

INTRODUCING CULTURE THROUGH ENGLISH LOANWORDS FROM BAHASA INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Contact among languages enables speakers to borrow particular words from one language to another language. This kind of loanword occasionally brings the cultural values of the borrowed language. Related to this phenomenon, this research aims (1) to describe the phonological change of English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia, and (2) to describe the cultural elements brought by English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia. The data for this research was obtained from a book entitled *Indonesian Phrasebook*, written by Wagner (2006). The *Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary* (OALD) was used to examine the accuracy of the data. The results show that phonological change occurred in some lexical units as an effect of phonological adaptation of the language, such as lenition, apocope, syncope, sound addition, and vowel breaking. The nativization of Bahasa Indonesia happened in vowels and consonants due to phonological adaptation. Furthermore, the loanwords of Bahasa Indonesia also function as a medium of culture to globally introduce Indonesian culture.

1. INTRODUCTION

English as the most-spoken language has a set of vocabularies that are not only drawn from English itself. Yule (2006) and Akmajian et al. (2010) state that there are a number of words that have been borrowed into English. Furthermore, Yule (2006) elaborated on some examples of this type, such as *croissants* (French), *sofas* (Arabic), *tattoos* (Tahitian), *zebra* (Bantu), *yogurt* (Turkish), etc. The English word *kowtow*, which is borrowed from the Chinese language (Chen et al., 2020), proved how a borrowed word can lexicogrammatically grow in the recipient language, following the productivity of the users. The productivity of loanwords in English also occurs in phonology, pragmatics, orthography, and some other aspects of linguistics (Daland et al., 2015; Davis & Cho, 2006; Kim, 2021; Schröter, 2021).

Language contact among speakers from various cultural backgrounds enables one language to adopt a particular word from other languages, especially to express particular cultural elements



(Hoffer, 1990; Kemmer, 2019). Furthermore, Akmajian et al. (2010) pointed out that borrowing or loanwords obviously reflects the influence of culture from the speakers of the borrowed language. On the other hand, Leech (1976) also gave an insight into the distinction between meaning and reference that the users of a term in a particular language can still provide a description of its referent when there is no similar concept in another language for a concept in their language. For example, speakers of Bahasa Indonesia have borrowed the word *Sofa* (Arabic), which based on Hornby (2010) means “a long comfortable seat with a back and arms, for two or more people to sit on”. Bahasa Indonesia has no such term to refer to this type of seat because this product was not originally created in Indonesia formerly. Therefore, this word has been taken over in Bahasa Indonesia as the product has been imported. Nowadays this word is officially listed in KBBI (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*) as a lexeme of the lexicon of Bahasa Indonesia. Much research also has been conducted to find out further about borrowing words in Bahasa Indonesia (Chojimah & Widodo, 2021; Fauzi, 2015).

Due to the rapid mobility of people around the world, many people have become familiar with Indonesian culture. In this case, some lexemes from Bahasa Indonesia are used to introduce Indonesian culture. Those lexemes do not have the same concept when they are translated from the source language into the target language. Given the fact of this phenomenon, borrowing a word from the source language is needed to expand the need for the use of this concept in the target language. Some English words are known for having been borrowed from Bahasa Indonesia, such as *satay*, *kris*, *batik*, etc. *Satay*, *kris*, and *batik* are a list of nouns that reflect Indonesian culture. Similar concepts to these do not occur in the lexicon of English vocabulary. As a result, these words are adopted into the English lexicon.

In previous research, Chen et al. (2020) investigated Chinese loanwords in English by using the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) model and they examined the loanwords through the lens of phonology, lexicogrammar, and semantics. Their findings showed that cross-cultural context took a role in the productivity of the loanword. On the other hand, Hoffer (1990) decades ago researched to study the cultural behavior of English loanwords in Japanese. In line with this study, Grosbeck (2015) also emphasized an investigation of the cultural and historical influence of



German in Romanian loanwords. Following the previous studies, this research investigated English loanwords of Bahasa Indonesia influenced by cultural attitude.

This research investigated how the words of Bahasa Indonesia were culturally borrowed from English. Specifically, the aims of this research are (1) to describe the phonological change of the English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia, and (2) to describe the cultural elements brought by the English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Contact between Bahasa Indonesia and English has been occurring for several decades. As an effect, it is not only that Bahasa Indonesia has taken over some words of English, but also English has borrowed some words of Bahasa Indonesia. Haugen (1972) divided the concept of borrowing into 4 types, such as loanword, loanblend, hybrid, and loanshift. More specifically, Haugen (1972) argued that a loanword appears as the result of morphological adoption without morphological substitution but it may have phonological substitution, such as *Oxygen* in English borrowed into *Oksigen* in Bahasa Indonesia. As a further definition, loanwords can also bring a social meaning to their use for they reflect the social identity of the users (Zenner et al., 2019).

English and Bahasa Indonesia have different phonological systems. Obviously, some loanwords undergo phonological substitution or phonological change when they are taken over by the speakers of another language ((Babel, 2016; Ito et al., 2018). Crowley (1992) differentiated sound change into several types, such as lenition and fortition, sound addition, metathesis, fusion, unpacking, vowel breaking, assimilation, dissimilation, and abnormal sound change. A sound change will be called lenition when the sound changes from a stronger sound into a weaker sound. The reverse of this will be called fortition. Related to these two terms, there are also some types of sound loss, namely aphaeresis, apocope, syncope, cluster reduction, and haplology. The term sound addition refers to the process of adding a sound to form a new word. Metathesis means a change in the order of the sounds of the word. Meanwhile, when two sounds are blended to be a single sound, it will be called fusion. Unpacking occurs when a sound becomes two sounds. Almost similar to unpacking, vowel breaking occurs when a vowel changes to become a diphthong.



According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, there is a correlation between language, culture, and speakers' thoughts (Kramsch, 1998). By considering Sapir's insights, Wierzbicka (1997) suggested that language users expand their theoretical point of view related to vocabulary. This is because the lexicon in a particular language constitutes a significant index of the people's culture. Furthermore, Wierzbicka (1997) argued that there is a strong correlation between the social life of people and the lexicon which is used to express their ideas. As a matter of fact, culture has significant value in the formation of words in a particular language. To illustrate this argument, Wierzbicka (1997) gave some lexicon of the food domain in Polish, such as *bigos* (cabbage stew), *barszcz* (beetroot soup), and *powidła* (plum jam), words for which English does not have similar terms. Bahasa Indonesia also has some special words in food, like *pecel* (vegetable salad with peanut sauce), *gudeg* (young jackfruit cooked in coconut milk), *lontong* (food consisting of rice steamed in banana leaf), etc. In order to gain empirical data and clear analysis, the insights that have been discussed previously will be used in discussing the finding of this research.

Loanwords or linguistic borrowings are very close to the phenomenon of sound change since commonly the phonological structure is also being borrowed (Campbell, 1996). In historical linguistics, Campbell (1999) elaborated on several types of phonological changes, such as assimilation, dissimilation, metathesis, lenition, elision, aphaeresis, syncope, epenthesis, and many more. These theoretical reviews were adopted by the author for then analyzing and describing the data.

3. METHODOLOGY

The type of this research is qualitative research. Several steps were used to collect the data for this research. *Metode Simak* (observational method) was used to collect the data. Mahsun (2010) stated that *Metode Simak* is a method used to collect data by observing the use of spoken language or written language. By referring to this theory, the data were obtained from the book entitled *Indonesian Phrasebook* written by Wagner (2006). This book was chosen because this phrasebook was written by an English native speaker who also knew the Indonesian language. The data were mined from this book and tokenized. After listing the loanwords taken from the book, the researcher used the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (OALD) to limit the data. The English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia that are listed in the OALD were used in this research. The



OALD and KBBI were used to test the validity of the data. Furthermore, Campbell's theory of sound changes in historical linguistics was used to map and analyze the data (Campbell, 1999). All the data is then described in a qualitative approach.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This section is mainly divided into two parts. The first part is about the phonological adaptation or sound change of English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia, and the second part is about the correlation between culture and English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia. The details of these sections are discussed below.

4.1 Phonological Adaptation (Sound Change)

English has a different phonemic system from Bahasa Indonesia. Thus, when English adopted some words of Bahasa Indonesia, phonological adaptation may be found in some data. From the research that had been conducted by the researcher, it was found that there are 20 English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia that have been listed officially in OALD. Those words are cassowary (*Kasuari*), cockatoo (*Kakaktua*), dugong (*Dugong*), komodo dragon (*Komodo*), orangutan (*Orang-utan*), bamboo (*Bambu*), kapok (*Kapuk*), paddy (*Padi*), rattan (*Rotan*), sago (*Sagu*), durian (*Durian*), mangosteen (*Manggis*), rambutan (*Rambutan*), satay (*Sate*), batik (*Batik*), sarong (*Sarung*), gamelan (*Gamelan*), gong (*Gong*), kris (*Keris*), and sjambok (*Cambuk*). The data shows that there are changes in the domain of orthography of the loanwords. Obviously, sound changes are found in those loanwords. This table shows the phonemic transcription between English loanwords and their equivalent lexicons in Bahasa Indonesia.

Table 1
Phonetic Transcription of English Loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia

Bahasa Indonesia	English
[kasuari]	[kæsəweri]
[kakaʔtua]	[ka:kətu:]



[duyʊŋ]	[du:ɡʊ:ŋ]
[komodo]	[kəmoʊdoʊ drægən]
[oraŋ utan]	[əraŋ ətæn]
[bambu]	[bəmbu:]
[kapuk]	[keɪpɑ:k]
[padi]	[pædi]
[rətan]	[rætæn]
[sagu]	[seɪɡʊʊ]
[durian]	[dʊriən]
[maŋgis]	[məŋɡəsti:n]
[rambutan]	[ræmbu:tn]
[sate]	[sa:teɪ]
[batiʔ]	[bə'ti:k]
[sarʊŋ]	[səra:ŋ]
[gaməlan]	[gæmələən]
[gʊŋ]	[gʊŋ]
[kəris]	[kri:s]
[cambuk]	[ʃæmbɑ:k]

It can be seen from the table above that only one loanword does not change its sound. That is 'gong'. After analyzing the data by using Crowley's theory (Crowley, 1992), it is found that 5 types of sound change have been identified. They are:

4.1.1 Lenition

As stated by Crowley (1992), a change of sound can be referred to as lenition when a strong sound becomes weaker than another sound. Here are examples of lenition in English loanwords taken from the data:

Bahasa Indonesia	English
(1) batiʔ	bə'ti:k



(2) s <u>a</u> ruŋ	sə <u>r</u> ɑ:ŋ
(3) p <u>a</u> di	pæ <u>d</u> i

In data (1) and (2), the front vowel [a] on the first syllable of each English loanword is changed into a central vowel [ə]. Crowley (1992) argued that the front vowel is stronger than the central vowel. Given the previous theory, the sound changes in data (1) and (2) are referred to as lenition.

A similar case can be seen in datum (3). The open-front vowel [a] on the first syllable weakens into the open mid-front vowel [æ]. The process of weakening in this phenomenon is called lenition.

4.1.2 Apocope

Apocope refers to the loss of the final sound of the word (Crowley, 1992). There is a datum of English loanwords that shows the phenomenon of apocope. Here it is:

Bahasa Indonesia	English
(4) kaka <u>ʔ</u> tua	kɑ:kətu:

The last syllable of datum (4) in Bahasa Indonesia consists of 3 sounds ([t], [u], and [a]). By contrast, when the Indonesian word *kakaktua* was borrowed into English as cockatoo, this loanword lost its last sound. It can be seen from the data presented above that the sound on the last syllable only consists of 2 sounds. They are [t] and [u:]. This type of change is called apocope.

4.1.3 Syncope

In contrast to the previous sound change, syncope indicates the loss of the middle sound of a word. 3 data indicate this phenomenon are:

Bahasa Indonesia	English
(5) kaka <u>ʔ</u> tua	kɑ:kətu:
(6) rambu <u>t</u> an	ræmbu:tn
(7) k <u>a</u> ris	kri:s

The loss of the glottal [ʔ] in datum (5), which is positioned in the middle of the English loanword, can be called syncope. The same language phenomenon is seen in data (6) and (7). The loss of the front vowel of Bahasa Indonesia [a] on the last syllable of datum



(6) and the loss of the central vowel of Bahasa Indonesia [ə] on the first syllable of datum (7) are also categorized as syncope. Data (6) and data (7) prove Crowley's argument (Crowley, 1992) that syncope sometimes causes the appearance of consonant clusters in sounds like [tn] in data (6) and [kr] in datum (7).

4.1.4 Sound Addition

In contrast to apocope and syncope, sound addition refers to the addition of sounds into particular words. The datum below shows the sound addition which is found in the English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia.

Bahasa Indonesia	English
(8) mangis	mæŋgəsti:n

A sweet tropical fruit with white flesh and reddish-brown skin is known as *manggis* in Bahasa Indonesia. This word consists of 6 phones, as shown in datum (8). When this word was taken over into English as the loanword of Bahasa Indonesia, three more phones are added to the final part of the English loanword 'mangosteen'. Those three sounds which are added to the last part of the English loanword in datum (8) are [t], [i:], and [n]. Due to the typical process of sound change, this phenomenon is called sound addition.

4.1.5 Vowel Breaking

Vowel breaking refers to the change of a vowel into a diphthong. The diphthong is two vowels, the pronunciation of which may be articulated from one vowel to the next vowel continuously. The data below are the result of the investigation related to this sound change.

Bahasa Indonesia	English
(9) <u>s</u> ag <u>u</u>	seɪg <u>oo</u>
(10) sa <u>t</u> e	sa:teɪ
(11) k <u>a</u> puk	keɪpɑ:k

Datum (9) shows the breaking of the vowel [u] into the diphthong [oo]. The vowel breaking of datum (10) can be seen by the change of the final phone [e] in [sate] which becomes [ei] in its English loanword form [sa:tei]. Meanwhile, in the last datum, the front



vowel [a] has been broken into the diphthong [eɪ]. Those changes of vowels into diphthongs in datum (9), datum (10), and datum (11) are considered vowel breaking.

It can be concluded from the elaboration above that the process of the adoption of English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia requires phonological adaptation in the domain of its sound or phone. From 20 data, there is only one datum that has been adopted as its original form from Bahasa Indonesia into English. That is *gong* [gɔŋ] >< *gong* [gɔŋ]. However, the phonological system of English influences the sound change of the original words into their loanwords.

4.2. Cultural Elements and English Loanwords

The data of this research show that they strongly reflect Indonesian culture. Some concepts of Indonesian vocabulary like *Keris*, *Batik*, *Komodo*, *Gong*, etc. do not have equivalent concepts in English. As an effect, English language users adopted those referents as English loanwords to orthographically become *Kris*, *Batik*, *Komodo*, and *Gong*. Those words clearly reflect Indonesian culture which does not belong to American or English culture. Thus, the process of borrowing occurs in order to expand the English vocabulary and to fulfill the need for a referent in expressing the same concept.

Semantically some English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia represent specific characteristics of Indonesia that are already well-known. Some elements of culture are reflected by these English loanwords. Besides, Indonesian fauna and flora are found in English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia. Here are some examples of loanwords of these types.

4.2.1 Traditional Clothes

Indonesia is very rich in culture. Every ethnic group has its distinctive features, including traditional clothes. The most familiar traditional clothes on Java Island are Batik. Indonesian Batik has been designated by UNESCO as a Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity in 2009, and National Batik Day in Indonesia is celebrated every 2 October (ICH UNESCO, 2009). As a consequence, the word 'Batik' has been adopted in various languages as this garment product has become well-known among international societies.

Alwi (2007) defined batik as a cloth with a pattern made in a particular way by placing wax on it and then processing it according to a particular method. In line with this, Hornby (2010), in OALD, also defined batik as "a method of printing patterns on cloth using wax on the part that



will not have any color; a piece of cloth printed in this way”. In Indonesia, batik is commonly used in ceremonial events related to traditional culture on Java Island, and its etymology originally comes from the Javanese Language. English speakers do not have the referent of this word in their language. Consequently, ‘batik’ as the referent of this cultural concept is adopted in English to express the same language concept.

Similarly, ‘sarong’ is also adopted in English. The sarong, or *sarung* in Bahasa Indonesia, is commonly used in Indonesia for worshipping or just for clothing. To expand the vocabulary, then, English borrowed this word. Those two words represent aspects of Indonesian culture that are now familiar to international society.

4.2.2 Traditional Music

Besides traditional clothes, Indonesia also has various traditional musical instruments from each ethnic group. Some of them have become known worldwide and have been taken as English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia, such as gamelan and gong. Gamelan and gong are usually used in traditional musical presentations. As defined in KBBI, the gamelan is a Javanese (Sundanese, Balinese, etc.) musical instrument that consists of *saron*, *bonang*, *rebab*, *gendang*, *gong*, and so on (Alwi, 2007). On the other hand, as an English loanword, gamelan is defined by Hornby (2010) in OALD as a group of Indonesian traditional musicians who play a set of instruments like xylophones and gongs. Although there is little shift in the conceptual meaning of the word gamelan, gamelan still represents the traditional music of Indonesia in both languages.

4.2.3 Traditional Weapons of Indonesia

Indonesians used the Kris as a weapon a long time ago. Nowadays, people commonly use it as a work of art. The Indonesian Kris has been proclaimed in 2005 as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. This word is defined in OALD as an Indonesian knife that has a blade and curves on its edge (Hornby, 2010). More broadly, Alwi (2007) defined Kris, or *Keris* in Bahasa Indonesia, as a sheathed weapon with a sharp cutting edge and curves. This word has a similar meaning, both as a loanword and as the original word. Similar to the previous data, this datum also represents Indonesian culture.

4.2.4 Traditional Food of Indonesia



Satay is part of the lexicon of Indonesian traditional food that has already been adopted into English. To some degree, satay is popular in Southeast Asia, but it is originally from Java. Tamil Muslims who lived in Java around the 19th century created satay before it became well-known widely in Indonesia, Southeast Asia, and around the world. As it became more popular, people not only borrowed the original word of Satay, ‘*Sate*’, but also adopted the recipes.

4.2.5 Indonesian Flora and Fauna

Some data show species of flora and fauna which are originally from Indonesia. The habitats of the Cassowary, Cockatoo, Komodo dragon, and Orang-utan are in some Indonesian islands like Sumatra Island, Borneo Island, Papua Island, and Komodo Island. Similarly, some fruit (flora) mentioned in the data is from Indonesia, such as the rambutan, durian, mangosteen, and sago.

Discussion

In 1949, Sapir stated that “vocabulary is a sensitive index of the culture of a people” (Sapir, 1949). In line with this statement, the data of English loanwords from Bahasa Indonesia represent Indonesian culture that has already become well-known by people around the world. Furthermore, (Sapir, 1949) pointed out that language could be a symbolic guide to culture. As a matter of fact, researchers frequently found a list of vocabularies that reflect the particular cultures of language users. When there is no equivalent referent of that vocabulary in the other language, the second speakers may borrow the original word and adopt it into their language to expand the vocabulary of their language (Levendis & Calude, 2019; Xia & Miller, 2013). Generally speaking, the lexicon of a particular culture sometimes cannot be translated into the other language because they do not have an equivalent lexicon for the same term. In short, this could be the reason for borrowing processes in human language.

The findings of this study supported the findings from previous studies that loanwords had a profound connection with culture (Campbell, 1996; Gao, 2022; Grosseck, 2015). In a wider influence, Alyunina & Nagel (2020) pointed out that English loanwords in Russian were impactfully changing the structure of verbal code and culture. This phenomenon was caused by the morphological adaptation between the two languages. This is not so surprising that the more powerful a language being borrowed, the more impacts will be caused. In the case of Indonesian loanwords, most data appeared as the effect of cultural globalization as previously has been



described by Nginte & Brata (2018) in their study. However, the findings of this research also link how phonological adaptation occurred in Indonesian loanwords nativization.

5. CONCLUSION

English and Bahasa Indonesia come from different language families. Therefore, these languages have different language systems. At least, 5 types of sound changes are found in this research. They are lenition, apocope, syncope, sound addition, and vowel breaking. The phonological adaptation that occurred during the process of borrowing may be caused by the different phonological and morphological patterns between English and Bahasa Indonesia. The sound changes or phonological adaptations are found in some vowels and consonants. Semantically, the data also represents the cultural elements of Indonesia. As already stated by Wierzbicka (1997) and Sapir (1949), language obviously correlates with the culture of its speakers. An ethnic group may have traditions that belong only to this group. This tradition may require special vocabularies which belong only to the language spoken by this group. Thus, speakers of other languages may borrow that lexicon to expand their vocabulary. English also borrowed some Indonesian words to fill the need for referents that are not readily available in English, especially in some cultural terms. This research has limitations in the number of data, therefore, the author suggests that future researchers add wider data sources to get broader findings.

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