



ABSTRACT

In learning a language, the most important basic thing we must do is to learn, understand and memorize vocabulary. Vocabulary in Japanese is called goi. Based on its origin, going can be divided into wago goi, kango, gairaigo, and konshugo. Among the types of goi which has its own characteristics is gairaigo because it was written with katakana. Sometimes gairaigo before and after the verb suru followed have a semantic change. Before gairaigo come to Japan, one of the vocabulary used by the Japanese to communicate is wago. Therefore, sometimes gairaigo can have equivalent Japanese word itself (wago). Additionally, sometimes gairaigo + suru also have close meaning with others. it will all be addressed through semantics.

Therefore, the purpose of this research is to analyze the semantic component and semantic change between gairaigo + suru that have close relations. Source of data used comes from asahishinbun, as the main data sources are limited in 2015. yomiurishinbun, and ninjal as a data source support if the required data are not available on the main data source. Based on the analysis performed, among gairaigo that have close meaning has the same general semantic component, differentiator semantic component, and specific semantic component that can be used as a basis for distinguishing each pair of close gairaigo + suru meaning and not all data changes the meaning.

Keyword: goi, gairaigo, semantic, semantic component, semantic change.