

Lexical Borrowing In Novelists' X (Twitter) Accounts

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Abstract. The phenomenon of language extensions developed to fulfill community communication demands has led to an increase in lexical borrowing, where words from one language are adopted by another. Lexical borrowing is a rich source of linguistic growth, and as highlighted by Grant [16], it is the most common form of contact-induced language change. This study explores the lexical borrowings in the tweets of prominent Indonesian novelists Fiersa Besari, Dewi Lestari, and Ika Natassa on X (formerly Twitter). Using a descriptive qualitative method, data were collected in the form of words from their tweets. Drawing on Hockett's [18] classification, the study identifies two main types of borrowing: loanwords and loan blends. Loanwords, like "pilot" and "manual," are borrowed with minimal modifications, while loan blends, like "tiket" and "kapten," combine elements from both English and Indonesian. These findings reflect broader linguistic and cultural shifts in digital discourse and demonstrate how novelists creatively integrate foreign elements into their language. This study contributes to the understanding of how foreign words are adapted and localized in modern Indonesian communication, particularly within social media platforms like X, where communication is rapid and widespread.

Keywords: Lexical Borrowing, Twitter/X, Social Media Language, Novelist.

1 Introduction

The phenomenon of language extensions emerged to meet the ever-evolving communication needs of the community. This development aims to address and satisfy the diverse and growing demands for effective and efficient communication within various social groups. By incorporating elements from different languages, these extensions help facilitate better understanding and interaction among individuals, thereby enhancing the overall communicative capabilities of the community. Through this process, language becomes more versatile and adaptable, allowing it to serve the dynamic and multifaceted communication requirements of society. Adopting the words of a foreign language, often known as borrowing, is one of the riches of the attempt to encourage the addition of a language. Grant [16] defined lexical borrowing as the transmission from one language to a different one of an identifier used to identify a concept, and it is the most common type of contact-induced linguistic alteration. According to Anglemark and John [2], lexical borrowing is the process by which words from a source language (SL) become fundamental components of a target language. As stated by Zenner et al. [37], one of the most typical methods for a language to acquire freshly form-meaning combinations is through lexical borrowing. Lexical borrowing is a vernacular process that occurs when an origin (input) and recipient (reception) language connect. Other

types of lexicogenesis, such as word construction, ambiguity, semantic growth, or the appearance of new origins, are also vernacular processes. Lexical borrowing, as described by Delahunty and Garvey [11], is the acquisition or adoption of vocabulary from other languages in order to create new terms. Yule [36] defined borrowing as obtaining words from other languages. In the view of Havumetsa [31], lexical borrowings usually refer to source-culture things and help users form mental representations of the source culture.

Durkin [13] described lexical borrowing as the act of reproducing lexical items from one language (the source language) into another (the target language). It is frequently used less broadly to refer to situations in which the agentivity is thought to be on one aspect of the receiving language. Furthermore, some academics said in Ugwuona [33] that no language has ever borrowed terminology from other languages, and no civilization has ever formed entirely from nothing. In other words, lexical borrowing is the assimilation of components from another language into one's own language.

In recent years, lexical borrowing from other languages into Indonesian is common in many media such as newspapers, magazines, television, etc. For example, Indriani [19] conducted a study to determine the various types of lexical borrowing terms used on Liputan6.com, an online media platform that provides news to Indonesians. The categories of over 50 lexical borrowing terms were discovered on the website. In her work, it was explored utilizing content analysis as a research approach. On Liputan6.com's social networking section, the authors discovered three types of lexical borrowing. Loan Blends, Loan Shifts, and Loan Words were used in that media. In addition to the media, social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter should be included in the example of media that frequently use lexical borrowing. Since data continues to improve and updates from anything new, current studies indicate a lexical borrowing phenomenon.

However, various social media areas have evolved, enabling us to investigate the lexical borrowings individuals employ on social media. As a result, the purpose of this study is to give further details on lexical borrowing in Twitter, one of the world's most popular platforms for communication. Munch et al. [28] underlined that because a large number of users write openly the platform is partially accessible to academics, and its application programming interface (API) remains reasonably open when compared to other online social networks. This region still need documentation to properly understand the lexical borrowing utilized on this prominent social networking site. This trend is projected to carry on as the number of Twitter users grows everyday. Twitter is used not only as a communication medium but also allows users to share their opinions. Specifically, the study addresses the lexical borrowing of the following research question: (1) What types of lexical borrowings are used by the novelists in their Twitter accounts? Thus, the objectives of the study is: (1) To analyze lexical borrowings used in tweets of the novelists' Twitter accounts using Hockett's Theory [18]

2 Methods

This study was meticulously designed using a descriptive qualitative research methodology, which is distinct in its approach. Instead of relying on statistics and numerical data, qualitative research collected detailed data in the form of words or images, according to the authoritative work by Bogdan and Biklen [5]. Qualitative researchers sought to deeply understand how people constructed meaning in their lives, or how they interpreted their surroundings and the various impressions they had within them, according to the insights

provided by Merriam [27]. The intricate steps involved in conducting qualitative research, as outlined by Bonisteel, I. et al. [6], included using thoughtful reflection to identify the available options, mapping the potential outcomes comprehensively, evaluating the consequences of each option, choosing a course of action that was aligned with both past decisions and the project's overarching objective (e.g., considering future possibilities), and finally taking full responsibility for these decisions and accounting for their subsequent effects. In the current study, the researcher employed content analysis as the primary method. Krippendorff [21] elaborated that content analysis was a systematic research method for drawing reliable and accurate conclusions from texts (or other significant material) about the various settings in which they were used. This methodological approach allowed for a deep and meaningful examination of the data, providing valuable insights into the research topic.

The objective of this research is to delve into the use of lexical borrowing in the tweets of selected novelists, with a specific focus on the timeframe from January to August 2023. Lexical borrowing, tweets, and novelists are the pivotal concepts in this study. Lexical borrowing involves the integration of words or phrases from one language into another, enriching the target language. In this study, it specifically refers to instances where novelists incorporate foreign terms into their tweets, reflecting linguistic diversity and creativity. Tweets, which are concise posts on the social media platform Twitter, provide the primary data source for this investigation. This platform allows for real-time communication and expression, making it a rich source of contemporary linguistic usage. The novelists under study are those who actively engage with their audience on Twitter, utilizing the platform to share their thoughts, ideas, and literary expressions. The research focuses on prominent novelists Fiersa Besari, Dewi Lestari Simangunsong, and Ika Natassa, who are well-known for their active presence on Twitter and their use of lexical borrowing in their online interactions.

This study analyzed tweets from novelists' Twitter accounts, focusing on lexical borrowing in tweets posted between January and December 2023. A two-stage purposive random sampling was used to obtain a representative sample. First, tweets from all novelists within the specified time frame were screened to identify those containing lexical borrowing. Next, tweets from three novelists known for frequent lexical borrowing—Fiersa Besari, Dewi Lestari Simangunsong, and Ika Natassa—were selected. All relevant tweets from these novelists were then collected and randomly sampled for detailed analysis. This approach ensured a diverse and representative set of tweets for examining lexical borrowing.

In order to collect the data for this study, we focused on identifying three notable Indonesian novelists: Fiersa Besari, Dewi Lestari Simangunsong, and Ika Natassa. We meticulously gathered tweets from their official Twitter accounts that were posted over the period from January to December 2023. These tweets were then meticulously examined and categorized based on their instances of lexical borrowing, utilizing Hockett's theoretical framework, which includes loanwords, loan shifts, and loan blends. Each tweet containing elements of lexical borrowing was then organized systematically for detailed analysis. This comprehensive approach ensured that the data collected was both representative and relevant, providing a solid foundation for understanding the use of lexical borrowing among these prominent novelists.

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 What Types of Lexical Borrowings are Used by The Novelists in Their Twitter Accounts?

According to Hockett's theory [18], there are three different kinds of lexical borrowing: loanword, loanblend, and loanshift. Following data collection, the author discovered that the novelists' Twitter accounts exclusively employed two forms of lexical borrowing: (1) loanword and (2) loanblend. The categories of lexical borrowing employed by the novelists in their Twitter (X) accounts are displayed in the table below:

Table 1. Types of Lexical Borrowing Found

No.	Lexical Borrowing	N	(%)
1.	Loanword	18	26%
2.	Loanblend	52	74%
3.	Loanshift	0	0%
Total		70	100%

3.1.1 Loanword

A loanword is a type of lexical borrowing frequently employed by novelists on their Twitter accounts. The researcher identified various instances where loanwords were employed by novelists such as Fiersa Besari, Ika Natassa, and Dee Lestari in their tweets. These instances illustrate how words from the English language are seamlessly integrated into their Indonesian tweets, enhancing the richness and diversity of their language use. To accurately capture the lexical meaning of these borrowed terms, the authors referred to the KBBI Daring Kemendikbud, which is the authoritative online Indonesian dictionary, and the Cambridge Online English Dictionary for English terms. This dual reference approach ensures that both the original and borrowed meanings are clearly understood and accurately conveyed.

*Datum [1] Tanpa aba-aba, tiba-tiba **pilot** nyanyi lagu coldplay. Apakah pak Kapten galau karena kalah War tiket? Tapi seru sih. (Without warning, the pilot suddenly sang the Coldplay song. Is the Captain upset because he lost the war ticket? But it's fun.)*

In English The word "Pilot" is a person who flies an aircraft. In Bahasa Indonesia "Pilot" is pengemudi pesawat terbang. The Indonesian term "Pilot" is derived from the English word "pilot". The spelling of "pilot" In Indonesian and English is identical, except for a change in sound. In Indonesian, according to Indonesian dictionary, it is pronounced /pi.lot/, but in English, it is pronounced /'paɪ.ələt/. The borrowing process of this word may be classed as a loanword type since there are no morphological alterations in morphological absorption.

*Datum [13] Kalau ada temuan internal audit ya ditindaklanjuti sebagai bagian dari internal control & compliance. Seorang internal auditor ngomong: "Selama ini sering ke atasan nggak ditanggapi, jadi langsung ke Dirut." Nope, riset deh. (If there are internal audit findings, they are followed up as part of internal control & compliance. An **internal** auditor said: "So far, people often don't respond to their superiors, so they go straight to the Managing Director." Nope, do some research).*

In English The word “internal” means existing, intended for, or happening inside a person, organization, place, country, etc.. In Bahasa Indonesia “internal” means dalam (negeri); sebelah dalam; di kalangan sendiri; dalam lingkungan sendiri. The Indonesian term “internal” is derived from the English word “internal”. The spelling of “Internal” In Indonesian and English is identical, except for a change in sound. In Indonesian, according to Indonesian dictionary, it is pronounced /in.ter.nal/, but in English, it is pronounced /in'tɜr.nəl/. The borrowing process of this word may be classed as a loanword type since there are no morphological alterations in morphological absorption.

Datum [17] Dalam 2x pertemuan live via Zoom, 12 & 14 Juli, kita akan mempelajari: (1) Sains di Balik Storytelling (2) Menguak DNA Cerita (3) 20 Marka Struktur Novel Berbasiskan 15 Beat Sheet + 5 Points Finale dari Teori “Save The Cat!” Blake Snyder (4) Struktur Novel Serial (5) Analisis Struktur Novel Aroma Karsa & Serial Rapijali (6) Trik & Tips Penyusunan Struktur ala Dee Lestari. (In 2 x live meetings via Zoom, 12 & 14 July, we will learn: (1) The Science Behind Storytelling (2) Uncovering the DNA of Stories (3) 20 Novel Structure Markers Based on 15 Beat Sheets + 5 Final Points from the “Save The Cat” Theory !” Blake Snyder (4) Structure of Serial Novels (5) Structure Analysis of the Novel Aroma Karsa & Serial Rapijali (6) Tricks & Tips for Structuring in the Style of Dee Lestari).

In English, “via” means by way of or by use of. In Bahasa Indonesia, “via” means lewat; melalui. The Indonesian term “via” is derived from the English word “via.” The spelling of “via” in Indonesian and English is identical, except for a change in sound. In Indonesian according to the Indonesian dictionary, it is pronounced /vi.a/, but in English, it is pronounced /'vai.ə/. The borrowing process of this word may be classed as a loanword type since there are no morphological alterations in morphological absorption.

3.1.2 Loanblend

A Loan Blend is a type of lexical borrowing novelists use in their Twitter accounts. The researcher found the loanword used by the novelist in their Twitter account, in the following tweet of Fiersa Bersari, Ika Natassa and Dee Lestari:

Datum [19] Tanpa aba-aba, tiba-tiba pilot nyanyi lagu coldplay. Apakah pak Kapten galau karena kalah War tiket? Tapi seru sih. (Without warning, the pilot suddenly sang the song Coldplay. Is the Captain upset because he lost the ticket war? But it's fun.)

The Indonesian term “tiket” is derived from the English word “ticket.” In English, “ticket” means a small piece of paper or card given to someone, usually to show that they have paid for an event, journey, or activity. In Bahasa Indonesia “tiket” means karcis kapal, pesawat terbang, dan sebagainya. According to the Indonesian dictionary, it is pronounced /ti.ket/, but in English, it is pronounced /'tik.it/. The Indonesian word replaces the phoneme /ck/ with /k/. The borrowing process of this word may be classed as a loanblend type since that borrowed notion is represented in its native form.

Datum [37] Merilis buku baru yang proses penggerjaannya sudah dimulai dari sebelum pandemi, sebuah buku nonfiksi yg diniatkan mengajak pembacanya 'ngobrolin hidup.' Judulnya Mengingat Yang Perlu Diingat. (Releasing a new book whose work process started before the pandemic, a non-fiction book which is intended to invite readers to 'chat about life.' The title is Remembering What You Need to Remember).

The Indonesian term “*nonfiksi*” is derived from the English word “non-fiction”. In English “non-fiction” means writing that is about real events and facts, rather than stories that have been invented. In Bahasa Indonesia “*nonfiksi*” means yang tidak bersifat fiksi, tetapi berdasarkan fakta dan kenyataan (tentang karya sastra, karangan, dan sebagainya). According to the Indonesian dictionary, it is pronounced /non.fik.si/, but in English, it is pronounced /nɒn'fɪk.sɪ/. The borrowing process of this word may be classed as a loan blend type since that borrowed notion is represented in its native form.

Datum [70]Sebuah kebetulan level intervensi alien ini mah. Fixed. (this is a coincidence of alien level of intervention . Fixed.)

The Indonesian term “*intervensi*” is derived from the English word “intervention”. In English, “Intervention” means intentional action to change a situation, with the aim of improving it or preventing it from getting worse. In Bahasa Indonesia “*intervensi*” means campur tangan dalam perselisihan antara dua pihak (orang, golongan, negara, dan sebagainya). The borrowing type of this word may be classed as a loanblend type since it is the result of morphological adaptation and absorption, the form is similar to the notion.

3.2 Findings

Based on the analysis, the research is formulated in the following:

- a. Based on the analysis, The study identified two primary types of lexical borrowing evident in the tweets of novelists, namely: (1) Loanwords and (2) Loanblends. Loanwords are terms that are directly borrowed from English with minimal modifications. These modifications are primarily phonological in nature, ensuring the words fit smoothly into the Indonesian linguistic context. Examples of loanwords identified in the study include "pilot," "manual," "serial," "album," and "video." These words have been incorporated into the Indonesian lexicon with slight adjustments to pronunciation, but their original forms remain largely intact. Loanblends, on the other hand, represent a fusion of English and Indonesian linguistic elements. These terms undergo a process of localization, where English words are adapted to better align with Indonesian phonological and morphological norms. Examples of loanblends identified in the research include "tiket" from the English "ticket" and "kapten" from the English "captain." These blends reflect a combination of borrowing and adaptation, resulting in terms that are recognizable to speakers of both languages but tailored to fit Indonesian usage..

3.3 Discussions

The findings of this study shed light on the complex dynamics of lexical borrowing within contemporary Indonesian literature, particularly as reflected in the tweets of prominent Indonesian novelists like Fiersa Besari, Dewi Lestari, and Ika Natassa. The analysis reveals two primary types of borrowing: loanwords and loan blends, demonstrating how these novelists creatively integrate foreign elements into their linguistic repertoire. This integration involves not just the adoption of foreign terms but also a process of adaptation that aligns with Indonesian linguistic and cultural norms. Loanwords such as "pilot," "manual," and "video" are borrowed directly from English with minimal modifications, reflecting a direct influence

of English on Indonesian language practices. Meanwhile, loan blends like "tiket" (from "ticket") and "kapten" (from "captain") illustrate a more nuanced adaptation process, where English terms are partially modified to suit Indonesian phonological or morphological rules.

However, in the case of Indonesian novelists, the borrowing is more creatively motivated. The frequent use of loanwords and loan blends in their tweets reflects a broader trend of linguistic globalization, where English serves as a source of innovation and expression rather than professional necessity. This artistic and expressive use of borrowed terms illustrates how Indonesian novelists adapt foreign linguistic elements to suit their cultural and communicative contexts on social media platforms like Twitter (X).

4 Conclusion

This study aimed to investigate the types of lexical borrowing in tweets by Indonesian novelists, focusing on the Twitter accounts of Fiersa Besari, Dewi Lestari, and Ika Natassa from January to December 2023. The analysis identified two primary types of lexical borrowing: Loanwords and Loanblends. Loanwords are terms borrowed directly from another language, retaining their original form with minimal phonological changes, while Loanblends are terms adapted to align with Indonesian phonological or morphological norms. The prevalence of Loanwords and Loanblends underscores the significant influence of global language trends on Indonesian literature. Notably, this study did not observe loanshifts, which may be attributed to the specific focus on the lexical content of tweets. These findings suggest that while loanshifts appear to be less common in this context, Loanwords and Loanblends play a crucial role in the lexical borrowing practices of Indonesian novelists.

Building on these conclusions, several comprehensive recommendations can be made for future research endeavors and the practice of lexical borrowing in Indonesian literature. Future studies should ambitiously expand their scope to include a variety of other social media platforms and a broader range of novelists to capture a more extensive and comprehensive view of lexical borrowing practices. Additionally, exploring different genres and diverse forms of writing could yield further valuable insights into the adaptation processes across various contexts. Researchers should also methodically investigate the presence and role of loanshifts in other forms of communication, such as longer prose or academic writing, to determine whether the observed absence of loanshifts in tweets is merely an anomaly of this medium or part of a wider, more pervasive trend. Conducting detailed phonological and morphological analyses of borrowed terms will significantly enhance our understanding of the specific adaptations that occur to fit Indonesian linguistic norms, thereby illuminating the intricate processes of internal and external lexical borrowing in greater depth and detail.

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