
An Analysis of English Borrowing Words In the Indonesian Caption Field of Media Instagram

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to demonstrate how certain English terms are borrowed into Indonesian, as well as the morphological and semantic modifications that occur as a result of this borrowing. The data was gathered from the following Indonesian Instagram accounts: @NajwaShihab, @Lambe-Turah, and @Inside Lombok. Based on the result of the analysis, it was determined that morphological borrowing typically adheres to the laws of the Indonesian language, but there are exceptions. However, it was revealed that although the bulk of the data indicated no change in the meaning of the base terms, there seemed to be a trend for changes in meaning, both narrowing and extension, which is intriguing and warrants additional investigation with a bigger data corpus. The study discovered the kind of borrowing procedure in the Indonesian Instagram caption: 21 for borrowed words, 87 for loanblend words, and 0 for loanshift words. In terms of semantic change, the researcher may classify the kind of semantic process in the Indonesian Instagram caption as follows: 5 words for narrowing of meaning, 1 word for expansion of meaning, and 104 words for the same meaning.

Keywords: *Borrowing Words, Morphological Process, Semantic Changes.*

INTRODUCTION

Almost all languages in the world have changed, including Indonesia. The Indonesian language has been seen as a language that is undergoing rapid change. Vitaloka (2016, p. 5). Since it borrows many words from other

languages, its vocabulary is constantly developing. Subsequently, from time to time, the words of the Indonesian language continue to be changed. It is because some foreign languages influence the Indonesian

language to use new words from those languages.

It is widely recognized that English is important for Indonesia, and the reason most frequently put forward for this is that English is a global or international language. The global status of English is partly due to the number of people who speak it. The adoption of English as a foreign language by Indonesia has brought about a tremendous change in Bahasa Indonesia. English not only affects the structure of the Indonesian language but also the construction of its vocabulary. Vitaloka (2016, p. 04) found that Indonesian vocabulary is the field that has the fastest growth and alteration. Indonesian continuously absorbs and borrows English vocabulary that has been adopted into Indonesian.

In every aspect of life, we always find borrowed terms, not only in the Indonesian language that is borrowed from a foreign language but also in Indonesian people's borrowing of languages such as Chinese, Arabic, etc. As we know that the English language is an international language, all countries will adopt the English language as a loanword or borrowing language. Especially on Instagram, we found many kinds of new words. Language is an arbitrary system that is

used by someone to communicate and identify themselves, according to Kridalaksana (1993, p. 23).

Meaning, grammar, and vocabulary can all undergo development and linguistic change. Vocabulary is the field with the fastest growth and the most alterations. Indonesian progress is shown particularly in terms of vocabulary. Indonesian vocabulary continues to grow, not only to absorb the vocabulary of languages that still exist in the elements of the Indonesian family with which we are familiar but also in foreign languages such as Sanskrit, Arabic, English, Tamil, Chinese, etc.

The term "social media" is currently becoming very popular among people and communities all over the world. Social media is a channel or means of social interaction online in cyberspace (the internet). Social media users communicate, interact, send messages to each other, share, and build networks (networking) (Romelea, 2014). As one of the communication media, social media is not only used to share information and inspiration but also for self-expression, "branding" (personal image), a place to "vent," and even to complain and swear. In addition, social media is also often used as a means of doing business online (Romelea, 2014). Popular social media platforms in

Indonesia today include Instagram, Line, Facebook, Youtube, Google Plus, and so on.

Philip (2014, p. 1) stated this in his book *Borrowing Words*. In linguistics, the term "borrowing" describes a process in which one language replicates a linguistic feature from another language; the term "borrowing" has been firmly entrenched in linguistics as the usual term to describe this process since the nineteenth century, to the extent that most linguists now even think of it as a metaphor. The process of vocabulary addition is intended to make it easier for communicators to communicate with people in other countries while also meeting the community's communication needs. One of the treasures of the effort to support the addition of a language is adopting the words of a foreign language, known by the term "borrowing words."

Borrowing words is the most functional factor in determining the development of language in developing new words in a foreign language, especially the Indonesian language. Adopting a new word that we have learned by borrowing or loaning words from another language into the Indonesian language is a great measure we found in all cases of our lives, especially in cases of Indonesian Instagram. Language and

culture are very close units and cannot be separated because where there is a culture that develops their language, it is upheld. Researchers are very worried that when many young people adopt the language of foreigners, these cultural norms will also be eroded by other people's languages.

The researcher took these borrowing words, seeing that almost all young people nowadays prefer borrowed language when communicating, by adding a few Indonesian affixes to produce new words and new meanings from their original meanings; additionally, language development by adopting other languages brings the researcher to provide understanding and knowledge about the process of borrowing words and the process of changing the meaning of the borrowing words, so the norm is established.

Moreover, Indonesia's population uses Instagram media as a medium of communication between peers because Instagram media is a very profitable medium for entrepreneurs, students, etc. However, some people or members of the audience may not understand the meaning of the caption language or how the caption words are formed in that media.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in examining the words of the English borrowing contained in the Instagram caption field, especially in English. There are several processes needed in borrowing, such as the adjustment of spelling, changing of meaning, pronunciation of a speaker, etc.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

Morphology

Samsuri (1978, p. 15) defines morphology as the field of linguistics that studies the structure and forms of words, while Chair (1996, p. 97) defines morphology as the discipline of linguistics that acknowledges the basic units of language as grammatical units. This description implies that morphology is a subfield of linguistics that investigates the structure and formation of words. Word development may result in changes to both the structure and meaning of words.

According to Rodman and Franklin (1998, p. 531), morphology is the study of word structure, which includes word formation rules. According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2011, p. 2), morphology is the branch of linguistics that examines the internal structure and generation of words. It may also refer to the mental process of word

formation. Yule (2010, p. 290) (2010, p. 290), the study of the structure of words is known as morphology. According to Lieber (2010, p. 2), morphology is the study of how words are produced, including the mechanisms by which new words are generated in a language and how word forms vary depending on context. Given that one of the morphological explanations is the rule for word construction, the next study will interpret both the word and the rule for word creation.

Word Formation

According to Yule (2006, p. 53) in her book *The Study of Language* (Third Edition), there are several primary mechanisms by which new words are formed, including:

Affixation

Affixation, according to Chair (2007, p. 177), is the act of attaching to a basis or fundamental form. Affixation, which is a bound morpheme that binds to bases or an element, can appear both as a free morpheme and as a component of a complicated word. By Yule (2006, p. 57), there are three different categories of affixes, i.e. Prefixes, Suffixes, and Infixes.

Conversion

According to Yule (2006, p. 56), conversion is a word's ability to change, like when a noun becomes a verb without any

reduction. Illustration from word chair: someone has to chair a meeting. Functional shift and category change are two additional conversion types. It is possible to utilize nouns as verbs in addition to verbs as nouns.

Blending

According to Matthews (1997, p. 40), blending is the combination of two words into one; typically, the beginning part of one word is combined with the last part of another, resulting in a blend that has both of the terms' original meanings. Words like Brunch (breakfast-lunch), Motel (motor hotel), and Medicare are examples of words that merge (medical-care).

Coinage

Coinage is the process of creating and adding new words to a language's vocabulary without first going through the affixation process. Various other methods can also be used to introduce new words into a language. Some people are specifically made for certain purposes. Useful examples are Kodak replacing the word "camera." The term "hand phones" was substituted with "Nokia," which stands for the Nokia Company.

Abbreviation

According to Plag's book Word-Formation (2003, p. 160), blending and abbreviation both involve the loss of

information, but abbreviation differs from blending in that spelling is the key consideration rather than prosodic categoric. For instance, AB: Bachelor of Arts, DC: District of Columbia, EC: European Community, FAQ: Frequently Asked Question.

Borrowing

Hockett (1958, p. 402) states that borrowing language is the language that learns something new during the process; the term "borrowing language" refers to the process as a whole. Borrowing is a practice that has transferred from one linguistic variety (the source) to another variety, according to Heath (2001, p. 432).

The Types and Strategies of Borrowing

Bojic et al. (2012) says that the strategies of borrowing are the phonological, morphological, and semantic levels that are based on phonological analysis. The two steps involved in borrowing are importation and substitution. In contrast to substitution, which involves replicating words from the donor language into the recipient language as a subpar version of the original pattern, import refers to importing words from the donor language to be recognized in the recipient language as an original pattern or model.

Three types of substitutions make up a loanword or borrowing word: a non-phonemic substitution, a partial phonemic substitution, and a full phonemic substitution. Non-phonemic substitution refers to borrowing a word without changing its form. For instance, the Indonesian borrowing of the word "radar" retains its original form. Borrowing words that make a partial modification to their phonological system is known as "partial phonemic substitution." For instance, the Indonesian word for naturalization is *naturalisasi*. Complete phonemic substitution refers to borrowing a term that modifies the phonological structure of the word almost entirely. For example, the Indonesian term for "channel" is "kanal".

Hockett (1958, p. 413) described the many categories of loan or borrowing words that depend on phonological and semantic properties as follows:

Loanword

The loanword is a morphological importation process that involves either phonetic substitution with or without morphological replacement. When a word does not always change to meet the phonological rules of the donor language, it is referred to as morphemic importation without substitution, or a loanword. These

importations imply no change in grammar. We can infer that the borrower used the original word's spelling and sound. Visual becomes visual, as an example.

Loanblend

The structure adheres to the model, but the loan blend combines importation and morphological substitution. The loanblend method combines words from other languages. To put it another way, loanblend uses substitution-like morphemic importation. A loanblend is a new idiom that emerges from the borrowing process in a similar manner. For instance, the word "culture" becomes "kultur" in both Indonesian and English.

Loanshift

The loan shift, which entails loan translation and semantic loans, is morphological substitution without importation. Numerous other names for it include semantic lone. Loan shift is a native form with foreign notions. For instance, the word honor is pronounced "gaji" in both Indonesian and English. As we just stated, loan shift, also known as loan translation, refers to the process of transferring the meaning of borrowing into the target language without using any foreign terms.

According to Fromkin and Rodman (1993, p. 459), there are two types of

borrowing: direct borrowing and indirect borrowing.

- Direct borrowing is a language contact between two idiolects, with the potential for both or one of them to change. Both speakers may mimic the other's speech patterns when speaking face-to-face.
- Indirect borrowing occurs when linguistic interaction occurs via reading or watching mass media. Of course, it has just one effect that travels.

The Factors of Borrowing Words

To put it another way, phonological and semantic factors, as well as language and speaker contact, all influence the types of borrowed words. The contract involves some elements, such as the origin of a word and the medium used to borrow it, although morphological change and meaning are determined by phonological and semantic factors. The idea put forth by Hockett (2009, p. 406) explains why people borrow. He divides the reasons people borrow into two categories:

Motive for prestige

Sometimes the motivation is a little different: the imitator doesn't necessarily respect those he imitates; instead, he wants to be seen as one of them so that he can be

treated accordingly. In dialect borrowing, the prestige incentive is always at play; in language borrowing, it only really matters in certain circumstances. The language that is typically spoken by the people in authority when speakers of two different languages coexist in the same area is called the "upper language" or "dominant language" in the lower. The other main incentive is substantially to blame for the considerably smaller and more limited borrowing the other way.

The need-filling motive

To fill a linguistic hole in the borrowing idiolect is the most evident reason to borrow. New words enter a language as a result of these novel experiences, things, and customs. It is irrelevant how the new practices and objects enter the group; this is known as diffusion in anthropology. The goal has been to address needs by transferring vocabulary from one language to another. But among the dialects of a single language, the same kind of borrowing occurs frequently. If a regional dialect becomes more popular for political and economic reasons, one can anticipate significant borrowing from that dialect for prestige purposes. However, forms borrowed from the ascendant dialect must be explained, and if the records are not too sparse, explanations should be as basic as possible.

Semantic Change

Semantic change sometimes referred to as "semantic shift" or "semantic progression," is the appraisal of word usage to the point where the present meaning diverges significantly from the original usage. The fundamental involvement of polysemy in semantic transformation is a significant trait. According to Riemer (2010, p. 373), a word does not instantly change from having the meaning "A" to having the meaning "B"; rather, the change takes place during a transitional stage in which the word has both A and B as potential meanings.

The Factors of Semantic Change

According to Chair (2002, p. 140), there are a few factors that affect semantic transformation:

- The advancement of science and technology

The meaning of words can change as science and technology advance. For instance, even though the meaning concept is changing, some words that are used to denote simple things are still in use. The word "manuscript" in Bahasa used to mean handwriting; today, it still denotes the print script.

- The advancement of culture and society

Social and cultural change can also result in a change in meaning. The word that is used is the same, but due to social and cultural advancement, it now has a new concept of meaning. For instance, before Indonesia gained its independence, most people would refer to someone as a *tuan* when they had high social standing. However, the word "*tuan*" is now rarely used because Indonesians are aware that it has a connection to colonialism thanks to the country's independence.

- The application of word growth

Each scientific discipline has its vocabulary, although terms from one science can be employed in another one with a different interpretation. It now has a different meaning than it had originally.

- As a result of affiliation

There is a connection between an utterance's shape and another object that is related to it.

- The idea behind sense exchange

Each idea of a sense has a purpose for feeling what occurs with

it. Numerous sense conceptions have changed from one sense to another as language use has evolved. For instance, the word "Manis" means sweet but may be used to describe somebody's cuteness or beauty.

The Types of Change in Meaning

Extension of meaning

Extension of meaning first has a definite meaning before encompassing a wide range of concepts beyond what the notion originally meant. From a specific to a broad meaning is the process of meaning transition. It also goes by the titles "generalization," "widening," or "broadening." For instance, the phrase "big in size" is the antithesis of the phrase "little in size." When we say the weather is excellent, it will signify something entirely different because the speaker is referring to the current weather and may highlight the new meaning of the phrase, "bright and clear weather."

Narrowing meaning

The term "narrowing," sometimes known as "specialization," now has a far more specific meaning than it had previously. The word has a new meaning that is more specialized and corresponds to a certain field, the opposite of extension. The term "doctor" is a common way to refer to professionals in a

variety of disciplines, including law, theology, and many more. Today, when we advise someone to visit a doctor, we mean a medical professional.

Degeneration as a concept

Degeneration is a process of meaning change where the original meaning of a term is lost. Numerous times, certain terms have preserved their original meanings while having fewer positive connotations. The term amateur originally referred to a person who participated in athletics as a starter, but it has come to describe someone untrained. It is also referred to as derogatory by linguists.

Meaning regeneration

Regeneration is a method of meaning transformation in which the new meaning has been considered higher or better than the old one, as opposed to degeneration. The new definition suggests a good or enjoyable sense. Word study is now used to refer to something that is powerfully or solidly built or created, even though its original meaning is harsh, rough, or intractable. This concept is known as ameliorative.

The researcher seeks to find some studies' explanations that have the same topic as this research. Some studies compare the current one are as follows:

The initial one is from Azizah (2017). In this study, "Anglicism in Indonesian," In her research, she talks about a language trend that involves Indonesian English borrowing terms that have the prefix ng/ngge added. She used phonological and semantic levels of language in her study to examine the borrowing process. She is gathering information from social media and commonly used oral formats in everyday discourse. Following Indonesian phonological regulations throughout her study method, she discovered three sorts of anglicized words: 1) restriction, 2) expansion, and 3) static.

The second research is conducted by Vitaloka (2016) and is entitled "An Analysis of English Borrowing Words in the Indonesian Broadcast Field." Her research intends to understand how English words are being borrowed into the Indonesian language in the broadcast industry. Specifically, she wants to understand how these words are changing in meaning as they are used in Cinemags Magazine. In her conclusion, she found the thirty borrowed words that have new meaning in the Indonesian broadcast field that are presented in this change of meaning are 24 percent for extension of meaning, 28 percent for narrowing of meaning, and no meaning change at 48 percent. The writer classified the

different borrowing processes based on these words: eight loanwords and 70 loan blends.

RESEARCH METHODS

The researcher in this study employs qualitative methods to describe how words are borrowed and their semantics are altered in Instagram captions. To evaluate the borrowing process and categorize the data into different categories of borrowing, descriptive analysis was used to characterize the corpus of data in the Indonesian caption. The researcher is the primary instrument of the research, and the researcher uses the Instagram application as a tool to find the data required. Of course, the scraper application is used to retrieve raw data from the primary instrument by reading and annotating the English corpus used in Indonesian Caption. A laptop or smartphone, paper notes, and a pen are also used by the researcher as supporting equipment. Before being evaluated, the data are put into a table in the main area of interest for the data description.

The data for this research was collected from the captions of Instagram users on the official accounts of @lambe_turah, @najwashihab, and @insidelombok. To analyze the data collected, the researcher then interprets the

data to describe how the context of the caption words affects their meaning. Then, the researcher classifies the data based on the use of each type of borrowed word. The researcher then evaluates the data based on the meaning of each caption word that could be created from each type of word borrowing. The researcher uses the English dictionary and the Indonesian dictionary.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher identified only two types of borrowing words in Instagram captions in this study: loan words and loan blend. In this case, there is no loan shift, and the researcher detected just three types of semantic change: meaning expansion, meaning restriction, and meaning consistency for regeneration and degeneration. The research identified no captions on Instagram posts from Indonesia. From the aforementioned accounts, the researcher gathers one hundred and fifteen Indonesian terms that have been borrowed from English and then analyzes certain words that are indicative of the words found in Indonesian Instagram captions.

Borrowing Word

Loan Word

Throughout the borrowing process, the researcher uncovered 21 terms, indicating

the process of adapting English words, spellings, and sounds into Indonesian. They are comprised of 21 borrowed words that are categorized as verbs, nouns, and adjectives. In the process, noun-based terms predominate.

Loan Blend

The second process of borrowing words is loan blend; in this process, the researcher identified 87 words as loan blend. This shows the morphological process of adding affixes to Indonesian words and putting them together with words from another language.

Discussion

Borrowing occurs not only in the base words but also in words mixed with Indonesian affixation. The Indonesian affixation that always happens in Indonesian borrowed from a foreign language is prefix, suffix, and circumfix. Borrowing occurs not only in the base words but also in words mixed with Indonesian affixation. The Indonesian affixation that always happens in Indonesian borrowed from a foreign language is prefix, suffix, and circumfix. The Indonesian prefix that always happens in English borrowing words is "Di-", "Ber-", "Meng-", "Men-", and "Ter-". For suffixes that always happen in Indonesian when borrowing words, "-(a)si", "-tas", "-if", "-an",

and "-kan". "Ber- + -if", "Men- + -kan", "Me- + -kan", "Meng- + -(a)si", and "Ter- + -si" are the last circumfixes that occur in Indonesian borrowing words. While the affixation in Indonesian is when someone borrows some words from another foreign language, the researcher will complete this morphological process by looking at the replacement phoneme and the rules of attaching the affixation to the English word that has Indonesian adoption from a foreign language.

The data that the researcher used as an example in this study is a word that has the same form and pronunciation as well as the same spelling but differs in pronunciation and morpheme importation when used as an Indonesian or English word.

Borrowing Words

Loan Word

Here are the samples of the data analysis:

<i>Episode</i>	<i>...Sedang memasuki fase manic episode...</i>
Episode	...Entering a manic episode...

The origin of the term "episode" is an English "episode." The word "episode" is a free morpheme that may be inputted by affixation in the loan process; there are no phoneme shift processes, phoneme addition

processes, or phoneme removal processes involved in this loan process. In the morphological borrowing process in Indonesian, there is a borrowing process that adapts foreign spellings to the Indonesian spelling system.

As borrowers, Indonesians not only borrow the basic words, but they also borrow the derivative versions of English words, such as "optimal" and "update," with no morphological alteration.

<i>Optimal</i>	<i>...Mendukung tumbuh kembang optimal...</i>
Optimal	...Supports optimal growth and development...

The word "optimal" in the Indonesian language comes from "optimal" in the English language, according to the Concise Oxford English Dictionary. The word optimal in English and Indonesia is completely the same in spelling without any substitution, and it is also similarly pronounced in English. The borrowing process of this word can be classified as a loan word type because there are no phoneme substitutions or morphological changes in morphological importation. The word optimal is undoubtedly made up of two morphemes, optima + -al. The morpheme optimal has a free morpheme that can stand alone without

adding the morpheme *-al*. Then, the morpheme *-al* is a suffix that is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone because it is linked to the morpheme "optima." Also, the suffix *-al* is the suffix that shows that the adjective word is the marker of an adjective. The word "optimal" is classified as a derivation when the affixal is bound to the root "optima." The word optimal has a base of "optimum" and was derived by omitting the phoneme "a" and then adding the suffix "-al," after which the word classes were changed from noun to adjective.

Update	...Selain mendapatkan update ilmu kamu juga dapat bertemu...
Update	...In addition to getting knowledge updates you can also meet...

The word "update" consists of two morphemes. It can be seen from the kinds of morphemes that the morphemes "up" and "date" are free because those morphemes can stand alone as words and have a meaning. Moreover, the words up to date have different word classes, which are adverb and verb forms. As we have seen in the Concise Oxford Online Dictionary, the pronunciation and spelling of both of the words are the same. Therefore, these words are included in the loan word type.

Loan Blend

Here are the samples of the data analysis:

In the second type, the researcher will explain and detail the loan blend type's word borrowing procedure. When borrowing words from morphological experts, there are four types of phonetic changes that can happen, but in this research, only the addition of phonemes and the removal of phonemes were used.

Menginvestigasi	...Kali ini menginvestigasi kondisi kawasan marunda...
Investigating	...This time investigating the condition of the Marunda area...

The word "menginvestigasi" consists of two morphemes. The first morpheme is Meng-, a prefix that is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone as a word without joining to other morphemes, and the second morpheme is *investigasi*. The word "investigasi" is derived from the word "investigation." The word *investigasi* is not borrowed from the base word *investigate*, but the word *investigasi* is borrowed from its derivative. It is an investigation.

The prefix Meng- is the second form of the prefix Me-, which has three forms in the second process using the second nasal phone: Me-, Meng-, and MeN. When

borrowing into Indonesian, the suffix process in the English morphological -tion is removed and replaced with the Indonesian suffix -asi or -si. From the English loan word "investigasi," me- + ng + investigate -asi/si becomes "menginvestigasi."

The word "menginvestigasi" in the Indonesian language comes from the English word "investigation." The spelling and pronunciation of those words are different between English and Indonesian. Therefore, the word "menginvestigasi" is included in the loan blend as a type of borrowing word.

Berinisiatif	...Tim @nafasidn didampingi @joviadalopes berinisiatif untuk menang...
Initiative	...The @nafasidn team accompanied by @joviadalopes took the initiative to win...

The word berinisiatif is composed of two morphemes: ber- and inistatif. The prefix Ber- is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone without the morpheme inisiatif; the prefix Ber- has significance when coupled to the morpheme inisiatif. The morpheme inisiatif, which is the source of the term "berinisiatif," is thus a free morpheme that may stand alone and have meaning without

the addition of the prefix "Ber-" to the morpheme inisiatif.

The Indonesian "berinisiatif" is derived from the English word "initiative." The Indonesian language, as a borrowing, adopts a portion of the paradigm, and all words ending in -ive are altered to -if to conform to Indonesian spelling; for example, "negative" becomes " "productive" becomes " "active" becomes "aktif," etc. Both terms' sound and spelling are entirely distinct. These words are thus included in the loan mix type.

Merefleksikan	...Untuk merefleksikan betapa beruntungnya bias jadi "Maha" dan "Siswa"...
Reflect	...To reflect on how lucky it is to be a "Maha" and "Siswa"...

The word "Merfleksikan" is composed of three morphemes, as shown by Me- + refleksi + -kan. Me-is a prefix that is a bound morpheme, meaning that it cannot stand alone and has no meaning without the morpheme refleksi. The morpheme refleksi, which is the source of the word merefleksikan, is a free morpheme because it can stand alone and have meaning without the prefix "Me" and suffix "kan," but the morpheme -kan is a bound morpheme since it cannot stand alone and has no meaning

without the morpheme refleksi. The instances of attachment are known as circumfix.

“Merfleksikan” differs in spelling from reflection due to the lack of phases during the adaption process. The procedure involves the missing affix "ion." The pronunciations of the two nouns are distinct. Merefleksikan is pronounced /rɪflekʃn/ in English but "Merefleksikan" in Indonesian. This term is thus a loan blend since the borrowing process mixes the morphological import without altering the word structure.

Terinspirasi	<i>...Lebih baik terinspirasi satu sama lain...</i>
Inspired	<i>...Better to be inspired by one another...</i>

The word "menginvestigasi" is composed of two morphemes. Meng- is a prefix and a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone as a word without combining additional morphemes, while investigasi is a free morpheme. The Indonesian "menginvestigasi" is then derived from the English word "investigation."

When borrowing from the English language, the Indonesian language as a borrower adds the prefix Meng-, and the process of adding -ion is referred to as si. The English and Indonesian spelling and pronunciation of some terms are different.

The word "menginvestigasi" is thus included in the loan blend as a borrowing term.

Semantic Change

Considering the whole data and comparing it to the original meaning of the terms as found in the Oxford online dictionary (2017), the meaning of Indonesian words (borrowing words) may be divided into three categories: restriction, expansion, and zero semantic extension.

Narrowing of Meaning

Narrowing of meaning occurs in words like "realisasi," "dipopulerkan," "mensosialisasikan," and "update," which can be proven by looking at the distribution of the words in the sentences below.

- *...Kita pantau terus “realisasi” lembaga eksekutif untuk membuka diskusi RKUHP...*
...We will continue to monitor the "realization" of the executive institution to open the RKUHP discussion...
- *...Teori itu dipopulerkan oleh filsuf hebat dari eropa...*
...The theory was popularized by great philosophers from Europe...
- *...Untuk “mensosialisasikan” konsep keamanan berkedaraan...*

...To "socialize" the concept of driving safety...

- ...*Tidak hanya dapat bertemu dengan gubernur tapi dapat update ilmu...*

...Not only can meet with the governor but can update the knowledge...

The above lines demonstrate the narrowing of meaning since, in Indonesian, the terms may only be used in contexts relating to certain topics, such as social media, technology, mental problems, and matters intimately connected to the lives of adolescents. For instance, the word "mensosialisasikan," which is derived from the word "socialization" (memasyarakatkan), can only be associated with the absence of an important thing (information), whereas the base word "socialization" can be associated with objects such as humanity (society) or whose basic meaning generally refers to a person in a communal setting. Similarly, the term "dipopulerkan" is derived from the core word "popular," which means "loved or adored by many or a specific individual or group," to imply "bring something fresh to life."

Extension of Meaning

The term "bombastis" is an example of a fundamental English word whose meaning has been expanded.

- ...*Janji-janji calon presiden itu bombastis banget...*

...The presidential candidates' promises are very bombastic...

- ...*Promonya Bombastis banget bestie!!...*

...The promo is very bombastic bestie!!...

Sentence 1 illustrates that the term "bombastis" has a meaning distinct from "bombastic" (nonsense). However, its specific connotation is only realized by someone who consistently makes commitments to others without realizing it. Frequently, "bombastis" is defined as "a huge price cut." This is evident from phrase 2. In this instance, the term "bombastis" seems to be connected with the word "cheap."

Same Meaning

As seen by the following examples, certain borrowing terms in the data do not alter the meaning or have the same meaning as the base words.

- ...*Mengetahui ada jin yang memang mengikuti aktor...*

...Knowing that there are genies who do follow actors...

- ...*Banyak sekali lika-likunya, itulah proses nya...*
...There are so many twists and turns, that's the process...
- ...*Terutama di momen awal menjadi mahasiswa...*
...Especially in the early moments of being a student...

Despite the change in word class, the meaning of the words in the preceding phrases does not suggest a change in meaning about the original term (a basic word). In this instance, it demonstrates how the word's direct lending process (in terms of form and pronunciation) also borrowed the idea the word introduced. Unusually, even though these words have some Indonesian equivalents ("Diskusi," "Aktor," and "Momen"), people choose to use the borrowed words since they are more familiar and beneficial.

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