

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

5.1.1. Types of Lexical Borrowing

This study aimed to investigate the types and processes of lexical borrowing in tweets by Indonesian novelists, specifically focusing on the Twitter accounts of Fiersa Besari, Dewi Lestari, and Ika Natassa from January to December 2023. Based on the analysis, two main types of lexical borrowing were identified: Loanwords and Loanblends. Loanwords are directly borrowed terms that retain their original form with minimal phonological changes, while Loanblends are adapted to fit the phonological or morphological norms of Indonesian.

5.1.2. Process of Lexical Borrowing

The study also revealed the processes of lexical borrowing. For internal lexical borrowing, derivation is one of the process found, wherein borrowed terms are modified by adding affixes to fit Indonesian morphological rules, such as "mendeskripsikan" from "describe" and "berkolaborasi" from "collaborate." Shortening is another process observed in internal lexical borrowing, where borrowed terms are simplified by truncating parts of the original words. An example of this is "info" from "information." For external lexical borrowing, the study identified both total lexical creation, where terms are adopted without modification, and modified lexical creation, where terms are adjusted to align with local linguistic norms. Examples include "pilot," "manual," and "serial" for total lexical creation, and "tiket" from "ticket" and "kapten" from "captain" for modified lexical creation.

The prevalence of Loanwords and Loanblends reflects the influence of global language trends on Indonesian literature. Novelists prefer direct and modified borrowing to effectively communicate contemporary and internationally recognized concepts, showcasing a blend of global and local linguistic elements in their writing. Interestingly, the study did not observe loanshifts, which could be due to the specific focus on the lexical content of tweets. The results suggest that while loanshifts may be less common in this context, Loanwords and Loanblends are significant in the lexical borrowing practices of Indonesian novelists.

5.2. Suggestions

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, several suggestions can be made for future research and the practice of lexical borrowing in Indonesian literature:

Future studies should consider expanding the scope to include other social media platforms and a wider range of novelists to capture a more comprehensive picture of lexical borrowing practices. Including different genres and forms of writing could provide further insights into the adaptation processes in various contexts.

Researchers should investigate the presence and role of loanshifts in other forms of communication, such as longer prose or academic writing. This could help determine whether the absence of loanshifts in tweets is unique to this medium or a broader trend. Detailed phonological and morphological analysis of borrowed terms can provide deeper insights into the specific adaptations made to fit Indonesian linguistic norms, further elucidating the processes of internal and external lexical borrowing.

Educators and language policymakers should be aware of the impact of lexical

borrowing on language development. Incorporating discussions of lexical borrowing



into language education can help students understand the dynamic nature of language and its ability to adapt and evolve. While borrowing enriches the Indonesian language, efforts should also be made to preserve and promote local languages. Balancing the use of borrowed terms with the development and use of indigenous vocabulary can help maintain linguistic diversity.

By considering these suggestions, future research can build on the findings of this study to further explore the complex and evolving nature of lexical borrowing in Indonesian literature and beyond.





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