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THE CHANGES OF MEANINGS FROM ENGLISH LOANWORDS INTO INDONESIAN

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ABSTRACT

Language contact between cultures often leads to the borrowing of words. In addition, arbitrary characteristics of a language may affect to word absorption to another language. Unfortunately, word meaning could be changed from its original meaning and new meaning is created in another language. The research aims to identify the kind of semantic changes which occurred in English loanwords into Indonesian, to disclose the motives of the speakers in using English loanwords, and factors facilitating the semantic changes. The data is the direct utterances gained from daily informal situation among Indonesians located in Makassar, South Sulawesi. It was collected by using fieldwork research observation, questionnaire, and interview. Then, it is analyzed by employing qualitative and descriptive method. The finding reveals that there are six types of semantic changes of English loanwords into Indonesian which are widening or broadening meaning, narrowing meaning, meaning shift, metonymy, metaphor, and synecdoche. The speakers use those English loanwords because of some motives such as the need filling motive and prestige motive. There are also two factors facilitating the speakers in using those English loanwords in their daily life which are social factor and psychological factor.

Keywords: *changes of meanings, English loanwords, Indonesian, semantic change*

ABSTRAK

Adanya kontak bahasa dari satu budaya dengan budaya yang lain menyebabkan penyerapan bahasa. Selain itu, sifat kearbitraran bahasa juga dapat mempengaruhi penyerapan bahasa tersebut. Sayangnya, makna suatu kata dapat berubah dari makna asalnya dan makna baru tercipta di bahasa yang lain. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis perubahan makna yang terjadi pada kata-kata serapan bahasa Inggris kedalam bahasa Indonesia dan beberapa motif penutur menggunakannya. Data yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah tuturan-tuturan langsung penutur bahasa Indonesia yang berlokasi di Makassar dalam situasi informal sehari-hari. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan observasi penelitian lapangan dan kuesioner. Kemudian data dianalisis menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat enam perubahan makna pada kata-kata serapan bahasa Inggris kedalam bahasa Indonesia yaitu perluasan makna, penyempitan makna, pergantian makna, metonimi, metaphor, dan sinekdok. Para penutur menggunakan kata-kata serapan tersebut karena beberapa motif seperti: motif kebutuhan dan motif gengsi. Terdapat juga dua faktor yang memudahkan para penutur dalam menggunakan kata-kata serapan bahasa Inggris dalam kehidupan sehari-hari mereka yaitu faktor sosial dan faktor psikologis.

Kata kunci: *perubahan makna, kata serapan bahasa Inggris, bahasa Indonesia, perubahan semantik*

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INTRODUCTION

Human being is a social creature who always interacts and communicates to whomever they encounter either in the same or different language speaking. Since every language is generated from different culture, each other has uniqueness (Mariati et al., 2022). When two or more language speakers interact, language contact occurs (Auer, 2020). In addition, language is used to meet human need over time on so various contexts even as a social force. Language contact between cultures could bring borrowing language comes into play as its language has to adapt or adopt new technology or concept from another language (Shukla & Linton, 2006). Borrowing is the important process because of numerous ways such as trade, immigration, technology, politics, and fashion trend (Gulshan, 2018).

A society employs language to exchange information and sense in the frame of their background of understandings such as culture, norm, belief, etc. (Platt, 2024). Loanwords are undeniable include in social interaction because when a new name or concept is needed to fulfill certain idea and object which does not exist in the originated language, it is necessarily used. In fact, loan word has changed phonologically due to speaker's adjustment of orthography in vowel and consonant (Pratika, 2016) and it has been used in many form of media such as magazine (Juliawan, 2017; Nugraeni & Setiawan, 2021), newspapers (Fauzi, 2015; Anam & Nirmala, 2019; Tabiati & Yannuar, 2012), and other documents related to certain topic e.g. health, sport, etc. (Chojimah & Widodo, 2021; Siregar, 2017; Nurweni, 2013) whereas this present study investigates loan words change semantically in daily verbal communication and speakers' motive in using those loan words. The utterance contained loan words are taken directly from informal conversation regarding to the real-time context of situation.

This research then intends to investigate the change of meaning occurred in English loan words used in Indonesian and by what reason or motive those words are fulfilled. As a result of different language and culture, it can be said that this research is necessary to uphold uniqueness of each language and linguistics contribution of one language to another due to language contact. Loan word promotes the originated culture to the recipient language; how society runs their culture and ideas could be expressed in their lexicon (Septianasari, 2023). In addition, this research can be used as relevant reference for sociolinguistic study of language integration and assimilation, morphological aspect of building new lexicon from another language, or semantics application.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Types of Borrowing

The term borrowing can be defined as a process of replicating the linguistic features in form or meaning from another language (Durkin, 2014). Classification of borrowing words according to Greavu (2017) is separated into three types (Buragohain et al., 2019):

a. Phonetic borrowing

In this type, words are loaned or borrowed in the aspect of its sound such as the word 'table', 'labor', 'travel' and 'chair' are phonetically borrowed from French. Bahasa Indonesia also borrowed words from other languages included English and change the sound system of

originated language partly or wholly as in the words found in VOA (Voice of America) News under the title “*Kopi Indonesia dan Warga Muslim Indonesia di AS* ” (Pratika, 2016):

Table 1. English and Indonesian sound system

No.	English		Indonesian	
	Orthography	Phonemic	Orthography	Phonemic
1	<studio>	/ˈstjuːdiəʊ/	<studio>	/studio/
2	<education>	/ædʒʊˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/	<edukasi>	/edukasi/
3	<community>	/kəˈmjuːnɪti/	<komunitas>	/komunitas/
4	<technology>	/tekˈnɒlədʒi/	<teknologi>	/teknologi/
5	<electronic>	/ɪlekˈtrɒnik/	<elektronik>	/elektronik/
6	<import>	/ɪmpɔːt/	<impor>	/impor/
7	<export>	/ɪkspɔːt/	<ekspor>	/ekspor/
8	<film>	/film/	<film>	/film/
9	<consumer>	/kənˈsjuːmə(r)/	<konsumen>	/konsumen/
10	<industry>	/ˈɪndəstri/	<industry>	/industry/
11	<actress>	/ˈʌktrəs/	<aktris>	/aktris/
12	<actor>	/ˈʌktə(r)/	<aktor>	/aktor/
13	<stimulant>	/ˈstimjʊl(ə)nt/	<stimulant>	/stimulant/
14	<quality>	/ˈkwɒlɪti/	<kualitas>	/kwalitas/

b. Semantic borrowing

This occurs when a meaning originally comes from another language for example the meaning of English word ‘almighty’ (Old English ‘ælmightig’) is formed of Latin ‘omnipotēns’. The Latin word has closely related to the meaning of ‘all’ as ‘omni-’ and ‘mighty’ as ‘potēns’.

c. Morphemic borrowing

In the aspect of lexicogenesis such as word formation, ellipsis, creating new roots, affixation (Zenner et al., 2019), a word can be originated from another language. It is also called lexical borrowing (Mahmudova & Ibragimova, 2022). This type occurs when a new lexis is acquired from donor language (Durkin, 2014). The word is directly loaned from another language or morphemic structure from donor language becomes familiar in recipient language. Another type in lexical borrowing is compound blended word; the type of loan word implicating that there are two stems in a word as in ‘plumpie’ where there is ‘plum’ and ‘pie’.

Morphologically, Indonesian also has borrowed words originated from English in these forms (Nugraeni & Setiawan, 2021);

- a) Basic word such as '*sesi*' from 'session', '*kelas*' from 'class', '*musik*' from 'music', etc.
- b) Derivative word such as '*mengidentifikasi*' from 'identify'.
- c) Compound word e.g. '*arung jeram*' from 'rafting'.
- d) Acronym. This type of morphological change shortens from the whole form of words or phrase. In Indonesia e.g. '*humas*' is derived from the word '*hubungan masyarakat*' from English 'public relation'.
- e) Self-name e.g. '*Polandia*' derived from the name of a country 'Poland'.
- f) Reduplication such as '*butik-butik*' from 'boutique'.
- g) A word can be changed in the term of its class of word.
- h) Phrase such as '*simbol tradisi*' from English phrase 'tradition symbol' and '*harmonisasi sosial*' from 'social harmonization'.

2. Semantic Change Process

When new words enter another language, change in linguistic systems such as sound, form, or meaning occurs. Bahasa Indonesia as one of linguistic system has been influenced by English vocabulary e.g. 'location' for '*lokasi*', 'implementation' for '*implementasi*', 'profit' for '*profit*' and 'activity' for '*aktivitas*'. There are so many Indonesian scholars investigating the meaning change in loanwords in media such as magazine or newspaper and they found general types of semantic changes of loanwords such as extension, restriction, amelioration, pejoration, metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche (Nurweni, 2013; Siregar, 2017; Anam & Nirmala, 2019).

Acquisition of a loanword constitutes in itself a lexical change and entails a semantic change (Hockett, 1961). Changes may occur in all aspects of language in pronunciation, in syntax, and in lexicon. There are three ways in which a lexical item may change semantically. Its meaning become broader, narrower, or may shift (Frazer et al., 1984):

a. Broadening

When the meaning of a word becomes broader, that word means everything is used to mean and then some for example in English holyday originally meant "Holy day" a day of religious significance. Today, the word signifies any day on which people do not have to work.

b. Narrowing

To a speaker of seventeenth-century English, meat meant "food" and flesh meant "meat". Since that time, semantic change has narrowed the meaning of meat to what it is in Modern English.

c. Meaning shifts

The third kind of semantic change that a lexical item may undergo is a shift in meaning. For an instance in English silly used to mean "happy" in old English. By the Middle English period it had come to mean "naive", and in Modern English does it mean "foolish".

Changes in the lexicon can include the addition of new words, changes in the meanings of words, and the loss of words. Bloomfield (1933) suggests several types of semantic changes, as follows:

1. Narrowing is the change from super-ordinate level to subordinate level. For example: skyline used to refer to any horizon, but now it has narrowed to a horizon decorated by skyscrapers.
2. Widening is change from subordinate level to super-ordinate level. There are many examples of specific brand names being used for the general product such as Kleenex.
3. Metaphor is change based on similarity of thing, For example: broadcast originally meant "to cast seeds out"; with the advent of radio and television, the word was extended to indicate the transmission of audio and video signals. Outside of agricultural circles, very few people use broadcast in the earlier sense.
4. Metonymy is a figurative speech that has a related concept or object to another for example "scepter" for sovereignty," or "the bottle" for "strong drink".
5. Synecdoche is change based on whole-part relation. For example: the convention of using capital cities to represent countries or their governments.
6. Litotes is change from weaker to stronger meaning, e.g., kill "torment" becomes "kill".
7. Hyperbole is change from stronger to weaker meaning, e.g., astound "strike with thunder" means "surprise strongly".
8. Degeneration is a process of a word may degrade or deteriorate in status and come to mean something worse than originally denoted, for example the word lust originally meant only pleasure and gossip is derived from Old English.
9. Elevation or amelioration of meaning is the process of change the word rises in status and there is an elevation in the sense, for examples: the word 'fond' has risen in elevation from its meaning of foolish to affectionate and 'knight which in Old English meant servant or lad has been progressively undergoing change with elevation of meaning till it has come to mean a nobleman with a title.

3. Sociolinguistic Motives

The loanword process can be undergone if particular conditions are fulfilled. Those conditions for borrowing are present constantly, as a natural accompaniment of every use of language except genuine soliloquy (Hockett, 1961). In practice, these situations can be classed roughly into two types:

a) The prestige motive

One major reason why language is borrowed from another language is because of the prestigious value or the 'luxury' of that language (Gulshan, 2018). The prestige motive becomes important in language borrowing only under special conditions. When speakers of two different languages live intermingled in a single region, usually one of the languages is that spoken by those in power: this is the upper or dominant language, and the other is the lower in Indonesian for example 'anus' is better than '*lubang pantat*' in bahasa Indonesia or 'feces' becomes '*feses*' in bahasa Indonesia is better than the word '*tahi*'.

b) The need filling motive

Thus, new experiences, new objects and practices, bring new words into a language. It does not matter whether the new objects and practices come to the community, by way of what

anthropologists call diffusion, or the community goes to the new objects and practices, by way of migration; the result is the same. For example tea, coffee, tobacco, sugar, cocoa, chocolate, tomato have spread all over the world in recent times, along with the objects to which the words refer. In addition, English loanwords in bahasa Indonesia is something undeniable since foreign language used in international society (Siti Rahmah Saniyah & Tasya Aulia, 2023). Bahasa Indonesia also accepts and absorbs foreign language to fill the need of communication since large number of products are originated from another country (Erniti, 2006).

RESEARCH METHOD

The study was designed qualitatively to describe social phenomenon related to language and create deep insight of human awareness by providing rationale and critical thinking (Lim, 2024). It is designed to explore the word change occurred in aspect of meaning. Primary data was taken from field research by applying two techniques: observation and questionnaire. Observation is done to catch the prior evidence of meaning changes from English words into Indonesian and as the starting point of the study background. After this, the researcher created a form of question to get further and deeper explanation of speaker motives in using loanwords. Sample in this research was 25 English loan words taken from spoken language in daily informal situation by Indonesians located in Makassar, South Sulawesi. The site of the research is regarded as the natural setting in which issue of loan word semantic change occurs (Creswell, 2014). The words are categorized under topics of fashion, technology, transportation, and miscellaneous words coming throughout the utterance. Those loanwords are characterized to have meaning equivalence in English words especially the words related to means of technology, communication, transportation, or trend in fashion. After having these loanwords from the speakers, the researcher would like to have inquiries about those loanwords in multiple choice questionnaire and semi-structured interview. Respondents are fully Indonesian citizen who are consisted of university students and adults living nearby researcher's residence whom all these respondents are Makassarese. The respondents are selected based on purposive sampling because it is essential to get deeper understanding and beneficial information of loanword change of meaning used by Indonesian speakers especially in Makassar (Creswell, 2015). In this qualitative research, 15 selected respondents are thought adequately to display the context of loanword used in utterances. Straightforwardly, the utterances are able to display change of loanword meaning related to contextual use.

As it is mentioned above that natural setting is where primary data was collected. Researcher picked a place to sit conveniently where many Indonesians usually gathered while observed directly and took note. The places consisted in two places: neighborhood environment and university area. When realizing there are uttered words related to the topics of technology, transportation, fashion, or other miscellaneous loanwords coming up, the researcher directly noted them down along with the meaning of context contained loanwords. After that, researcher asked some semi-structured questions to clarify utterances which had been heard from the speakers. In doing so, researcher asked permission to record voice prior to request deep information about contextual and example of use. The last step was gathering data from questionnaire. The researcher

created several questions related to meaning change and motive of using loanwords for the speakers. Multiple-choice questionnaire is applied to ease speakers to understand what kind of information needed from them.

After the researcher got the primary data, first step was classifying the word items between their referential meaning and contextual meaning. To support the contextual meaning and to project the meaning change, researcher attached the example of use. As it is referential meaning taken from Merriam Webster Dictionary, contextual meaning gained from example of use where Indonesians use the loanwords accordingly in their daily life communication. After that, researcher created descriptive explanation regarding the use of loanwords in contextual situation from the information provided in interview and questionnaire. After explaining the semantic change of those loanwords, they are categorized based on Bloomfield (1933) semantics theory.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Changes of Meanings

Loanwords taken from the representative data and their referential meanings from Webster's monolingual dictionary are compared in order to gain the set of different meanings of loanwords. Then, arguments of each word item as well as their changes of meanings are revealed.

Datum 1

Word item : *bel* derived from the word 'bell'

Example: "*Sebentar lagi saya **bel***"

*"Nanti sampe rumah saya **bel** soalnya saya lagi tidak ada pulsa"*

Meaning in context : *ν* to call

Referential meaning : bell¹ \bel\ **n** 1: a hollow object, usually cuplike, made of metal or other hard material which rings when struck, as by a clapper inside 2: such an object rung to mark the hours or the beginning and end of a period of time 3: the sound made by a bell 4: anything shaped like a bell, as a flower, the flare of a horn, etc. 5: [pl.] a musical instrument made up of a series of tuned metal bars or hollow tubes that are sounded by striking; specif., a) GLOCKENSPIEL b) chimes (see CHIME¹ n.2) 6: Naut. **a**: a bell rung every half hour during each of the five-hour watches and during the four-hour period comprising the two dog watches: the series of rings begins at one bell (12:30, 4:30, and 8:30 o'clock) and ends at eight bells (4:00, 8:00, and 12:00 o'clock) **b**: any of these half-hour periods - *vt* 1) to attach a bell or bells to 2) to shape like a bell - *vi* to flare out like a bell.

bell² **n** a bellow; roar - *vi* to utter long, deep sounds, as a hound in pursuit of game; bay; bellow.

Referentially, bell is an object which rings when it is struck. Commonly, it is used at a church, Buddhist's temple, school, etc. However, there is a language phenomenon of this word which diverges from its referential meanings. Now, people sometimes say "*sebentar lagi saya **bel***" which means "I call you later" in a phone conversation.

Name of "*bel*" is used by many people nowadays based on the presence of similarity between its referential meaning and the meaning of its context. The usage of word *bel* (to call) has a context that the media of communication such as cellular phone or phone can ring when somebody is

calling as well as the bell' can create sound when it is struck. Their similarity is the ringing which is resulted when the 'bell' and phone are functioned. According to Bloomfield (1933), the change which is based on similarity of thing is called metaphor.

Change of meaning: Metaphor

Datum 2

Word item: '*sor*' derived from 'shorts'

Example: "*Pakailah **sor** kalau hendak berenang*"

There is a girl who would be piggybacked and then she said "*tunggu ma', keliatan **sorku***"

Meaning in context: **n** a kind of pants which is used as underwear by female.

Referential meaning: Short \shôrt\ **n** 1: Something that is short; specif., **a**: a short sound or syllable, contrasted with one that is long. **b**: a film usually less than 30 min. in length. **c**: a fish or lobster below the size that may be legally taken. **d**: a shot that falls short of the target or objective **2**: a variation of clothing size shorter than the average for that size **3**: [*pl.*] **a**: a short, loose trousers reaching partway to the knee, worn in sports, etc. **b**: men's undershorts **4**: [*Pl.*] items needed to make up a shortage or deficiency **5**: [*pl.*] a byproduct of wheat milling that consists of bran germ, and coarse meal **6**: [*pl.*] trimmings, clippings, etc. left over in the manufacture of various products **7**: short for **a**: SHORTSHOP **b**: SHORT CIRCUIT **8**: one who has not yet covered the short sale of a stock, commodity, etc.

Either women or girls refer the word *sor* to the mini pants used as underwear. Generally, it is used when they are dressing a skirt, doing gymnastics, or doing other certain sports. According to its referential meaning in (3a), 'shorts' (plural form of 'short) means '**loose trousers reaching partway to the knee, worn in sports, etc**'. Such 'shorts' may be used by men or women when they are doing some sports or other activities. However, 'shorts' which is mentioned in the referential meaning is not specifically used as female's underwear. 'Shorts' which has been absorbed into bahasa Indonesia becomes *sor*. In bahasa Indonesia, *sor* is only worn by girls or women as their underwear. Nowadays, the meaning of 'shorts' in bahasa Indonesia has been narrowed from its referential meaning by many people. When meaning changes from super-ordinate level to subordinate level, it is called narrowing meaning (Bloomfield, 1933).

Change of meaning: Narrowing

Datum 4

Word item: '*komputer*' which is derived from 'computer'

Example: there is a man requests to someone to typewrite his handwriting; "*Nak, tolong **komputer** kan dulu ini*"

Meaning in context: **v** to typewrite

Referential meaning: **n** **1**: a person who computes **2**: a device used for computing: specif., an electronic machine which, by means of stored instructions and information, performs rapid, often

complex calculations or compiles, correlates, and selects data; now, esp. DIGITAL COMPUTER: see also ANALOG COMPUTER.

The word 'computer' involves two types of changes; the changes of word class and meaning. Referentially, computer is a noun class which can be looked up in dictionary. However, in the context above, the word *komputer* derived from computer is a verb class which means 'to typewrite'. Secondly, computer is known as the electronic equipment which has many functions such as typewriting, drawing a picture, etc. Because of its several functions, people sometimes prefer mentioning the word computer itself than mentioning its other functions, for instance: the word computer can represent the word 'typewriting' because the general function of computer is typewriting. Therefore, people assume that 'typewrite by using computer' can be replaced by only saying 'computer'. Besides that, people tend to be effective using language, for example: they abbreviate the clause 'typewrite by using computer' by only saying 'computer'. Consequently, they use the word 'computer' to refer to the one of its functions. In this case, the change of meaning has a whole-part relation, that meaning is classified as synecdoche (Bloomfield, 1933).

Change of meaning: Synecdoche

Datum 5

Word item: hand phone (HP)

Example: a mother tells her child: "**Hp** i dulu kakak mu, saya mau bicara"

Meaning in context: *v* to call

Referential meaning : (see phone) phone¹: *n* any single speech sound considered as a physical event without reference to its place in the structure of a language.

Phone² *n.*, *vt.*, *vi.*, phoned, phon'.ing short for TELEPHONE - phone **1**: a device producing or transmitting sound [saxophone, megaphone] **2**: A telephone [interphone].

According to the context above, the word 'hp' is not a noun but it is a verb. That word has the context that the mother wants to talk to her son by using hand phone or cellular phone. Therefore, 'hp' in the context above means 'to call'. People use the word 'hp' to replace the word 'to al' because at the moment, most people in every age own hand phone. People can contact other people by using some facilities of hand phone such as messaging, phone calling, etc. The word 'hp' is abbreviated from 'hand phone'. This change of form entails the semantic change because this word is put in imperative sentence. 'Hp' which means 'to call' represents one of its facilities. When meaning of a word has a whole-part relation, the meaning is synecdoche.

Change of meaning: Synecdoche

Datum 6

Word item: 'lending' derived from the word 'landing'

Example: "*Baso* pergi **lending** ke rumahnya Mina"

Meaning in context: *n* the act of dating between female and male.

Referential meaning: **n 1**: the act of coming to shore or of going or putting ashore **2**: a place where a ship or boat takes on or unloads cargo or passengers **3**: a platform at the end a flight of stairs **4**: the act of a lighting, or coming to the ground, as after a flight, jump, or fall.

Referentially, landing' is 'the act of a lighting or coming to the ground after a fight jump, or fall' or 'the act of coming to shore or of going or putting ashore'. This word, then, has also been used by Indonesians which becomes lending. Lending in bahasa Indonesia means 'the act of dating between girl and boy or man and woman'. According to the context above, lending is applied when boys or men want to meet their girlfriends. In spite of that, the usage of the word lending which means 'the act of dating' does not replace the referential meanings of landing' itself. The term of 'landing in bahasa Indonesia is still used in the particular situation, for example: in the term of flight activity. On the contrary, people extend the meaning of the word 'landing'. When the meaning of a word becomes broader, that word means everything is used to mean and then some, the meaning is a widening meaning

Change of meaning: Widening meaning

Datum 7

Word item: 'Levis'

Example: "*Ma, tolong belikan saya celana **levis** di toko nanti*"

Meaning in context: trousers which is made from denim (jeans)

Referential meaning:---

Historically, 'Levis' or 'Levi Strauss' was a name of a person firstly promoting denim material for trouser in USA. He made trousers or jeans from canvas cloth and it was later on known as denim material (Putri & Moordiaty, 2022). Denim is the material composed of coarse fiber cotton woven diagonally with additional material (Hariyono & Santoso, 2021). At this era, 'Levis' is one of popular brands of jeans commonly worn either woman or man. Based on data in interview, speakers usually prefer mentioning 'Levis' to refer to any kind of jeans. In this case, when a specific brand is used to designate the general product, the meaning of the word is a widening meaning. Widening meaning is change from subordinate level to super-ordinate level, for example: the specific brand names being used for the general product such as Kleenex (Bloomfield, 1933).

Change of meaning: Widening meaning

Datum 8

Word item: 'jangkis' or 'jengki'

Example: "*Orang kelihatannya tidak keren kalau pakai baju **jangkis***"

Meaning in context: **adj** very tight cloth, the cloth does not fit the person's proper body size

Referential meaning: **n 1** a narcotics addict, esp. one addicted to heroin. **2**: a person who is addicted to a specified interest, activity, food, etc.

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, 'jengki' or 'jangkis' means a trouser which its leg part is tight.

Descriptive explanation for this term is rather challenging since the aspect of meaning should not be only viewed from background of literal aspect only but also in social aspect. First, in actual meaning in example of use, '*jangkis*' refers to 'shirt' whereas in its referential meaning in KBBI, this word denotatively refers to 'trouser' or 'long pants'. The word 'jangkis' not only represents to 'pant' but also for 'shirt'. Both of them denote '*jangkis*' for tight cloth. On the other hand, the English word 'junkie' has literal meaning as slang language **n 1** a narcotics addict, esp. one addicted to heroin. **2:** a person who is addicted to a specified interest, activity, food, etc.

When it is looked at linguistic level between lexems '*jangkis*' and 'junkie', it is almost uneasy to find the connected dots relating these two words. Surprisingly, if it is look at the medical data and social behavior, silver lining between two words can be indicated to have relationship. Physical body of a drug junkie who addicts on several kind of chemical substances in narcotics such as naltrexone, bupropion, betahistine, topiramate, phentermine, zonisamide, semaglutide, linagliptin, liraglutide, orlistat, duloxetine and metformin leads to weight loss causing serious consequences (Mallhi et al., 2022). Methamphetamine addiction also causes reduced appetite as the short term effect and weight loss as the long term effect (IVECEN & GOKDEMIR, 2022; Sommers et al., 2006). Associative meaning then can be drawn from clinical evidence of a junkie related to their physical condition and on what term of '*jangkis*' is correlated. '*Jangkis*' is the term used for tight clothes e.g., shirt or pant associatively correlated with the junkie's physical characteristic of skinny size. Sense of the word 'junkie' becomes wider because it also covers the typical characteristics of thin or skinny size for clothes.

Change of meaning: Meaning shift

Datum 10

Word items: '*cas*' derived from 'charge'

Example: "*Kalau lapar, **cas** saja di kantin*"

Meaning in context: eat or feed

Referential meaning: charge \chärj\ charged; charging **1a** archaic: to lay or put a load on or in: LOAD **b(1)**: to place a charge (as of powder) in **(2)**: to load or fill to capacity **c(1)**: to restore the active materials in (a storage battery) by the passage of a direct current through in the opposite Airection to that of discharge **(2)**: to give an electric charge to < ~a capacitor> **d(1)**: to assume as a heraldic bearing **(2)**: to place a heraldic bearing on e: to fill or furnish fully <the music is charged with excitement> **f:** ELECTRIFY **2a:** to impose a task or responsibility on < him with the job of finding a new meeting place> **b:** to command, instruct, or exhort with authority < l~ you not to go> **c** of a judge: to give a charge to (a j jury) **3a:** to make an assertion against esp. by ascribing guilt or blame **b:** to place the guilt or blame for <~ her failure to negligence> **4a:** to bring (a weapon) into position for attack: LEVEL <~ a lance> **b:** to rush against: ATTACK; also : to rush into (an opponent) usu. illegally in various sports **5a (1):** to impose a financial burden on <~ his estate with debts incurred> **(2):** to impose or record as financial obligation **b(1):** to fix or ask as

fee or payment **(2)**: to ask payment of (a person) < client for expenses> **c**: to record (an item) as an expense, debt, obligation, or liability <charged a new sofa>

Vi 1: to rush forward in or as if in assault: ATTACK; also: to charge an opponent in sports **2**: to ask or set a price **3**: to charge an item to an account <~ now, pay later>

The word *cas* which is derived from 'charge' is also used by people nowadays to denote the activity of charging the electricity to something such as battery, capacitor, etc. In everyday life, people usually say "saya *cas* dulu hp ku" when their cellular phones have low battery. Nevertheless, there is also utterance of the word *cas* which is not used in the normal way:

"*kalau lapar, cas saja di kantin*" This sentence means; 'If you are hungry, you can eat some foods at canteen' (conditional clause type I).

Or in another form;

'if you are hungry, eat some foods at canteen'. Contextually, *cas* is equivalent to the word 'eat'. The closest meaning of the word 'charge' to the context of the word *cas* is in **b(2)**: '**to load or fill to capacity**'. *Cas* which is derived from 'charge' has another meaning which is applied by people. Based on the context above, *cas* is often used to express that if you feel hungry, you can fill your stomach in with eating some foods. Contextually, 'filling the capacity' is equivalent to 'filling the stomach'. As a result, the referential meaning of the word 'charge' has a similarity to the meaning of its context. When the meaning of the word has a change based on similarity, its meaning is a metaphor.

Change of meaning: Metonymy

Datum 15

Word item: '*galon*' derived from word 'gallon'

Example: "*Tolong, isi dulu galon air*"

"*Beli dulu galon, habis air*"

Meaning in context: a kind of large bottle for mineral water

Referential meaning: gal.lon \ ga-lən \ **n** a unit of liquid capacity equal to 231 cubic inches or four quarts.

Galon derived from English vocabulary 'gallon' has a change of meaning significantly. 'Gallon' which is originally meant a liquid measure nowadays denotes to a kind of large bottle for mineral water. If one liquid volume of 'gallon' is converted to the liquid volume of liter, the result

will show A 55 liters whereas if one bottle of *galon* is converted to the volume of liter, it will approximately contain 19 liters. In this case, the word 'gallon' undergoes the meaning shift (Frazer et al., 1984).

Change of meaning: Metaphor

To sum up, here is the finding of loanword meaning changes as shown in table below

Table 2. English loanwords change of meaning into Indonesian

No.	Loanwords	Example of use	Meaning in context	Change of Meaning
1	'bel' derived from 'bell'	" <i>Sebentar lagi saya bel</i> " " <i>Nanti sampe rumah saya bel soalnya saya lagi tidak ada pulsa</i> "	v to call	Metaphor
2	'sor' derived from 'shorts'	" <i>Pakailah sor kalau hendak berenang</i> " There is a girl who would be piggybacked on the motorcycle and then she said " <i>tunggu ma', keliatan sorku</i> "	n a kind of pants which is used as underwear by female	Narrowing
3	'baske' which is derived from the word 'basket'	" <i>Sudah penuh baske'mu?</i> "	n fish container	Narrowing
4	'komputer' which is derived from 'computer'	" <i>Nak, tolong komputer kan dulu ini</i> "	v to typewrite	Synecdoche
5	Hand phone (HP)	" <i>Hp i dulu kakak mu, saya mau bicara</i> "	v to call	Synecdoche
6	'lending' derived from the word 'landing'	" <i>Baso pergi lending ke rumahnya Mina</i> "	n the act of dating between female and male	Widening
7	'Levis'	" <i>Ma, tolong belikan saya celana levis di toko nanti</i> "	trousers which is made from denim (jeans)	Widening
8	'jangkis'	" <i>Orang kelihatannya tidak keren kalau pakai baju jangkis</i> "	adj very tight cloth, the cloth does not fit the person's proper body size	Widening
9	'kecap' derived from 'ketchup'	" <i>Pak, kecapnya hampir habis</i> "	n kecap (soy sauce)	Meaning Shift
10	'cas' derived from 'charge'	" <i>Kalau lapar, cas saja di kantin</i> "	v eat or feed	Metaphor

11	'orens' derived from 'orange'	"Mobil bapak saya berwarna orens "	n a kind of color	Narrowing
12	'henbodi'	"Minta henbodi mu, dulu"	n lotion for hand and body	Widening
13	'pick up'	"Banyak mobil pick up disewakan dekat rumah saya"	n a car which usually carries loads.	Metonymy
14	'singson' or 'senso' derived from the word 'chainsaw'	"Bapak saya memotong pohon-pohon itu pakai senso "	n a saw machine for falling or cutting trees	Metonymy
15	'galon' derived from word 'gallon'	"Tolong, isi dulu galon air"	n a kind of large bottle for mineral water	Meaning Shift
16	'singel'	"Siapa yang berani berkelahi single ? Coba lawan saya!"	n one versus one fighting	Widening
17	'bupet' derived from 'buffet'	"Ambil kunci motor di bupet dulu, nak"	n shelf or buffet	Metonymy
18	'busway'	"Pulang yuk, takut ketinggalan busway nih"	n a Trans-Jakarta bus	Metonymy
19	'heng' which is derived from English word 'hang'	"Aduh, komputernya heng lagi"	adj does not run properly, slow in responding	Meaning Shift
20	'sensor' which is derived from English word 'censor'	" Sensor saja itu 1 film karena kurang bagus"	v reduce a particular part of a film	Narrowing
21	'vokal' derived from 'vocal'	"Dia kedengarannya vokal kalau bicara dalam diskusi"	n critical speaking about some particular issues such as social case, organization, management, etc.	Metaphor
22	'plastik' which is derived from	"Siapa punya plastik? Saya mau bungkus sepatu ku"	n a kind of bag	Widening

	English word 'plastic'			
23	'bos' derived from 'boss'	"Minta koreknya, bos ?" "Ada korek, bos ?"	n polite address to the unknown man or friends	Widening
24	'lobet' derived from English noun phrase 'low bat' or low battery	"Aduh, lobet saya rasa. Saya mau istirahat dulu"	n lack of energy	Metaphor
25	'carter' which is derived from English word 'charter'	"Pergi dulu carter pete-pete, terus kita ke Trans Studio"	n hiring public transportation for special purpose	Metaphor

B. Motives of Speakers

There are two basic reasons underlying motives of loanword use in their daily life. First of all, object or idea whose name originally comes from English has to be used equal to its original name or if it needs to change, the sense or function of the object remains almost the same as its origin. This is also related to imported products of technology, transportation, etc. used by Indonesians. The reason is profoundly apparent, Indonesian does not have its own vocabulary to designate the object whereas English as a place where the word comes from cannot be replaced e.g. 'hp', 'bel', 'komputer', 'senso', 'carter', 'pick up', 'busway', 'handbody', and 'bupet'.

The second of all is the prestige motive. Instead of using real sense of the words or Indonesian vocabulary designating certain activity or object, loanwords is more preferred but in modified meaning. The words 'lending', 'bos', 'singel', 'Levis', 'jangkis', 'heng', 'lobet', and 'cas' have literal meaning to denote originated concept. However, these words are used in different meaning as they can be seen in example of use. The loanwords are used because those words have greater value of trend and popularity due to English as an international language. This motivation could be seen in the lens of admiration or respect from source language in social dimension (Zenner et al., 2019).

C. Factors Facilitating the Speakers in Using English Loanwords

1. Social factor

The word 'baske' or in Indonesia parallel to 'keranjang' is intensively used by Makassarese fishermen and fish vendors to denote the container for loading fish or other sea creatures such as shrimp, crabs, etc. Instead of using the word 'keranjang', the word 'baske' is socially fame at this contextual situation. This specialized word is inseparable from the job circle of fish capturing and it is always used in daily communication as a part of their daily activity. Another word is the word 'bos' from English word 'boss'. As an effort to build good social relationship or to ask for help nicely in public situation to unknown person, the loanword 'bos' is used as polite address. Example

of use such as "*minta korek ta, bos?*" or "*ada korek, bos?*" is normatively better than if the speaker is not using any address term. In this contextual situation, a person may use '*bos*' to respect other people whom he has not already known yet similarly to give good emotional effect to friends in addressing them. Moreover, he does ask for help for firing his smoke or other needed by lighter. In this situation, it is certainly not the matter of English word '*boss*' primary meaning; a person who exercises control, power, or authority but it is a matter to give proper respect to other people on the context since both speaker and hearer do not know respectively. As a matter of fact, the important factors of language spread are the environment and social interaction. People use English loanwords because those loanwords closely relate to people's daily life such as social milieu, circle of job, daily activity, etc. This loanword also promotes one cultural value of a language (Septianasari, 2023).

2. Psychological factor

Psychological dimension taking place as background of loanword use can be connected to the speaker's mental desire of using English language. In this case, loanwords related to technology and transportation which words are directly from English such as '*hp*', '*bel*', '*cas*', '*komputer*', '*lobet*', '*pikap*', '*carter*', and '*busway*' trains speaker's positive self-esteem and build confidence in using English (Rao & Kumar, 2024). Then, the use of '*Levis*' abbreviated from '*Levi Strauss*' instead of other jean brands to denote general denim trouser implies that the speaker tends to psychologically be attracted of such brand due to its material quality of endurance, color presentation, various model, etc. as a result, this word is popularly used. In addition, the word '*junkie*' or '*junkies*' has developed beyond the health issue. A junkie or addict especially for drug or narcotics certainly possesses certain characteristics related to their physical appearance. Weight loss as the severe consequence of some dangerous chemical substances contained in drug is obviously visible at thin or skinny size of the body. This physical condition associates to word '*jangkis*' meaning 'tightness'. Speakers associate the concept of '*jangkis*' as a tight clothes to the skinny person as a result of chronic drug consumer in real life situation. Semantic changes often have their roots in the speaker's state of mind or in some more permanent feature of his mental make-up. Besides that, the contexts in using English loanwords create the explicit intentions from the speakers so that the hearers can understand what the speaker's intention really is.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, there are six types of semantic changes of English loanwords into Indonesian namely widening or broadening meaning, narrowing meaning, meaning shift, metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche. Four loanwords which closely relate to its referential meanings such as '*pick up*', '*senso*' or '*singsong*', '*bupet*', and '*carter*'. Their meanings of contexts do not change significantly from their primary meanings. These loanwords are used to denote objects and acts because bahasa Indonesia does not have any proper name to replace them. In addition, twenty-one loanwords which have new meanings besides their referential meanings such as *bell*, *sor*, *baske*, *komputer*, *hp*, *landing*, *Levis*, *jangkis*, *kecap*, *cas*, *orens*, *handbody*, *galon*, *single*, *busway*, *heng*, *sensor*, *vocal*, *plastic*, *bos*, and *lobet*. On the other hand, the motives or causes which are employed

by respondents in using English loanwords involve two types which are the need motive and the prestige motive. Then, those two motives which are applied by the speakers in using English loanwords are affected by two extra-linguistic factors which are social factor and psychological factor.

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