44.0	!	38.0
20.	! rutine	!	81.2	!	100.0
21.	! sintese	!	50.6	!	69.0
22.	! unik	!	19.8	!	16.9
23.	! universil	!	79.0	!	97.1
24.	! asisten	!	70.4	!	88.7
25.	! flat	!	28.6	!	46.5
26.	! isolir	!	76.8	!	84.7
27.	! kompleks	!	17.6	!	18.3
28.	! oposisi	!	52.8	!	84.6
29.	! variasi	!	81.2	!	97.1
30.	! ekspansi	!	61.6	!	93.0
31.	! komidi	!	76.8	!	90.1
32.	! fase	!	39.6	!	81.5
33.	! eksper	!	13.2	!	18.3
34.	! garansi	!	61.6		80.3
35.	! introdusir	!	59.4		63.4



No.	L O A N W O R D S	!	pCt			
			IND	DEPT	EC	DEPT
36.!	komersiil	!	55.0	!	90.1	
37.!	orisinil	!	66.0	!	81.7	
38.!	kontak	!	70.2	!	71.8	
39.!	pagina	!	23.2	!	29.6	
40.!	stabil	!	72.6	!	94.4	
41.!	instruksi	!	66.0	!	83.1	
42.!	komunikasi	!	81.2	!	100.0	
43.!	konsekwen	!	76.8	!	94.4	
44.!	versi	!	61.6	!	48.9	
45.!	sirkulasi	!	59.4	!	87.2	

The average number of loanwords familiar to the students of the Indonesian Department is 54.6 % and to the students of the Economic Department in 68.7 %.

The results of the test can be arranged according to the percentage of each loanword. The following table is divided into five levels which show the degree of familiarity of the loanwords.

Indonesian Dept. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma

pCt	! n !	LOAN WORDS
80 - 100	! 3 !	rutine, komunikasi, variasi
60 - 80	! 18 !	akustik, asisten, ekologi, higiene, inisiatip, isolir, garansi, komite, kontak konsewen, instruksi, stabil, versi, sabotase, mineral, universil, orisinil.
40 - 60	! 13 !	alergi, bungalow, ekspansi, introdu sir, komersil, kolumnis, oposisi, ras skate, sintese, sinkronisasi, sirku lasi, target.
20 - 40	! 7 !	deputy, fase, flat, folklore, pagina, pantomim, toleransi.
0 - 20	! 4 !	eskalator, eksper, kompleks, unik.

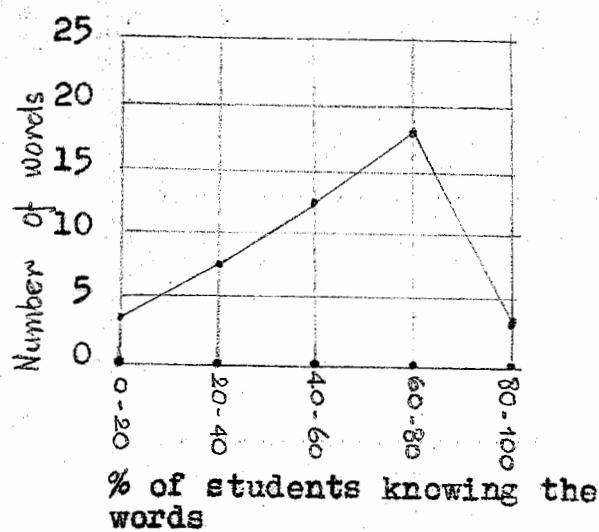
Economic Department I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma

pCt	! n !	LOAN WORDS
80 - 100	! 23 !	alergi, asisten, bungalow, ekspansi, ekologi, fase, garansi, instruksi, isolir, mineral, komite, komunikasi, konsewen, oposisi, orisinil, rutine sabotase, sirkulasi, stabil, target, universil, variasi.
60 - 80	! 9 !	akustik, deputy, higiene, image, inisi- atip, introdusir, kontak, sintese, tolera-
40 - 60	! 4 !	flat, pantomim, skate, versi
20 - 40	! 6 !	eskalator, folklore, kolumnis, pagina ras, sinkronisasi
0 - 20	! 3 !	eksper, kompleks, unik

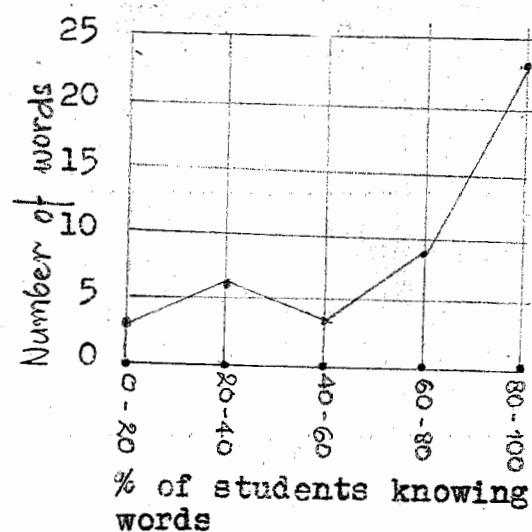
Here, the above table of scores is converted into a graphical representation.

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS
IN THE INDONESIAN AND ECONOMIC DEPARTMENTS
WHO KNOW THE WORDS

IND DEPT!



EC DEPT.



12 out of 45 loanwords (27 %) belong to the same levels in both Departments. This means that those loanwords have the same degree of familiarity.

WORDS HAVING THE SAME DEGREE OF FAMILIARITY
IN THE INDONESIAN AND ECONOMIC DEPARTMENTS

pCt	! n !	LOAN WORDS
80 - 100	! 3 !	komunikasi, rutine, variasi
60 - 80	! 3 !	akustik, higiene, inisiatip
40 - 60	! 1 !	skate
20 - 40	! 2 !	folklore, pagina
0 - 20	! 3 !	eksper, kompleks, unik

III. 2. Type B

The following table shows the percentages of the students in the Indonesian and Economic Departments who gave the right answer to a given loanword. For example :

	IND DEPT / EC DEPT
1. abilitas	25.0 56.3

It means that 25.0 % of the students in the Indonesian Department and 56.3 % of the students in the Economic Department know the word abilitas.

No.	1 LOAN WORDS	pGt	
		IND DEPT	EC DEPT
1. ! abilitas	!	25.0	56.3
2. ! adpis	!	57.5	90.1
3. ! agitasi	!	57.5	93.0
4. ! aksiden	!	75.0	97.1
5. ! alli round	!	87.5	95.8
6. ! akronim	!	5.0	59.2
7. ! asepter	!	70.0	76.0
8. ! approach	!	82.5	91.5
9. ! aransemen	!	30.0	18.3
10. ! artifisiil	!	42.5	97.1
11. ! asumsi	!	40.2	49.3
12. ! biografi	!	87.5	97.1
13. ! bisnis	!	67.5	80.3
14. ! budget	!	90.0	100.0
15. ! copy	!	80.0	97.1
16. ! defense	!	35.0	35.2
17. ! design	!	75.0	76.0
18. ! delegasi	!	90.0	100.0

No.	LOAN WORDS	pCt		
		IND DEPT	EC DEPT	
19.	dominan	60.0	67.6	
20.	ekshibisi	47.5	54.9	
21.	eksepsi	52.5	54.9	
22.	faktor	75.0	90.1	
23.	estetis	37.5	90.1	
24.	global	57.5	52.1	
25.	gungsi	82.5	90.1	
26.	frame	80.0	81.5	
27.	fokus	77.5	88.7	
28.	hipokrit	27.5	38.0	
29.	independen	27.5	57.8	
30.	indeks	67.5	84.6	
31.	instrumen	32.5	53.5	
32.	interpretasi	75.0	62.0	
33.	integral	17.5	15.5	
34.	iritasi	25.0	8.4	
35.	klimaks	82.5	91.7	
36.	kandidat	17.5	25.4	
37.	kasus	65.0	87.2	
38.	konfirmasi	15.0	18.3	
39.	konsisten	65.0	84.6	
40.	legal	37.5	49.3	

The average number of loanwords familiar to the students of the Indonesian Department is 55.5 % and to the students of the Economic Department is 68.6 %.

The results of the test can be arranged according to the percentage of each loanword. The following table is divided into five levels which show the degree of familiarity of the loanwords.

Indonesian Dept. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma

pCt	n!	LOAN WORDS
80 - 100	! 7 !	all round, approach, biografi, budget, ! ! delegasi, fungsi, klimaks
60 - 80	! 12 !	aksiden, aseptor, bisnis, copy, design, ! ! faktor, fokus, frame, indeks, interpretasi. ! ! kasus, konsisten
40 - 60	! 8 !	adpis, agitasi, asumsi, dominan, ekshibisi, ! ! eksepsi, global
20 - 40	! 9 !	abilitas, aransemen, defense, estetis, ! ! hipokrit, independen, instrumen, iritasi, ! ! legal
0 - 20	! 4 !	akronim, integral, kandidat, konfirmasi

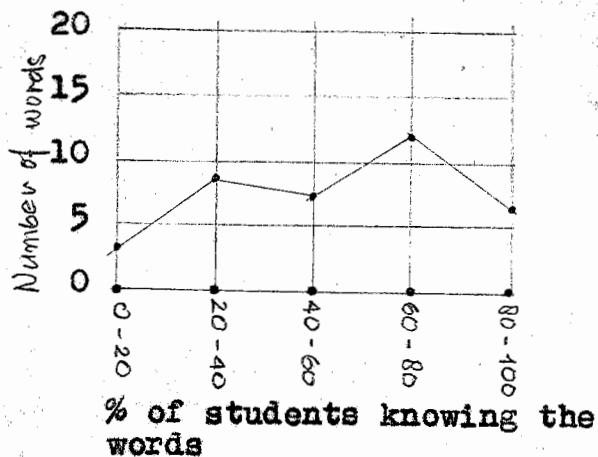
Economic Dept. I.K.I.P. Sanata Dharma

pCt	n!	LOAN WORDS
80 - 100	! 20 !	a dpis, agitasi, aksiden, all round, approas ! ! artifisiil, biografi, bisnis, budget, copy, ! ! delegasi, estetis, faktor, fokus, fra me, ! ! fungsi, indeks, kasus, klimaks, konsisten
60 - 80	! 4 !	aseptor, design, dominan, interpretasi
40 - 60	! 9 !	abilitas, akronim, asumsi, ekshibisi, ! ! eksepsi, global, independen, instrumen, lega
20 - 40	! 3 !	defense, hipokrit, kandidat
0 - 20	! 4 !	aransemen, integral, iritasi, konfirmasi

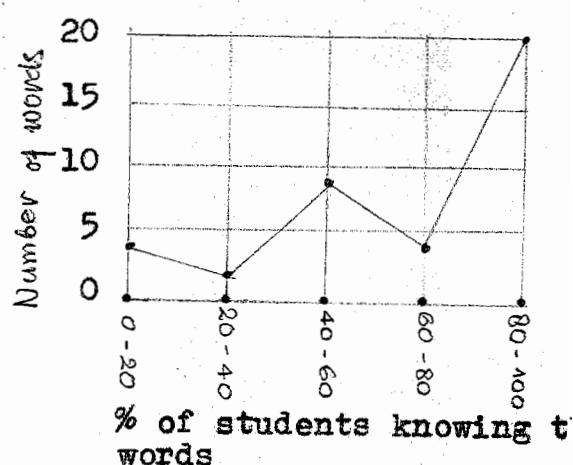
Here, the above table of scores is converted into a graphical representation.

**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS
IN THE INDONESIAN AND ECONOMIC DEPARTMENTS
WHO KNOW THE WORDS**

IND DEPT.



EC DEPT.



18 out of 40 loanwords (27 %) belong to the same levels in both Department. This means that those loanwords have the same degree of familiarity.

**WORDS HAVING THE SAME DEGREE OF FAMILIARITY
IN THE INDONESIAN AND ECONOMIC DEPARTMENTS**

pGt	n!	LOAN WORDS
80 - 100	! 7 !	all round, approach, biografi, budget, ! ! delegasi, fungsi, klimaks
60 - 80	! 3 !	aseptor, design, interpretasi
40 - 60	! 4 !	asumsi, ekshibisi, eksepsi, global
20 - 40	! 2 !	defense, hipokrit
0 - 20	! 2 !	integral, konfirmasi

IV. Discussion

If we observe the tables of percentages, they show that loanwords of low percentages are terms which are not frequently used in our daily life, and which sometimes are used in Indonesian only in connection with a particular subject, for example unik, eksper, akronim, integral, konfirmasi, aransemen, and iritasi.

Only ten loanwords which have a high degree of familiarity (above 80 % level) to the students of the Indonesian Department have the same degree of familiarity to the students of the Economic Department. They are komunikasi, rutine, variasi, all round, approach, biografi, budget, delegasi, fungsi and klimaks. Both tests (A and B) have different results for both Departments. Only a few loanwords, less than five, in each test are unfamiliar to them, but there are less loanwords less familiar to the students of the Indonesian Department than to the students of the Economic Department. However, both departments make a negatively skewed ditribution, where cases are clustering around the upper part. In the Indonesian Department 40 out of 85 words (47 %) are above 60 % level and 55 out of 85 words (53 %) are below 60 % level. In the Economic Department 56 out of 85 words (66 %) are above 60 % level, and 29 out of 85 words (34 %) are below 60 % level. It means that the results are fair in both departments.

Chapter IV

C O N C L U S I O N

In the Indonesian language the influence of foreign language is prominent. Loanwords are primarily introduced and used by our state leaders, journalists and scholars. They have been adopted in the Indonesian language because we usually do not have the equivalents in the Indonesian language, such as the words radio, televisi and helikopter or if we do have, the meaning is not quite similar with the loanwords, e.g. publikasi, teori and implikasi.

Such kinds of loanwords, especially the most frequently used ones, are easier to introduce than other ordinary English words, since the students get used to them in their daily life, in newspapers, on the radios, on televisions and in speeches or lectures. This job does not concern course designers only but teachers too. What teachers must be aware of is the usage of false cognates or loanwords. Such loanwords should be introduced later or accompanied by an adequate explanation.

After having a vocabulary test, we can make a list of loanwords that can be used to help teaching English in S.M.P. The following is a list of loanwords belonging to 60 % - 100 % level. Course designers can write teaching materials containing the loanwords. Such loanwords can be quickly learned by the students and they can easily increase the vocabulary at an early stage of learning.

To check the usefulness of the loanwords, it is important to know the frequency of the following loanwords. Loanwords to be introduced earlier are those belonging to the high frequency.

A

adpertensi

akademi

akustik

all round

ambulans

ampelop

approach

aseptor

B

balon

baterai

biografi

bis

biskit

bir

bom

botol

budget

D

debat

delegasi

design

F

film

fungsi

G

gorden

H

higiene

hotel

I

informasi

inisiatip

interpretasi

J

jendral

K

klimaks

koki

kompas

komplit

komunikasi

L

lokomotip

M

militer

minim

P

pensil

plester

R

resiko

routine

V

variasi

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