

ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH LOAN WORDS FROM ASIAN AND EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This research aims to analyse the English loan words from Asian languages (Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese) and European language (French, Italian, and Spanish). This research is a library research, which means that the data were collected from books, thesis, journals, and research articles. This research used qualitative research as the approach and content analysis as the technique. The researcher used documentation as the technique of data collection as the sources of the data is corpus of books, journals, and a research. The result of the data analysis shows that the loan words from Arabic origin had undergone drastic change, the loan words from Chinese origin had not undergone much change, and the loan words from Japanese origin had no any change at all. The loan words from French origin had not undergone much change, the loan words from Italian origin had only one word that undergo a minor change, and the loan words from Spanish origin had undergone minor changes. This research shows that there are so many foreign words that were borrowed or loaned from other languages into English. The pronunciations of the borrowed words were also altered to make it easier for the English speaking community to use the words.

Keywords: Loan Word, Borrowing Word, Loan, Borrowed Word

INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of human communication that is used to communicate and interact with other human being. Language is an organized communication tool in the form of units, such as words, groups of words, clauses, and sentences both orally and in writing (Wiratno & Santosa, 2014, p. 2). An English phonetician and language scholar, Henry Sweet (as cited in Crystal & Robins, 2022) stated that language is a combination of speech-sounds into words and words into sentences. This combination answers the ideas and turns them into thoughts.

English is a West Germanic language of the Indo-European language family, the earliest forms of which were spoken by the inhabitants of early medieval England. English is foreign language that is used in most other countries of the world and is the dominant language of the west countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Ireland, and various island nations in the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. It is

also an official language of some countries in Asia, and many countries in Africa (Crystal & Potter, 2022).

English developed and changed over time, such as words development. Social interaction among people from many different countries perhaps become one of many reasons why English has so many words that sounds like words from other languages, such as, French, Latin, Spanish, German, etc. (Kemmer, 2019). The words that come from other language can be called loanwords, borrowings, and or borrowed words.

Robins (1989, p. 355) considered the loan words as words that were not in the lexicon at the previous period and are in at the next period, without being taken from the vocabulary of the language or invented as a completely new creation, such as the names of particular products. Loanwords actually enter the language all the time, but both their frequency and their source temporarily depend on political or other factors leading to close cultural contacts of one kind or another. Yule (2010, p. 54), on the hand, said that loan words are words taken from other language. It is technically more than mere borrowing because English doesn't return the words they borrowed.

The borrowing process mostly occurs in language communication situations (or probably the main reason the borrowing occurs) when speakers of different languages interact with each other regularly and especially where there are many bilingual or multilingual speakers (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2011, p. 505). Nevertheless, there is often asymmetry, so that more words go from one side to the other. In this case, the source language community has advantages in the form of power, prestige, and/or wealth that makes the things and ideas it carries attractive and useful to the language borrowing community (Kemmer, 2019).

A word may be borrowed directly or indirectly. Direct borrowing means the loan word is an original word in the source language. For instance, *Garage* ['gæɾɑ:ʒ] was borrowed directly from French *Garage*. Indirect borrowing, on the other hand, means the loan word is not an original to the language in which the word was borrowed, but originally from another language. For instance, *Algebra* ['ældʒɪbrə] was borrowed indirectly form Arabic الجبر (*Aljabr*) via Spanish *Álgebra* [al χe βra].

Loan word is a very interesting topic to study because it is related to language where it has a vast aspect of study, besides that, language also has a very important role in human life. Moreover, research on this topic is also rarely studied or arguably less desirable as a research subject. By studying this topic, the researcher really hopes to be able to provide knowledge about the origins of words in English that the people in the speech community most likely have

no idea that the words they are using to speak or to write are actually originated from other languages. Another reason the researcher chose this topic is based on his curiosity when he was learning French and Italian language. The researcher found some words that are written similar to English and some words that sound precisely like English but with different pronunciation like the words mentioned previously, then continued to look for information about this matter and found out that English turns out has so many words that are borrowed from other languages.

A research by ZHOU Li-na (2016) from China Youth University of Political Studies, Beijing, China, entitled "Loan Words in Modern English and Their Features". As a result of this, she divided the loan words based on the origin of the loan word, namely Chinese, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, Russian, Greek and Latin, and Arabic origin. Then, she classified the loan words by each origin into some terms used in Daily Life, Art, Food and Beverage, Military, Law and Politics, Fashion, etc.. She also described the features of the loan words including variety, wide usage, openness, flexibility, tolerance, as well as creativity.

In this research, the researcher limited his research area by classifying the loanwords by the language origin according to the region which are Asian and European region. The researcher also analysed the morphological changes, the borrowing types, the word classes, and the phonetic transcriptions of the loan words.

METHOD

Design

This research is a library research where the source of the data are books, thesis, dissertation, journals, research article, and encyclopedia. Library research is a method of collecting data by examining books, documents, notes and various reports related to the problem being solved (Sari & Asmendri, 2018, p. 42).

This research used qualitative research as the approach. Qualitative research is a holistic approach involving discovery and targeted use to describe, explain and interpret the collected data. There are five areas of qualitative research: case study, ethnography study, phenomenological study, grounded theory study, and content analysis (Williams, 2007, p. 68). In this research, the researcher content analysis as the data were obtain from books, journals, research article, and encyclopedia.

Instrument

As a technique, content analysis involves specialised procedures. It is learnable and divorceable from the personal authority of the researcher. As a research technique, content

analysis provides new insights, increases the researcher's understanding of particular phenomena or informs practical actions (Krippendorff, 2004, p. 18).

In this research, the researcher himself was the main instrument of the research, because he was the one who read, observed, collected, and analysed the data.

Source of Data

The researcher used secondary sources to obtain data for his research. The sources of the data was obtained from the corpus of the sources as listed below:

1. A research by Anthony P. Grant in a book by Martin Haspelmath and Uri Tadmor, "Loanwords in the World's Languages: A Comparative Handbook";
2. A book by Philip Durkin (2014) entitled "Borrowed Words: A History of Loanwords in English"
3. A research by Suzanne Kemmer from the official website of Rice University, "Loanwords: Major Periods of Borrowing in the History of English";
4. A journal article by Shihab Hamad Abdullah, "Arabic Loan Words in English"
5. A journal article by Alexander S. Eremin, "Arabic Borrowings in the Lexical-Semantic System of the English Language: Etymological Analysis";
6. A journal article by ZHOU Li-na, "Loan Words in Modern English and Their Features";
7. A journal article by Yingying Shen, "Borrowed Words in English and Chinese Vocabulary".
8. A research by Phillip R. MORROW in "Japanese loanwords in English: A corpus-based study".
9. Oxford Learner's Online Dictionaries (2023).

Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher firstly analysed the loanwords that have been collected word by word using *Oxford Learner's Online Dictionaries*. Secondly, the researcher looked for the word class and the phonetic transcription of the word. Thirdly, the researcher then looked for the word origin and the original word of the loanword. Finally, the researcher analysed the morphological change by comparing between the original word and the loanword to see if there is any change that occurred in the loanwords.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

The researcher had selected five (5) words of each language, so there are in total of thirty (30) English loan words from languages in Asian region (Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese) and European region (French, Italian, and Spanish) as shown in the tables below:

Asian Region

Table 1 Loan Words from Arabic Language

No.	Words		Borrowing Type		Morphological Change
	Arabic	English	Direct	Indirect	
1	قهوة (<i>Qahwa</i>)	Coffee		√	The word is totally changed
2	قطن (<i>Qūṭn</i>)	Cotton		√	There are some changes in the word
3	زرافة (<i>Zarāfa</i>)	Giraffe		√	There are some changes in the word
4	ليمون (<i>Līmūn</i>)	Lemon		√	There are some changes in the word
5	سكر (<i>Sukkar</i>)	Sugar		√	There is a change in the word

Table 2 Loan Words from Chinese Language

No.	Words		Borrowing Type		Morphological Change
	Chinese	English	Direct	Indirect	
1	<i>Tim-Sam,</i>	Dim-Sum	√		There are some changes in the word
2	<i>Rénshēn</i>	Ginseng	√		There are some changes in the word
3	<i>Te</i>	Tea	√		There is a change in the word
4	<i>Paâk Ts'oì</i>	Pak Choy	√		There are some changes in the word
5	<i>Lizhī</i>	Lychee	√		There are some changes in the word

Table 3 Loan Words from Japanese Language

No.	Words		Borrowing Type		Morphological Change
	Japanese	English	Direct	Indirect	

1	<i>Jūdō</i>	Judo	√		There is no change in the word
2	<i>Karaoke</i>	Karaoke	√		There is no change in the word
3	<i>Karate</i>	Karate	√		There is no change in the word
4	<i>Ramen</i>	Ramen	√		There is no change in the word
5	<i>Sushi</i>	Sushi	√		There is no change in the word

European Region

Table 4 Loan Words from French Language

No.	Words		Borrowing Type		Morphological Change
	French	English	Direct	Indirect	
1	<i>Armée</i>	Army	√		There is a change in the word
2	<i>Change</i>	Change	√		There is no change in the word
3	<i>Danse</i>	Dance	√		There is a change in the word
4	<i>Garage</i>	Garage	√		There is no change in the word
5	<i>Personne</i>	Person	√		There are some changes in the word

Table 5 Loan Words from Italian Language

No.	Words		Borrowing Type		Morphological Change
	Italian	English	Direct	Indirect	
1	<i>Balcone</i>	Balcony	√		There is a change in the word
2	<i>Cappuccino</i>	Cappuccino	√		There is no change in the word
3	<i>Maccaroni</i> (Plural of Maccarone)	Macaroni	√		There is no change in the word

4	<i>Piano</i>	Piano	√		There is no change in the word
5	<i>Pizza</i>	Pizza	√		There is no change in the word

Table 6 Loan Words from Spanish Language

No.	Words		Borrowing Type		Morphological Change
	Spanish	English	Direct	Indirect	
1	<i>Aligátor</i>	Alligator	√		There is a change in the word
2	<i>Guitarra</i>	Guitar	√		There is a change in the word
3	<i>Mosquito</i>	Mosquito	√		There is no change in the word
4	<i>Patata</i>	Potato	√		There is a change in the word
5	<i>Tornado</i>	Tornado	√		There is no change in the word

Discussion

In this section, the researcher presented the analysis of the findings of the research based on the language regions, Asian region (Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese) and European region (French, Italian, and Spanish).

Asian Region

Arabic

1. *Coffee* /'kɒfi/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner’s online Dictionaries (2023), “coffee” is a hot drink made from coffee powder and boiling water. It may be drunk with milk and/or sugar added; the roasted seeds (called coffee beans) of a tropical bush; a powder made from them. For example, “*I want to have a **coffee** with milk and no sugar, please!*”.

The word “coffee” is an indirect borrowing from Arabic “قهوة (*Qahwa*)”, it was borrowed by Turkish “*Kahve*” and Dutch “*Koffie*”, until it was eventually borrowed into English as “coffee”. This word was totally changed from its original word where all of the letter was replaced by the latter that sounds similar to the Dutch word “*Koffie*”.

2. *Cotton* /'kɒtn/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "cotton" is a plant grown in warm countries for the soft white hairs around its seeds that are used to make cloth and thread. For example, "*These sheets are made of pure cotton*".

The word "cotton" is an indirect borrowing from Arabic "قطن (*Quṭun*)", it was borrowed from Old-French "Cotun", modern French "Coton", until it was eventually borrowed into English as "cotton". There are some morphological changes in this word where the letters /q/ and /u/ are replaced by /c/ and /o/.

3. *Giraffe* /dʒə 'ra:f/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "giraffe" is a tall African animal with a very long neck, long legs, and dark marks on its coat. For example, "*The giraffe is characterized by its very long neck*".

The word "giraffe" is an indirect borrowing from Arabic "زرافة (*Zarāfa*)", it was borrowed by Spanish and Portuguese "Girafa", Italian "Giraffa", and French "Girafe", until it was eventually borrowed into English as "giraffe". There are some morphological changes in this word where the letter /z/, the first and the last letter /a/ are replaced by /g/, /i/, and /e/.

4. *Lemon* /'lemən/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "lemon" is a yellow citrus fruit with juice that has a bitter, sharp taste. For example, "*I like lemon in my tea*".

The word "lemon" is an indirect borrowing from Arabic "ليمون (*Līmūn*)", it was borrowed by French "Limon", until it was eventually borrowed into English as "lemon". There are some morphological changes in this word where the letter /i/ and /u/ are replaced by /e/ and /o/.

5. *Sugar* /'fʊgə/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "sugar" is a sweet substance, often in the form of white or brown crystals, made from the juices of various plants, used in cooking or to make tea, coffee, etc.. For example, "*I don't take sugar in my coffee, thanks*".

The word "sugar" is an indirect borrowing from Arabic "سكر (*Sukkar*)", it was borrowed by Italian "Zuccherò" and French "Sukere/Sucre", until it was eventually borrowed into English as "sugar". There is a morphological change in this word where the letter /k/ is replaced by /g/.

Chinese

1. *Dim Sum* /,dɪm 'səm/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "dim sum" is a Chinese dish or meal consisting of many small dishes, for eating with tea, usually dumplings (small pieces of food

wrapped in a mixture of flour, fat, and water) that have been fried or steamed. For example, “*I’ll take you to Chinatown for **dim sum***”.

The word “dim-sum” is a direct borrowing from Chinese “*Tim-Sam*” and then borrowed into English as “dim sum”. There are some morphological changes in this word where the letters /t/ and /a/ are replaced by /d/ and /u/.

2. **Ginseng** /'dʒɪnsɛŋ/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner’s online Dictionaries (2023), “ginseng” is a medicine obtained from a plant root that some people believe helps you stay young and healthy. For example, “*This must be a lingering effect of the **ginseng***”.

The word “ginseng” is a direct borrowing from Chinese “*Rénshēn*” and then borrowed into English as “ginseng”. There are some morphological changes in this word where the letters /r/, /h/, and the first letter /a/ are replaced by /g/ and /i/.

3. **Tea** /ti:/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner’s online Dictionaries (2023), “tea” is the dried leaves (called tea leaves) of the tea bush; a hot drink made by pouring boiling water onto tea leaves, it may be drunk with milk or lemon and/or sugar added. For example, “*I prefer **tea** over coffee*”.

The word “tea” is a direct borrowing from Chinese (Min dialect) “*te*”; related to Mandarin “*chá*”. There is a morphological change in this word which is the addition of letter /a/.

4. **Pak Choi** /pæk 'tʃɔɪ/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner’s online Dictionaries (2023), “pak choi” is a type of Chinese cabbage with long dark green leaves and thick white stems. For example, “*We have **pak choi** in our garden*”.

The word “pak choi” is a direct borrowing from Chinese (Cantonese dialect) “*paâk ts'oi*” which means ‘white vegetable’. There are some morphological changes in this word which are the deletion of one letter /a/ in “*paak*” and the replacement of letters /ts’/ with /ch/ in “*choi*”.

5. **Lychee** /'laɪtʃi/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner’s online Dictionaries (2023), “lychee” is a small Chinese fruit with thick, rough red skin and that is white inside with a large seed. For example, “***Lychee** looks like bald rambutan for me*”.

The word “lychee” is a direct borrowing from Chinese “*lizhī*”. There are some morphological changes in this word where the letters /i/, /z/, and /i/ are replaced by /y/, /c/, and /ee/.

Japanese

1. *Judo* /'dʒu:dəʊ/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner’s online Dictionaries (2023), “judo” is a sport in which two people fight and try to throw each other to the ground. For example, “*He got slammed so hard in judo sparring*”.

The word “judo” is a direct borrowing from Japanese “*Jūdō*”, from “*jū*” ‘gentle’ + “*dō*” ‘way’. There is no any morphological change in this word.

2. *Karaoke* /'kæri'əʊki/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner’s online Dictionaries (2023), “karaoke” is a type of entertainment in which a machine plays only the music of popular songs so that people can sing the words themselves. For example, “*Want to go for karaoke tonight?*”.

The word “karaoke” is a direct borrowing from Japanese “*karaoke*”, literally means ‘empty orchestra’. There is no any morphological change in this word.

3. *Karate* /kə're:ti/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner’s online Dictionaries (2023), “karate” is a Japanese system of fighting in which you use your hands and feet as weapons. For example, “*She has a karate competition next week*”.

The word “karate” is a direct borrowing from Japanese, from “*kara*” ‘empty’ + “*te*” ‘hand’. There is no any morphological change in this word.

4. *Ramen* /'ra:mən/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner’s online Dictionaries (2023), “ramen” is thin noodles used in Japanese cooking, usually served in a light soup. For example, “*Naruto eats ramen all the time*”.

The word “ramen” is a direct borrowing from Japanese “*Rāmen*”. There is no any morphological change in this word.

5. *Sushi* /'su:ʃi/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner’s online Dictionaries (2023), “sushi” is Japanese dish of small cakes of cold cooked rice, with vinegar added and served with raw fish, etc. on top. For example, “*Sushi is raw fish, I don’t like it*”.

The word “sushi” is a direct borrowing from Japanese “*Sushi*”. There is no any morphological change in this word.

European Region

French

1. *Army* /'a:mi/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "army" is a large organized group of soldiers who are trained to fight on land. For example, "*Indonesian army is ranked as the 13th strongest military in the world*".

The word "army" is a direct borrowing from Old French "Armée", from "Armata". There is a morphological change in this word where the letters/ée/ is replaced by /y/.

2. *Change* /tʃeɪndʒ/ (verb/noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "change", in noun: is the act or result of something becoming different; in verb: is to become different. For example, "*You change my wallpaper, don't you!?*"

The word "change" is a direct borrowing from Old French "*changer (verb)*", "*change (noun)*", from late Latin "*cambiare*", from Latin "*cambire*" 'barter', probably of Celtic origin. There is no morphological change in this word in term of noun, but there is a morphological change in term of verb which is the deletion of letter /r/.

3. *Dance* /da:ns/ (verb/noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "dance" is series of movements and steps that are usually performed to music; a particular example of these movements and steps. For example, "*They dance like a brawl*"

The word "dance" is a direct borrowing from old French "*dancer (verb)*", "*dance (noun)*" (based on Oxford Learner's online Dictionary), and became "*danse*" in modern French. There is no any morphological change in this word in term of noun, but there is a morphological change in term of verb which is the deletion of letter /r/.

4. *Garage* /'gærɑ:ʒ/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "garage" is building for keeping one or more cars or other vehicles in; a place where vehicles are repaired and/or where you can buy a car or buy petrol and oil. For example, "*Don't forget to put the car in the garage.*"

The word "garage" is a direct borrowing from French "*garage (noun)*", from "*garer (verb)*" which means to shelter. There is no any morphological change in this word.

5. *Person* /'pɜ:sn/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "person" is a human as an individual; a human, especially one who is not identified. For example, "*He is a fascinating person.*"

The word "person" is a direct borrowing from Old French "*persone*", then became "*personne*" in modern French, from Latin "*persona*" 'actor's mask, character in a play', later 'human being'. There is a morphological change in this word where the letter /e/ were removed.

Italian

1. *Balcony* /'bælkəni/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "balcony" is a platform that is built on the upstairs outside wall of a building, with a wall or rail around it; an area of seats upstairs in a theatre. For example, "*We had drinks on the hotel balcony.*"

The word balcony is a direct borrowing from Italian "*balcone*". There is a morphological change in this word where the letter /e/ is replaced by /y/.

2. *Cappuccino* /kæpə'tʃi:nəʊ/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "cappuccino" is a type of coffee made with hot frothy milk and sometimes with chocolate powder on the top. For example, "*A hot cappuccino is best drunk in the morning.*"

The word "cappuccino" is a direct borrowing from Italian "*cappuccino*", literally means 'Capuchin', because its colour resembles that of a Capuchin's habit. There is no any morphological change in this word.

3. *Macaroni* /mækə'rəʊni/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "macaroni" is pasta in the shape of hollow tubes. For example, "*Macaroni is one of many kinds of Italian pasta.*"

The word "macaroni" is a direct borrowing from Italian "*maccaroni*" (now spelled "*maccheroni*"), plural of *maccarone*, from late Greek *makaria* 'food made from barley'. There is a morphological change in the word where one of the letter /c/ is removed.

4. *Piano* /pi'ænəʊ/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "piano" is a large musical instrument played by pressing the black and white keys on the keyboard. The sound is produced by small hammers hitting the metal strings inside the piano. For example, "*Ludwig van Beethoven is a legendary composer and a piano player.*"

The word "piano" is a direct borrowing from Italian "*piano*" (abbreviation of "*pianoforte*"). There is no morphological change in this word.

5. *Pizza* /pi:tsə/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "pizza" is an Italian dish consisting of a flat round bread base with cheese, tomatoes, vegetables, meat, etc. on top. For example, "*There is a new **pizza** shop in town.*"

The word "pizza" is a direct borrowing from Italian "pizza", literally means 'pie'. There is no any change in this word.

Spanish

1. *Alligator* /'ælgɪtə(r)/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "alligator" is a large reptile similar to a crocodile, with a long tail, hard skin and very big jaws, that lives in rivers and lakes in North and South America and China. For example, "***Alligator** has a darker skin than crocodile.*"

The word "alligator" is a direct borrowing from Spanish "aligátor", "el lagarto" 'the lizard', probably based on Latin "lacerta". There is a morphological change in this word where another letter /l/ is added into the word.

2. *Guitar* /gɪ'ta:(r)/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "guitar" is a musical instrument that usually has six strings and that you play with your fingers or with a plectrum. For example, "*I don't know how to play **guitar**, can you teach me?*"

The word "guitar" is a direct borrowing from Spanish "guitarra" (partly via French), from Greek "kithara", denoting an instrument similar to the lyre. There is a morphological change in this word where the last letter /r/ and /a/ are removed.

3. *Mosquito* /mə'ski:təʊ/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "mosquito" is a flying insect that bites humans and animals and drinks their blood. One type of mosquito can spread the disease malaria. For example, "***Mosquitos** are such annoying little creature.*"

The word "mosquito" is a direct borrowing from Spanish "mosquito" (from Spanish and Portuguese), diminutive of "mosca", from Latin "musca" 'fly'. There is no any morphological change in this word.

4. *Potato* /pə'tetəʊ/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner's online Dictionaries (2023), "potato" is a round white vegetable with a brown or red skin that grows underground as part of a plant also called a potato. "*We need **potatoes** to make fries.*"

The word “potato” is a direct borrowing from Spanish “*patata*”, variant of Taino *batata* ‘sweet potato’. There is a morphological change in this word where the first and the last letters /a/ are replaced by /o/.

5. *Tornado* /tɔ: 'neɪdəʊ/ (noun)

In Oxford Learner’s online Dictionaries (2023), “tornado” is a violent storm with very strong winds that move in a circle. There is often also a long cloud that is narrower at the bottom than the top. For example, “*The USA are hit by tornado every year.*”

The word “tornado” is a direct borrowing from Spanish “*tornado*”, perhaps an alteration of “*tronada*” ‘thunderstorm’ by association with “*tornar*” ‘to turn’. There is no any morphological change in this word.

CONCLUSIONS

First, the loan words of Asian region which are Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese. The loan words from Arabic origin are all indirect borrowing and had undergone morphological changes due to the borrowing process. The loan words from Chinese origin are all direct borrowing and also had undergone morphological changes. The loan words from Japanese origin are all direct borrowing and had not undergone any morphological changes.

Second, the loan words of European region which are French, Italian, and Spanish. The loan words from French origin are all direct borrowing, four words had undergone morphological changes and one word had not. The loan words from Italian origin are all direct borrowing, a word had undergone a morphological change and the rest had not. The loan words from Spanish language are all direct borrowing, two words had undergone morphological changes and the other three had not.

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