ABSTRACT

Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) is an official Indonesian defining/monolingual dictionary. In the KBBI V offline language features, there are 27 German entries have been absorbed into Indonesian. Hence, this research focuses to analyse which German entries contained in KBBI V, does the lexical meaning of those entries in KBBI V differ from the German defining dictionary, and what characters of Germany is represented in those entries. This research applies qualitative method, and the lexical meaning of the 27 German entries in the KBBI V are compared to the German defining dictionary as the ground to analyse the experience alteration. Furthermore, this paper examines the characters of the Germany appear in those entries and what their importance to Indonesian. The results of the research demonstrate that there are semantics shifting and narrowing of those German entries in KBBI V compared to the German monolingual dictionary, caused by a change in the concept of words related to the meaning of the words in a reference, associative, and contextual manner. Another result indicates a change occurs in the fields of German history, politics, and philosophy strengthening the characters of Germany which grow and widely known in Indonesia.

KEYWORDS: Entries, Dictionary, Semantic, Shift, German in Indonesian

INTRODUCTION

A phenomenon of foreign loanwords in Bahasa Indonesia (Bahasa) is easily recognised in daily conversation, speech, and also in writings, such as translated literature and Bahasa defining dictionary (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia/KBBI). KBBI is Bahasa official monolingual dictionary compiled by Board of Development and Management Bahasa (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa) and published by Balai Pustaka. The KBBI most recent edition is the fifth, which was published on 28 October 2016, comprises 127 036 entries. Besides printed version, KBBI is also published in an online version and an offline application (KBBI V), which available in Playstore for android-based gadgets and App Store for IOS users.
The KBBI V consists of five categories, which are field (in which the word is commonly used), part of speech, linguistic style, type, and language. Field has 81 different areas of specification, such as human resources and administration, Buddhism, Hinduism, etc. Part of speech such as: noun, verb, adjective, free morpheme, conjunction, prefix, etc. There are five linguistic styles, archaic, classic, respect, utterance/conversation, cursing. Types are root words, derivates, phrases idioms, proverbs, and expressions. Category of languages has 101 numbers of some foreign languages and vernaculars. Each language has expression entries, which defined in Bahasa, for instance:

Category of Languages ➔ Talaud vernacular ➔ “manee”
ma.nee /manéé/: n Tld. traditional fishing festival in Talaud – North Sulawesi performed by men using jointed-coconut leaves and under the recitation of spell by the ratumbanua (chieftain). (KBBI V)

One of foreign languages available in the application is German, which there are 27 expression entries therein, for example:

Category of Languages ➔ German ➔ “an sich”
an sich ukp: pada diri; on itself/himself/herself; to remain/be alone; itself/himself/herself; for some people, democracy -- is not a prefect and flawless idea. (KBBI V)

For every German expressions in KBBI V, definition and example of use in Bahasa are available. Those expressions appear in the original word, without any adjustment in sound and writing into Bahasa.

The authors are interested in analysing what are those German entries, their meaning in German monolingual dictionary, and German image may appear from those entries. This research aims to show 27 German entries in KBBI V and their lexical meaning in German defining dictionary, and to analyse what might people have in their mind about Germany based on those entries.

This paper applies qualitative descriptive method. Nasir (1999: 10) describes that qualitative descriptive method is research method which collects, arranges or classifies, analyses, and interprets data. The primary data is 27 German expression entries in the KBBI V and German defining dictionary as the secondary data. The data is collected by listing all the 27 entries in KBBI V, which then analysed by comparing definition in KBBI V and German monolingual dictionary to evaluate changes in meaning that occur in the lexical meaning of the entries. The next step is analysing the image of Germany represented in the entries in accordance with result of lexical analysis and changes in meaning comparison.

LANGUAGE CONTACT

Umar and Napitupulu (1994: 6) states that language contact is a consequence of expansion of an area of language into another area of language which occurs due to migration of inhabitants from a geographical area into other regions. Globalisation drives a rapid social interactions all over
the world. People introduce their culture each other resulting in language contact. In addition, Mackey (in Umar and Napitupulu 1994: 16) expresses that language contact is direct or indirect influence of a language over other languages, which creates changes in these languages and affects its development.

Language contact affects development and changes in language, specifically linguistics components, such as vocabulary, semantic, and grammar. Contact in languages brings some consequences, such as: code-switching, pidgin, creole, and loanwords (Hudson, 1980: 71). Appel and Muysken (1987: 153) share the same view as Hudson, as they agree that language contact results in absorbing some linguistics components, for instances: words and sounds/phonemes. Vocabulary is the most developed element in language due to affected by the recent advancement of knowledge and technology, and renowned images of countries. Such vocabularies are absorbed into another language aims to support ease of communication in the society. However, selective approach in elements of foreign languages absorbed into Bahasa must take place for the purpose of emphasizing the messages of native Indonesian and enabling accurate and effective expressions (Sugono, 2003: 2). Absorbed elements of foreign languages may enrich Bahasa, on the other hand, they also may degrade the function of Bahasa as a national communication manner.

**LOANWORDS**

Word is the smallest and meaningful element in speech and writing, and an important component constituting a meaningful sentence. Two categories of word are original word and loanword, which Kridalaksana (2008: 112) describes the latter as “loaned” sound, phoneme, grammatical or lexical element from other languages. Loanword vocabularies are loanwords taken and absorbed from the source language which then adjusted into the recipient language in accordance with norms in the latter (model). Marcellino (1996: 15) explains that absorption of loanwords very often caused by association of symbolical languages through a particular interaction. For instance, absorption of German and Dutch into Bahasa occurs within the framework of symbolical association of continuously political interactions, as a result, some German and Dutch words absorbed into Bahasa.

In the process of absorbing from foreign language into Bahasa, changes may arise, therefore, there are two possibilities in absorption, full absorption and adjusted absorption, which adjusts in pronounciation or in writing. Field (1984: 12) clasifies loanwords into three categories: full absorption, partial absorption, and adjusted absorption. Firstly, full absorption is absorbing loanwords from foreign language into recipient language which fully adopts its original pronounciation and writing, for example, Schadenfreude, in psychology, fully loaned from German (die Schadenfreude) into English. The definition of that word in German is “boshafte Freude über das Missgeschick, Unglück eines andern” (Duden online) which completely has the same meaning in English, “pleasure derived by someone from another person's misfortune” (Oxford online). The same pronounciation, writing, and definition found in Schadenfreude, both in German and English, demonstrates a fully absorbed loanword.

Secondly, partial absorption is a combination of a form of word in the source language and in the recipient language, that has the same pronounciation, yet different writing. Kindergarden in English derived from German, der Kindergarten, which pronounced in the same manner, albeit
written slightly different. Lastly, adjusted absorption is adjusting the pronunciation, writing, and semantic of loanwords in the recipient language, for instance, superman in English acquired from German, Übermensch. Although it is used as a character of DC Comics’ superhero, superman experiences adjustments in writing, pronunciation, and semantical diminishing from the original word Übermensch.

LEXICAL MEANING

Semantics examines meaning and relationship between signifiers, such as symbols and signs, and its influences to society (Tarigan 1985: 7). Chaer (1986: 60) shares his view that semantics discusses relationship between words and context or meaning of it, also objects or matters referred by such meaning out of scope the language in question. Based on both aforementioned theories, the authors conclude that semantics is a study in linguistic analyses meanings, signifiers, and references. Semantics studies meanings of language units, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and texts.

Lexical semantics, a semantic subfield, examines meaning in language based on its lexicon. Pateda (2010: 8) in his research claims that main analysis object in lexical semantics is lexeme, hence, meanings of lexemes in a particular language referred to as lexical meaning. In addition, in accordance with Pateda, lexical meaning is the meaning of a word (or lexeme) as it appears in a dictionary, disregarding any prefix or suffix which may be attached (2010: 119). Sudaryat (26: 54) shares a same view on lexical meaning as the meaning of lexemes as identifier of objects, events, etc.; the meaning in elements of language regardless of its use and context. The following are examples in German dictionary, Langenscheidt (2010: 521 & 770):

1) die Hand: ‘der Körperteil am Ende des Armes, mit dem man zum Beispiel nach etwas greift’
2) der Mund: ‘der Teil des Kopfes, mit dem man spricht und isst’

In accordance with Dale (1971: 6), an effective vocabularies analysis starts from known words to unknown words. To sum up, the analysis of changes in meaning applies lexical meaning approach, thus, this paper employs lexical meaning analysis to examine changes in meaning of German loanwords in Bahasa.

CHANGES IN MEANING

Sudaryat (2006: 54) describes that change in language occurs in two things, the nature and meaning. The alteration in nature of language drives changes in meaning. The latter consists of changes in meaning or semantical function of some vocabularies, and demonstrated in expansion of meaning or degradation of meaning. Changes in meaning are generalisation, specialisation, amelioration, pejoration, synaesthesia, and associative (Pateda, 2010: 5).

1) Generalisation
Generalisation widens meaning of a word, or the scope enlargement. For example, the German word “Kuchen” (cake) gets widen in English, means not only cake, but also dessert.

2) Specialisation
Specialisation is in contrast with generalisation, narrows meaning of a word, or the scope contraction. The German word “Luftwaffe”, means air force of a state, suffers a contraction in English as it is downgraded as Nazi’s air force.

3) Amelioration
Amelioration upwards the meaning of a word, for instance, Indonesian phrase “kupu-kupu malam” (nocturnal butterfly) sounds and feels more polite to describe a prostitute, instead of “pelacur”.

4) Pejoration
Pejoration is the opposite of amelioration, which downwards the meaning of a word, for example, the word “beranak” in Bahasa has the same meaning with “melahirkan” or delivering/giving birth of a baby in English. Nonetheless, “beranak” sounds and feels bad, and even it is now pejorated only used for animals.

5) Synaesthesia
Synaesthesia is a meaning shift that one sense modality is described or characterised in terms of another, from sight to hearing senses, from touch to hearing senses, etc. To illustrate, a German sentence “Das nasse Gras klang wie ein Liebeslied” or wet grass sounds like a love song in English. Wet grass is more related to touching sense, however, that sentence correlates the wet grass with hearing sense, a love song, which an object that can be heard.

6) Association
Association refers to a changes in meaning due to characteristic similarity of two or more words, which a result of different usages in language. As a n example, the word “benalu” in Bahasa means a parasitic plant. To date, that word is commonly used to express a bugger or a troublemaker.

The following are discussions of 27 German loanwords in KBBI V

An sich

An sich in accordance with KBBI V is ‘on itself/himself/herself; to remain/be alone; itself/himself/herself’. Lexical meaning of an sich in German (Duden online) is ‘(1) eigentlich (actually), (2) etwas an sich haben, bringen (have something to bring)’. The word sich in German is reflexive pronoun which may be combined by a requiring-reflexive verb, hence, the usage of such reflexive pronoun (sich) is to reflect an action done by the subject in the requiring verb.

Pursuant to the above explanation, the absorption of the word “sich” from German to Bahasa experiences pejoration or specialization. The downward meaning occurred due to symbolical association in philosophy by Immanuel Kant, das Ding an sich (the thing in itself). Huijbers elaborated Kant’s idea by saying that the nature of the exist knowledge depends on human capacity themselves, on the other hand, the thing/object itself (das Ding an sich) is obscure or
unreachable. What appears on human is something that has experienced synaesthesia between the object effect on the subject and the a priori element, the dimension of time and space on the subject himself.

In Indonesian laws, the word *an sich* is used as a term to define an understanding of a binding definition of a particular matter without any other interpretation. Rasjidi and Putra (2012: 9) describe that the knowledge is *das Ding an sich*, an actual substance in itself. A denial of character of the object shall deviates social science and humanities from its character, requirement, and substance.

Based on lexical analysis and narrowed meaning, the loanword *an sich* in KBBI V represents philosophical image of the idea of Kant. Such thought widely known for Indonesians, absorbed into Bahasa, and utilised as a term in laws.

**Auf Wiedersehen**

KBBI V defines *auf Wiedersehen* as ‘*sampai bertemu lagi*’ (see you again). Langenscheidt (2010: 503) provides its lexical meaning as “*verwendet als Gruß beim Abschied*” (used as an expression of farewell, whereas lexical meaning of “*Wiedersehen*” is ‘*das Zusammentreffen mit jemandem, den man längere Zeit nicht gesehen hat*’ (the meeting with someone you have not seen for a long time). Thus, lexical meaning of “*auf Wiedersehen*” is ‘see you again or till we meet again’. This expression does not suffer from meaning changes as it absorbed into Bahasa. Both KBBI V and Langenscheidt provide the same lexical meaning.

*Auf Wiedersehen* is a common expression for German learners and foreigners who start to learn German. Nowadays, many people interested in learning basic expressions in foreign language, including German basic expressions. Rapid communication and information technology development eases people to interact with foreigners and to search plenty popular overseas tourist attractions. Germany is one of reputable European countries in education and tourism, accordingly, to date, more people learning German so they can study in Germany, or simply just for travelling purposes. It is noticeable that the expression “*auf Wiedersehen*” brings an image of Germany for the perspective of its language.

**Aufklärung**

KBBI V describes *Aufklärung* as an intellectual and philosophical movement that dominated the world of ideas in Europe during the 18th century, encouraging research in everything around us, and suggesting a critical thinking. Lexical meaning of *Aufklärung* in German (Duden online) is ‘(1) vollige Klärung (complete clarification), (2a) Darlegung, die über bisher unbekannte Zusammenhänge aufklärt, über etwas, jemanden den gewünschten Aufschluss gibt (explanation, which clarifies about previously unknown connections, about something, gives someone the desired information) (2b) Belehrung über geschlechtliche Vorgänge (teaching about sexual events), (2c) Belehrung, Information über politische o.ä. Fragen (instruction, information about political or similar questions), (2d) (DDR) Agitation (agitation), (3) von Rationalismus und Fortschrittsglauben bestimmte europäische geistige Strömung des 17. und besonders des 18. Jahrhunderts, die sich gegen Aberglauben, Vorurteile und Autoritätsdenken wendet (of
rationalism and belief in progress certain European intellectual currents of the 17th and especially of the 18th century, which opposes superstition, prejudice and authority thinking). (4) (Militär) Erkundung der militärischen Situation des Feindes (Military) (exploring the military situation of the enemy).

Absorption of Aufklärung into Bahasa narrows the meaning due to the fact that KBBI V uses only definition number (3) as the aforementioned explanation. This narrowing meaning occurs based on European history in 17th and 18th centuries, the Enlightenment era. The Enlightenment era characterised by the emerging optimism on the power of thoughts to develop knowledge to create a better prosperity. “Sapere Aude!” means dare to think (for yourself), was a famous expression during the Enlightenment, after Immanuel Kant used it in his essay. Kant encouraged people to explore their mind to produce ideas. This European history influences the world, also Indonesia, inspiring more people to dare to think for their enlightened (better) life. The Aufklärung period is a part of study of history in Indonesian school to enrich and encourage students to think. To sum up, Aufklärung shows a historical image of Germany in the 17th-18th century.

Ausdauer

Ausdauer is another German entry in KBBI V. Ausdauer is ‘daya tahan (endurance); keuletan (persistent)’. Lexical meaning of Ausdauer in German (Langenscheidt 2010: 56) is ‘(1) die Fähigkeit, eine Arbeit lange und konzentriert tun zu können’ (the ability to do a job long and focused), (2) Ausdauer ist die Fähigkeit, trotz aufkommender Ermüdung eine Leistung über längere Zeit aufrechtkhierten und sich anschliessend schnell zu erholen’ (endurance is the ability to maintain performance for extended periods of time, and then quickly recover, despite the onset of fatigue) (sportunterricht.ch)’. From the above explanation, Ausdauer does not experience changes in meaning when absorbed into Bahasa.

Adiwimarta, et al (2010: 13) claims that in a vernacular sub-chapter, there is a word in Java “kanjang” which has the same meaning with Ausdauer, endurance and persistent.

Autobahn

Autobahn is listed among 25 German entries in KBBI V. It means ‘jalan bebas hambatan (highway)’, which has lexical meaning in German (Duden Online) ‘Schnellstraße, die kreuzungsfrei und zwei- oder mehrspurig nur für bestimmte Kraftfahrzeuge zugelassen ist (expressway/highway, which is without crossing and two or more lanes dedicated only for certain types of motor vehicles)’. Based on its lexical meaning, Autobahn suffered from narrowed meaning as it is absorbed in Bahasa, due to KBBI V only provides “highway” and eliminates other lexical meaning.

The absorption of “Autobahn” into Bahasa due to Indonesia supposes that it is an impressive development in transportation, thus, many Indonesian mass medias explore German Autobahn, for instances, (1) 5 facts about German Autobahn (www.kumparan.com), (2) get to know more about German Autobahn (www.intersport.id), and (3) Autobahn, the most freeway
Due to this remarkable transportation development, the loanword in question creates German image in transportation technology area.

**Blitzkrieg**

*Blitzkrieg* is well-known word since the World War II provided that Germany used to employ this fast and powerful attacks strategy. KBBI V defines this word as ‘flash war/attack’, whereas, Germany (Duden online) describes this word as ‘Krieg mit rascher Entscheidung (war with swift decision)’. *Blitzkrieg* in KBBI V suffers narrowing in meaning based on the context of the World War II, when German army operated such a powerful ambush from all sides to defeat Poland, France, Belgium, Netherland, and Russia. This distinguished strategy brings historical German image on the World War II to Indonesia.

**Das Sein**

The definition of *das Sein* in KBBI V is the following, ‘the current situation (*keadaan yang sebenarnya pada waktu sekarang*); the existence (*eksistensi*)’. The lexical meaning of *das Sein* (Duden online) is ‘*das Existieren des ideell und materiell Vorhandenen; die Wirklichkeit, soweit sie dem Daseienden zukommt*’ (the existence of the ideal and the material existing; reality as far as it belongs to existence’). Bahasa absorbs *das Sein* as it is, without changing the lexical meaning.

In Germany, *das Sein* is a specific terminology in laws, so does in Bahasa. Utsman (2014: 17) defines *das Sein* as the factual; law as a fact of life that develops and processes in society, in other words, concrete/real events; laws as facts. Therefore, pursuant to the aforementioned explanation, *das Sein* represents philosophical idea in German laws, which then adapted to Indonesian laws terminology.

**Das Sollen**

KBBI V provides the meaning of *das Sollen* as ‘what is desired/wished to have or to be; what should present/happen later’. The lexical meaning (Duden online) is the following:

1a) *die Aufforderung, Anweisung, den Auftrag haben, etwas Bestimmtes zu tun* (the prompt, instruction, have the mandate to do something specific)

1b) *drückt einen Wunsch, eine Absicht, ein Vorhaben aus; mögen* (expresses a wish, an intention, a project; to like)

1c) *drückt Unsicherheit, Zweifel, Ratlosigkeit aus* (expresses uncertainty, doubt, perplexity)

1d) *drückt aus, dass ein bestimmtes Verhalten geboten ist oder gewünscht wird* (expresses that a certain behavior is required or desired)

1e) *drückt aus, dass etwas Bestimmtes eigentlich zu erwarten wäre* (expresses that something definite should actually be expected)

1f) *drückt aus, dass etwas Bestimmtes wünschenswert, richtig, vorteilhaft o.ä wäre* (expresses that something specific would be desirable, right, advantageous or similar)
(1g) drückt etwas (von einem früheren Zeitpunkt aus gesehen) in der Zukunft Liegendes durch eine Form der Vergangenheit aus; jemandem beschrieben sein (express something (viewed from an earlier date) in the future lying through a form of the past; be granted to someone)

(1h) für den Fall, dass (in case that)

(1i) drückt aus, dass der Sprecher sich für die Wahrheit dessen, was er als Nachricht, Information o. Ä. weitergibt, nicht verbürgt (expresses that the speaker does not vouch for the truth of what he conveys as news, information, or the like)

(1j) dient in Fragen dem Ausdruck des Zweifels, den der Sprecher an etwas Bestimmtem hegt (used in questions to express the doubt that the speaker has about something specific)

(2a) tun, machen sollen (should be done, to do)

(2b) sich irgendwohin begeben sollen; irgendwohin gebracht, gelegt usw. werden sollen (must go somewhere; to be taken somewhere, placed, etc.)

Das Sollen experiences narrowed meaning as KBBI V only provides the lexical meaning number (1a) until (1g), which have a similar main idea to express hope, desire, ambition, and future.

Besides das Sein, das Sollen also presents in Indonesian laws terminology. Utsman (2014: 7) expresses research in laws discusses between what should laws, as a fact (das Sollen), that expressed by scholars in theories, which is fundamental normative analysis (what laws is expected to be) and what laws as a fact of life that develops and processes in society (das Sein). Therefore, das Sollen establishes German philosophical in laws image, which then modified into Indonesian laws terminology.

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(2b) sich irgendwohin begeben sollen; irgendwohin gebracht, gelegt usw. werden sollen (must go somewhere; to be taken somewhere, placed, etc.)

Based on the lexical meanings of the word das Sollen, it is considered that the loanword experiences a semantic narrowing. In Indonesian legal terms besides the word das Sein the word das Sollen is also used. Utsman (2014: 7) states that legal research at least discusses what law should be as a legal fact (das sollen) expressed by legal experts at the theoretical level (law in the books), at this level more on the study of normative basics (law in the form of ideals how it should be) with what actually (das sein) is more to the law as a fact, namely the law that lives and develops and processes in society (law in action). Through this statement can be defined das Sollen is a legal regulation (which should be). Based on this analysis, das Sollen represents German philosophical image which is adapted in Indonesian law.

Deutschland über Alles

The definition of the loanword Deutschland über alles in KBBI V is ‘Jerman di atas segalanya, semboyan partai nasionalis di Jerman (Nazi)’. The lexical meaning of über (Duden online) is ‘kennzeichnet die Lage in der Höhe und in bestimmtem Abstand von der oberen Seite von jemandem, etwas’ (indicating location at height and at a certain distance from someone's upper side, something). So the lexical meaning of Deutschland über alles is ‘Germany above all’, without
any additional clause stating that the phrase is a Nazi motto. The loanword experiences a semantic narrowing or specification which clearly refer to the Nazi party’s motto. Based on this analysis, German image that emerged from the loanword *Deutschland über alles* is a historical image.

**Dichtung und Wahrheit**

The definition of the loanword *Dichtung und Wahrheit* in KBBI V is ‘dongeng dan kenyataan’. The lexical meaning of the word *Dichtung* (Duden online) are ‘(1) *sprachliches Kunstwerk* (oral literary work), (2) *Dichtkunst* (poetry)’. The lexical meaning of the word *Wahrheit* (Duden online) are ‘(1) das Wahrsein (truth); die Übereinstimmung einer Aussage mit der Sache, über die sie gemacht wird; Richtigkeit (the correspondence of a statement with the thing about which it is made; accuracy) (2) wirklicher, wahrer Sachverhalt, Tatbestand (real, true fact, fact) (3) (besonders Philosophie) Erkenntnis (als Spiegelbild der Wirklichkeit), Lehre des Wahren (especially philosophy) knowledge (as a reflection of reality), doctrine of truth)’.

Based on the lexical meaning of the word *Dichtung und Wahrheit*, the word experiences semantic change when it is adopted into Indonesian, namely specification. The specification occurs based on the literary context, namely the autobiography of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, written by himself under the same title *Dichtung und Wahrheit*. Goethe's literary works are well known and studied in the literary field, *Dichtung und Wahrheit* is one of his works that is analyzed and studied because it tells about his life from childhood to adulthood. The word is popular and used as a loanword in Indonesian because *Dichtung und Wahrheit* is a kind of paradox context of hope or something beautiful like a fairy tale, but not so in reality. The German image displayed based on the above analysis is the image in the field of literature.

**Eisen und Blut**

In KBBI V the word *Eisen und Blut* is defined as ‘besi (senjata) dan darah; politik menjalankan pemerintahan dengan kekerasan’. The lexical meaning of the word *Eisen* (Duden online) are (1) silberweisses, in feuchter Luft leicht rostendes Schwermetall (heavy silver-white metal, easy to rust in moist air) (2) Gegenstand aus Eisen (iron object). The lexical meaning of the word *Blut* (Duden online) is ‘*dem Stoffwechsel dienende, im Körper des Menschen und vieler Tiere zirkulierende rote Flüssigkeit* (metabolic, circulating red liquid in the body of human and many animals)’. The semantic change that occurs in the loanword *Eisen und Blut* is a semantic narrowing or specification. The specification occurs because the translation meaning refers to the slogan uttered by Otto von Bismarck Prime Minister of Prussia “*durch Blut und Eisen*”. Bismarck states that Prussia's position in Germany was not determined through speeches and large resolutions but rather through iron and blood (Stolberg in Bismarck, 1924: 139-140). Based on this analysis, the loanword represents German historical image.

**Entweder Oder**

The definition of *entweder oder* in KBBI V is ‘pilihan (membuat keputusan antara dua pilihan, tindakan, kemungkinan, dan sebagainya)’. The lexical meaning of *entweder oder* (Duden
is ‘wenn nicht..., dann; führt die erste von zwei oder mehreren Möglichkeiten ein (if not ..., then; declare the first choice of two or more possibilities)’. The loanword does not experience semantic change when it adopted into Indonesian because the translation meaning has the same meaning with its lexical meaning. Entweder oder is one of a conjunction in German grammar. Based on this analysis, entweder oder represents German image in the field of grammar.

Föhn

In KBBI V the loanword Föhn means ‘angin panas yang turun (di Swiss)’. The lexical meaning (Duden online) are ‘(1) (besonders auf der Nord- und Südseite der Alpen auftretender), [warmer] trockener Fallwind, der beim Überströmen der Luft über ein hohes Gebirge entsteht (especially on the north and south sides of the Alpen mountain), [warm] dry wind, which occurs when the air flows over a high mountain range, (2) elektrisches Gerät zum Trocknen des Haars (electronic device for drying hair; hair dryer)’. The loanword Föhn experiences a specification because the translation of its meaning in Indonesian refers only to the hot wind, whereas the lexical meaning of the word Föhn also means as a hair dryer. The word Föhn is used in geographic terms by changing the ö (o umlaut) to o as in Indonesian alphabet. Soegimo and Ruswanto (2009: 120-121) state that the main characteristics of Fohn wind are decreasing, dry, and hot which happens because the process begins with water vapor hits the mountain then going up until condensation happens and moves rapidly down the slope. Based on the analysis of the word Föhn, the loanword represents the image of German in the field of geography.

Führer

The word Führer is defined as ‘(sang) pemimpin; gelar untuk pemimpin Nazi, yaitu Hitler’. While the lexical meaning of the word Führer in German (Duden online) are ‘(1a) jemand, der eine Organization, Bewegung o. Ä. leitet (someone who leads an organization, movement or similar), (1b) jemand, der Sehenswürdigkeiten erklärt, bei Besichtigungen die nötigen Erläuterungen gibt (someone who explains tourist attractions, provides tour explanations as needed) (1c) Adolf Hitler (zwischen 1933 und 1945 offizielle Bezeichnung [„Führer und Reichskanzler“]) (Adolf Hitler (between 1933 and 1945 the official designation [“Führer und Reichskanzler”]), (1d) Fahrer, Lenker (eines [Kraft] fahrzeugs) (driver (of a [motor vehicle]), (2) Buch, das für die Besichtigung eines Museums, einer Stadt o. Ä. die nötigen Erläuterungen gibt (book which is used to provide explanations of a museum, a city, or similar).’

Based on its lexical meaning in German, the loanword Führer experiences a specification. The specification is caused by the symbolic association of the history of the second world war, where Adolf Hitler is known as the leader of the Nazi party and the German chancellor who influenced the second world war. It is said as a specification because the word Führer means leader, and its meaning then refers to Hitler as the leader of the Nazi party. Through this analysis, it can be concluded that the German image that emerged through the word Führer is a historical image.
**Geheime Staatspolizei**

In KBBI V the loanword *Geheime Staatspolizei* means ‘polisi rahasia Nazi Jerman yang terkenal kejam; disingkat Gestapo’. Its lexical meaning in German (Duden online) is ‘*politische Polizei im nationalsozialistischen Reich; Abkürzung Gestapo*’ (political police in the Socialist-Nationalist (Nazi) Reich; abbreviation of the Gestapo). Based on its lexical meaning, the word experiences peyoration because it states an adjective word ‘kejam’ which is a negative connotation in the translation meaning.

The main task of Gestapo is to eliminate political opponents of the National Socialism (Nazi) and Hitler (Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, November 14, 1945-1 October 1946: Proceedings, 1947: 178). Since the massacre of Army generals the term Gestapo becomes famous in Indonesia. The term Gestapo was later adapted to the Gestapu or the September Thirty Movement. Anderson and McVey (1971: 60) states on October 7th, 1965 the Army found a master slogan by labeling the coup group as the Gestapu (September Thirty Movement). Based on this analysis, it can be concluded that the German image that emerged through the word *Gestapo* is a historical image.

**Gestalt**

The definition of the loanword *Gestalt* in KBBI V is ‘pola atau struktur yang utuh, yang keseluruhannya tidak dapat dianggap jumlah dari unsur-unsurnya dan yang unsur-unsurnya tidak dapat dianggap bagian dari keseluruhannya’. Its lexical meaning (Duden online) are (1) *sichtbare äußere Erscheinung des Menschen im Hinblick auf die Art des Wuchses* (human outward appearance that appears to be related to the nature of growth), (2) *unbekannte, nicht näher zu identifizierende Person* (unknown, not close (according to)) the person that is identified), (3a) *Persönlichkeit, wie sie sich im Bewusstsein anderer herausgebildet hat* (personality, as has developed in the consciousness of others), (3b) *von einem Dichter o. Ä. geschaffene Figur* (a figure created by a poet or any other similar person), (4) *Form, die etwas hat, in der etwas erscheint; sichtbare Form eines Stoffes* (form that appears somewhere; form of visible substance).

Based on its lexical meaning, the word *Gestalt* undergoes a semantic change, namely generalization because the translation in Indonesian refers to a whole structure. The loanword *Gestalt* refers to Gestalt psychological theory by Max Wertheimer, Wolfgang Kohler, and Kurt Koffka. This theory explains the process of perception through the organization of components that have relationships, patterns, or similarities into unity. Based on the analysis, the loanword represents the image of German in the field of psychology.

**Hitler-Jugend**

*Hitler-Jugend* in KBBI V means ‘organisasi pemuda dalam pemerintahan Jerman Nazi’. Its lexical meaning (Duden online) is ‘*eine Organization für die Jugend im Nationalsozialismus; Abkürzung: HJ*’ (organization for youth in Nationalist Socialism; abbreviation HJ). Through analysis of the lexical meaning of the word *Hitler-Jugend* in German, the translation meaning in Indonesian does not experience semantic change. *Hitler-Jugend* is an organization founded by the
Nazi party in the early 1920s with the aim to educate and prepare boys to become *Stormtroopers* with Nazi principles. Based on the analysis of the word *Hitler-Jugend*, the loanword is considered represents German historical image.

**Kulturkampf**

*Kulturkampf* in KBBI V means ‘pertentangan antara negara dan gereja di Jerman 1872-1880’. Its lexical meaning (Duden online) are ‘(1) [1873 von dem deutschen Mediziner und Politiker R. Virchow (1821–1902) geprägtes politisches Schlagwort] (Geschichte) Auseinandersetzungen zwischen dem (protestantischen) preußischen Staat und der katholischen Kirche von etwa 1871 bis 1887 ([political slogan coined by the German physician and politician R. Virchow in 1873] (1821-1902) (history) disputes between the (Protestant) Prussian state and the Catholic Church from about 1871 to 1887), (2) Kampf bestimmter Kulturkreise gegeneinander (certain cultural conflict against each other), (3) Auseinandersetzung über kulturelle, ethische, soziale u. a. Fragen innerhalb einer Gesellschaft, einer Gruppe o. Ä. (discussion of cultural, ethical, social issues including questions in a society, group or similar)’. Based on its lexical meaning, the meaning of *Kulturkampf* in Indonesian experiences a semantic narrowing because it refers to historical events that occured in Germany in the 18th century between Prussia and the Catholic Church. Therefore, the loanword represents the historical image of German.

**Lebensraum**

The definition of *Lebensraum* in KBBI V are ‘(1) ruang yang diperlukan untuk hidup dan berkembang; habitat, (2) daerah-daerah yang menurut paham Nazi Jerman perlu untuk kehidupan nasional dan kehidupan ekonomi berdikari’. The lexical meaning of the word *Lebensraum* (Duden online) are ‘(1) (Biologie) Biotop (the region of a habitat associated with a particular ecological community), (2) Raum, Umkreis, in dem sich jemand oder eine Gemeinschaft [frei] bewegen und entfalten kann (space in which a person or community can move and be free)’. Based on the lexical meaning, the word *Lebensraum* experiences a semantic narrowing because the translation meaning in number two refers to Hitler's political thought about *Lebensraum* concept. Hitler believed that eastern Europe had to be conquered to create a vast German empire for more physical space, a greater population, and new territory to supply food and raw materials. Through this analysis, *Lebensraum* represents the historical image of German in the geopolitical field.

**Schutzstaffel**

The definition *Schutzstaffel* in KBBI V is ‘skuadron pelindung, pengawal Hitler dan polisi keamanan Nazi Jerman; disingkat SS’. Its lexical meaning (Duden online) is ‘nationalsozialistische Organisation, die wichtigste Trägerin des Terrors und der Vernichtungspolitik des Nationalsozialistischen Staates war; Abkürzung: SS’ (Socialist-Nationalist organization, which is the main carrier of terror and policy of extermination of the National Socialist state; Abbreviation: SS). The word *Schutzstaffel* is considered to experience a semantic narrowing or specification because it refers to Hitler's bodyguard. Based on the analysis of the
lexical meaning and the semantic narrowing, \textit{Schutzstaffel} represents the historical image of German.

\textit{Sitzkrieg}

The definition of \textit{Sitzkrieg} in KBBI V is ‘peperangan statis; peperangan yang tidak agresif’. Bacha (in Sonnenschein and Schwarzmeier, 2002: 180-181) states that \textit{Sitzkrieg} is a period of tension and sword seizure, but there is no open war. \textit{Sitzkrieg} is known as \textit{Phoney War} in English and \textit{Drôle de guerre} in French. Although known by different names in the three countries, the meaning of \textit{Sitzkrieg} from those three languages refers to the war of jokes because in that war almost nothing happened. The \textit{Sitzkrieg} period is known to have lasted from September 1939 to April 1940, in this war Britain and France declared war on Germany after an ultimatum to withdraw its troops from Poland was rejected by Germany. Singgih (2016: 10) argues that Britain and France are waiting to be attacked by Germany rather than attacking Germany first, even though Britain and France declared war on Germany first. As a result, during this war period nothing happened other than Allied and German troops who sat opposite each other. Later in April 1940 Germany began to attack Norway to France. Based on the analysis, \textit{Sitzkrieg} represents the historical image of German.

\textit{Snorkel}

The definition \textit{Snorkel} in KBBI V is ‘tabung udara pada kapal selam yang memungkinkan kapal selam itu berjalan di bawah air’. In German the spelling is not ‘\textit{Snorkel}’ but ‘\textit{Schnorchel}’. The loanword \textit{snorkel} undergoes a process of pronunciation and spelling changing that are adapted to Indonesian grammar, so this word is classified as a loanshift. The lexical meaning of the word \textit{Schnorchel} (Duden online) are ‘(1) ein- und ausfahrbares Rohr zum Ansaugen von Luft für die Maschinen bei Unterwasserfahrt in geringer Tiefe (bei Unterseebooten, auch bei modernen Panzern) (retractable and extendable pipe to take air from above the surface for the machines during underwater travel at shallow depths (on submarines, as well as modern tanks) (2) mit einem Mundstück versehenes Rohr zum Atmen beim Schwimmen unter Wasser (mouthpiece tube for breathing while swimming underwater)’. The loanword \textit{snorkel} experiences a semantic narrowing due to its meaning in the Indonesian refers to the lexical meaning of \textit{Schnorchel} as a submarine air tube. The adoption of this word occurs because in the Indonesian there is no suitable equivalent word to describe the air tube on a submarine. In addition, \textit{snorkel} is a form of technological advancement that allows submarines or tanks to run under water and already used widely by Germany during the second world war. Based on the analysis, the loanword \textit{snorkel} represents the image of German in the field of technology.

\textit{Sturm und Drang}

In KBBI V \textit{Sturm und Drang} means ‘(1) aliran dalam sastra Jerman pada akhir abad ke-18 yang karya-karyanya penuh dengan perasaan meluap-luap dan sering menggambarkan pemberontakan individu terhadap masyarakat, (2) (masa) pergolakan jiwa (dalam kehidupan
Based on its lexical meaning, the loanword *Sturm und Drang* experiences generalization. The generalization occurs based on the psychological theory of adolescent development by Hall. Hall (in Lerner, 1999: 34-35) describes adolescence as the *Sturm und Drang* period. The *Sturm und Drang* period in German literature is a movement full of idealism, commitment and revolution to express feelings, freedom and oppose the Aufklärung. Hall sees an objective correlation between the Sturm und Drang period in German literature and the characteristics of adolescents. According to Hall, adolescence is a transition period with emotional shocks such as euphoria, but it is followed by depression as well. Based on this analysis, the adaptation of word *Sturm und Drang* in Indonesian represents German image in the field of literature which is also used in the field of psychology.

**Überhaupt**

*Überhaupt* in KBBI V means ‘pada umumnya seluruhnya; sama sekali’. The lexical meaning (Duden online) are ‘(1) drückt eine Verallgemeinerung aus; insgesamt [gesehen] (expressing generalization; overall [visible]), (2) [ganz und] gar (altogether) (3a) in Verbindung mit „und“; abgesehen davon, überdies (related to “and”; besides, moreover) (3b) und schon gar; besonders (and of course; specifically)’. The adaptation of the word *überhaupt* into Indonesian is considered to have not experienced semantic change. Überhaupt is a particle used in German grammar to express something in general, express doubt in questions and reinforce refutations. Based on this analysis, *überhaupt* represents German image in the field of grammar.

**Übermensch**

*Übermensch* definition in UKBBI V is ‘manusia ideal (menurut Nietzsche); manusia istimewa’. The lexical meaning of *Übermensch* are ‘(1) (Philosophie) dem gewöhnlichen Menschen weit überlegener [und daher zum Herrschen bestimmten], die Grenzen der menschlichen Natur übersteigernder, gottähnlicher Mensch ((Philosophy) far superior to the common man, beyond the limits of human nature, God-like man), (2) (umgangssprachlich) besonderer, zu außerordentlichen Leistungen befähigter ((colloquial) special, man who is capable of extraordinary achievements)’. The meaning of the word *Übermensch* in Indonesian experiences semantic narrowing or specification, because it refers to the *Übermensch* concept as coined by Nietzsche. *Übermensch* is a philosophical concept from Friedrich Nietzsche which is an idea of the purpose of human life in the world in order to become an ideal future superior man with the will to rule so that humans have abilities to create and overcome problems without having to rely on morals and religion. Based on the analysis of the lexical meaning and semantic narrowing, the word *Übermensch* represents German philosophical image.
Umlaut

*Umlaut* in KBBI V means ‘tanda baca, berupa titik di atas huruf vokal’. The lexical meaning (Duden online) is ‘(1) (Sprachwissenschaft) Veränderung eines Vokals, besonders der Wechsel eines a, o, u, au zu ä, ö, ü, äu (linguistics) change of a vowel, especially the change of a, o, u, au to ä, ö, ü, äu), (2) (Sprachwissenschaft) durch Umlauten entstehender Vokal bzw. Diphthong ((linguistics) vowel or more precisely diphthong which arises from Umlaut), (3) Buchstabe, der für einen Umlaut stehen kann (ä, ö, ü) (letter that can stand for an Umlaut)’. The meaning of *Umlaut* in Indonesian it is considered not experience semantic change because its meaning in the Indonesian is in accordance with its lexical meaning in German. The adoption of the word Umlaut is considered happen because German learners often use the word Umlaut to explain the colon above the vowels and are based on alphabet differences in Indonesian grammar that does not have an appropriate equivalent for *Umlaut*. Based on this analysis, the word *Umlaut* represents German image in the field of grammar.

Zeitgeist

*Zeitgeist* in KBBI V is defined as ‘semangat zaman’. Its lexical meaning (Duden online) is ‘für eine bestimmte geschichtliche Zeit charakteristische allgemeine Gesinnung, Haltung geistige (for a certain historical time characteristic of general attitude, mental attitude)’. The loanword *Zeitgeist* experiences a semantic narrowing because it is based on the philosophical concept that was coined by Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. Hegel (in Klikauer 2016: 25) states *Zeitgeist* shows the spirit of time. For Hegel, *Zeitgeist* means that someone is aware of his time, but reflects it critically so as not to be bound by the spirit of that historical time and period. The term Zeitgeist is widely known not only in Indonesia, but also in other countries to express thoughts, morals, intellectuals that influences culture at one time. Based on this analysis, *Zeitgeist* is considered represent German philosophical image.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analyses of 27 German entries that were adopted into Indonesian, several important points can be concluded. Of the 27 entries analyzed, sixteen entries experience semantic narrowing, two entries experience generalization, one entry experience pejoration and eight entries do not experience semantic change.

The historical context of the second world war and Hitler is one of the main factors of the German entries adaptation into Indonesian. In addition, philosophical concepts coined by philosophers is another factor of the German entries adaptation into Indonesian. Other contexts that influence adaptation and semantic change are literary, grammatical and technological contexts. These contexts are symbolic associations of the German’s image representation that is displayed to Indonesian and are likely to be well known through periods of historical development. German images that are displayed through symbolic associations, such as in the fields of history and philosophy, then contribute to the development of theoretical thinking and other advances that occur in various fields of science.
REFERENCES


