AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH LEXICAL BORROWING IN @DETIKCOM INSTAGRAM CAPTIONS ABOUT FLOODS IN SUMATRA

THESIS

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FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING
ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM
OCTOBER 2026

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THESIS

Submitted to Islamic University of Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember
to Fulfil the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* (S.Pd)
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AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH LEXICAL BORROWING IN @DETIKCOM INSTAGRAM CAPTIONS ABOUT FLOODS IN SUMATRA

THESIS

Has been examined and approved in partial
fulfillment of the requirements of Bachelor Degree of Education (S.Pd)
Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
English Education Study Program

Day: Thursday
Date: 8th of October 2026

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MOTTO

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَسُو ,,ل إِلَّ بِلِسَانِ قَوْمِهِ لِيُبَيِ۪نَ لَهُمْ ۖ فَيُضِ ل اللُّ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ ۚ“ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ

“*And We did not send any messenger except in the language of his people so that he could make the message clear to them*” (Qur’an, Surah Ibrahim 14:4).” [*]

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[*] Qur’an, Surah Ibrahim 14:4

DEDICATION

With endless gratitude, deepest love, and countless prayers, I wholeheartedly dedicate this thesis to those who have walked beside me throughout this journey:

1. My Beloved Mother

   To my beloved mother, Hj. Khoirun Nisa' (Ernanik), thank you for all your love, support, and endless prayers throughout this journey. I believe that without your prayers, this journey would not have been as easy to overcome. Thank you for always praying for me, even when I may never know how many prayers you have offered. This thesis is proof that a mother's prayers always find their way.

2. My Father

   To my father, my first love, my hero, and my forever role model H. Ahmad Munawar, thank you for all the support, prayers, and trust you have given me. Thank you for always believing that I was capable of finishing what I had started. Your trust became one of the reasons I kept going and continued to give my best until I was finally able to complete this thesis. Thank you for giving me the space to learn, to try, and to prove that I could do it.

3. Myself

   And finally, to myself Dinda Qurrotul A'yuni. Thank you for staying, trying, and continuing even when the process felt difficult. Thank you for choosing to keep going when everything felt exhausting, for fighting against insecurity, laziness, and self-doubt, and for continuing to work

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toward finishing what you had started. Thank you for not giving up simply because the process was not always easy, and for continuing to believe that every small step would bring you closer to what you wanted to achieve. Most importantly, thank you for not giving up on yourself. You made it!

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ABSTRACT

Dinda Qurrotul A'yuni, 2026: *An Analysis Of English Lexical Borrowing On Instagram Captions Of @detikcom About Floods In Sumatra.*

Keyword: Lexical Borrowing, Instagram Captions, Descriptive Qualitative Research.

Lexical borrowing is the process of adopting words from one language into another language to enrich vocabulary and support communication. According to Allan's theory, lexical borrowing is classified into three types: loanword, which involves adopting a word from another language; loanblend, which combines borrowed elements with elements from the receiving language; and loanshift, which involves adopting a meaning or concept from another language using existing words in the receiving language.

In social media, especially Instagram captions, lexical borrowing occurs when users or content creators use words from another language to communicate information in a concise, familiar, and engaging way. In Indonesian Instagram captions, English borrowed words may be used to deliver information efficiently and follow common language practices in digital communication. Therefore, analysing lexical borrowing in Instagram captions can help explain how English vocabulary is adopted and used in Indonesian social media, including the possible changes in the forms and meanings of borrowed words.

This study aims to analyse the types of English lexical borrowing and the changes in form and meaning of borrowed words found in Instagram captions uploaded by @detikcom concerning flood disasters in Sumatra. This study employed a descriptive qualitative research design with document analysis as the method of data collection and analysis. The data consisted of 112 Instagram captions published between November 26, 2025, and January 20, 2026. The data were analysed based on Allan's (2020) theory of lexical borrowing, Haspelmath and Tadmor's (2009) theory of form adaptation, and Traugott's (2017) theory of semantic change.

The findings identified 71 English lexical borrowing items, consisting of 54 loanblends (76.06%), 15 loanwords (21.13%), and 2 loanshifts (2.82%).Loanblend was the most dominant type of lexical borrowing found in the captions. Regarding changes in form, 47 borrowed words underwent adaptation, consisting of 26 morphological adaptations, 17 spelling adaptations, and 4 phonological adaptations, with morphological adaptation being the most dominant. Furthermore, seven borrowed words experienced changes in meaning. Semantic narrowing was the most dominant type, occurring in five words, while semantic shift occurred in two word. No instances of semantic broadening were identified. The findings indicate that English lexical borrowing in @detikcom's Instagram captions is adapted to the linguistic system of Indonesian and the communicative demands of digital communication, particularly the need for clarity, precision, and efficiency in delivering information about flood disasters.

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This undergraduate thesis was made to achieve Bachelor Degree (S.Pd) entitled "*An Analysis Of English Lexical Borrowing On Instagram Captions Of @detikcom About Floods In Sumatra*". The writer is fully aware that this undergraduate thesis may be written with the generous support and encouragement of others. The writer would like to especially thank to:

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The writer hopes this undergraduate thesis give readers insight to improve educational field especially in English subject. Besides, the writer is aware this undergraduate thesis is far from perfect, thus, the writes fully appreciate to any comments and suggestion for next revision.

Jember, 08 October 2026

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Context

Social media is very important in today's life. Many people use social media to communicate, share ideas, and connect with others from different place. Through social media, people can talk and interact quickly using text, pictures, videos and emojis. According to Abbas et al, social media is a place where language changes easily because people communicate in fast and creative way. New words, expressions, and styles of language often appear on social media because users are free to express themselves in daily communication.[2]

Social media also creates new trends in the way people use language. Many users prefer short and simple language, such as abbreviations, slang, emojis, and memes. Tyagi explains that social media makes people use language more casually and creatively.[3] For example, long sentences are often replaced with short words or symbols to save time. These trends show that social media influences how people write and speak, especially among young users, and helps language change in everyday communication.

These language trends can clearly be seen on popular social media platforms. One of the platforms that shows these changes is *Instagram*.

[2] Abbas, H. N., Ali, G., Majeed, A. H., & Begum, R. (2025). *The Impact of Social Media on Language Change in the Digital Age*. Qualitative Research Journal for Social Studies, 2(2), 503–510.

[3] Tyagi, R. (2025). *Social Media, an Influence: Impact of Social Media on Language Development*. International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR), 7(3).

Because *Instagram* focuses on shot texts, pictures, and videos, users often choose simple, creative, and informal language. As a result, *Instagram* becomes a place where new language styles, such as mixing languages and using borrowed words, appear frequently. [4] This shows that social media trends strongly influence how people use language on *Instagram*, especially in written communication like captions.

Instagram is widely used to share photos and videos with captions that help explain the content of the post. Captions play an important role because they allow users to express ideas, emotions, and identities through language. Nasution et al. explain that *Instagram* is a social media platform where users often mix languages, especially Indonesian and English, in their captions. [5] This shows that *Instagram* encourages creative language use and allows users to communicate with both local and global audiences in a simple and interesting way.

One important issue often discussed on *Instagram* is natural disasters, such as floods in Sumatra. Floods in Sumatra happen frequently and cause serious problems for people, including damage to houses, roads, and livelihoods. According to Aminatuzuhriah and Nusraningrum, floods in Sumatra are caused not only by heavy rainfall but also by environmental problems such as deforestation and poor land management. News about these floods is widely shared on social media, especially *Instagram*,

[4] Tyagi, R. (2025). *Social Media, an Influence: Impact of Social Media on Language Development*. International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR), 7(3).
[5] Nasution, A. A., Hijra, H. Z. S., Fianda, A., Sianturi, N. E., & Rangkuti, R. (2024). *Code Switching in Naturalized Indonesian Football Players' Instagram Caption*. KLAUSA: Kajian Linguistik, Pembelajaran Bahasa, dan Sastra, 8(2), 24–32.

through short news captions. [6] As a result, *Instagram* becomes an important platform to spread information about flood disasters and raise public awareness using simple and understandable language.

To spread information about floods in Sumatra to a wider audience, news is often shared through popular news accounts on *Instagram*. One of the news accounts with a large number of followers that frequently reports flood events in Sumatra is @detikcom. Detik.com is a major online news portal in Indonesia that actively shares flood news through short captions and images on *Instagram*. Puspita and Samatan (2022) state that the *Instagram* account @detikcom is effective in providing information and meeting the information needs of its followers.[7] Through simple language and clear visuals, flood news on @detikcom can be easily understood and quickly accessed by the public.

This phenomenon is also supported by previous research. Previous research shows that the use of English in Indonesian media is common. Mustofa, Rohman, and Sohnui found that English is often used in Indonesian television advertisements to make the content look modern and attractive, especially for young people. However, their study also shows that the use of English can confuse audiences who do not fully understand

[6] Aminatuzuhriah, C., & Nusraningrum, D. (2025). *The 2025 The Flood Disaster in Sumatra: A Sustainable Strategic Management Perspective*. Universitas Mercu Buana.
[7] Puspita, N. A., & Samatan, N. (2022). *The Effectiveness of Social Media Instagram Account @detikcom in Fulfilling Information Needs*. Jurnal PIKMA: Publikasi Media dan Cinema, 4(2), 112–117.

the language. This can make the message unclear.[8] This finding is related to the present study because it shows that English can help communication, but it can also cause misunderstanding if it is not used carefully. Although the study focuses on television advertisements, it helps explain a similar situation in social media, such as Instagram, where English words are also used in news captions.

In sharing news on social media, Indonesian media often use English words in their content. This happens because English is an international language that is widely known and understood by many people. According to Indriani and Bram, English words are frequently borrowed in Indonesian online media, especially in social media and technology related news, because they sound more modern and familiar to readers. [9] The use of English words also helps media deliver information more quickly and effectively, especially when Indonesian words are less commonly used. Therefore, using English in Indonesian media has become a common practice to attract readers and make the news easier to understand in the digital era.

Although the use of English in Indonesian media has many advantages, it can also cause problems. When English words are borrowed into Indonesian, their form, meaning, or usage may change. According to Rahayu and Setyawan, some borrowed English words experience changes

[8] Mustofa, M., Rohman, A., & Sohnui, M. (2025). The Phenomenon of English Use in Indonesian Television Advertisements. Journal of Language and Communication Studies.
[9] Lista Indriani and Barli Bram, "LEXICAL BORROWING OF SOCIAL MEDIA TERMS IN LIPUTAN6.COM WEBSITE," *JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE* 5, no. 1 (2023): 11–22, https://doi.org/10.30743/jol.v5i1.6836.

in meaning when used in Indonesian contexts, which can confuse readers. [10] As a result, people may misunderstand the message, especially if they are not familiar with the original English meaning. This situation shows that language borrowing, while useful, can create misunderstanding if the changes in meaning and usage are not clearly understood by the audience.

The importance of using clear and understandable language in delivering information is also emphasized in the Qur'an. Allah states,

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَسُو ,,لٍ إِلَّ بِلِسَانِ قَوْمِهِ لِيُبَيِ۪نَ لَهُمْ ۖ فَيُضِ ل اللَّ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ ۚ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ

"*And We did not send any messenger except in the language of his people so that he could make the message clear to them*" (Qur'an, Surah Ibrahim 14:4). This verse highlights that messages should be conveyed in a language that is familiar to the audience in order to avoid misunderstanding. This principle is closely related to language use in media, especially on social media platforms like *Instagram*. When Indonesian media use English lexical borrowing in news captions, particularly in important issues such as flood disasters, clarity of meaning becomes essential. If the borrowed English words are not well understood by readers, the message may not be delivered effectively. Therefore, this verse supports the idea that language choices in news media should prioritize clarity and understanding for the audience.

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[10] Rahayu, D., & Setyawan, A. (2022). *Exploring the Borrowing Words in English Language*. Journal of Language and Linguistics Studies, 18(2), 145–156.

One example of a borrowing word found in the caption is *update* in the phrase *update terbaru*. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, update is an English word meaning "to make something more modern by adding new parts, etc." In the @detikcom Instagram captions, update is used in the phrase *update terbaru* to refer to the latest information or report about an event. The word update is borrowed from English and used together with Indonesian words in the caption. This example shows how an English lexical item can be incorporated into Indonesian media communication to convey information about recent developments. Therefore, update can be identified as an English borrowing word used in @detikcom's Instagram captions.

Several previous studies have discussed the use of English and borrowed words in Indonesian media and social media. Indriani and Bram found that Indonesian online news media often use English words to sound modern and effective, especially in digital contexts.[11] Rahayu and Setyawan also revealed that borrowed English words may experience changes in meaning when used in Indonesian, which can lead to misunderstanding among readers.[12] In addition, Nasution et al. showed that *Instagram* captions frequently involve language mixing to reach wider audiences.[13] However, although these studies have examined language borrowing and code switching, they have not specifically focused on how

[11] Indriani and Bram, "LEXICAL BORROWING OF SOCIAL MEDIA TERMS IN LIPUTAN6.COM WEBSITE."
[12] Rahayu, D., & Setyawan, A. (2022). *Exploring the Borrowing Words in English Language*.
[13] Nasution, A. A., Hijra, H. Z. S., Fianda, A., Sianturi, N. E., & Rangkuti, R. (2024). *Code Switching in Naturalized Indonesian Football Players' Instagram Caption*.

borrowed English words are used in Indonesian *Instagram* news captions related to disaster news, such as floods, which creates a need for further research.

Instagram was selected as the platform for this study because it provides a suitable context for examining the use of English lexical borrowing in Indonesian digital communication. Instagram supports various content formats, including photos, videos, carousels, and Reels, which can be accompanied by written captions. These captions provide textual data that can be systematically collected and analysed to identify borrowed words and their linguistic changes. Furthermore, Instagram remains a widely used platform in Indonesia; Data Reportal reported that Instagram's advertising tools indicated a potential audience reach of 108 million users in Indonesia in late 2025.[14] Previous research by Azizah et al. also examined English borrowing in Indonesian Instagram captions, demonstrating the platform's relevance to lexical borrowing research.[15] Therefore, Instagram was selected because its textual content was appropriate for the objectives and scope of this study, rather than because other social media platforms were considered unsuitable.

This study focused on Instagram captions because they provide written language data that can be examined to identify English lexical borrowing and analyse changes in form and meaning within a specific

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[14] Simon Kemp, "Digital 2026: Indonesia," DataReportal, 2026,
[15] Nurul Azizah, Moh. Gufron, Muh Junaidi, and M. Imam Burhanuddin, "An Analysis of English Borrowing Words in the Indonesian Caption Field of Media Instagram," Linguistics and English Language Teaching Studies: LAELTS 3, no. 2 (2022)

context. The account @detikcom was selected because it publishes digital news content, including reports about flood disasters in Sumatra, which matched the topic and data requirements of this study. Detikcom began publishing online news on July 9, 1998, and has developed as a digital news medium.[16] Its Instagram captions related to floods in Sumatra provided a specific and relevant dataset for examining how English lexical items are used in Indonesian news communication. Therefore, the selection of @detikcom was based on the relevance of its captions to the research topic, the availability of the required data, and the defined scope of the study.

Based on previous studies, it can be seen that many researchers have discussed the use of English in Indonesian media, language mixing on *Instagram*, and lexical borrowing in online news. However, most of these studies focus on general social media content or different types of topics, such as entertainment, lifestyle, or politics. Very few studies specifically examine English lexical borrowing in *Instagram* news captions, particularly in news related to natural disasters in the Indonesian context. This indicates a clear contextual gap, as the platform (Instagram), the type of media content (news captions), and the specific news context (natural disaster reporting) have not been explored in depth. Therefore, this study addresses the contextual gap by analysing English lexical

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[16] Redaksi, "Selamat Ulang Tahun ke-18, detikcom!," detikNews, July 9, 2016,

borrowing in *Instagram* news captions posted by @detikcom related to floods in Sumatra.

This research is important because *Instagram* is widely used as a source of news, especially during natural disasters such as floods in Sumatra. The use of English lexical borrowing in news captions can help deliver information quickly, but it may also cause misunderstanding if the meaning of the borrowed words is not clearly understood by readers. Since @detikcom has a large number of followers, the language used in its *Instagram* captions can strongly influence public understanding of disaster information. Therefore, studying English lexical borrowing in @detikcom's *Instagram* captions is urgent to help readers, educators, and media practitioners better understand how language choices affect meaning and clarity in disaster related news. This research is expected to contribute to clearer communication and more effective information delivery in Indonesian digital media.

B. Research Focus

1. What types of English lexical borrowing are used in *Instagram* captions of @detikcom about floods in Sumatra?
2. How do English borrowed words change in form and meaning when they are used in the Indonesian language?

C. Research Objective

1. To identify the types of English lexical borrowing used in *Instagram* captions of @detikcom about floods in Sumatra.

2. To analyse how English borrowed words change in the Indonesian language, particularly in terms of form and meaning, when used in *Instagram* news captions.

D. Research Significance

1. Theoretical Significance

This research contributes to linguistic studies, particularly in morphology and lexical borrowing, by applying Allan's classification of borrowing types loanword, loanblend, and loanshift to the context of Indonesian online news discourse on *Instagram*. While Allan's framework has been widely used to analyse borrowing phenomena in general media and technology related texts, this study extends its application to disaster related news captions, specifically flood reporting on social media. In addition, by examining the changes in form and meaning of English borrowed words after they are integrated into Indonesian, this study enriches theoretical discussions on borrowing in digital communication. The analysis applies Haspelmath and Tadmor's framework to explain changes in form and Traugott's theory to examine changes in meaning. Furthermore, the findings provide empirical support for Allan's theory while demonstrating the applicability of Haspelmath and Tadmor's and Traugott's frameworks in explaining the adaptation of English borrowed words in Indonesian communication discourse on social media.

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2. Practical Significance

a. For Future Researchers

This study can serve as a reference for future researchers who are interested in lexical borrowing, language contact, or media linguistics. By employing Allan's framework in the analysis of *Instagram* news captions, this research provides a clear methodological model for analysing borrowed words in social media contexts. Future studies may replicate or expand this framework by examining different media platforms, topics, or languages, thereby contributing to broader comparative studies on lexical borrowing in digital communication.

b. For Language Learners and Educators

The findings of this research can help English and Indonesian language learners better understand how English lexical items are adapted into Indonesian in everyday media use. By recognizing patterns of Loanwords, Loanblends, and Loanshifts, learners can improve their vocabulary awareness and avoid misunderstandings related to meaning changes. For educators, this study provides authentic examples from social media news that can be used as learning materials to teach vocabulary development, morphology, and language change.

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E. Definition of Key Terms

1. English Lexical Borrowing

   English lexical borrowing is the use of English words in Indonesian sentences, especially in *Instagram* captions posted by the news account @detikcom. These English words are used to make the news word more modern and easier to understand by young readers.

2. Instagram Caption

   An *Instagram* caption is a short text written to explain or describe photos or videos shared on *Instagram*. It helps readers understand the message or information in the post more clearly.

3. Floods in Sumatra

   Floods in Sumatra refer to flood disasters that happen in the Sumatra region. These flood events are reported by @detikcom through Instagram captions to inform the public.

4. @detikcom

   @detikcom is the official *Instagram* account of detik.com, an Indonesian online news media platform. It shares news content through *Instagram*, including news about disasters.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Study

Before this research, several studies have been conducted on the analysis of English lexical borrowing in Indonesian media and online news. Many previous researchers have discussed the use of English borrowed words in websites, social media content, and digital news platforms. This study reviews relevant previous studies to identify existing gaps and to determine the focus of the present research. The following section explains the related studies:

The first previous study related to this research was conducted by Lista Indriani and Barli Bram entitled "Lexical Borrowing of Social Media Terms in Liputan6.com Website." This study analysed the use of English borrowed words found in news articles on the Liputan6.com website. The researchers used content analysis to collect and classify 50 English borrowed words taken from online news published between October 2022 and February 2023. [17] They focused on identifying the types of English lexical borrowing, such as loan words, loan blends, and loan shifts. The results showed that loan shifts were the most frequently used type, followed by loan blends and loan words. However, this previous study only focused on news articles published on a website and discussed general social media terms. It did not analyse *Instagram* captions, specific

[17] Lista Indriani and Barli Bram, "Lexical Borrowing of Social Media Terms in Liputan6.com Website," Journal of Language, Vol. 5, No. 1 (May 2023), pp. 11–22.

news accounts, or disaster-related topics. Therefore, this present study is different because it focuses on English lexical borrowing used in *Instagram* captions posted by @detikcom, especially captions about floods in Sumatra. By using a different platform and a more specific topic, this study aims to provide a clearer understanding of how English borrowing is used in disaster news on Instagram.

The second previous study was conducted by Kholis Lulu Nurfajar, Vera Magria, and Asridayani entitled "An Analysis of Borrowing Words in CNN Indonesia's Instagram Caption." This study focused on analysing the types of borrowing words and the changes of meaning found in Instagram captions posted by CNN Indonesia. The objectives of the study were to classify the types of borrowing words and to explain the semantic changes occurring in those borrowed words.[18] The study used a descriptive qualitative method by observing and analysing Instagram captions from CNN Indonesia. It found 30 English borrowing words, with loan blends as the most common type, followed by loan words, and some words showed changes in meaning. However, this study discussed Instagram captions in general and did not focus on specific news topics such as natural disasters. Therefore, the present study is different because it focuses on English lexical borrowing in Instagram captions about flood disasters in Sumatra posted by @detikcom, to give a more focused and contextual analysis.

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[18] Kholis Lulu Nurfajar, Vera Magria, and Asridayani, *"An Analysis of Borrowing Words in CNN Indonesia's Instagram Caption,"* Journal of English Language and Literature, Vol. 7, No. 2 (December 2023).

The third previous study was conducted by Ihyak Mustofa, Tefur Nur Rohman, and Suhailee Sohnui entitled "The Phenomenon of English Use in Indonesian Television Ads: A Sociolinguistics Study." This study investigated the use of English in Indonesian television advertisements, specifically focusing on Kopi Good Day commercials, through a sociolinguistic perspective. The study aimed to explore how the use of English influences consumer perceptions, cultural identity, and attitudes, particularly among Indonesian audiences aged 18–35.[19]The previous study used a qualitative research method by analysing television advertisements and interviewing about 20–30 participants from different social and economic backgrounds. The researchers found that English in TV advertisements is often seen as modern, global, and trendy, especially by young people, but too much English can make it difficult for some viewers to understand and may weaken local culture. However, the study only focused on spoken and visual language in television ads and did not discuss written language in digital media or English lexical borrowing. Therefore, the present study is different because it focuses on English lexical borrowing in written Instagram news captions about flood disasters in Sumatra posted by @detikcom, in order to give a more specific analysis of English use in Indonesian digital news.

The fourth previous study related to this research was conducted by Muziatun, Jefriyanto Saud, and Nurul Ain Halada entitled "An Analysis of

[19] Ihyak Mustofa, Tefur Nur Rohman, and Suhailee Sohnui, *"The Phenomenon of English Use in Indonesian Television Ads: A Sociolinguistics Study,"* Lingua: Journal of Linguistics and Language Education, Vol. 11, No. 1 (2025).

Borrowing Word in DestinAsian Indonesia Magazine." This study analyzed the use of English borrowing words found in Indonesian printed mass media, specifically in DestinAsian Indonesia Magazine. The researchers applied a descriptive qualitative method and used Bloomfield's (1935) theory to classify borrowing words into cultural borrowing, intimate borrowing, and dialect borrowing. The findings showed that English borrowing words were frequently used in the magazine, with intimate borrowing as the most dominant type, followed by cultural and dialect borrowing. The study also revealed that English borrowing was used to make the magazine sound more modern, global, and appealing to readers. However, this previous study focused on printed tourism magazines and did not analyse Instagram captions, specific news accounts, or disaster-related news topics. Therefore, the present study is different because it focuses on English lexical borrowing in Instagram news captions about flood disasters in Sumatra posted by @detikcom, providing a more contextual and platform-specific analysis of English borrowing in Indonesian digital news discourse.[20]

The fifth previous study related to this research was conducted by an undergraduate researcher who analysed English lexical borrowing in Indonesian digital media. This study focused on identifying the types of English borrowing words used in online news texts by applying a descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected through

[20] Muziatun, Jefriyanto Saud, and Nurul Ain Halada, *"An Analysis of Borrowing Word in DestinAsian Indonesia Magazine,"* **Journal of English and Foreign Language Education**, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2021, pp. 45–58.

observation and documentation, and the analysis showed that loan words and loan blends were frequently used in the news texts. The study also found that English borrowing words were used to make the news sound more modern and informative.[21] However, this previous study analysed online news in general and did not focus on Instagram captions, specific news accounts, or disaster-related topics. Therefore, the present study is different because it focuses on English lexical borrowing in Instagram news captions about flood disasters in Sumatra posted by @detikcom, providing a more specific and contextual analysis.

Table 2.1 The Similarities and Differences

No.	Research Title	Similarities	Differences
1	Lexical Borrowing of Social Media Terms in Liputan6.com Website (Indriani & Bram, 2023)	This previous study is similar to the present research because both analyse English lexical borrowing in Indonesian news media. Both studies focus on identifying and classifying types of lexical borrowing such as loan words, loan blends, and loan shifts.	The difference lies in the research platform and topic, as the previous study examined news articles on the Liputan6.com website. In contrast, the present study analyses Instagram captions posted by @detikcom that specifically discuss flood disasters

[21] Undergraduate Thesis, *Analysis of English Lexical Borrowing in Indonesian Online News*, Undergraduate Program, Department of English Education, Islamic University Riau Pekanbaru.

			in Sumatra.
2	An Analysis of Borrowing Words in CNN Indonesia's Instagram Caption (Nurfajar, Magria, & Asridayani, 2023)	This study shares similarities with the present research because both investigate English lexical borrowing in Instagram captions of Indonesian news media. Both studies employ a descriptive qualitative approach to analyse the types of borrowed English words	The previous study analysed Instagram captions of CNN Indonesia in general without focusing on a specific news topic. Meanwhile, the present study focuses specifically on flood-related captions posted by @detikcom to provide a more contextual analysis.
3	The Phenomenon of English Use in Indonesian Television Ads: A Sociolinguistics Study (Mustofa, Rohman, & Sohnui, 2025)	This study is similar to the present research in that both examine the use of English in Indonesian media contexts. Both studies aim to understand how English contributes to meaning construction in media communication.	The previous study focused on spoken and visual English use in television advertisements from a sociolinguistic perspective. In contrast, the present study analyses written English lexical borrowing in Instagram news captions related to flood disasters.
4	An Analysis of Borrowing Word in DestinAsian	This previous study is similar	The earlier study focused

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	Indonesia Magazine (Muziatun, Saud, & Halada, 2021)	to the present research because both analyse English borrowing words in Indonesian mass media. Both studies use qualitative methods to classify and interpret borrowed English words.	on printed media, specifically DestinAsian Indonesia Magazine. The present study, however, focuses on digital media by analysing Instagram news captions about floods in Sumatra posted by @detikcom.
5	Undergraduate Thesis on English Lexical Borrowing in Indonesian Digital Media	This previous study is similar to the present research because both analyse English lexical borrowing in Indonesian digital news media. Both studies apply a descriptive qualitative method to examine borrowed English words.	The earlier study focused on online news texts in general without concentrating on a specific social media platform. The present study differs by focusing specifically on Instagram captions about flood disasters in Sumatra posted by @detikcom.

Based on the previous studies, there are several similarities with the present study. Most of the previous research discusses English lexical borrowing used in Indonesian media. The studies analyse English words that appear in news, social media, or other media platforms. They also use

a descriptive qualitative method to identify and classify types of borrowed words, such as loan words and loan blends. The main goal of those studies is to understand how English is used in Indonesian media communication.

Although there are similarities, there are also clear differences between the previous studies and the present study. The main differences are the platform and the topic. Most previous studies focus on websites, printed media, television ads, or Instagram captions in general. In contrast, this study focuses only on Instagram captions about flood disasters in Sumatra posted by @detikcom. By focusing on one platform and one specific topic, this study provides a more focused and detailed analysis of English lexical borrowing in disaster news.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Lexical Borrowing

Lexical borrowing is a linguistic process where one language adopts words, phrases, or concepts from another language to fill lexical gaps or to reflect social and technological changes. This phenomenon occurs when two or more languages come into contact, leading the recipient language to incorporate foreign elements into its own vocabulary. According to recent sociolinguistic perspectives, borrowing is not merely a transfer of words but also a strategic tool for speakers to express modernity, prestige, or specific cultural identities in a globalized world. In the digital era, the intensity of lexical borrowing has increased significantly, particularly from English into other languages, as social

media and online news platforms become the primary channels for information exchange.[22]

Regarding the types of borrowing, Allan proposes a classification that focuses on the morphological and phonological aspects of the process. One of the primary types is the "Loan Word," which is defined as a process of morphological acquisition where a word is taken from a source language without any changes to its structure or form. While the internal structure (morphology) of the word remains the same, it may undergo "phoneme substitution," meaning the pronunciation or sounds are adjusted to fit the speaker's native language. This theory suggests that a loan word is essentially a direct adoption of a foreign term, making it easily recognizable even when used in a different linguistic context. [23]

The concept of lexical borrowing is relevant to this study because it helps explain why English words appear in Indonesian Instagram news captions. This theory is used to identify and classify English words found in captions posted by @detikcom, especially in news about floods in Sumatra. By using the theory of lexical borrowing, this study can understand how English words are adopted and used to deliver news clearly, quickly, and in a modern style on social media.

2. Social Media

Social media is a digital tool that lets people create, share, and exchange information in virtual communities. Nowadays, social media is

[22] Janet Holmes and Nick Wilson, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (London: Routledge, 2022)
[23] Keith Allan, The Oxford Handbook of Institutive Linguistics (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2020)

not just for chatting with friends; it has become a very important place for news companies to share information quickly. For example, a news account like @detikcom uses Instagram because it can reach many people instantly using pictures and short texts called captions. According to Bruns, social media news is unique because it is very fast and interactive, allowing the public to get updates about events, like floods in Sumatra, right on their smartphones without waiting for the evening news on TV.[24]

In Indonesia, the trend of using social media as a primary news source is growing every year. Many people prefer getting news from Instagram because the language is simpler and the visual content makes the news easier to understand. According to the Reuters Institute Digital News Report, Instagram is one of the most popular platforms for Indonesians to find news. This trend makes news accounts use modern language, often mixing Indonesian with English words to make the information sound more "up-to-date" or "global." This is why we see many borrowed English words in captions about natural disasters, as these terms help the news feel more urgent and professional in the digital world.[25]

The concept of social media is relevant to this study because it explains the environment where English lexical borrowing appears. Instagram, as a social media platform, influences how news is written and shared. The need to deliver information quickly and clearly with use short and familiar English words in captions. Therefore, understanding social

[24] Axel Bruns, Digital Journalism and the Social Media Paradox (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2022)
[25] Reuters Institute, Digital News Report 2023 (Oxford: University of Oxford, 2023)

media helps explain why English lexical borrowing is frequently used in Instagram news captions posted by @detikcom.

Instagram is a popular social media platform that focuses on sharing photos and videos, which makes it different from other apps like Twitter or Facebook. For many people today, Instagram is a favourite place to get news because it combines interesting pictures with short explanations called "captions." According to Kaplan and Haenlein, Instagram is a type of social media that allows users to express themselves and share information through visual content. Because Instagram is very visual, news accounts like @detikcom must use clear and catchy words in their captions to explain what is happening in the photos, such as during a flood in Sumatra. This is why the captions often use English words because these words are often shorter and more famous, making the information easier to read quickly on a smartphone screen.[26]

The concept of Instagram is relevant to this study because Instagram is the main platform analysed in this research. The characteristics of Instagram, especially short captions and visual content, influence the choice of language used in news posts. This platform encourages the use of English lexical borrowing to deliver information quickly and clearly. Therefore, studying Instagram helps explain why English words appear in news captions posted by @detikcom about flood disasters in Sumatra.

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[26] Andreas M. Kaplan and Michael Haenlein, "Users of the World, Unite! The Challenges and Opportunities of Social Media," Business Horizons, Vol. 53, No. 1 (2010), p. 61.

3. Caption

A caption is a short text that accompanies a picture, video, or illustration to provide more information and context. The main goal of a caption is to explain what is happening in the visual content so that the audience can understand the message clearly. According to Marsh and White, a caption acts as a bridge between the image and the reader, helping to clarify things that the eyes might not see at first glance. In journalism, a good caption must follow the "5W+1H" rule (Who, What, Where, When, Why, and How) to ensure the information is accurate and complete, making it an essential part of any news report.[27]

On Instagram, captions play a very important role because they help tell the story behind a post and encourage followers to interact. Unlike traditional news, Instagram captions are often written in a more creative and flexible style, sometimes using emojis, hashtags, and borrowed English words to attract attention. According to Miles, Instagram captions are not just descriptions; they are tools for "digital storytelling" that help media accounts like @detikcom connect with their audience. For news about natural disasters, like floods in Sumatra, captions must be fast, easy to read, and urgent. This environment often leads to the use of English lexical borrowing because certain English terms

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can convey information more quickly and sound more professional in the digital world.[28]

The concept of caption is relevant to this study because captions are the main data analysed in this research. By studying Instagram captions, this research can identify English lexical borrowing used in flood-related news posted by @detikcom. Understanding captions helps explain how English words are used to make news clearer, faster, and more effective in digital media.

4. Lexical Borrowing in a Captions

Lexical borrowing words in captions refer to the use of words borrowed from another language, especially English, in social media captions or online news texts. Borrowing occurs when a language adopts words, phrases, or expressions from another language to convey ideas, objects, or concepts that are already widely recognized in society. According to Yule, borrowing is the process of taking over words from another language and using them in the recipient language.[29] In social media communication, borrowing words are frequently found because users tend to combine local language with English terms to make communication more modern, concise, and attractive.

The use of lexical borrowing in captions is closely related to digital communication on Instagram. Captions on Instagram function as short written explanations that accompany photos or videos uploaded by users

[28] Jason Miles, Instagram Power: Build Your Brand and Reach More Customers with Visual Influence (New York: McGraw-Hill Education, 2019), p. 85.
[29] George Yule, The Study of Language (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 60.

or news accounts. According to Nurfajar, Magria, and Asridayani, Instagram captions often contain borrowing words because users naturally write captions based on expressions and vocabulary commonly used in social media interaction.[30] They explain that Instagram, which focuses on visual content and captions, encourages the frequent use of borrowed English vocabulary in order to communicate information more effectively and attractively.[31]

Furthermore, borrowing words in Instagram captions can be classified into several categories. Based on Allan's theory, borrowing consists of three main types: loanword, loanblend, and loanshift. Loanword refers to words borrowed directly from another language without significant modification. Loanblend occurs when part of the foreign word is combined with elements of the recipient language, while loanshift involves semantic or structural adaptation.[32] In their study of CNN Indonesia Instagram captions, Nurfajar, Magria, and Asridayani found that loanblend was the most dominant type of borrowing used in captions.[33] Examples include *spesial* from special, *fotografi* from photography, and *komunikasi* from communication. These words experience spelling or phonological adjustments to fit Indonesian

[30] Kholis Lulu Nurfajar, Vera Magria, and Asridayani, "An Analysis of Borrowing Words in CNN Indonesia's Instagram Caption," Vol. 7 No. 2 (2023): 80.
[31] Kholis Lulu Nurfajar, Vera Magria, and Asridayani, "An Analysis of Borrowing Words in CNN Indonesia's Instagram Caption," Vol. 7 No. 2 (2023): 80.
[32] Keith Allan, The Oxford Handbook of Institutive Linguistics (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2020)

linguistic patterns while maintaining meanings similar to the original English words.

In addition, borrowing words in captions may also experience semantic changes. Some borrowed words maintain their original meanings, while others undergo narrowing or extension of meaning after being adapted into Indonesian. According to Nurfajar, Magria, and Asridayani, most borrowing words found in Instagram captions do not significantly change meaning because they are used in contexts similar to their original English usage.[34] This shows that lexical borrowing in captions mainly functions to simplify communication and make information easier for audiences to understand in digital media environments.

The concept of lexical borrowing words in captions is relevant to this study because this research focuses on identifying English lexical borrowings used in Instagram news captions posted by @detikcom about floods in Sumatra. Instagram captions are designed to deliver information quickly, clearly, and attractively, which may encourage the use of short and familiar English terms. Therefore, analysing lexical borrowing in captions helps explain how English vocabulary is integrated into Indonesian digital comunication to create concise, modern, and engaging news content for online audiences.

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[27] Nurfajar, Magria, and Asridayani, "An Analysis of Borrowing Words in CNN Indonesia's Instagram Caption," 83–88.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research methodology used in this study. This chapter provides an overview of research design, data sources, data collection, data analysis, and validity of data. The detailed explanation of each point is presented below.

A. Research Design

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research design because the purpose of this research is to describe and analyse English lexical borrowing found in captions. Descriptive qualitative research is a research method that aims to describe and interpret phenomena in their natural context without manipulating variables. This approach focuses on understanding participants' experiences, perceptions, and meanings through non-numerical data such as interviews, observations, and documents. The researcher plays a key role as the primary instrument in collecting and analysing the data, allowing for in-depth exploration of social realities. Unlike quantitative research, descriptive qualitative research does not seek to test hypotheses but rather to provide a comprehensive and detailed description of a particular phenomenon, making it especially useful for exploring complex issues in education, social sciences, and human behaviour.[35]

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[35] Creswell, J. W. (2014). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. Sage Publications.

The data are analysed using document analysis because the research focuses on written texts in the form of Instagram captions. This research uses document analysis because the data are in the form of written texts, specifically Instagram captions posted by @detikcom, which focus on flood disasters in Sumatra. Since the study aims to describe and analyse English lexical borrowing found in these captions, document analysis is considered the most appropriate method as it involves systematically reviewing and interpreting written documents to gain meaningful understanding. This method allows the researcher to identify English borrowed words in the form of words, phrases, and sentences, and to analyse how they are used in a natural context without manipulating the data. In line with the descriptive qualitative approach, the analysis emphasizes detailed explanation rather than statistical calculation, enabling the researcher to classify the types of borrowing and examine changes in form and meaning based on Allan's theory . Document analysis is a qualitative research instrument that involves systematically reviewing and interpreting written or printed documents to discover meaning, gain deep understanding, and make informed interpretations.[36] This method is chosen because the research focuses on explaining language use in a natural way without changing or manipulating any

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[36] Khaloufah Al-Shehri, "Document Analysis as a Qualitative Research Instrument in EFL Evaluation: A Case Study of the Intensive English Program," English Language Teaching 18, no. 4 (2025): 20–20.

data.[37] The data are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences, not numbers. Therefore, this study does not calculate statistics but explains the findings using clear and simple descriptions.[38]

The researcher identifies the borrowed English words and explains how they are used in the captions in an organized and detailed way. This research aims to identify the types of English lexical borrowing based on Allan's theory, namely Loan Word, Loan Blend, and Loan Shift. In addition, this study analyses how English borrowed words undergo changes in form based on the adaptation processes described by Haspelmath and Tadmor, including spelling, phonological, and morphological adaptations[39], as well as changes in meaning based on the concept of semantic change proposed by Traugott, including semantic narrowing, semantic broadening, and semantic shift.[40] Therefore, a qualitative approach is appropriate because it allows the researcher to explore language phenomena in depth and in context.

B. Data Source

The data source of this research is *Instagram* captions posted by @detikcom, the official *Instagram* account of Detik.com https://www.instagram.com/detikcom?igsh=d2FtcWNvNG56eXBk ,

[37] John W. Creswell and Cheryl N. Poth, Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches, 4th ed. (Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, 2018), 43.
[38] Lexy J. Moleong, Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, rev. ed. (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2017), 6.
[39] Martin Haspelmath and Uri Tadmor, eds., Loanwords in the World's Languages: A Comparative Handbook (Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton, 2009)
[40] Elizabeth Closs Traugott, "Semantic Change," in Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Linguistics (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017).

an Indonesian online news portal. The data focus on captions related to flood disasters in Sumatra. In total, 112 *Instagram* posts or 112 captions were collected within the selected time frame when flood events were widely reported.

The unit of analysis in this study is English words or phrases that appear in Indonesian sentences within the captions. The data were selected based on the following criteria:

1. The captions are related to flood disasters in Sumatra.
2. The captions were published during the determined period of flood reporting.
3. The captions contain English lexical borrowing.

C. Data Collection

The data were collected using document analysis. Document analysis is a qualitative research technique that involves reviewing and evaluating documents to understand their meaning and to obtain relevant information for the research. Researchers examine documents systematically in order to interpret the data and develop understanding from existing written materials.[41]

In qualitative studies, documents may include various forms of written or digital texts such as reports, websites, articles, and social media posts. These documents provide naturally occurring data that help researchers understand social phenomena without direct interaction with

[41] Satish Prakash Chand, "Methods of Data Collection in Qualitative Research: Interviews, Focus Groups, Observations, and Document Analysis," Advances in Educational Research and Evaluation, 2025.

participants.[42] The data collection process was conducted through several steps to ensure that the data were relevant to the research objectives. Data Collection Procedure:

1. Accessing the source: Accessed the official Instagram account @detikcom.
2. Selecting the data: Selected captions related to flood disasters in Sumatra within the research period.
3. Documenting the data: Saved the relevant captions through screenshots and written notes.
4. Identifying borrowing items: Read the captions and identified English lexical borrowing items.
5. Recording the data: Recorded the identified words, captions, and sources in a data table.
6. Checking the data: Rechecked and organized the data before analysing the types of lexical borrowing and changes in form and meaning.

In this study, the researcher identified and documented Instagram captions posted by @detikcom related to flood disasters in Sumatra. A total of 112 captions were collected during the selected time frame, from November 26, 2025, to January 20, 2026. After collecting the data, the researcher selected the captions based on several criteria. The criteria are:

1. The captions must discuss flood disasters in Sumatra.
2. The captions must be published within the specified period.

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[42] Muzari et al., "Understanding Qualitative Research Designs and Practices in Educational Research," Global Journal of Educational Thoughts, 2022.

3. The captions must contain English lexical borrowing.

D. Data Analysis

The data were analysed using a descriptive qualitative approach.

1. Reading and Identifying the Data

   The researcher carefully read all Instagram captions and identified English borrowed words found in the data.

2. Verifying the Words Using Multiple Dictionaries

   After the identification process, each word was further analysed using several dictionaries to verify its etymology, original meaning, grammatical category, and borrowing form in both English and Indonesian contexts. The dictionaries employed in this study are presented as follows:

   a. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)

      The Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia was employed to verify whether the identified loanwords have been officially recognized and standardized in the Indonesian language. It also provided information regarding the meanings and classifications of the words in Bahasa Indonesia. The dictionary can be accessed through https://kbbi.web.id/

   b. Online Etymology Dictionary (Etymonline)

      The Online Etymology Dictionary was used as a supporting source to analyse the origins and historical development of English words. This dictionary also facilitated the identification of borrowing

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processes and linguistic changes over time. The dictionary can be accessed through https://www.etymonline.com/

c. Oxford Learner's Dictionary

The Oxford Learner's Dictionary was use as support source to analyse the original meaning of English words. The dictionary can be accessed through https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/

3. Verifying the Accuracy of Word Origin

The use of an authoritative dictionary is essential in lexical research to ensure the accuracy of word origin and semantic interpretation. This procedure was conducted to confirm that the identified words were genuinely derived from English before proceeding to further analysis.

4. Classifying the Types of Borrowed Words

Subsequently, the borrowed words were classified into three types, namely Loan Word, Loan Blend, and Loan Shift, based on Allan's theory of lexical borrowing. A loanword refers to a word borrowed directly from the source language with little or no modification. A loanblend is a borrowed word formed by combining elements from both the source language and the recipient language. Meanwhile, a loanshift occurs when an existing word or expression in the recipient language acquires a new meaning under the influence of the source language without directly borrowing its form. This classification was conducted to identify the borrowing processes of English lexical items found in the Instagram captions.

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5. Analysing Changes in Form

After the classification stage, the researcher analysed the changes in form of the borrowed words. Change in form refers to the modifications in the linguistic form of borrowed words as they are adapted into the recipient language. The analysis focused on three types of form changes: spelling adaptation, phonological adaptation, and morphological adaptation. Spelling adaptation refers to adjustments in the spelling of borrowed words to conform to Indonesian orthographic conventions while preserving their original meanings. Phonological adaptation refers to changes in the pronunciation or sound patterns of borrowed words to make them compatible with the phonological system of Indonesian. Morphological adaptation refers to changes in the morphological structure of borrowed words, such as the adaptation of affixes or word formations to fit the grammatical system of Indonesian. This analysis was conducted to identify how English borrowed words were formally adapted in Indonesian usage.

6. Analysing Changes in Meaning

Furthermore, the researcher analysed the changes in meaning of the borrowed words. Change in meaning refers to the development or modification of a word's meaning when it is used in a different linguistic or cultural context. The original meanings of the borrowed words were identified using the Oxford Learner's Dictionary and then

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compared with their contextual meanings in the Instagram captions. The analysis examined three possible types of semantic change: semantic narrowing, semantic broadening, and semantic shift. Semantic narrowing occurs when a word acquires a more specific meaning than its original sense. Semantic broadening occurs when a word develops a more general or wider meaning. Semantic shift occurs when a word acquires a different meaning from its original sense. This analysis was conducted to determine whether the borrowed words retained their original meanings or experienced semantic changes in the context of Indonesian social media discourse.

7. Drawing the Conclusion

   Finally, conclusions were drawn based on the overall findings of the analysis.

E. Data Validity

To ensure the validity and credibility of the data, this study applied both theoretical triangulation and expert validation as strategies to enhance the trustworthiness of the findings. Theoretical triangulation was used by consistently applying Allan's theory of lexical borrowing as a guiding framework in analysing the data, and the researcher rechecked the data repeatedly to ensure accuracy in identifying and classifying English borrowing words. In addition, meanings of the English borrowed words were checked using the Oxford English Dictionary to verify their origin and to observe possible semantic changes in the Indonesian context.

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Triangulation in qualitative research involves using multiple data sources, methods, theories, or investigators to validate findings and minimize potential bias, thus increasing the credibility and trustworthiness of the research results.[43]

Furthermore, expert validation was conducted by consulting a linguistics expert who has expertise in English morphology and lexical borrowing. The expert reviewed the list of English borrowed words identified in the 112 Instagram captions and examined their classification. The validation focused on confirming whether the words were originally derived from English, whether they were appropriately categorized as lexical borrowing, and whether their grammatical functions were correctly identified. After receiving feedback from the expert, the researcher revised several classifications based on the suggestions given, which enhanced the accuracy and trustworthiness of the research findings.[44]

In this study, the expert validator is a lecturer who has expertise in linguistics and English language studies. The expert reviewed the identification and classification of English lexical borrowing found in the Instagram captions. The validation process was conducted by examining the correctness of the data analysis and providing suggestions for improvement where necessary. The criteria used in the expert validation process include:

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[43] Jessica Rogers, "Triangulation in Qualitative Research: Enhancing Credibility and Trustworthiness," Simply Psychology, December 20, 2024.

[44] Khaloufah Al-Shehri, "Document Analysis as a Qualitative Research Instrument in EFL Evaluation: A Case Study of the Intensive English Program," English Language Teaching 18, no. 4 (2025): 20–30.

1. The accuracy of identifying English lexical borrowing in the Instagram captions.
2. The appropriateness of the classification of borrowing types based on lexical borrowing theory.
3. The correctness of the analysis of changes in form, such as spelling or morphological adaptation.
4. The appropriateness of the interpretation of meaning changes in the contextual usage.

The feedback and suggestions provided by the expert were used to revise and improve the analysis to ensure the reliability and credibility of the research results.

Furthermore, the expert validator in this study was selected based on several specific criteria to ensure the credibility and validity of the validation process. Expert judgment plays an important role in linguistic and educational research because it helps improve the accuracy, reliability, and trustworthiness of research instruments and data interpretation.[45] The criteria for selecting the expert validator are as follows:

1. The validator has an academic background in linguistics or English language education, particularly in morphology, semantics, or lexical studies. This criterion is important because validators with expertise in linguistics are considered capable of analysing language

[45] S. Aryadoust, "An Extensive Knowledge Mapping Review of Measurement and Validity in Language Assessment and SLA Research," Frontiers in Psychology 11 (2020).

phenomena systematically and providing appropriate theoretical judgments related to lexical borrowing and word-formation processes.[46]

2. The validator holds at least a Master's degree (M.A. or M.Pd.) in English linguistics, applied linguistics, or a related field. Higher academic qualifications indicate that the validator possesses adequate theoretical knowledge and research competence, which are essential to ensure the quality and credibility of the validation process in academic research.[47]
3. The validator has teaching or research experience in linguistics, especially in areas related to word formation, borrowing, or language contact. Teaching and research experience demonstrate the validator's familiarity with linguistic analysis and recent developments in language studies, particularly those related to lexical borrowing phenomena. Such experience also strengthens the reliability of expert judgment.[48]
4. The validator has experience in reviewing or supervising academic research, such as undergraduate theses or linguistic research projects. Experience in academic supervision and research evaluation reflects

[46] S. Aryadoust, "Critical Review of Validation Models and Practices in Language Testing," Language Testing in Asia 9, no. 1 (2019).
[47] L. A. Ramírez-Montoya et al., "A Systematic Review of the Validity of Questionnaires in Second Language Research," Education Sciences 12, no. 10 (2022).
[48] Elena G. Tikhonova and Tatiana V. Raitskaya, "Research Expertise and Academic Evaluation in Linguistic Studies," Journal of Language and Education 9, no. 2 (2023).

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the validator's ability to assess research quality, the appropriateness of research instruments, and methodological accuracy.[49]

5. The validator has sufficient understanding of English lexical borrowing and its application in the Indonesian language context. Since this study focuses on lexical borrowing, the validator is expected to understand the adaptation of English words into Indonesian, including semantic shifts, spelling adjustments, and language contact phenomena. This expertise supports more accurate and contextually appropriate validation results.[50]

By applying these criteria, the researcher ensured that the expert who conducted the validation had adequate academic competence and experience to evaluate the identification and classification of English lexical borrowing in the Instagram captions.[51]

F. Research Procedures

The research was done through several clear and organized steps so that the study could run in a good and structured way. Each step helps the researcher move from planning the research until writing the final report. The research procedures are conducted in the following stages.

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[49] Elena G. Tikhonova and Tatiana V. Raitskaya, "Research Expertise and Academic Evaluation in Linguistic Studies," Journal of Language and Education 9, no. 2 (2023).
[50] S. Çelik, "Lexical Borrowing and Language Contact in Applied Linguistics Research," Middle East Technical University Repository, 2024.
[51] Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2023). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches (6th ed.). Sage Publications.

1. Determining the research topic and research questions.

   In this stage, the researcher decides the main topic of the study, which focuses on English lexical borrowing in *Instagram* captions. After that, the researcher formulates clear research questions to guide the direction and focus of the study.

2. Reviewing related literature and selecting the theoretical framework.

   The researcher reads books, journal articles, and other academic sources related to lexical borrowing and social media language use. Then, the researcher selects an appropriate theoretical framework to support the analysis and ensure the study has a strong academic foundation.

3. Collecting *Instagram* captions related to flood disasters in Sumatra.

   The researcher accesses the *Instagram* account and selects captions that discuss flood disasters in Sumatra. These captions are documented by screenshotting and copying them to prepare the data for analysis.

4. Identifying and classifying English lexical borrowing found in the captions.

   The researcher carefully reads each caption to find English words used in the Indonesian text. After identifying them, the researcher classifies the words into specific types of borrowing based on the chosen theory.

5. Analysing the types and changes in form and meaning of borrowed words.

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In this stage, the researcher analysed the types of borrowing, such as Loan Word, Loan Blend, and Loan Shift. The researcher also examines changes in spelling, word formation, and meaning to understand how the borrowed words are adapted into Indonesian.

6. Conducting expert validation to ensure data credibility.

   After completing the analysis, the researcher consulted a linguistics expert to review the identification and classification of English borrowed words. The expert provided feedback and suggestions to ensure the accuracy and credibility of the findings. Necessary revisions were made based on the expert's recommendations.

7. Interpreting the findings and drawing conclusions.

   The researcher explains the results of the analysis in a clear and logical way. Then, conclusions are drawn based on the research questions and the findings obtained from the data.

8. Writing the research report in systematic chapters.

   Finally, the researcher organizes all parts of the study into structured chapters, such as introduction, literature review, methodology, findings, and conclusion. The report is written clearly and systematically to make it easy for readers to understand the research.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Overview of the Data

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the research related to English lexical borrowing found in Instagram captions uploaded by @detikcom about flood disasters in Sumatra. The researcher analysed the lexical borrowing words used in the captions to identify the types of borrowing based on Allan's theory.

The data of this study were obtained from the official Instagram account of Detik, namely @detikcom. The account was established in 2014 and has become one of the largest digital news media accounts in Indonesia.[52] As observed by the researcher during the data collection period, the account had more than five million followers and over seventy thousand posts.[53] Detikcom is one of the largest digital news media platforms in Indonesia that provides up-to-date information on various topics, such as politics, economics, education, technology, entertainment, and sports.[54] Through its Instagram account, @detikcom delivers news quickly using various visual formats, including photos, videos, carousel posts, reels, infographics, quote cards, and Instagram Stories.

[52] Instagram @detikcom (official account), observed by the researcher during the data collection period, January 2026.
[53] Instagram @detikcom, observed by the researcher on January 20,2026.
[54] Detikcom, Redaksi, https://www.detik.com/redaksi , accessed June 30, 2026; LinkedIn, detikcom Company Profile, https://www.linkedin.com/company/detik-com/ , accessed June 30, 2026.

The content published on the @detikcom Instagram account is highly diverse and covers a wide range of news categories. The account provides national, political, economic, international, technological, health, educational, entertainment, and sports news, as well as various social issues that develop within society. In addition, @detikcom also publishes content related to lifestyle, human interest stories, and various events that attract public attention. The diversity of these topics indicates that @detikcom is a general news media account that provides information from various aspects of social life and serves a broad audience both within Indonesia and abroad.

Although @detikcom covers various news categories, this study specifically focuses on posts related to natural disasters, particularly floods occurring in the Sumatra region. According to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) floods are among the most frequently reported natural disasters in Indonesia because of their significant impact on communities, infrastructure, economic activities, and the environment.[55] In its coverage, @detikcom reports various flood events that occur in several regions of Sumatra, such as West Sumatra, North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, Bengkulu, South Sumatra, and Aceh. The information presented generally includes the location of the disaster, the causes of flooding, the number of affected victims, evacuation processes, damage to public facilities, environmental conditions, and response efforts carried out by the government and related institutions.

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[55] Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB), Kompilasi Data Kejadian dan Dampak Bencana Indonesia, https://data.bnpb.go.id/dataset/data-bencana-indonesia, accessed 30 June 2026.

The data were collected from November 26, 2025, to January 20, 2026. A total of 112 Instagram captions related to flood disasters in Sumatra were selected and analysed in this study. The captions discussed several disaster-related topics, such as floods, landslides, evacuations, victims, humanitarian assistance, environmental conditions, and disaster response efforts in several areas of Sumatra.

Captions in @detikcom Instagram posts play an important role in delivering information to audiences. Besides explaining the visual content displayed in the posts, captions provide context for events, present important facts, and help readers understand the news being reported. The captions related to floods in Sumatra were selected as the data source of this study because they represent the use of language in digital comunication practices on social media. The selection of flood-related captions was also based on the fact that flood events in Sumatra were among the most frequently reported issues and received considerable public attention when the researcher proposed the research topic. The high intensity of news coverage regarding flood events across various regions of Sumatra provided sufficient and relevant data for analysis.

Furthermore, the researcher focused on analysing lexical borrowing words found in the captions. The analysis was conducted using Allan's (2020) theory of lexical borrowing. According to Allan, borrowing can be classified into three types: loanword, loanblend, and loanshift. Loanword occurs when English words are directly adopted into Indonesian without translation or

major modification. Loanblend occurs when English lexical elements are combined with local linguistic forms or used in mixed expressions. Meanwhile, loanshift occurs when the meaning of an English term is borrowed and translated into Indonesian expressions. Several captions were found to contain vocabulary originating from English and used within Indonesian news discourse. Therefore, this study focuses on analysing the use of loanwords, loanblends, and loanshifts found in the captions of @detikcom Instagram posts related to floods in Sumatra.

B. Research Findings

1. Types of Lexical Borrowing

This section presents the findings of the study regarding English lexical borrowing found in the Instagram captions of @detikcom related to flood disasters in Sumatra. The analysis was conducted based on Allan's (2020) theory, which classifies lexical borrowing into three categories: loanword, loanblend, and loanshift.

A total of 71 lexical borrowing items were identified from 112 Instagram captions published between November 26, 2025, and January 20, 2026. The findings indicate that all three types of borrowing proposed by Allan were present in the data.

Table 4.1 Types of Lexical Borrowing

No.	Type of Lexical Borrowing	Amount	Percentage
1	Loanword	15	21,13%
2	Loanblend	54	76,06%
3	Loanshift	2	2,82%
Total		71	100%

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Based on the analysis of 71 borrowing words found in the Instagram captions uploaded by @detikcom, loanblend was the most dominant type with 54 words (76,06%), loanword appeared 15 times (21,13%), while loanshift was the least frequent type with only 2 words (2,82%). These findings indicate that lexical borrowing in the captions predominantly occurred through the combination of Indonesian and English linguistic elements rather than through direct borrowing or semantic translation.

a. Loanword

The analysis revealed that loanwords were frequently used in the captions, particularly in contexts related to digital media, social media platforms, environmental issues, and public communication. The use of loanwords indicates the strong influence of English on Indonesian online news discourse. Many English terms are maintained in their original forms because they are already familiar to Indonesian readers and are widely used in digital communication. English lexical borrowing refers to the adoption of words from English into Indonesian without necessarily translating them into Indonesian equivalents.

Some borrowed words are used in their original forms to describe specific roles or concepts in digital communication. These words are incorporated directly into Indonesian captions and become part of the language used in social media contexts. Borrowed

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vocabulary may also refer to people who use the internet and participate in online activities. In addition, English acronyms can be adopted to express ideas or information more concisely. These forms of borrowing demonstrate how English vocabulary is used in Indonesian digital communication to convey meaning effectively and efficiently. The example of loanwords identified in the data are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2. Loanword Found in @detikcom Instagram Captions

No.	Word/ Phrase	Part of Speech	Word Origin	Original Word	Explanation
1	update	Noun	English	update	Borrowed directly from English and used without translation.
2	creator	Noun	English	creator	Direct borrowing referring to a content creator.
3	video	Noun	English	video	Used directly in Indonesian captions.
4	netizen	Noun	English	netizen	Refers to internet users.
5	POV	Noun	English	Point of View	Borrowed acronym.

Based on Table 4.2 the following examples show English lexical items found in the Instagram captions of @detikcom about floods in Sumatra. These words are used in Indonesian captions and illustrate the use of English vocabulary

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in digital communication (for the complete findings, please refer to the appendix 2 Table 4.2.).

1) Update

The word *update* is classified as a noun in the selected caption. It is borrowed directly from English and retains its original spelling. In the context of the caption, update refers to the latest information about an event. Its use allows the caption to present information in a concise and familiar way.

2) Creator

The word *creator* is classified as a noun and originates from English. In the caption, it refers to a person who creates content, particularly digital content such as videos or social media posts. The word is used in its original form without translation into Indonesian, demonstrating the direct use of English vocabulary in the caption.

3) Video

The word *video* is classified as a noun and is used directly in the Indonesian caption. It refers to a visual recording that can be watched by the audience. The word retains its original English spelling in the selected data. Its use illustrates how English vocabulary can appear in Indonesian digital communication without being translated.

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4) Netizen

The word *netizen* is classified as a noun and is used to refer to internet users, particularly people who participate in online discussions or activities. In the selected caption, the word is used in an Indonesian-language context to refer to people interacting in the digital environment. This example illustrates the use of English-related vocabulary in Indonesian social media communication.

5) POV

The abbreviation *POV* stands for *point of view* and is classified as a noun in the selected data. It is borrowed from English in an abbreviated form and refers to a particular perspective or point of view. Its use demonstrates how shortened English expressions can be incorporated into Indonesian captions to communicate meaning concisely.

Furthermore, the use of loanwords reflects the role of English as a global language in media communication. Through direct borrowing, information can be conveyed efficiently while maintaining the terminology commonly used in international and digital contexts. As a result, loanwords contribute to the enrichment of Indonesian vocabulary and illustrate the ongoing interaction between English and Indonesian in contemporary media discourse.

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b. Loanblend

of lexical borrowing found in the Instagram captions of @detikcom related to flood disasters in Sumatra. The findings indicate that many lexical items originating from English have been adapted into Indonesian and are commonly used in news reporting, disaster communication, and public information dissemination.

The following explanations describe the forms of adaptation found in English lexical borrowing, focusing on changes in spelling, orthography, morphology, and the integration of borrowed words into Indonesian vocabulary.

1) Adapted into Indonesian spelling while maintaining its original meaning. This means that the borrowed word undergoes spelling changes to conform to Indonesian spelling conventions while retaining its original meaning.
2) Adapted into Indonesian orthography and commonly used in media contexts. This indicates that the borrowed word follows Indonesian orthographic conventions and is commonly used in media contexts, such as news articles and social media captions.
3) Adapted morphologically into Indonesian. This means that the borrowed word undergoes changes in its structure or word formation when incorporated into Indonesian. Such changes involve the morphological form of the word rather than spelling differences alone.

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4) Borrowed and adjusted to Indonesian spelling conventions. This indicates that a word is adopted from another language and its written form is adjusted to follow Indonesian spelling conventions.
5) Integrated into Indonesian vocabulary through adaptation. This means that a borrowed word becomes part of Indonesian vocabulary through adjustments to its form to fit the linguistic conventions of Indonesian.

The example of loanblend items identified in the data are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Loanblend Found in @detikcom Instagram Captions

No	Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Word Origin	Original Word	Explanation
1	ekstrem	Adjective	English	extreme	Adapted into Indonesian spelling while maintaining its original meaning.
2	foto	Noun	English	photo	Adapted into Indonesian orthography and commonly used in media contexts.
3	evakuasi	Noun	English	evacuation	Adapted morphologically into Indonesian.
4	akses	Noun	English	access	Borrowed and adjusted to Indonesian spelling conventions.
5	fasilitas	Noun	English	facility	Integrated into Indonesian vocabulary through adaptation.

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Based on Table 4.3, English words have been adapted into Indonesian in terms of spelling, word form, and vocabulary integration while generally retaining their original meanings.

1) Ekstrem – Extreme

The word *ekstrem* is derived from the English word extreme. It has undergone a spelling adaptation to conform to Indonesian spelling conventions. The letters x and e in the English form are represented differently in the Indonesian form, changing extreme to ekstrem. Despite this change in spelling, the word retains its original meaning, referring to something that is very severe, intense, or beyond the usual limit.

2) Foto – Photo

The word *foto* corresponds to the English word photo. Its spelling has been adapted to Indonesian orthographic conventions, particularly the replacement of ph with f. Although its written form has changed, the word retains its meaning, referring to an image produced by a camera. Its use in Indonesian captions demonstrates how borrowed vocabulary can be adjusted to the spelling system of the receiving language.

3) Evakuasi – Evacuation

The word *evakuasi* corresponds to the English word evacuation. The two forms differ in their endings and overall word structure. In Indonesian, *evakuasi* refers to the process of moving

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people from a dangerous place to a safer location. This word is relevant to flood-related captions because it can describe efforts to move residents away from affected areas. The difference between evacuation and *evakuasi* illustrates the adaptation of word form in Indonesian.

4) Akses – Access

The word *akses* corresponds to the English word access. Its form has been adapted to Indonesian spelling conventions, particularly in the representation of the final consonant sound. The word retains its general meaning, referring to the ability or opportunity to enter, reach, or use something. In flood-related captions, it may refer to access to roads, locations, or public facilities. This example demonstrates how the form of a borrowed word can be adjusted while its core meaning remains similar.

5) Fasilitas – Facility

The word *fasilitas* corresponds to the English word facility. Its form differs from the English word in spelling and word ending. In Indonesian, *fasilitas* refers to equipment, services, or places provided for a particular purpose. In the context of flood-related captions, it may refer to public facilities affected by flooding or facilities provided for affected residents. This example illustrates the adaptation of borrowed vocabulary into Indonesian while retaining a related core meaning.

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The findings indicate that English derived words have undergone adaptation and become integrated into Indonesian vocabulary. (F or the complete findings, please refer to the appendix 2 table 4.3).

The dominance of loanblend suggests that Indonesian news media tend to use adapted forms rather than retaining the original English forms. This adaptation makes the terms more accessible and familiar to Indonesian readers while preserving the original meanings.

c. Loanshift

In this study, loanshift was identified as the least frequent type of lexical borrowing found in the Instagram captions of @detikcom related to flood disasters in Sumatra. Although the number of occurrences was relatively small, the presence of loanshift demonstrates that some English concepts have been successfully adapted into Indonesian through semantic translation rather than direct borrowing. The loanshift items identified in the data are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Loanshift Found in @detikcom Instagram Captions

No	Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Word Origin	Original Word	Explanation
1	media sosial	Noun Phrase	English	social media	English concept translated into Indonesian.
2	situs	Noun	English	site / website	Indonesian equivalent of the English term.

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Based on Table 4.4, two loanshift items were identified in the data. These findings indicate that certain English concepts have been transferred into Indonesian through translation rather than direct borrowing. For example, the term social media is expressed as media sosial. Although the forms differ from the original English expressions, the meanings remain essentially the same. The following examples illustrate the use of English-related terms in Indonesian through translation and the use of equivalent expressions.

1) Media sosial: The phrase *media sosial* is the Indonesian translation of the English phrase social media. It expresses the same concept using Indonesian words rather than adopting the original English phrase directly.
2) Situs: The word *situs* is an Indonesian equivalent of the English term site or website. It refers to a collection of related web pages that can be accessed through the internet.

The relatively low frequency of loanshift suggests that direct borrowing and adapted borrowing are more commonly used in the Instagram captions of @detikcom. In many cases, English terms are retained because they are already familiar to Indonesian readers, especially in digital communication and social media contexts. Consequently, translated equivalents are used less frequently than loanwords and loanblends.

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Furthermore, the use of loanshift reflects the adaptability of Indonesian in responding to the influence of globalization and technological advancement. Rather than simply adopting foreign forms, Indonesian is able to create lexical equivalents that convey the same concepts within its own linguistic system. This process illustrates the dynamic interaction between English and Indonesian in contemporary media discourse.

Overall, the findings reveal that loanshift was the least frequent borrowing type in the analysed captions. Despite its low frequency compared with loanword and loanblend, loanshift demonstrates that language influence can involve the transfer of meaning or concepts rather than the adoption of foreign word forms. This finding provides further insight into how English influences Indonesian vocabulary through different borrowing processes. The loanshift items identified in the data are presented in Table 4.4.

C. Changes in Borrowed Word

Besides identifying the types of lexical borrowing, this study also analysed the changes experienced by the borrowed words found in the Instagram captions uploaded by @detikcom about flood disasters in Sumatra. The analysis revealed that the borrowed words underwent two types of changes, namely changes in form and changes in meaning. These changes occurred as the borrowed words were adapted to the linguistic system and communicative context of Indonesian language use.

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1. Change in Form

The analysis revealed that 47 borrowed words found in the Instagram captions uploaded by @detikcom underwent changes in form after being adopted from English into Indonesian. These formal changes occurred because borrowed words tend to adjust to the linguistic system of the recipient language. Based on the findings, the changes in form were classified into three categories: spelling adaptation, phonological adaptation, and morphological adaptation.

a. Spelling Adaptation

Spelling adaptation refers to the modification of the written form of borrowed words to conform to Indonesian spelling conventions while maintaining their original meanings. This adaptation generally involves the simplification of double consonants, the replacement of letter combinations that are uncommon in Indonesian, and adjustments to spelling patterns in accordance with Indonesian orthographic rules. Such changes enable borrowed words to be more easily integrated into the Indonesian writing system without altering their semantic content.

The English word extreme is adapted into Indonesian as *ekstrem* to conform to Indonesian spelling conventions. The change from x to ks represents an adjustment in written form, while the original meaning of the word remains unchanged. This example demonstrates how a borrowed word can undergo spelling adaptation

when incorporated into Indonesian. A total 17 words were identified. (For the complete findings, please refer to the appendix 2 table 4.5).

These findings indicate that spelling adaptation serves to integrate borrowed words into the Indonesian writing system. Although the written forms change, the meanings of the borrowed words remain largely unchanged. Therefore, the adaptation primarily affects orthography rather than semantics.

b. Phonological Adaptation

Phonological adaptation refers to the modification of borrowed words to conform to the pronunciation patterns of the recipient language. This process occurs when certain sounds in the source language are adjusted to sounds that are more familiar and easier for Indonesian speakers to pronounce. As a result, the borrowed words become more compatible with the Indonesian phonological system while maintaining their original meanings.

Rhythm is the one of english word of phonological adaptation adapted into Indonesian as *ritme*. This adaptation involves changes in the written form and pronunciation to make the word more compatible with Indonesian language patterns. The original meaning of the word remains unchanged, referring to a regular pattern of sounds or movements. This example illustrates how a borrowed word may be adjusted to fit the pronunciation patterns of the receiving language

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while retaining its original meaning. A total 4 words were identified. (For the complete findings, please refer to the appendix 2 table 4.6).

These examples show that phonological adaptation aims to make borrowed words easier to pronounce within the Indonesian sound system. Unlike spelling adaptation, which primarily affects written forms, phonological adaptation is closely related to how words are articulated by speakers.

c. Morphological Adaptation

Morphological adaptation refers to the modification of the structural form of borrowed words to conform to Indonesian morphological conventions. This process commonly involves changes in affixes, suffixes, and word formations, enabling borrowed words to function naturally within the Indonesian linguistic system. Among the three types of form change identified in this study, morphological adaptation was found to be the most dominant.

The English word evacuation is one of morphological adaptation adapted into Indonesian as *evakuasi*, showing a change in word form to conform to Indonesian linguistic conventions. In Indonesian, *evakuasi* refers to the process of moving people from a dangerous place to a safer location. This example illustrates how a borrowed word can be adapted to the Indonesian language while retaining its original meaning. A total of 26 words were identified. (For the complete findings, please refer to the appendix 2 table 4.7).

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The high frequency of morphological adaptation suggests that many English borrowed words have become well integrated into Indonesian. Rather than being used in their original forms, these words have been modified to align with Indonesian word formation patterns while retaining their core meanings.[56]

2. Change in Meaning

Change in meaning refers to the process in which borrowed words acquire meanings that differ from or become more specific than their original meanings in the source language. The analysis identified seven borrowed words in the Instagram captions uploaded by @detikcom that underwent semantic changes. Based on the findings, the semantic changes were classified into three categories: semantic narrowing, semantic shift, and semantic broadening.

a. Semantic Narrowing

Semantic narrowing refers to a semantic change in which a word develops a more specific meaning than its original meaning. In this process, the meaning of a borrowed word becomes more limited when it is used in the receiving language. In this study, semantic narrowing occurs when English words are used in Indonesian

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[56] Ontario Colleges Library Services, *Essentials of Linguistics, 2nd Edition*, "14.6 Semantic Change,"

Instagram captions with more specific meanings related to the context of flood disasters and digital communication.[57]

The one of word example semantic narrowing is creator. According to the Oxford Learner's Dictionary, creator refers to a person who has made or invented a particular thing. However, in the @detikcom Instagram captions, the word creator refers more specifically to a person who produces Instagram content. This shows that the word's meaning becomes more limited in the caption context, focusing on people who create digital content rather than creators in a broader sense.

Semantic narrowing occurs when the meaning of a borrowed word becomes more specific than its original meaning in the source language. Based on the findings, 5 borrowed words experienced semantic narrowing: creator, update, netizen, host, and POV. (For the complete findings, please refer to the appendix 2 table 4.8).

The word creator originally refers to anyone who creates or invents something. However, in the @detikcom captions, it specifically refers to individuals who produce content for social media platforms. Likewise, update generally means providing the latest information about any subject, but in the analysed captions it is restricted to the latest information regarding flood disasters. Similarly, netizen originally refers to internet users in general, whereas in the

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captions it specifically denotes social media users who actively comment on or respond to particular issues.

The word host also experienced semantic narrowing because its meaning is limited to a presenter or moderator, although it has several meanings in English. Likewise, POV originally refers to a person's point of view or opinion, but in the captions, it specifically refers to a popular social media content format presenting events from a particular perspective. These findings indicate that the meanings of the borrowed words became more specialized to suit the communicative context of digital communication and social media.

b. Semantic Shift

Semantic shift refers to a change in the meaning of a word when it is adopted into another language. In this process, the borrowed word develops a meaning that differs from or is used differently from its original meaning in the source language. In this study, semantic shift occurs when an English word is used in Indonesian Instagram captions with a meaning that has changed from its original English meaning, reflecting its use in the Indonesian linguistic context.[58]

The analysis identified 2 borrowed words that experienced semantic shift, namely viral and pray for, (for the complete findings, please refer to the appendix table 4.9). The word viral shifted from referring to information or media that spreads rapidly on the internet to

[63] Elizabeth Closs Traugott, "Semantic Change," *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Linguistics* (Oxford University Press, 2017)

specifically describing content that gains widespread attention on social media. Meanwhile, pray for, which originally means to hope strongly that something will happen, is commonly used in the @detikcom captions as an expression of sympathy and solidarity toward victims of disasters. These changes indicate that both borrowed expressions have developed new meanings that reflect their frequent use in digital news and social media contexts.

c. Semantic Broadening

Semantic broadening refers to a semantic change in which a word develops a wider meaning than its original meaning. In this process, the word can be used in more contexts or refer to a broader range of things than before. In lexical borrowing, semantic broadening occurs when an English word is adopted into another language and its meaning expands in the receiving language. In this study, semantic broadening refers to a borrowed English word that develops a wider meaning in Indonesian Instagram captions than its original meaning in English. [59]

In this research, no instances of semantic broadening were identified in the data. This indicates that none of the English borrowed words found in the Instagram captions uploaded by @detikcom developed broader meanings after being adopted into Indonesian. Instead, the borrowed words tended to retain their original meanings or

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develop more specific meanings according to the context of disaster reporting. This finding suggests that lexical borrowing in disaster-related news captions prioritizes precision and contextual clarity rather than semantic expansion, as accurate and unambiguous language is essential in conveying information. This result is consistent with Traugott's view that semantic change is influenced by language use and communicative context, where different discourse types may encourage different patterns of meaning development.

D. Discussion

1. Discussion of Lexical Borrowing Types

The findings of this study reveal that all three types of lexical borrowing proposed by Allan, namely loanblend, loanword, and loanshift, were found in the Instagram captions uploaded by @detikcom related to flood disasters in Sumatra. Among the 71 borrowing items identified, loanblend was the most dominant type with 54 items (76.06%), followed by loanword with 15 items (21.13%), while loanshift was the least frequent type with only 2 items (2.82%). These findings indicate that lexical borrowing in the captions predominantly occurs through the adaptation of English lexical items into Indonesian rather than through direct borrowing or semantic translation.

The dominance of loanblend is consistent with Allan's theory, which explains that borrowed words often undergo adaptation to fit the linguistic system of the recipient language. Rather than retaining their

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original English forms, many borrowed words are modified according to Indonesian orthographic and morphological conventions while preserving their original meanings. This pattern can be observed in words such as *evakuasi, komunikasi, koordinasi,* and *informasi*, which have become part of Indonesian vocabulary through spelling and morphological adjustments. The high frequency of loanblend demonstrates that Indonesian has a strong tendency to integrate foreign lexical items into its own linguistic system instead of preserving their original forms. This finding also supports the view of Yule that lexical borrowing is a natural consequence of language contact, especially when one language adopts vocabulary from another language to meet communicative needs. In addition, Holmes and Wilson (2022) argue that lexical borrowing commonly occurs in multilingual societies where speakers frequently interact with global languages such as English. In the context of Indonesian digital information as a captions, English lexical items are adapted into Indonesian to make information easier to understand while maintaining internationally recognized terminology.

The findings are also consistent with previous studies reviewed in Chapter II. Nurfajar, Magria, and Asridayani reported that loanblend was the most dominant borrowing type in CNN Indonesia's Instagram captions because English lexical items had already been adapted to Indonesian spelling patterns while remaining familiar to readers. Similarly, Muziatun, Saud, and Halada found that adapted English vocabulary was more

frequently used than direct borrowing in Indonesian media. Therefore, the present study confirms that the dominance of loanblend is not limited to one media platform but also characterizes lexical borrowing in digital news reporting on Instagram. These similarities indicate that Indonesian media generally prefer adapted lexical forms because they are more compatible with Indonesian linguistic conventions while remaining recognizable to readers.

In contrast, loanword appeared less frequently than loanblend. Although direct borrowing was still found in expressions such as *update*, *creator*, *dashboard*, *screenshot*, *POV*, and *WhatsApp Channel*, the overall frequency was considerably lower. According to Allan, loanwords are borrowed directly from the source language with little or no modification, particularly when the original forms are already widely recognized by language users. The findings of this study support this explanation because most loanwords identified are closely associated with technology, social media, and digital communication, fields in which English terminology is already familiar to Indonesian audiences. Likewise, Haspelmath and Tadmor explain that direct borrowing commonly occurs when the source language possesses internationally accepted terminology or when no equally concise equivalent exists in the recipient language. Consequently, captions tend to retain English expressions because they are shorter, more practical, and more recognizable than their Indonesian counterparts.

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The lower frequency of loanword compared with loanblend can be interpreted as reflecting the linguistic preference of Indonesian news media. Although English vocabulary is widely accepted, the captions generally use borrowed words into Indonesian whenever standardized Indonesian forms are available. Since news reporting aims to communicate information clearly to a broad audience, adapted forms are considered more accessible while still conveying the intended meaning. However, direct borrowing continues to be used for technological terms, digital platforms, and globally recognized expressions that have become part of everyday communication.

The least frequent borrowing type identified in this study was loanshift. Only two lexical items, media sosial and situs, were classified as loanshift because they represent Indonesian expressions that convey English concepts through semantic translation rather than direct borrowing. This finding is in line with Allan's explanation that loanshift involves borrowing the meaning of a foreign lexical item without preserving its original linguistic form. The relatively small number of loanshift items suggests that semantic translation is less productive than direct borrowing or adapted borrowing in Indonesian captions. This tendency is understandable because social media communication emphasizes speed, efficiency, and familiarity, making internationally recognized English terminology more practical than translated expressions.

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Compared with the previous studies reviewed in Chapter II, the findings of the present study generally demonstrate similar patterns of English lexical borrowing in Indonesian media, particularly the dominance of loanblend and the very limited occurrence of loanshift. However, differences remain due to the research platform, topic, and communicative context.

The first previous study conducted by Indriani and Bram examined English lexical borrowing in news articles published on the Liputan6.com website. Their findings showed that English lexical items were predominantly realized through loanwords and loanblends because these forms were already familiar to Indonesian readers, especially terms related to technology, social media, and online communication. The present study supports these findings because most English borrowed words identified in @detikcom Instagram captions were also classified as loanwords and loanblends, while loanshift occurred only in a few cases. This similarity indicates that Indonesian digital news media tend to preserve English lexical forms rather than translate them semantically. However, unlike Indriani and Bram's research, which analysed website-based news articles, the present study focuses on Instagram captions discussing flood disasters in Sumatra. Because Instagram captions are considerably shorter than news articles, they tend to use concise and internationally recognized English lexical items to communicate information more efficiently.

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The second previous study conducted by Nurfajar, Magria, and Asridayani analysed English borrowing in CNN Indonesia's Instagram captions. Their study reported that loanblend was the most dominant borrowing type, followed by loanword, while most borrowed words retained their original meanings and only a few experienced semantic narrowing. The present study is consistent with these findings because loanblend was likewise identified as the dominant borrowing type. This similarity supports Allan's theory that borrowed words are commonly adapted to the linguistic system of the recipient language rather than being transferred without modification. Nevertheless, the present study differs from Nurfajar et al.'s research because it specifically investigates captions related to flood disasters in Sumatra.

The third previous study by Mustofa, Rohman, and Sohnui examined the use of English in Indonesian television advertisements from a sociolinguistic perspective. Although the focus differs from lexical borrowing, their findings revealed that English is frequently employed to create impressions of modernity, credibility, and global identity. This interpretation is relevant to the present study because many English lexical items found in @detikcom captions also contribute to a modern and professional style of news reporting. However, unlike television advertisements, whose primary purpose is persuasion and promotion, Instagram news captions prioritize delivering factual information quickly and clearly. Therefore, English lexical borrowing in the present study

functions mainly to improve communicative efficiency rather than to persuade audiences.

The fourth previous study conducted by Muziatun, Saud, and Halada investigated English borrowing in DestinAsian Indonesia Magazine. They found that borrowed English vocabulary was predominantly realized through direct borrowing and lexical adaptation because such forms were already widely accepted by Indonesian readers. The findings of the present study are consistent with this conclusion, as loanword and loanblend were also more productive than loanshift. Nevertheless, the communicative contexts differ considerably. Magazine articles usually contain longer and more descriptive texts, whereas Instagram captions require concise and straightforward language. Consequently, English lexical borrowing in Instagram captions tends to prioritize efficiency and immediacy to meet the expectations of social media users.

The fifth previous study, an undergraduate thesis on English lexical borrowing in Indonesian digital media, also reported that loanwords and loanblends were the most frequently used borrowing types in Indonesian online news texts. Similar to the present study, the researcher concluded that English lexical borrowing contributes to making news appear more modern, informative, and accessible to readers. However, the previous study analysed online news texts in general, whereas the present research focuses specifically on Instagram captions discussing flood disasters in

Sumatra. By concentrating on one social media platform and one particular news topic, the present study provides a more contextual understanding of how English lexical borrowing functions in disaster-related captions.

The similarities between the present study and the previous studies can also be explained through the theoretical framework presented in Chapter II. According to Allan, lexical borrowing occurs because languages adopt foreign lexical items to fulfil communicative needs, and borrowed words may appear as loanwords, loanblends, or loanshifts. The predominance of loanblend in the present study confirms Allan's argument that borrowed words are frequently adapted to the linguistic conventions of the recipient language before becoming fully integrated into everyday usage. Likewise, the sociolinguistic perspective proposed by Holmes and Wilson explains that lexical borrowing naturally develops through language contact and globalization. Since English has become the dominant language of technology, media, and international communication, Indonesian captions frequently incorporate English vocabulary into their news reports.

Furthermore, the findings are closely related to the characteristics of digital media discussed in Chapter II. Bruns argues that social media captions emphasize speed, accessibility, and immediate dissemination of information. Similarly, Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) explain that Instagram is a visual-oriented platform where captions should be brief, attractive, and

easy to understand. These characteristics explain why loanword and loanblend were much more productive than loanshift in the present study. In addition, Marsh and White state that captions function as a bridge between visual content and textual information, while Miles describes Instagram captions as a form of digital storytelling that requires concise and engaging language. Therefore, retaining familiar English lexical items enables captions to communicate disaster-related information more efficiently than semantic translation.

Overall, the comparison with the five previous studies demonstrates that the findings of the present research generally support earlier investigations of English lexical borrowing in Indonesian media. The predominance of loanblend and the limited occurrence of loanshift consistently appear across different media platforms, including websites, magazines, Instagram, television advertisements, and online news. However, the present study contributes a more specific perspective by examining English lexical borrowing in Instagram captions related to flood disasters in Sumatra. This particular context highlights how the urgency of disaster reporting, combined with the communicative characteristics of Instagram, encourages captions to employ English lexical items that are concise, familiar, and immediately understood by readers while minimizing the use of semantic translation.

From the researcher's perspective, the predominance of loanblend indicates that English influence in @detikcom's Instagram captions does

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not occur through the unrestricted use of English vocabulary. Instead, borrowed words are generally accommodated to Indonesian linguistic conventions while retaining their communicative meanings. This pattern suggests that lexical borrowing in the captions reflects a balance between the influence of English as a global language and the need to maintain linguistic familiarity for Indonesian readers. In the context of flood-related captions, such adaptation enables captions to communicate information efficiently while ensuring that borrowed terms remain accessible and understandable to the target audience. Therefore, lexical borrowing in @detikcom's captions can be viewed not only as a consequence of language contact but also as a practical linguistic strategy shaped by the communicative demands of Instagram.

2. Discussion of Change in Form and Change in Meaning

   a. Change in Form

      The findings of this study reveal that 47 English borrowed words found in the Instagram captions uploaded by @detikcom underwent changes in form after being adopted into Indonesian. Based on Haspelmath and Tadmor's framework, these changes were classified into three categories: spelling adaptation, phonological adaptation, and morphological adaptation. Among these categories, morphological adaptation was the most dominant with 26 words, followed by spelling adaptation with 17 words, while phonological adaptation occurred least frequently with only 4 words. These findings

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indicate that English borrowed words used in Indonesian disaster-related news are generally adapted to conform to the linguistic conventions of Indonesian while preserving their original meanings.[60]

Morphological adaptation emerged as the most dominant type because many English borrowed words undergo modifications in suffixes and word formations to match Indonesian morphological patterns. Common adaptations include the transformation of English suffixes such as -tion into -*si*, -ity into -*itas*, and -al into -*al* or -*is*, as seen in words such as evacuation-*evakuasi*, communication-*komunikasi*, distribution-*distribusi*, and solidarity-*solidaritas*. These adaptations enable borrowed words to function naturally within the Indonesian linguistic system while maintaining their lexical meanings. This finding supports Haspelmath and Tadmor's (2009) view that borrowed words are commonly modified to fit the phonological and morphological structure of the recipient language, facilitating their acceptance and everyday use.[61]

The second most common type was spelling adaptation, represented by 17 borrowed words. This process mainly involved adjustments to Indonesian orthographic conventions, such as simplifying consonant combinations or replacing letter patterns that are uncommon in Indonesian. Examples include extreme-*ekstrem*,

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[60] Martin Haspelmath and Uri Tadmor, *Loanwords in the World's Languages: A Comparative Handbook* (Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton, 2009).
[61] Martin Haspelmath and Uri Tadmor, *Loanwords in the World's Languages: A Comparative Handbook* (Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton, 2009).

access-*akses*, and helicopter-*helikopter*. Although the written forms changed, the meanings of these words remained unchanged. This suggests that spelling adaptation primarily serves to standardize borrowed words according to Indonesian spelling conventions rather than altering their semantic content.[62]

In contrast, phonological adaptation was the least frequent type, occurring in only four borrowed words, namely photo-*foto*, supply-*suplai*, crucial-*krusial*, and rhythm-*ritme*. The limited occurrence of this type indicates that relatively few borrowed words required significant adjustments in pronunciation. This may be because many English loanwords used in Indonesian news discourse have already become familiar to Indonesian speakers or have previously undergone phonological adaptation before being widely adopted. Consequently, Instagram captions tend to use standardized forms that are already recognized by Indonesian readers, reducing the need for further phonological modifications.[63]

Overall, these findings demonstrate that changes in form are an essential part of the lexical borrowing process in Indonesian Instagram captions. Rather than preserving the original English forms, borrowed words are systematically adapted to conform to Indonesian orthographic, phonological, and morphological conventions while

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[62] Martin Haspelmath and Uri Tadmor, *Loanwords in the World's Languages: A Comparative Handbook* (Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton, 2009).

maintaining their original meanings. This adaptation allows English lexical items to be integrated effectively into Indonesian news discourse, making information easier for readers to understand without compromising linguistic accuracy.[64]

Overall, the findings indicate that morphological adaptation was the most dominant type of change in form, followed by spelling adaptation and phonological adaptation. This pattern suggests that English borrowed words used in @detikcom's Instagram captions are systematically adapted to conform to Indonesian linguistic conventions, particularly in terms of word formation, while preserving their original meanings. These findings support Haspelmath and Tadmor's view that borrowed words naturally undergo formal adjustments to become compatible with the linguistic system of the recipient language, enabling them to be effectively integrated into Indonesian digital news discourse.

From the researcher's perspective, the predominance of morphological adaptation demonstrates that the integration of English borrowed words into Indonesian is primarily shaped by the need to conform to Indonesian word-formation patterns. The findings suggest that borrowing does not simply introduce English forms into Indonesian, but involves an active process of linguistic adjustment that enables borrowed words to function naturally within Indonesian

[77] Martin Haspelmath and Uri Tadmor, *Loanwords in the World's Languages: A Comparative Handbook* (Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton, 2009).

discourse. The lower occurrence of phonological adaptation further indicates that many borrowed forms had already become familiar or standardized among Indonesian users. Therefore, changes in form can be viewed as an important mechanism through which English vocabulary is integrated into Indonesian captions while maintaining its original lexical meanings.

b. Change in Meaning

The findings of this study reveal that seven English borrowed words experienced changes in meaning when used in the Instagram captions uploaded by @detikcom about flood disasters in Sumatra. These words include creator, update, viral, netizen, host, POV, and pray for. Among the three types of semantic change discussed in Chapter II, semantic narrowing was the most dominant, accounting for five of the seven borrowed words, while semantic shift occurred in only two word. Meanwhile, semantic broadening was not identified in the data. This distribution indicates that English borrowed words used in Indonesian disaster-related Instagram captions tend to develop more specific meanings rather than broader or entirely new meanings after being adopted into Indonesian.

The predominance of semantic narrowing demonstrates that the meanings of borrowed words are adapted to suit the communicative needs of Indonesian Instagram captions. As explained by Traugott (2017), semantic narrowing occurs when a word develops

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a more restricted meaning than its original sense. This process is evident in words such as creator, which originally refers to anyone who creates or invents something but is used in the @detikcom captions specifically to refer to a person producing social media content. Likewise, update, whose dictionary meaning refers generally to providing the latest information, becomes restricted to reporting the latest developments of flood disasters. Similar semantic narrowing is also found in netizen, POV, viral, and pray for, whose meanings become closely associated with digital communication and social media practices rather than their broader English definitions.

The dominance of semantic narrowing may be explained by the communicative characteristics of Instagram news captions. Unlike everyday conversation, disaster-related news requires language that is concise, accurate, and immediately understood by readers. Therefore, Instagram captions tend to employ borrowed words whose meanings have become conventional among Indonesian social media users. The more specific meanings reduce ambiguity and allow readers to interpret information quickly without requiring additional explanation. This finding suggests that semantic change is not merely a linguistic phenomenon but is also influenced by the communicative function of language in digital media. In other words, the borrowed words are semantically adapted to increase the efficiency of information delivery in Instagram captions.

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These findings support Traugott's argument that semantic change is closely related to social and contextual developments. As patterns of communication evolve, borrowed words gradually acquire meanings that reflect the experiences and communicative practices of their users. The present findings also support the view of Rahayu and Setyawan, who argue that English borrowed words in Indonesian media frequently undergo semantic modification after being integrated into local contexts. Similarly, Indriani and Bram explain that English lexical borrowing in Indonesian online media is motivated not only by vocabulary expansion but also by the need for efficient communication. The dominance of semantic narrowing identified in this study therefore confirms that the adaptation of borrowed vocabulary is strongly influenced by the practical demands of Instagram captions.

In contrast, only one borrowed word, host, was identified as undergoing semantic shift. According to Traugott, semantic shift occurs when a word acquires a different meaning from its original sense due to changes in cultural or communicative contexts. In English, host commonly refers to a person who presents a television or radio programme and interacts with guests. However, in the @detikcom captions, the word refers more generally to a presenter or moderator of an event. Although both meanings involve leading an activity, the Indonesian usage is no longer limited to broadcasting

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contexts. This finding indicates that borrowed words may develop new contextual meanings while maintaining a semantic relationship with their original concepts. The relatively low occurrence of semantic shift suggests that Indonesian captions tends to preserve the core meanings of borrowed words while adjusting their usage to suit local communicative contexts.

Interestingly, semantic broadening was not found in this study. The absence of this type of semantic change indicates that English borrowed words used in disaster-related Instagram captions are not extended to cover wider meanings after entering Indonesian. Instead, they become increasingly specialized to communicate particular concepts associated with disaster reporting and social media discourse. One possible explanation is that captions language prioritizes precision and clarity over semantic flexibility because broader meanings may create ambiguity, which is undesirable in news reporting where information accuracy is essential. Consequently, the semantic development of borrowed words in this context tends to move toward specialization rather than generalization.[65]

This finding is supported by previous studies on semantic change in news discourse. Rani explains that semantic changes in news articles are influenced by communicative purposes and contextual needs, encouraging words to retain meanings that support

[65] Elizabeth Closs Traugott, "Semantic Change," Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Linguistics (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017).

clear and accurate information rather than broader interpretations.[66] Similarly, Anam and Nirmala argue that English loanwords in newspaper discourse are mainly used to provide precise terminology and facilitate efficient communication, which limits opportunities for semantic broadening.[67] Therefore, the absence of semantic broadening in this study can be attributed to the communicative characteristics of disaster captions, where borrowed words are expected to convey specific meanings that ensure factual and unambiguous reporting, in line with Traugott's (2017) view that semantic change is shaped by language use and communicative context.[68]

Compared with previous studies, the present findings are generally consistent with those of Rahayu and Setyawan , who found that English borrowed words in Indonesian media frequently experience semantic adaptation after entering Indonesian. Likewise, Indriani and Bram reported that semantic modification commonly occurs because English vocabulary is adjusted to meet the communicative needs of Indonesian online media. However, this study contributes additional insights by focusing specifically on Instagram captions related to flood disasters. Unlike previous studies

[66] Asa Sukma Rani, "Discovering Semantic Changes in Selected News Articles from The Jakarta Post," Pujangga 9, no. 2 (2023): 1–16.

[67] Khoirul Anam and Dwi Hesti Nirmala, "Semantic Changes of English Loanwords in Radar Kediri Daily Newspaper Headlines," Parole: Journal of Linguistics and Education 9, no. 2 (2019): 79–88.

that examined broader media discourse, the present research demonstrates that disaster reporting encourages a higher degree of semantic narrowing because captions require vocabulary that conveys information precisely, efficiently, and with minimal ambiguity. Therefore, the semantic patterns identified in this study are shaped not only by the process of lexical borrowing but also by the distinctive characteristics of disaster communication on social media.

Overall, the findings demonstrate that changes in meaning constitute an important stage in the adaptation of English borrowed words into Indonesian Instagram captions. Most borrowed words no longer retain the full range of meanings found in English dictionaries but instead develop meanings that are more specific to Indonesian media discourse and social media communication. The predominance of semantic narrowing indicates that lexical borrowing functions not only as a means of introducing new vocabulary but also as a strategy for improving communicative efficiency and lexical precision in online news reporting. The limited occurrence of semantic shift and the absence of semantic broadening further suggest that meaning adaptation in this context prioritizes clarity, contextual relevance, and readers' immediate comprehension. These findings therefore reinforce Traugott's theory of semantic change and support previous studies showing that the meanings of borrowed words continue to evolve in response to linguistic, social, and communicative developments.

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From the researcher's perspective, the predominance of semantic narrowing indicates that English borrowed words in @detikcom's Instagram captions are not only adopted but also contextually adapted to meet the specific communicative needs of Indonesian instagram captions. The tendency toward more specific meanings suggests that disaster-related reporting requires lexical expressions that can convey information precisely and minimize ambiguity. The limited occurrence of semantic shift and the absence of semantic broadening further indicate that the meanings of borrowed words tend to remain closely related to their original concepts while becoming more specialized in Indonesian media contexts. Therefore, semantic change in this study can be understood as a contextual adaptation that enhances clarity, precision, and efficiency in digital disaster reporting.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

This study aimed to analyse the types of English lexical borrowing and the changes in form and meaning of borrowed words found in the Instagram captions uploaded by @detikcom concerning flood disasters in Sumatra. Based on the analysis of 112 Instagram captions, a total of 71 English borrowed words were identified. The findings revealed that all three types of lexical borrowing proposed by Allan, namely loanword, loanblend, and loanshift, were found in the data. Among these types, loanblend was the most dominant with 54 words (76.06%), followed by loanword with 15 words (21.13%), while loanshift occurred least frequently with only two words (2.82%). The predominance of loanblend indicates that English lexical items are commonly integrated into Indonesian through adaptation and combination with Indonesian linguistic elements rather than being borrowed entirely in their original forms. This finding demonstrates that Indonesian Instagram captions tend to balance the influence of English with the linguistic conventions of Indonesian to maintain both communicative efficiency and readability.

The findings also reveal that English borrowed words underwent adaptations in both form and meaning after being integrated into Indonesian. In terms of form, 47 borrowed words experienced structural modifications consisting of morphological adaptation (26 words), spelling adaptation (17

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words), and phonological adaptation (4 words). Morphological adaptation was the most dominant, indicating that English lexical items are systematically adjusted to Indonesian word-formation patterns while preserving their lexical identities. In terms of meaning, seven borrowed words experienced semantic change, consisting of semantic narrowing (five words) and semantic shift (two word), whereas semantic broadening was not identified. The predominance of semantic narrowing demonstrates that borrowed words tend to develop more specific meanings after being adopted into Indonesian, particularly within the context of disaster-related news on social media. These findings indicate that English borrowed words are adapted not only structurally but also semantically to satisfy the linguistic system of Indonesian and the communicative demands of Instagram captions, which emphasize clarity, precision, and efficiency in conveying information.

Overall, this study demonstrates that English lexical borrowing in Indonesian Instagram captions is not merely a process of transferring vocabulary from one language to another. Instead, borrowed words undergo systematic adaptations in both form and meaning before becoming fully integrated into Indonesian media discourse. The findings confirm Allan's theory that lexical borrowing involves various borrowing mechanisms while also supporting the concept that borrowed words continue to evolve according to the linguistic system and communicative context of the recipient language. Furthermore, this study contributes to the field of sociolinguistics and lexical borrowing by providing empirical evidence from Instagram news captions,

particularly those related to flood disasters in Sumatra. It also enriches the understanding of how English influences Indonesian vocabulary development in contemporary digital communication and demonstrates that social media has become an important domain for observing ongoing language contact and lexical innovation.

B. Suggestion

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher proposes several suggestions. First, future researchers are encouraged to investigate English lexical borrowing in different social media platforms, such as Thread, X (formerly Twitter), Facebook, TikTok or YouTube, or to examine different news topics beyond disaster reporting. Future studies may also apply different theoretical frameworks or compare lexical borrowing across various digital media platforms to obtain a broader understanding of borrowing phenomena in Indonesian digital communication.

Second, this study is expected to provide useful references for students and researchers in linguistics, particularly those interested in lexical borrowing, language contact, sociolinguistics, and semantic change. The findings may contribute to a better understanding of how English borrowed words are adapted into Indonesian through changes in both form and meaning.

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Appendix 1: Matrix of Research

Research Questions	Objectives	Theory	Data Source	Findings
1. What types of English lexical borrowing are used in Instagram captions of @detikcom about floods in Sumatra?	To identify the types of English lexical borrowing.	Allan (2020)	112 Instagram captions of @detikcom	71 borrowing items: 54 loanblends (76.06%), 15 loanwords (21.13%), and 2 loanshifts (2.82%). Loanblend was the most dominant type.
2. How do English borrowed words change in form and meaning when they are used in the Indonesian language?	To analyse changes in form and meaning of English borrowed words.	Haspelmath & Tadmor (2009); Traugott (2017)	English borrowed words found in the 112 captions	47 words experienced changes in form, with morphological adaptation as the most dominant. Seven words experienced semantic changes, with semantic narrowing as the dominant type.

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Appendix 2 Tables of Lexical Borrowing

The following table presents the analysis of English lexical borrowing found in Instagram captions of @detikcom about floods in Sumatera. The total number of captions analysed was 112 captions, recorded from November 26, 2025, to January 20, 2026.

Table 4.2 Loanword

No.	Word/ Phrase	Part of Speech	Word Origin	Original Word	Explanation
1	update	Noun	English	update	Borrowed directly from English and used without translation.
2	creator	Noun	English	creator	Direct borrowing referring to a content creator.
3	video	Noun	English	video	Used directly in Indonesian captions.
4	dashboard	Noun	English	dashboard	Borrowed directly in digital contexts.
5	screenshot	Noun	English	screenshot	Direct borrowing related to digital communication.
6	swipe	Verb	English	swipe	Borrowed directly from social media terminology.
7	source	Noun	English	source	Used directly without translation.
8	host	Noun	English	host	Direct borrowing in media contexts.
9	editor	Noun	English	editor	Borrowed directly without modification.

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No.	Word/ Phrase	Part of Speech	Word Origin	Original Word	Explanation
10	netizen	Noun	English	netizen	Refers to internet users.
11	POV	Noun	English	Point of View	Borrowed acronym.
12	trauma healing	Noun Phrase	English	Trauma healing	Directly borrowed phrase.
13	illegal logging	Noun Phrase	English	illegal logging	Direct borrowing used in environmental issues.
14	WhatsApp Channel	Noun Phrase	English	WhatsApp Channel	Borrowed directly from social media terminology.
15	viral	Adjective	English	viral	Direct borrowing commonly used in digital media.

Table 4.3 Loanblend

No	Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Word Origin	Original Word	Explanation
1	ekstrem	Adjective	English	extreme	Adapted into Indonesian spelling while maintaining its original meaning.
2	foto	Noun	English	photo	Adapted into Indonesian orthography and commonly used in media contexts.
3	evakuasi	Noun	English	evacuation	Adapted morphologically into Indonesian.
4	akses	Noun	English	access	Borrowed and adjusted to Indonesian spelling

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					conventions.
5	proses	Noun	English	process	Adapted into Indonesian lexical form.
6	fasilitas	Noun	English	facility	Integrated into Indonesian vocabulary through adaptation.
7	kondisi	Noun	English	condition	Adapted into Indonesian spelling patterns.
8	koordinasi	Noun	English	coordinatio n	Adapted morphologically into Indonesian.
9	optimal	Adjective	English	optimal	Adapted and widely used in Indonesian.
10	potensi	Noun	English	potential	Modified to fit Indonesian linguistic conventions.
11	komunikasi	Noun	English	communic ation	Adapted into Indonesian morphology and spelling.
12	helikopter	Noun	English	helicopter	Adapted into Indonesian orthography.
13	distribusi	Noun	English	distributio n	Modified to conform to Indonesian spelling.
14	aktivitas	Noun	English	activity	Adapted into Indonesian lexical form.
15	psikologis	Adjective	English	psychologi cal	Adapted morphologically into Indonesian.

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16	satelit	Noun	English	satellite	Adapted to Indonesian orthographic conventions.
17	respons	Noun	English	response	Borrowed with spelling adaptation.
18	suplai	Noun	English	supply	Adapted into Indonesian spelling.
19	internasional	Adjective	English	international	Adapted morphologically into Indonesian.
20	solidaritas	Noun	English	solidarity	Borrowed and adjusted to Indonesian morphology.
21	konteks	Noun	English	context	Adapted into Indonesian spelling.
22	situasi	Noun	English	situation	Adapted to Indonesian linguistic patterns.
23	segmen	Noun	English	segment	Modified to fit Indonesian orthography.
24	stok	Noun	English	stock	Adapted into Indonesian spelling conventions.
25	progres	Noun	English	progress	Adapted into Indonesian lexical form.
26	logistik	Noun	English	logistics	Adapted and integrated into Indonesian vocabulary.
27	material	Noun	English	material	Borrowed and commonly used in Indonesian.

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28	vital	Adjective	English	vital	Adapted into Indonesian usage.
29	genset	Noun	English	generator set	Adapted abbreviation widely used in Indonesian.
30	krusial	Adjective	English	crucial	Adapted to Indonesian spelling conventions.
31	komitmen	Noun	English	commitment	Adapted morphologically into Indonesian.
32	publik	Noun/Adjective	English	public	Adapted into Indonesian orthography.
33	relaksasi	Noun	English	relaxation	Modified to fit Indonesian morphology.
34	infrastruktur	Noun	English	infrastructure	Adapted into Indonesian spelling.
35	investigasi	Noun	English	investigation	Adapted morphologically into Indonesian.
36	informasi	Noun	English	information	Borrowed and linguistically adapted.
37	operasi	Noun	English	operation	Adapted into Indonesian lexical form.
38	fase	Noun	English	phase	Adapted to Indonesian spelling.
39	medis	Adjective	English	medical	Modified to conform to Indonesian linguistic rules.
40	asesmen	Noun	English	assessment	Adapted spelling according to

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					Indonesian usage.
41	normal	Adjective	English	normal	Integrated into Indonesian vocabulary.
42	konkret	Adjective	English	concrete	Adapted into Indonesian spelling conventions.
43	personel	Noun	English	personnel	Borrowed and adjusted to Indonesian morphology.
44	rekapitulasi	Noun	English	recapitulation	Adapted into Indonesian lexical form.
45	ekosistem	Noun	English	ecosystem	Adapted morphologically into Indonesian.
46	program	Noun	English	program	Integrated into Indonesian vocabulary.
47	operasional	Adjective	English	operational	Adapted into Indonesian morphology.
48	aktif	Adjective	English	active	Adapted to Indonesian spelling conventions.
49	generasi	Noun	English	generation	Modified to fit Indonesian linguistic patterns.
50	stabil	Adjective	English	stable	Adapted into Indonesian vocabulary.
51	konsumsi	Noun	English	consumption	Adapted morphologically into Indonesian.
52	ritme	Noun	English	rhythm	Adapted into Indonesian orthography.

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53	lokal	Adjective	English	local	Adapted into Indonesian spelling.
54	kolaborasi	Noun	English	collaboration	Adapted morphologically into Indonesian.

Table 4.4 Loanshift

No	Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Word Origin	Original Word	Explanation
1	media sosial	Noun Phrase	English	social media	English concept translated into Indonesian.
2	situs	Noun	English	site / website	Indonesian equivalent of the English term.

Table 4.5 Spelling Adaptation

No.	English Form	Indonesian Form
1	extreme	ekstrem
2	access	akses
3	process	proses
4	helicopter	helikopter
5	satellite	satelit
6	response	respons
7	context	konteks
8	segment	segmen
9	stock	stok
10	progress	progres

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11	phase	fase
12	assessment	asesmen
13	concrete	konkret
14	personnel	personel
15	active	aktif
16	stable	stabil
17	local	lokal

Table 4.6 Phonological Adaptation

No.	English Form	Indonesian Form
1	photo	foto
2	supply	suplai
3	crucial	krusial
4	rhythm	ritme

Table 4.7 Morphological Adaptation

No.	English Form	Indonesian Form
1	evacuation	evakuasi
2	facility	fasilitas
3	condition	kondisi
4	coordination	koordinasi
5	potential	potensi
6	communication	komunikasi
7	distribution	distribusi
8	activity	aktivitas

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9	psychological	psikologis
10	international	internasional
11	solidarity	solidaritas
12	situation	situasi
13	logistics	logistik
14	commitment	komitmen
15	relaxation	relaksasi
16	infrastructure	infrastruktur
17	investigation	investigasi
18	information	informasi
19	operation	operasi
20	medical	medis
21	recapitulation	rekapitulasi
22	ecosystem	ekosistem
23	operational	operasional
24	generation	generasi
25	consumption	konsumsi
26	collaboration	kolaborasi

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Table 4.8 Semantic Narrowing

No.	Borrowed Word	Original Meaning (Oxford Learner's Dictionary)	Meaning in @detikcom Caption
1	creator	a person who has made or invented a particular thing	Person producing Instagram content
2	update	to give somebody the most recent information about something	Latest disaster information
3	netizen	a person who uses the internet a lot	Social media users who actively comment/react

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4	host	a person who introduces a television or radio show, and talks to guests	Presenter/moderator
5	POV	the particular attitude or opinion that somebody has about something	Social media format showing a perspective

Table 4.9 Semantic Shift

No.	Borrowed Word	Original Meaning (Oxford Learner's Dictionary)	Meaning in @detikcom Caption
1	viral	used to describe a piece of information, a video, an image, etc. that is sent rapidly over the internet and seen by large numbers of people within a short time	Widely circulated content on social media
2	pray for	to hope very much that something will happen	Expression of sympathy and solidarity

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Appendix 3: Instrumen Validity and Expert Validity

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D. LEMBAR VALIDASI HASIL ANALISIS

Petunjuk Pengisian: Mohon Bapak/Ibu Validator memberikan penilaian terhadap setiap aspek dengan memberi tanda (✓) pada kolom skor yang sesuai.
Kriteria Penilaian:
4 = Sangat Relevan
3 = Relevan
2 = Kurang Relevan
1 = Tidak Relevan[1]
Skor maksimum: 10 × 4 = 40
Rumus: Percentage = (Obtained Score / Maximum Score) × 100%
Interpretasi:

Persentase	Kategori
81–100%	Highly Appropriate
61–80%	Appropriate
41–60%	Fairly Appropriate
≤40%	Inappropriate

No	Aspek yang Dinilai	1	2	3	4
1	Kesesuaian identifikasi data sebagai kata atau frasa lexical borrowing.				✓
2	Kesesuaian data yang dianalisis dengan sumber data penelitian berupa caption Instagram @detikcom.				✓
3	Kesesuaian klasifikasi Part of Speech.			✓	
4	Kesesuaian klasifikasi jenis borrowing berdasarkan teori Allan (2020) (Loanword, Loanblend, atau Loanshift).			✓	

[1] Mary R. Lynn, "Determination and Quantification of Content Validity," *Nursing Research* 35, no. 6 (1986): 382–385.

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5	Kesesuaian penentuan word origin (asal-usul kata) yang digunakan dalam analisis.			✓	
6	Kejelasan penjelasan makna kata/frasa.		✓		

E. SKOR

Percentage = (.19. / .24..) × 100%
= ..79..17 %
Interpretasi:... Apropriate.....

F. KOMENTAR DAN SARAN VALIDATOR

.....
.....
.....
.....

G. KESIMPULAN VALIDATOR

- ☐ Dapat digunakan tanpa revisi
- ☑ Dapat digunakan dengan revisi kecil
- ☐ Dapat digunakan dengan revisi besar
- ☐ Tidak dapat digunakan

Jember, 23 Juni 2026
Validator,

Dr. Inayatul Mukarromah, S.S., M.Pd.

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Appendix 4: Research Journal

RESEARCH JOURNAL

No.	Activity	Times	Notes
1.	Selecting the data	18th of December 2025	Selecting the Instagram account of @detikcom and its captions as the object of the research.
2.	Identifying the data	20th of January 2026	Identifying captions and lexical borrowing word
3.	Classifying the data	26th of February 2026	Classifying the data based on borrowing words by Allan (2020), change in form by Haspelmath & Tadmor (2009), change in meaning by Traugott (2017).
4.	Analysing the data	5th of March 2026	Analysing the borrowing words, change in form and change in meaning found in captions of Instagram @detikcom.
5.	Comparing the findings	12th of May 2026	Comparing the findings of this study with previous related studies on lexical borrowing words
6.	Drawing the conclusion	2nd of July 2026	Drawing conclusions based on the findings and discussion of the research.

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Appendix 5: Declaration of Authorship

The undersigned below:

Name : Dinda Qurrotul A'yuni

SRN : 222101060005

Program : English Education

Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

Institution : State Islamic University of Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember

This is to certify that the undergraduate thesis entitled "An Analysis Of English Lexical Borrowing In @Detikcom Instagram Captions About Floods In Sumatra" is genuinely my own work. It does not include any material that has been previously written or published by others, except for those that are properly acknowledged through quotations and listed in the references. All ideas, analyses, and conclusions presented in this thesis are based on my own effort. Therefore, I am fully responsible for the entire content of this thesis, including any possible claims or objections from other parties.

Jember, 08 Oktober 2026



Dinda Qurrotul A'yuni

222101060005

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Appendix 5. Turnitin Check Letter

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SURAT KETERANGAN LULUS CEK TURNITIN

Bersama ini disampaikan bahwa karya ilmiah yang disusun oleh

Nama : Dinda Qurrotul A'yuni
NIM : 222101060005
Program Studi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul Karya Ilmiah : An Analysis of English Lexical Borrowing in @Detikcom Instagram Captions about Floods in Sumatra

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Appendix 6: Curriculum Vitae

CURRICULUM VITAE



Name : Dinda Qurrotul A'yuni

SRN 222101060005

Place/Date of Birth Address : Jember, 30th of April 2003

Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

Program : English Education

Educational Background

1. TK Terpadu Baiturrohim (2007-2008)
2. SDN Kemuning Sari Kidul 01 (2009-2015)
3. SMP Nahdlatuth Thalabah (2016-2018)
4. SMK Nahdlatuth Thalabah (2019-2021)

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