Semantic Preference of English Lexicons towards Bahasa Indonesia-equivalent Words in the Lexical Borrowing

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Abstract: Needless to say that linguistic borrowing is a very common phenomenon and that no language is completely free of borrowed lexical terms. It is also noticed that languages vary drastically as to the number of foreign elements comprised therein. This study provides two finding remarks related to English borrowing in Bahasa Indonesia news contexts; (1) categories of semantic distribution are mostly borrowed in the news context. In relation to this, it is also to specify whether English loanwords give positive or negative contribution to a certain semantic field categorized; and (2) linguistic motivation of English loanwords towards Bahasa Indonesia lexicons which is to attest whether or not they are purely motivated by the lack of Bahasa Indonesia lexicons. This study used 1,000 English loanwords elicited randomly from the data corpus built in 2009. There were 3,538 English borrowings in the corpus in which they were downloaded from three online Indonesian prominent newspapers; Kompas, Koran Tempo, and Media Indonesia. The study comes to the conclusion that Indonesia news media actually had no reasons to borrow the English loanwords since they had their counterparts in Bahasa Indonesia lexicons. Of all 1,000 loanwords sampled in the study showed that the tendency of lexical borrowing in BI is not reasoned by the lack of BI terms to express the word-filled gap but it is caused by a non-linguistic factor; that is the preference factor of users to English.

1 INTRODUCTION

At present there are around 6000 languages spoken in the world and every language has its own distinct vocabulary containing thousands of words. Speakers of each of these languages are in contact with others who speak different languages. It has been found that when languages come into contact, there is transfer of linguistic items from one language to another due to the borrowing of words (Hock, 1986; B. Kachru, 1989; Y. Kachru, 1982; Thomason and Kaufman, 1988; Weinreich, 1953). It is a natural consequence of language contact situations when expansion in vocabulary such as new words enter a language (Bloomfield, 1933; Hock, 1976; Aitchison, 1985; and B. Kachru, 1986). Speakers learn words that are not in their native language, and very frequently, they tend to be fond of some of the words in other languages and "borrow" them for their own use.

The term 'borrowing' or 'loan word' according to Mesthrie and Leap (2000) is a technical term for the incorporation of an item from one language into another. These items could be (in terms of decreasing order of frequency) words, grammatical elements or sounds. Poplack et al. (1988) specifically indicate that lexical borrowing involves the incorporation of individual L2 words (or compounds functioning as single words) into the L1 discourse, the host or recipient language, usually phonologically and morphologically adapted to conform with the patterns of that language, and occupying a sentence slot dictated by its syntax. In addition, Grosjean (1995) defines that borrowing can also take place when a 'word or a short phrase' (usually phonologically or morphologically) is borrowed from the other language or when the 'meaning component' of a word or an expression in the foreign language is expressed in the base language.

1.1 Typology of Borrowing

To name that lexical borrowings is one of linguistic phenomenon, in many studies sociolinguists prefer to

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distinguish two types of borrowing, 'established borrowings' and 'nonce borrowings'. Poplack and Meechan (1995: 200) defined established borrowings as lexical items that are morphologically, syntactically and often phonologically integrated into the borrowed language. Nonce borrowing is defined as 'incorporation' of a singly uttered word from another language by a single speaker in some reasonably representative corpus.

Nonce borrowing, according to Poplack and Meechan (1998), tend to involve lone lexical items. These are mostly content words, which display similar morphological, syntactic and phonological features as their established counterpart, borrowings. The only difference is that they are neither recurrent nor widespread. In this respect, Sankoff et al. (1990) suggest that the two kinds are best distinguishable by the degree of syntactic and morphological integration of the loanword into the host language. In Bahasa Indonesia or Indonesian (henceforward mentioned as BI), for instance, the creation of Indonesian nouns with the addition of the ending *–si* is regarded mostly as established borrowings of Dutch (from *-tie*) e.g. *politie—polisi, informatie—informasi*, etc., and these borrowings have been established by their incorporation into *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Indonesian Dictionary) a very long time ago. Otherwise, some Indonesian borrowed words differ from their borrowed language (let's say English), /c/, /ch/ changing to /k/ e.g., *claim—klaim, complaint—komplain, corpus—korpus, champion—kampiun, etc.* These loanwords are regarded as nonce borrowings since they are neither recurrent nor widespread (Fauzi, 2014). In this study, the writer prefers to name them as non-established loans because formally they are still not recognized as loanwords by the Indonesian Dictionary.

This is to say that established borrowings are words integrated into the borrowing language and non-established borrowings (or *nonce* borrowings) are words unintegrated into the borrowing language. It is important to make clear both terms relating to this study. The established borrowings are the words which have been integrated into BI lexicons becoming a part of the language and no longer treated as English. Then, non-established borrowings are words which are still not part of the BI vocabulary, and these words are also still treated as English loanwords. More simply, when the borrowings are found in the Indonesian Dictionary, these borrowings are regarded as 'established loans'. Otherwise, words from the English language which are not listed in the Indonesian Dictionary are regarded as 'non-established loans'. This is a workable definition to provide a clear demarcation between established and non-established borrowings.

1.2 Causes and Motivation of Borrowing

In most cases, the causes of borrowing is basically semantic, to express meanings or refer to things or events which one cannot express in one's own language. It can be assumed that the main cause of borrowing is the need to find lexical items for new objects, concepts, and places. Langacker (1967: 181) rightly assumes that it is easier to borrow an existing word from another language than to make one up. Some terms, to mention only few, such as *internet, kilowatt,* and *megahertz* are borrowed from English. On the contrary, some terms such as *bamboo, amok, kampong* are few Indonesian words to be borrowed by English. In this regard, there is no one language undeniably to borrow words from any other languages.

According to Kachru (1994) who is one of the experts in the area of contact linguistics, there are essentially two hypotheses about the motivations for the lexical borrowing in languages. One is termed the "deficit hypotheses" and the other one is the "dominance hypothesis". In the words of Kachru (1994: 139), "the deficit hypothesis presupposes that borrowing entails linguistic "gaps" in a language and the prime motivation for borrowing is to remedy the linguistic "deficit", especially in the lexical resources of a language". This means that many words are borrowed from other languages because there are no equivalents in a particular borrowing language. For example, one will need to borrow words when s/he needs to refer to objects, people or creatures which are peculiar in certain places, which do not exist in his/her own environment and is not significant in the lives of his/her community, so no names have been given to refer to those things.

In Higa's view (1979: 378), "the dominance hypothesis presupposes that when two cultures come into contact, the direction of culture learning and subsequent word-borrowing is not mutual, but from the dominant to the subordinate". The borrowing is not necessarily done to fill lexical gaps. Many words are borrowed and used even though there are native equivalents because they seem to have prestige. This is the case in a prolonged socio-cultural interaction between the ruling countries and the countries governed. An example of the dominance hypothesis is (based on Kachru, 1994) when in the past, the

English used to borrow a lot of words from the languages of their colonizers, particularly from French. Later, when the English became very powerful, they colonized many other countries around the world. The people from these countries borrowed English words into their languages. At present, since the English speaking countries have become advanced, and the English language is one of the most influential languages of the world, English lends words to other languages more than it borrows. This contact between a language and English is termed "Englishization".

1.3 Related Studies

Some related studies are concerned with semantic categories of borrowing in English such as conducted by Shamimah (2006), Stubbs (1998), and Garland (1997). Firstly, Shamimah (2006) studies English loanwords in Malay media. In specific, she focuses on three aspects: identifying the kinds of loanwords used in Bahasa Melayu, analyzing the writers' purpose of using the English lexical items in their Bahasa Melayu articles, and finding out the writers' attitude and the readers' response towards the use of English loanwords with Malay equivalents. In her findings, Shamimah (2006) reported that types of English word borrowed into Malay were mostly dominated by nouns (78.73%). The two other categories were adjectives (16.60%) and verbs (4.67%); no adverbs were borrowed. The characteristics of English loanwords reported from the findings cover three types of loans namely (a) words without equivalents, (b) words with close equivalents (English loans with close but not precise Malay equivalents), and (c) words with equivalents. She argued that the writers of newspapers showed a strong preference for English loanwords against the Malay equivalents available, for example: 'trainer' for *jurulatih,* 'review' for *ulasan*, 'instructor' for *pengajar*. She also reported that in some cases the writers' preference for the loanwords was absolute by assuming that it may probably be due to the journalists reading a lot of news material in English in their line of work so that they may be strongly influenced to use such loanwords.

The other main factor that influenced the news writers' preference was that many of the English loans seemed easier to use and understand (Shamimah, ibid). Dealing with the writers' attitude and the readers' response towards the use of English loanwords with Malay equivalents, there is a difference in the preference between the readers and the writers. What Shamimah could observe from the pairs of words (English and Malay) that the readers preferred to maintain using the Malay equivalents as they are more familiar with them and not yet used to the English loans while the writers generally preferred the English loanwords.

Then, Stubbs (1998) analyzes loanwords in German found through computer-assisted lexical research. He conducted his study by locating all the German loanwords since 1900 for which there are 1250, by using the Oxford English Dictionary on CD-ROM. From the results, one can find that the influence of German on modern everyday English is much larger in academic areas. Technical terms are the largest number of words found, with a total of 750 out of the 1250 loans. The largest sub-categories of technical terms, 30% in number, are for mineralogy and chemistry. Many other words come from biology, geology, botany, medicine, physics and maths. Many of the technical words were coined in German from Greek and Latin elements. 80 items were proper names for people, places, titles of work of art, etc. Then, 30 words found their way from earlier forms of German into Yiddish before entering English. He also found 25 historically motivated German words from a particular historical period. These are words borrowed in response to world political events, such as *cold war* (1945), *sputnik* (1957), *Watergate* (1972), *perestroika* (1987), *intifada* (1988) (dates show first attested uses in English and military terms).

Another study is carried out by Garland (1997) who has located 90 Arabic loanwords since 1950 by referring to Webster's third new international dictionary of the English language (1961), and the two volumes in the Oxford Addition Series (1993). Garland made comparisons between the numbers of Arabic words in different semantic categories. The leading semantic fields represented are, in the following order: politics, military, food, Islam, money and clothing. Politics leads the semantic ranking. Eleven of the 18 items (21.57%) relate to colonialism or occupying powers or abettors, for example, *Baath* Socialist party in some Arab countries and in the *zila parishad*, a district council in India.

In addition, there are nine food items, with six starters (*tapenade*), dips (*hummus*), soup (*halim*), sandwich (*falafel*), or salad (*tabbouleh*), the cooking device *tandoori* and the Kwanza feast *karamu*. There are eight Islamic terms, three of them naming Islamic organizations (e.g. *Islamic Jehad*). The other five relate to rulings drawn from the Quran or based on Islamic council decisions, as in the ayatollah's *fatwa* against Salman Rushdie and in various Arab

fatwas since then. The Arabs, long famous for geography, have given English seven recent items denoting an area or the people associated with it (e.g. *Qatari*). Money also offers seven items with four names of monetary units in Africa (*birr*) two in the Middle East (*halala*) and *riel* in Cambodia. Among the five clothing items, *hijab* is used to refer to the traditional veil or headscarf worn by Muslim women. Two other items reflect Muslim dress (e.g. *khansu*).

From identifying the semantic categories of loanwords, one can find out the nature and significance of borrowing. Stubbs (1998) and Garland (1997), for instance, argue that English has borrowed some of the Arab and German political and military terms to report current issues. However, Shamimah (2006) indicates that the preference of using English loans in Malay media is because the writers have more English influence and exposure as their job involves international communication and they are also exposed to a lot of materials in English when they need to find information.

In relation to this study, the writer would like to attest (1) to what categories of the semantic distribution of the loanwords in BI news context are mostly borrowed; and (2) whether the English borrowing in BI is motivated by the lack of BI lexicons or not.

2 METHOD

This study used a corpus of English loans into BI. The corpus was built by text samples of 1,000 selected loanwords (in random) from written texts in which the researcher downloaded from three online Indonesian newspapers (*Kompas, Koran Tempo,* and *Media Indonesia*) during his internship at Radboud University Nijmegen in 2009. The reason why to choose these three newspapers is that they are widespread all over the country. Besides, their readers range from the ordinary people, students, businessman, educators, and employees to state officers. Also, the news contents are provided in a common language style (the standard Bahasa Indonesia) that everybody is able to understand.

Before the data selected, the researcher had 7,687 non-BI words with their frequencies selected by the computer program. After they were verified by hand, only 3,538 words were eligible to fulfill the data of this research. From these numbers, the researcher took 1,000 sentences containing non-established and established loans equal in number by pull out them randomly of 3,538 words available. Borrowing word samples were listed from numbers 0001 to 3538. Then, the writer selected sentences containing non-established loans first by pulling out the loanwords which were free from affixes (merely content words without bound morphemes embedded to them). The same work was done to select sentences containing established loans.

Relating to the process of data selection, the researcher elicited 500 established loanwords first, then he continued with the rest 500 non-established loanwords. While selecting the loanwords, once he found the words with affixes, he went to the next sample number until it was done by 500 words for each type of loans. Thus, he elicited and coded those loanwords in accordance with their semantic categories in order to find out concentrations of loanwords based on their semantic fields (this method is adapted from Poplack et al. 1988). To complete data processing, he marked the loanwords whether they have a BI equivalence or not. To do this work, he referred to two sources of reference: (1) *Glosarium Istilah Bahasa Asing,* and (2) a bilingual dictionary of *Kamus Inggris-Indonesia*. The former source is used to check the availability of specific terms and the latter is used to check the equivalence of generic terms in BI.

The analysis compared the distribution of loanwords over semantic fields based on a two-way classification: loanwords with equivalents and without equivalents in BI. Then, the analysis also looked into semantic fields which tended to borrow English instead of using BI equivalents. The findings of this section also attested whether the borrowability in BI was motivated by lexical needs (when BI had no equivalent words) or it was just reasoned by another phenomenon (when BI had equivalent words but the media kept using the loanwords). The analysis was also calculated through chi-square test to obtain the p-value for each semantic field tested.

3 FINDINGS

This study discusses two main findings of lexical borrowing in Indonesian news context which cover consecutively semantic fields and the motivation of borrowed words in the following.

3.1 Semantic Fields in Lexical Borrowings

There were twelve rough semantic fields which were classified based on words borrowed. Those were

telecomunication & technology, economic & business, politic & governance, law & crime, sport, health & medicine, music & entertainment, fashion & clothes, transportation, environment, food & drink, and generic terms. The following is the description of words borrowed in accordance with their semantic fields.

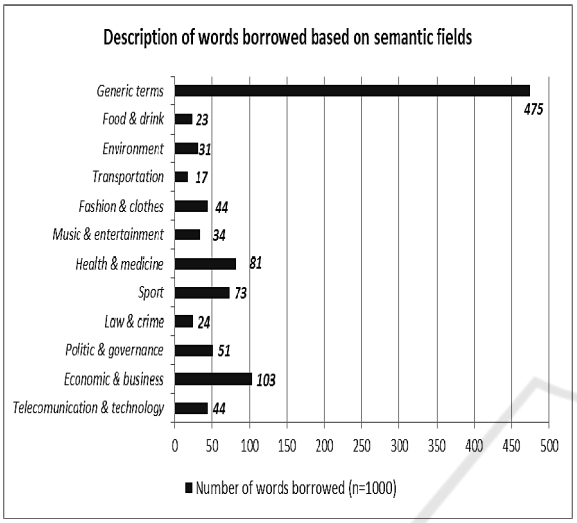

Figure 1: Description of loanwords based on semantic fields.

Figure 1 shows that *generic terms, economic & business, health & medicine, sport,* and *politic and governance* are the highest five semantic fields of borrowing. The generic terms, the loanwords out of the specified eleven fields as shown on the figure 1, had the highest number of English borrowing. This field were notified as generic terms because the loanwords used might be classified as general lexicons. There were 475 or 47.5% of loanwords found in this category which shared 184 words having no BI equivalents and 291 words having BI equivalents. From this fact, in generic term the phenomenon of using English loanwords having BI equivalent is still popular as well.

The second highest loanwords were occurred in the economic & business field. There were 103 loanwords of English in this semantic field where 60 words had equivalents in BI and 43 words borrowed had no equivalents. Those 60 words should not be borrowed from English because they actually had their own terms in BI. The economic lexicons of English such as *tax, fund, cost, supermarket, budget,* to mention few, might be able to be replaced with BI equivalents such as *pajak, dana, biaya, pasar swalayan,* and *anggaran biaya*. However, the news media prefered to use the English loanwords rather than BI ones in this field.

The third highest English loanwords were filled by the terms of health and medicine. This semantic field had 81 English borrowings where 68 terms having no equivalents in BI and only 13 terms having BI equivalents. In this field, BI seems really lack its own terms to name objects or things. For instance terms such as *caesar, histamin, merozoit, vena, cardiolipin* and so many more are words which absolutely having no equivalent in BI. Among 13 loanwords having BI equivalents, to mention some, such as *strain, kloning, urine,* and *imunitas* are actually matched with these terms respectively *galur, peminakan, air kemih,* and *kekebalan tubuh.* However, those BI equivalents are not commonly used in BI context rather their English equivalents. Nevertheless, the English loanwords are more popular than their BI word pairs.

Sport field is also interesting to be looked into in relation with the semantic expressibility of lexical borrowing. The number of loanwords in this field was the fourth highest of twelve semantic fields studied. Loanwords having no BI equivalents were borrowed more highly than those of having BI equivalents. This might be reasonable because most sport game are originated from the western countries. Therefore, many terms in the sport game are expressed in non-BI words. Of 73 loanwords in the sport field, 41 terms were found without any BI equivalents. Let consider these words, to mention few, such as *out-bond, futsal, tie-break, forehand, wildcard* which are reasonably to be borrowed. On the other hand, 32 words of sport terms may be possibly named in BI terms such as *jumpsuit, football, hattrick, doping, supporter* which are equivalent respectively to *celana kodok, sepak bola, trigol, pendadahan,* and *pendukung.* However, BI equivalent terms are less popular than their English conterparts or even they are rarely used in such sport context.

The last fifth highest of English loanwords was filled by the semantic field of politic and governance. There were 51 words found in the data which shared 39 terms of loanwords having no BI equivalents and 12 terms having BI equivalents. Terms such as *campaign, mitigasi, kaukus, mandataris, hegemoni* were actually established English loanwords without any pair terms in BI. The equivalent word for *campaign* is *kampanye* but this is not really BI since it adapts the spelling and pronunciation (established borrowing) of the English loanwords. Then, the words *mitigasi, kaukus, mandataris, hegemoni* are also established loans in

BI and they are, in fact, not genuine BI words as well. Therefore, they were remarked in this study as loanwords having no BI equivalents.

The other semantic fields such as fashion and clothes (44), telecommunication and technology (44), music and entertainment (34), environment (31), law and crime (24), food and drink (23), and transportation (17) were loanword fields lower than 50 in the frequency number of borrowings, in which they ranged from 17 to 44 loan numbers. Of those fields, only terms in environment which were significant in number between loanwords having BI equivalents and having no BI equivalents. In other words, the number of English borrowing having BI pairs was higher than those having no BI pairs. Meanwhile, the other six semantic fields were fairly balance between both typology of borrowings.

3.2 Motivation to Borrow English Loanwords

The following table is the description in percentage and number of loanwords based on semantic fields by the category of having no equivalent and having equivalent to BI. The last coloumn on the table is the p-value indicating the significance level of borrowing in each semantic field.

Table 1: Description of words borrowed based on semantic fields, their equivalents, and p-values

Semantic fields	Number of English loanwords and their percentage		
	having no equivalents	having equivalents	p-values
Telecomunication & technology	21 (47.7%)	23 (52.3%)	.763
Economic & business	43 (41.7%)	60 (58.3%)	.094
Politic & governance	39 (76.5%)	12 (23.5%)	.000**
Law & crime	10 (41.7%)	14 (58.3%)	.414
Sport	41 (56.2%)	32 (43.8%)	.292
Health & medicine	68 (84.0%)	13 (16.0%)	.000**
Music & entertainment	16 (47.1%)	18 (52.9%)	.732
Fashion & clothes	20 (45.5%)	24 (54.5%)	.546
Transportation	7 (41.2%)	10 (58.8%)	.467
Environment	21 (67.7%)	10 (32.3%)	.048*
Food & drink	15 (65.2%)	8 (34.8%)	.144
Generic terms	184 (38.7%)	291 (61.3%)	.000**
Overall	*485 (48.5%)*	*515 (51.5%)*	*.343*

** significant at .01
* significant at .05

Table 1 shows that there are five semantic fields which are positive to borrow English terms in the BI context since the loanwords which have no BI equivalent are higher in number than those having BI equivalent. Those semantic fields are politic and governance, sport, health and medicine, environment, and food and drink. However, of those five fields only three of them are significant in p-value, i.e., politic and governance, health and medicine, and environment whereas the other two fields: sport, and food & drink are not significant in p-value. It goes without saying that the motivation of borrowing English words by the three former fields is positive and significantly motivated by the lack of BI lexicons while the two fields mentioned later are also positively motivated by the lack of BI lexicons but they are not significant in number.

On the other hand, table 1 also shows that negative motivation of English borrowing toward BI. It is defined by the seven semantic fields where the number of loanwords having BI equivalent is higher than without having BI equivalent, i.e., telecommunication & technology, economic & business, law & crime, music & entertainment, fashion & clothes, transportation, and generic terms. Those semantic fields tend to use English terms instead of saying the terms by using BI lexicons. However, only one of those fields is significant in the negative motivation of borrowing; that is generic terms. The other fields are not significant in p-value albeit showing result of negative motivation. This is to say that if the p-value is not significant, the motivation of using loanwords either positive or negative is not caused by that BI terms are less popular than English or the other way round but it is more likely motivated by non-linguistic factors such as anyone's education background or anyone's social class.

The data finding also attests that there is an evidence to say that BI lexicons were less productive than English loanwords in the fields of such as telecommunication & technology, economic & business, law & crime, music & entertainment, fashion & clothes, and transportation since the number of loanwords in these fields having BI equivalent was higher than that of having no BI equivalent. However, the cause of lexical borrowing to those six fields aforementioned was not really negative to BI due to the fact that all their p-values were not significant. Comparing to the generic terms, there is a sufficient evidence to say that English terms were more popular than BI in this semantic field since the number of loanwords having BI equivalent was higher than that of having no BI

equivalent. The p-value of this field was very significant.

Of all 1,000 words sampled in the lexical borrowing showed that the percentage of words having BI equivalents was higher than that of without having BI equivalents. However, the difference of both is not significant in which the p-value = .343. This means, as a whole, the phenomenon of lexical borrowing in BI is still positive which is reasoned to express the word-filled gap of BI lexicons.

4 DISCUSSION

The researcher considered that the category of semantic fields were still overlapped but at least the he named them based on the context that he rechecked from his data corpus. For instance, he found the word *capital* which actually might be in the generic field but when he looked up the context, this word collocate with a word *modal* then he simply included it in the economic field. In another example, he found the word *survey* and when he looked up in the corpus, he found it in the context of economic, politic, sport, and even music and entertainment. For this case, he simply tagged it into the generic term.

Instead of classifying the semantic field, the most important thing he also remarked is whether the lexical borrowing in BI was motivated by the lack of BI terms in such field or it was just only the preference of news media using them while BI actually has already had such terms. In specific, from those semantic fields he used two references to decide whether the terms had equivalents or not in BI by looking them into on the *Glosarium Istilah Bahasa Asing* if he regarded them as terms of a specialized field and also looking them into on the *Bilingual Dictionary of English-Bahasa Indonesia* if he regarded them as only the generic terms.

Furthermore, the researcher had made a clear constraint between the words which had equivalents and those which had no equivalent in BI. The loanwords were regarded having no equivalent in BI if they corresponded the same form with originated words by changing orthography only in BI. For instance, the researcher found the word *koktail, jelly, trik, losion* in BI context but they were actually nonce borrowings of *cocktail, gelly, trick,* and *lotion.* These loanwords are obviously regarded as "pseudo" BI and they are regarded as loanwords having no BI equivalent. This is actually the way Bahasa Indonesia borrows such words (non-established borrowing) by adapting their orthographies without the adaptation of pronunciation (Moeliono et al., 2005). Another method that the researcher decided to the loanwords as no BI equivalent was by making them sure to be listed into the two sources of reference (the glossary book and the bilingual dictionary) which were used to confirm their status of BI pairs. More precisely, the loanwords are purely "alien" when they are checked either on the glossary book or on the dictionary that they are listed on one of these references.

In relation to the result of the study, only three semantic fields which were positive in English borrowing. This is to say positive since English terms are really contributive to those three fields; politics and government, health and medicine, and environment. In the politics and government field, for instance, the loanwords having equivalents in BI were less than that of having no equivalents. This means terms of BI lexicons in this field are less or even absent at all to express such words in BI terms.

Other semantic field which are also not least important in lexical borrowing is the field of health and medicine. In this field, BI was really lack terms to express things or objects except by using English words. However, this is not to say that BI is poor with its terms in the health and medicine field. BI, for instance, has equivalent terms for the English loanwords such as *strain, kloning, urine,* and *imunitas* which are respectively corresponded to *galur, peminakan, air kemih,* and *kekebalan tubuh.* Despite this, those four words mentioned later are not found in medical glossary words instead of their English equivalents. Nevertheless, the English terms are more popular than their BI equivalents in this field. This is to say that English loanwords are positive to be used in BI context of health and medicine since BI has no counterparts to them to express.

It has also the same phenomenon with the environment field. BI terms could not express or name things with its lexicon, so that it must be expressed by loanword terms. Let consider the words such as *tremor, tornado, spesies, evolusi* in which these terms could not be found their equivalents in BI lexicons. The reason why BI has no correspondence to such words in its lexicon is merely reasoned by that those words are culturally less known in Indonesia before the community contact. This is in line with Othman (1979) that states "every community is open to contact with other communities and culture". From this notion, terms loaned aforementioned are not impossibly to

be borrowed to fulfill the language need of a certain field. Hence, the loanword phenomenon in this regard is positive to the language which borrows.

On the contrary, lexical borrowing also bears negative contribution to a language which borrows when the language has its own lexicons or terms to name the words. The data finding of this study showed that there are seven semantic fields belong to this category, i.e.: telecommunication & technology, economic & business, law & crime, music & entertainment, fashion & clothes, transportation, and generic terms. Of those seven fields, six mentioned former are not significant in their negative contribution to borrow English but the last one mentioned—generic terms is very significant to its negative contribution in English loanwords. To say negative due to the fact that BI has equivalents to the words borrowed. Let consider these words; *scanner, website, tax, cost, lawyer, abuse, supporter, fans, comedian, design, catwalk* and so many in the data corpus which belongs to negative loanwords in BI context. Those words indeed have their BI equivalent which are respectively *pemindai, jejaring, pajak, biaya, pengacara, penyalahgunaan, pendukung, penggemar, pelawak, rancangan,* and *pentas peraga.* However, these BI terms are less popular than English loanwords. Therefore, these semantic fields have negative contribution to familiarize BI lexicons.

5 CONCLUSION

In borrowing situation, the borrowing language must stand to benefit in some way from the transfer of linguistic material. Bahasa Indonesia inevitably borrows English especially to express terms which do not have equivalents. Kachru (1994) is of the opinion that we cannot deny the fact that English is a valuable resource in our linguistic repertoire which must be used to our advantage in spite of the love-hate relationship with English in Asia and Africa.

To end up this paper the researcher simply summarizes that the tendency of lexical borrowing in Bahasa Indonesia is not reasoned by the lack of the language terms, but it is more reasoned by the other motivation factor such as prestige or the like. English words borrowed mostly have had their equivalents in Bahasa Indonesia but their equivalents are less prefered and less popular to be used. To attest this evidence more precisely, there should be a precise study to look into the motivation and the behavior of Indonesian speakers who tend to use English words instead of their own BI lexicons.

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