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## **Lexical Borrowing Used by Food and Beverage Product of One Selected Resto in Pekanbaru**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Sultan Resto features a particularly Malay character by incorporating architectural embellishments from the Siak Sultanate, which is now popular in Pekanbaru, and serves real Malay home food. The purpose of this research was to find out kind and change of meaning in process of borrowing words that were happened in Food & Beverage Product of Sultan resto. The researcher used some theories about borrowing words to support the research from Baugh, Noam chomsky, and Martin Haspelmath. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analyze and describe the data. The researcher used recording for taking the video in Food & Beverage Product of sultan resto as the unit of analysis. To support the analysis, the researcher used cooking dictionary and some english dictionaries. As the result, the researcher found 20 words of borrowing words. The words were divided into three kinds of borrowing words and it was found that there were sixth loan words, ninth loan blend, and fifth loan shift. Then there were two kinds of changes of meaning, it consists of ninth Narrowing of meanings and two Extension of meanings. it could be concluded that the borrowing words from English and France languages especially in Sultan resto's Food & Beverage Product were quite high.

### **KEYWORDS**

Borrowing words; F & B Language; Sociolinguistic

### **ABSTRAK**

*Sultan Resto menampilkan karakter khas Melayu dengan menggabungkan hiasan arsitektur dari Kesultanan Siak yang kini populer di Pekanbaru, dan menyajikan makanan rumahan asli Melayu. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis kata pinjaman dan perubahan makna dalam proses peminjaman kata yang terjadi pada produk Food & Beverage Sultan Resto. Peneliti menggunakan beberapa teori tentang peminjaman kata untuk mendukung penelitian dari Baugh, Noam chomsky, dan Martin Haspelmath. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif*

### **KATA KUNCI**

Kata pinjaman; Bahasa F & B ; Sociolinguistik

*kualitatif untuk menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan data. Peneliti menggunakan rekaman untuk pengambilan video di produk Food & Beverage Sultan Resto sebagai object penelitian. Untuk mendukung analisis, peneliti menggunakan kamus memasak dan beberapa kamus bahasa Inggris. Hasil dari penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan 20 kata serapan. Kata-kata tersebut dibagi menjadi tiga jenis kata pinjaman dan ditemukan bahwa ada kata pinjaman keenam, campuran pinjaman kesembilan, dan pergeseran pinjaman kelima. Kemudian ada dua macam perubahan makna, yang terdiri dari kesembilan penyempitan makna dan dua perpanjangan makna. Oleh karena itu, dalam penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa kata serapan dari bahasa Inggris dan Perancis khususnya pada produk Food & Beverage Sultan resto cukup tinggi.*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Lexical borrowing as sociolinguistic phenomenon one of the linguistics branches which allowed someone to focus on the language contact between english with another language. According to hoque (2018) “lexical borrowing was natural phenomenon in languages, as civilization advances, and societies and political contact between two language communities”. The borrowing word was item which had been 'borrowed' from other languages, words that were not originally part of the vocabulary of the recipient language but were adopted from several other languages and became part of the vocabulary of the borrower's language. This phenomena not only happened in English or Indonesian language, but also in every language in every country

Meanwhile, Indonesian language absorbed a lot of foreign languages, especially in the vocabulary. Borrowed language itself can occur in all forms of lingual units from other languages. The contact of Indonesian with other languages has resulted in the use of loans from various linguistic units. Many languages were used by people to convey messages from one person to another. One day speakers could become familiar with a new foreign word or expression. This was one of the reasons the researcher wants to research loan words, especially those used in Food & Beverage product of the sultan resto.

The introduction presents the reason for writing the topics, the phenomenon being studied, the relationship between existing phenomena and theories, the research gap, novelty, rationale, and research objectives. References need to be included in this section, in relation to the justification of the urgency of the research, the emergence of research problems, alternative solutions, and the chosen solution. From raw materials into ready-to-eat products ranging from appetizers, soups, main courses and desserts for hotel and restaurant guests. There needs to be competent knowledge and expertise in accordance with standards in processing food and drink feel satisfied tasting the products offered. The food and beverage department is the part in charge of processing, producing and serving food and drinks for the needs of hotel guests, both in rooms, restaurants/coffee shops, banquets (meeting receptions), employee meals, etc. It can be concluded that this department has certain duties and responsibilities to take care of everything related to food and drink services.

Sultan resto a culinary placed with a malay nuance and combined with modern. The interior of sultan resto very unique because it filled with images of the sultanate and modern images. Sultan resto also provides heterogeneous cuisine, and other food menus such as seafood food, malay food, a few of western food, then buffet food that we served on the table, so that customers could chose any food. From the various kinds of restaurants in Pekanbaru, the researcher was more interested in choosing sultan resto as researched material, because the researcher found many loan words in the kitchen restaurant's department. Sultan resto Pekanbaru was also one of the biggest and famous restaurants in Pekanbaru.

Therefore, based on the explanation above, the researcher assumed that it had been interesting and challenging in doing researched on the process of adopting forms of borrowing. The researcher chose Food & Beverage product of sultan restaurant as the researched objected because the researcher worked at the sultan restaurant as a chef in Food & Beverage product. The researcher also wants to understand better in borrowing the words and for employees who wanted to knew about english borrowing words. This researched was also important and could increase knowledge in linguistics, especially in the field of sociolinguistics thus, the aimed of the research were to find out kinds of lexical borrowing and to analyze changes of the meaning of Lexical borrowing words that is used by F & B Product of Sultan Resto.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### *Lexical Borrowing Words*

Lexical borrowing or loanwords are words that are adopted by speakers of the large sets of vocabulary from another language or a dialect is called as the source language. It is influenced by foreign languages. The influences can be in the form of word structures, sentences, and phonemic structures, yet, only used by communities that use a language other than the original language. According to Ariyati (2014), the analysis of borrowing English vocabulary in the field of linguistics can cause problems, such as problems with spelling and pronunciation, or changes in the meaning of English loanwords. Meanwhile, the influence of English is appeared because of its influence as an international language agreed upon by the world. That is, to borrow language, it is necessary to pay attention to the relationship between the concept and the signs it carries. According to Krisnanda and Syarif (2013) "In a few cases, when words are borrowed, their shapes or meaning changes. A loan words changes, including English loan words in Indonesian.

According to Baugh and Cable (1993) from their book *A story of English language* fourth edition, to analyse changes in the meaning of loan words, Baugh states there are 4 types of meaning changes. The first is extension of meaning. Extension of meaning is a process of words that change the meaning from a particular to a general meaning. This is also called generalization. It means that the word extends from a specific meaning. Not only in one field of science, but also in other fields. For example: Bank :

1) A financial establishment that invests money deposited by customers, pays it out when required, makes loans at interest, and exchanges currency.

2) A place where money is kept safe

The second is narrowing of meaning. Narrowing is also called specialization. It is a process of changing the meaning from general to special meaning. In a narrowing, the general word changes to a narrow meaning. For example : Honda :

1) A brand of a motorcycle

2) Most people in pekanbaru called all motor cycle with Honda

The third is regeneration of meaning. Regeneration of meaning is a process that means change, it occurs when a new meaning has a better interpretation than the old meaning. Regeneration is meaning can be totally distinctive from the first one.” In Borrowing words from one language to another may experience some orthographic and semantic also said to be corrective, a positive and pleasant meaning is conveyed in it. For example : the word of ‘Pria’ is better than ‘Laki laki’. The fourth is degeneration of meaning. Degeneration is also called degrading, which means a process of change when the new meaning changes down more negatively or lower than the old meaning. Degeneration is aimed at negative or unpleasant meanings.Changes and developments in meaning in language are natural because of language contact between users of different languages. Direct communication between people with different languages, even cultures, creates language contact which in turn affects each other. This is known as language absorption. In short, the words which are borrowed from other language will get the change of meaning. language is able to change from time to time refers to socio cultural of society user.

#### *Type of Borrowing*

In term of kinds, According to Haspelmath (2009) there are three kinds of borrowing. First, loan words. Haspelmath stated that loan words are the most important types of borrowing. Loan words is the process of original word form that are used in another language with or without substitution in phoneme. E.g. Computer – komputer. Second, loan meaning extension. Loan meaning extantion Is a process whereby taking a word in the base language and extending its meaning so that it corresponds to that of a word in the other language. loan meaning extensions are sometimes called as ‘loan shifts’. E.g : umpan balik – feedback. Third, loan blends. According to Haspelmath (2009), Hosseinzade (2014), Loanblends are hybrid borrowing words which consist of partly borrowed words and partly native words. in other words, a loan blend is a borrowing process of a new idiom developed. E.g : Instruction becomes a new words instruksi. Eventhough in this work we are primarily concerned with loanwords, this types of borrowing will be useful to consider briefly a range of other borrowing phenomena that are related to loanwords. As is well known, loanwords are words that come from foreign languages that have been integrated into the language form and are generally accepted in use.

Borrowing from foreign languages, especially those of higher status and prestige, is inevitable given the dynamic nature of developing language. From a linguistic and user point of view, borrowing can enrich the vocabulary of a language and facilitate the exchange of information.” It means the vocabulary in the language continues to change according to the times. Just like the origin of a nation, language is also influenced by various things. Starting from the social, cultural, political, legal, religious or environmental conditions.

However, a language absorbs words from other languages because it supports the need to express a concept, thing, or place. Besides, using or borrowing words that have become easier than making or creating new words. According to Bahumaid (2015) "Borrowing between each language serves the chief purpose of filling gaps in the lexicon of the recipient language as it lacks the means to designate the newly introduced products or notions." Borrowing is necessary if there are absolutely no words in the original language to express a concept. So, it is indicated that words from other languages are borrowed in order to add the limitations of words in the target language.

Based on statements above, the researcher get three things. First, A word from another language which is then pronounced, spelled, and written according to the speaker to enrich a vocabulary. Second, in borrowing a language it is understood as the process of accepting certain foreign elements by the language, getting used to it, and gradually being used by native speakers. The absorption process occurs with several adjustments, both in spelling between languages and speech. Third, borrowing often act as "transmitters" of new derived morphemes, thanks to the appearance in the language of new words from other source languages. Although cultural contact with speakers of these languages seems to be changing, the absorption process sometimes occurs at overlapping periods of time so that people can recognize a loanword originating from a language they know only. generally, The borrowing process does not concern any change in word form, pronunciation or even meaning. Many loanwords in a variety of texts and its relationship with Anglicism and translation studies. The researcher try to focus on this point.

### *Anglicism*

Each language has its own way of absorbing foreign vocabulary. Indonesian has a peculiarity in absorbing vocabulary from English. This particularity can include several lingual aspects. The use of English vocabulary in Indonesian is called Anglicism. Anglicism is almost the similar as Lexical borrowing or loanword, and any word that originates from English and may also be equated with any variants of English dialect (Onysko, 2007). Since the present study is focused on English lexical borrowings, the term Anglicism will be used most frequently. So, Generally Anglicism refers to any word in a particular language that is borrowed from English.

### *Blending*

Blending is generally formed by taking the first syllable and combining it with the syllable of the second word. According to Mirzai (2014), Rini & Moehkardi (2019), Nurweni (2013), the term Blending refers to two or more combined forms, where at least one has been abbreviated (Komara, 2015). However, blending is usually accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Some examples of this term:

- a. television + broadcast = telecast
- b. information + entertainment = infotainment
- c. information + commercials = infomercials.

## **METHOD**

This researched used descriptive qualitative method. According to Jackson II et al (2007). Qualitative researched was primarily concerned understanding human beings' experiences in a humanistic, interpretive approached. " it means to got that understanding this method focus on analysis of texted, and diverse forms of data collection along with criteria for evaluating qualitative researched. By applying descriptive approached, this researcn tried to describe lexical borrowing by Food & Beverage product of sultan resto. The data of this researched was the recording of dialogue of employee of Food & Beverage product at sultan resto. This researched objected focus on the process of adopting words forms of borrowing in Food & Beverage product. Based on these considerations, the samples had been taken by researchers in this studied was 8 of employees from Food & Beverage product to became the informant to make the conclusion of data was accurate.

The researcher collected the data by used several instrument namely, observation, documentation, and recording. The data were analized by looking at changes in the meaning of these loan words, the authors analyze them using Baugh's theory (1993). then the data classified and based on its type using Martin Haspelmath's theory (2009). The data were analyzed by followings steps. First, collecting the data which was being done in F & B product sultan resto. After the reduction the data, the reseacher transcript the data. the researcher made the short transcript to easy the step of next plan. Second, selecting any words, phrases, or clauses containing borrowing words according to Cambridge Dictionary (Spanish – English), KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia), What's Cooking America ( Culinary Dictionary) and Oxford Learnes's Dictionaries. Third, the researcher classified lexical borrowing of the data in F & B Product by categorizing based on kinds of borrowing and meaning changing. Fourth, after classification the data, researcher had to interpreted data, gave the meaning to information, evaluated, concluded, responded appropriately and predicts the result.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### *Kinds of Lexical Borrowing Words in Food & Beverage Product*

After analyzing the data, the researcher took 20 data of the F & B product. The informants are the employees of F & B product and the word are listed based on kinds of borrowing words and it was found that there were six loan words, nine loan blend, and five loan shift. It was totally twenty lexical borrowing words were found in the video of Food & Beverage Product with the total duration 03.58 minutes. The followings were the results of lexical borrowing analysis that was taken from the video.

### *Kinds of Lexical Borrowing Words in Food & Beverage Product*

**Table 1. Borrowing Words That Was Found in Food & Beverage Product**

No	WORDS		TYPES OF BORROWING			CHANGE OF MEANING					REMARKS
	F&B PRODUCT	ENGLISH	LW	LB	LS	EX	NR	RG	DG	NC	
1	Fillet	Fillet	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	There is a new meaning
2	Paprika	Paprika	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	There is a new meaning

3	Overcooked	Overcooked	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	There is No Meaning Change
4	Chop	Chop	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	There is No Meaning Change
5	Microwave	Microwave	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	There is a new meaning
6	Wedges	Wedges	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	There is a new meaning
7	Sup	Soup	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	There is a new meaning
8	Saute	Saute	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	√	There is No Meaning Change
9	<i>Paket</i>	Packet	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	√	There is No Meaning Change
10	<i>Saus</i>	Sauce	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	√	There is No Meaning Change
11	<i>Plastik</i>	Plastic	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	√	There is No Meaning Change

Note :

LW : Loan Word      EX : Extension      DG : Degeneration      LB : Loan Blend  
 NR : Narrowing      NC : No Change      LS : Loan Shift      RG : Regeneration

Sign : √ : Yes      - : No

### *The Change Of Meaning In Borrowing Words*

In the previous part, the researcher presented the analysis by giving meaning of words and to find out changed in the meaning from each selected word that it is line with Giyatmi (2018) Blending is frequently used as an alternative in the labelling food and beverage. In this analysis, the researcher divided into two kinds of meaning, borrowing words with change of meaning and borrowing words without change of meaning (similar meaning). This is in line with Ariyati (2014), there may be issues with spelling, pronunciation, or the meaning of English loanwords as a result of the study of borrowing English vocabulary in linguistics. So, the selected data were examined as follows:

#### **1. Fillet**

The word 'Fillet' was borrowed from the word 'Fillet' in English, as stated in the sentence from the video : "...Dori fillet asam manis, nanti timbang dorinya 7,5kg" (...Fillet Dori sweetly sour, scale it 7,5 kg)

The lexical meaning of word 'Fillet' based on dictionaries are :

- a. Oxford Dictionary : A piece of meat or fish that has no bones in it
- b. Cooking Dictionary : A boneless piece of meat, poultry, or fish. the French version, spelled as "filet," is also used when referencing a cut of beef that is boneless, such as filet mignon

The word 'fillet' in cooking's term was form from 'fillet' in English term. Based on the typed of borrowing, this was categorized as a loan word, because there was no differences from both of this word in spelling and pronunciation. This word also could been categorized as a loan shift because the original word was from france (14th century).

Based on those meaning in dictionaries above, that the 'Fillet' meaning in Oxford had a specific meaning than Cooking Dictionary. The 'Fillet' word refers to 'Boneless of meat and fish', this meaning is considered to be more specific. Therefore, the researcher conclude that the word 'Fillet' has a **narrowing meaning**.

## 2. Paprika

The word 'Paprika' was borrowed from the word 'Paprika' in France, the lexical meaning of word 'Paprika' based on dictionaries :

- a. Oxford Dictionary : A type of pepper, used in cooking as a spice
- b. Cooking Dictionary : The Hungarian's chile has a fleshy pod, a deep red coloring, and variable heat levels. The pod is quite broad and can be pointed, elongated, and heart-shaped or aubergine-shaped.
- c. KBBI : Tanaman berdaun lonjong dengan tangkai agak panjang, buahnya berbentuk bulat, berongga berisi biji yang tersebar tidak merata, *berdaging agak tebal, warna buah ada yang hijau tua, hijau muda, kuning, atau merah, biasa digunakan sebagai pelengkap hidangan.*

The word 'Paprika' in English came from 'Paprika' in Hungarian. This word was taken from foreign language. This word is considered as a loan Blend, because the English word had similar spelling but different in pronunciation compare to hungarian word. In English it pronounced /pə'pri:kə/, while in Hungarian it pronounced /papp-re-kar/.

In other hand, based on the meanings above, the researcher concluded that the word 'paprika' refers to ' a traditional chilly it was made of a combination of dried peppers from the capsicum annum family, which include both sweet and hot peppers ', and it could be more specific in Oxford dictionary. That was Whyte researcher concluded that the word 'Paprika' has **narrowing** or specific meaning.

## 3. Overcooked

The word 'Overcooked' borrowed from the word 'Overcooked' in English, as stated in sentence from video : "...saute bawang putihnya jangan sampai overcooked ya"( Saute the garlic, and do not over cooked) The lexical meaning of word 'Overcooked' based on dictionaries are :

- a. Oxford Dictionary : Cook food for too long



- b. Cooking Dictionary : to cook food for longer than necessary, reducing its quality as a result

The word 'overcook' in cooking term came from 'overcook' in English. The spelling of 'overcook' in cooking term and English were completely same. And also it was similar pronounced in English. Because of that, the borrowing process of this word could be categorized as a loan word typed. Based on meaning above, the researcher conclude that the word 'overcook' in oxford and cooking dictionary had the same meaning which is to cook for longer than necessary .

#### 4. Chop

The word 'Chop' borrowed from the word 'Chop' in English, as stated in sentence from video : "...*Apinya sedang aja. terus paprika bombay di chop aja*"(use medium fire, then chop it). The lexical meaning of word 'Chop' based on dictionaries are:

- a. Oxford Dictionary : To cut something into pieces with a sharp tool such as a knife
- b. Cooking Dictionary: To cut food into irregular pieces. The size is specified if it is critical to the outcome of the recipe.

The word 'Chop' in cooking term came from 'Chop' in English. The spelling of 'Chop' in Cooking term and English were completely same. And also it is similar pronounced in English. Because of that, the borrowing process of this word could be classified as a **Loan Word** type. Based on meaning above, the researcher concludes that the word 'Chop' in Oxford and Cooking dictionary has the **Same meaning**. The word has similar meaning which refers to cut something into pieces by repeated blows of a sharp instrument. **5.**

#### Microwave

The word 'Microwave' borrowed from the word 'Microwave' in English, as stated in sentence from video : "...*Patin bakar bambu 3 porsi, udin bakar kini ajo, jadi nanti tinggal dipanasin di mikrowave*" ( ...three portion of roasted seasoning patin fish, roast it now, it can reheated in microwave later. The lexical meaning of word 'Microwave' based on dictionaries are:

- a. Oxford Dictionary : A type of oven that cooks or heats food very quickly using electromagnetic waves rather than heat.
- b. Cooking Dictionary : A method of j that uses microwave radiation to heat or ripen food, Cooking starts from the inside of the food towards the outside, resulting in more even cooking in the microwave.

The word 'Microwave' in cooking term came from 'Microwave' in English. The spelling of 'Microwave' in Cooking term and English were completely same. And also it is similar pronounced in English. Because of that, the borrowing process of this word could be classified as a **Loan Word** type.

Based on two meanings above, it could be concluded that the meaning of 'Microwave' gets a changed in the **extension of meaning**, because the meaning of the microwave becomes extensive, it is not only a type of oven, but also refers to the technique of cooking or ripening food.

## 6. Wedges

The word 'Wedges' borrowed from the word 'Wedges' in English, as stated in sentence from video : "...*Ayam Rendang pakai kentang ya, nanti kentangnya potong wedges aja..*" (...rendang chicken with potato, cut the potato in wedge shape) .The lexical meaning of word 'Wedges' based on dictionaries are:

- a. Oxford Dictionary : A piece of wood, rubber, metal, etc. with one thick end and one thin, pointed end that you use to keep a door open
- b. Cooking Dictionary: The type of cut that is often used for fruits that are cut to follow the shape of a fruit wedge. Usually we will find it in apples, pears, potatoes, tomatoes and so on.

The word 'Wedges' in cooking term came from 'Wedges' in English term. Based on process of borrowing words, this word was **Loan Words** type. Because the word "Wedges" in Cooking term has similar in pronunciation and spelling with the word "Wedges" in English language.

Based on those meanings above, we could summarized that the word 'wedges' get changed of meaning that was **Extension Meaning**. Because the word 'Wedges' changed into general meaning. In Cooking term the word 'Wedges' is "type of cut, Potatoes and tomatoes were the ingredients that were often chosen to get this wedge cut."

## 7. Sup

The word 'Sup' was borrowed from the word 'Soup' in English, as stated in the sentence from the video : "...*Sup Ayam sayur, Ini dibuat dulu*" ( ...chicken soup vegetable, make it a head) The lexical meaning of word 'Sup' based on dictionaries are :

- a. Oxford Dictionary : A liquid food made by boiling meat, vegetables, etc. in water, often eaten as the first course of a meal.
- b. Cooking Dictionary : The word "soup" describes both broth and contents as it means any combination of meat, fish or vegetables, cooked in water or in any other liquid, and intended to be eaten.
- c. KBBI : *Masakan berkuah dari kaldu yang diberi bumbu pala, lada, dan sebagainya, ada berbagai macam, seperti sayuran, jagung, buntut, dan lain2.*

The word 'Sup' was taken from word 'Soup' in English. This word had similar spelling but different pronunciation. In Indonesia it was pronounced /sup/, meanwhile in english it was pronounced /su:p/. As a result, it categorized as a **loan blend**, because the borrowing process occurs the combination words of Indonesia language and English.

Based on meaning in three dictionaries above, the word of 'Sup' has **narrowing meaning**. 'Sup' refers to 'a dish made from several ingredients and added with liquid or broth chicken, fish, meat, or vegetables that contain lots of nutrients', This meaning considered to be more specific

## 8. Saute

The word 'Saute' was borrowed from the word 'Saute' in France, as stated in the sentence from the video : "...Ayam bawang putih 2 porsi, **saute** bawang putihnya jgn sampai overcook" (..2 portion of chicken garlic, saute the garlic, do not be overcook) The lexical meaning of word 'Saute' based on dictionaries :

- a. Marriam-Webster Dictionary : To fry (food, such as small pieces of meat or vegetables) in a small amount of fat.
- b. Cooking Dictionary : A cooking technique which means to cook a food quickly in oil and/or butter over high heat.
- c. KBBI : *Menggoreng sebentar, menumis dengan sedikit minyak atau mentega.*

The word ' Saute' in Cooking term came from 'Saute' in France. The meaning of this word refers to 'Fried quickly in a little hot fatfor specific purpose.' This word is categorized as a **Loan Blend** because it had the similarities in pronounced but different in spelling. the spelling in in France it is pronounced /sote/ (also sauté), meanwhile in english it is pronounced /'səuteɪ/. Based on meaning above, The word 'Saute' has a similar meaning both in English and France term, because this word has the same meaning which was 'Fry briefly, stir fry with a little oil or butter'.

## 9. Paket

The word 'Paket' borrowed from the word 'Packet' in English, as stated in sentence from video : "...Jadi hari ni kita ada 2 reservasi, yang pertama a/n ibu Lia 75 pack **Paket** 55, satu lagi a/n ibu Dewi 30 pack paket 37ribu" (..we have two reservations, the first one madam Lia ordered 75 packs of Rp 55. 000 package) and the second one is madam Dewi ordered 30 packs of Rp 37 000 package) The lexical meaning of word 'Paket' based on dictionaries are:

- a. Oxford Dictionary : 1) A small container made of paper or card in which goods are packed for selling 2) A small object wrapped in paper or put into a thick envelope so that it can be sent by mail, carried easily or given as a present.
- b. KBBI : *Sejumlah barang (buku dan sebagainya) yang dibungkus menjadi satu yang dikirimkan atau dijual secara keseluruhan sebagai satu satuan.*

The word 'Paket' in Indonesia term formed from 'Packet' in English term. This process of borrowing word categorized as a **Loan Blend** type, because compare to the English word, the word 'Paket' has similarspelling, but different in pronunciation. in Indonesia it spelled /pakèt/, meanwhile it spelled /'pækɪt/ in English.

Based on those meaning above, the researcher conclude that the word ‘*Paket*’ in English and Indonesia Dictionary has the **same meaning**. The word has similar meaning which refers to a number of items wrapped together that are sold as a whole.

## 10. Saus

The word ‘*Saus*’ borrowed from the word ‘Sauce’ in English, as stated in sentence from video : “...*Saus mangganya udah siap tu chef*” (...the mango sauces had been ready chef) The lexical meaning of word ‘*Saus*’ based on dictionaries are:

- a. Oxford Dictionary : A thick liquid that is eaten with food to add taste to it.
- b. Cooking Dictionary : Sauces are liquid or semi-liquid foods devised to make other foods look, smell, and taste better, and hence be more easily digested and more beneficial.
- c. KBBI : *Kuah yang kental berisi bumbu bahan tertentu (tomat, cabai, dan sebagainya) untuk pasangan kue atau lauk; kuah penyedap makanan.*

The word ‘*Saus*’ in Indonesia term was formed from ‘Sauce’ in English. This word categorized as a **Loan Blend**, because the English word has a similar spelling but different in pronunciation. In Indonesia it pronounced /saos/, meanwhile it pronounced /sɔ:s/ in English. This word could been categorized as **Loan Shift**, because this word was taken from old french ‘Sauce’ that meant ‘a relish to make our food more appetizing’. The word ‘*Saus*’ in Indonesian term has a similar meaning with English term. The word has **the same meaning** which refers to a thick liquid which is served with other food.

## 11. Plastik

The word ‘*Plastik*’ borrowed from the word ‘Plastic’ in English, as stated in sentence from video : “...*di plastik wrap aja dulu biar segar paprika...*” (...put the wrap plastic to keep the paprika fresh) The lexical meaning of word ‘*Plastik*’ based on dictionaries are:

- a. Oxford Dictioanary : A light strong material that is produced by chemical processes and can be formed into shapes when heated. It used to make different objects and fabrics.
- b. KBBI : *1) Kumpulan zat organic yang stabil pada suhu biasa, tetapi pada beberapa tahap pembuatannya plastis sehingga dapat diubah bentuk dengan menggunakan kalor dan tekanan. 2. bahan sintetis yang memiliki bermacam-macam warna (dibuat sisir, dompet, ember, dan sebagainya).*

The word ‘*Plastik*’ in indonesian was taken from ‘Plastic’ in English term. Based on the process of borrowing words, this word included as **Loan Blend**. The indonesian language as borrower imports part of the model and replace the phoneme /c/ with /k/. The spelling of both word were completely same but the two words had different in pronunciation.

Based on the meanings above. We knew that the word '*Plastik*' in Indonesia and English Dictionary has the **Same meaning**. The word had similar meaning which refers to a material which produce by a chemical process to make many objects.

## 12. Marinasi

The word '*Marinasi*' borrowed from the word 'Marinade' in English. As stated in sentence from video : "...*Nanti di marinasi dulu ya ikan kembungnya.*" (...Marinade the kembang fish..) The lexical meaning of word '*Marinasi*' based on dictionaries are:

- a. Oxford Dictionary : A mixture of oil, wine, spices, etc. in which meat, fish or other food is left before it is cooked in order to make it softer or to give it a particular taste
- b. Cooking Dictionary : Marinade is a strongly flavored liquid which meat and fish are steeped until they take on some of the flavor or the marinade before cooking.
- c. KBBI : *Merendam daging, ikan, sayur, dan sebagainya dalam air yang dibuat dari air jeruk, cuka, atau anggur yang dicampur dengan bumbu, seperti lada, bawang merah, garam.*

The word '*Marinasi*' in Indonesian and Cooking term was taken from 'Marinade' in English term. The word '*Marinasi*' considered as **Loan Blend**, because this word was combination of two processes of foreign language and native language, but they had different spelling and pronunciation.

Based on those meanings above, the word '*Marinasi*' in Indonesian and English dictionary has the same meaning that only refers to 'soaking meat, fish, vegetables, etc. in water made from lemon juice, vinegar, or wine mixed with spices to make it softer or to give it a certain taste'.

## 13. Bambu

The word '*Bambu*' in Indonesian language borrowed from the word 'Bamboo' In English, as stated in sentence from video : "...*Patin bakar bambu 3 porsi...*" (...3 portion of roasted seasoning Patin) The lexical meaning of word '*Bambu*' based on dictionaries are:

- a. Cambridge Dictionary: A tall plant that is a member of the grass family and has hard grass family and has hard hollow that are used for making furniture, poles, etc
- b. KBBI : *Tumbuhan berumpun, berakar serabut yang batangnya bulat berongga, beruas, keras, dan tinggi (antara 10–20 m), digunakan sebagai bahan bangunan rumah dan perabot rumah tangga.*
- c. Marriam-Webster Dictionary : Any of various woody or arborescent grasses (as of the genera Bambusa, Arundinaria, and Dendrocalamus of the subfamily Bambusoideae) of tropical and temperate regions having hollow stems, thick rhizomes, and shoots that are used for food.

The word '*Bambu*' in Indonesian language was taken from 'Bamboo' in English. This process of borrowing word categorized as a **Loan Blend** type, because compare to the English word, the word 'Bambu' has similar spelling, but different in pronunciation. In Indonesia it pronounced /bam·bu/, whereas in English it pronounced /bæm'bu:/.

Based on those meanings above, the word '*Bambu*' in Indonesian and English Dictionary has **narrowing meaning**. The meaning of 'Bambu' refers to A tall plant that is a member of the grass family and has hard hollow stems for furnitures and not only for furnitures but also used for food.

#### 14. Mikser

The word '*Mikser*' borrowed from the word 'Mixer' In English, as stated in sentence from video : "...Terus utk menu coffe breaknya kita beli aja karna **mikser** kita rusak" (we buy the menu for coffee break because our mixer is broken) lexical meaning of word '*Mikser*' based on dictionaries are :

- a. Merriam – Webster Dictionary: One who balances and controls the dialogue, music, and sound effects to be recorded for or with a motion picture or televis
- b. Cambridge Dictionary: A machine or device used for mixing things.
- c. KBBI : *Alat pengocok atau pengaduk (adonan dan sebagainya)*

The word '*Mikser*' in Indonesian term was taken from 'Mixer' in English term. Comparing to the meaning in English word, the word '*Mikser*' has narrowing meaning. This process of borrowing word considered as **Loan Blend**, because it has a little bit different in pronunciation such as in Indonesian it pronounced /mik·ser/, whereas in English it pronounced /'mɪksə(r)/.

#### 15. Panci

The word '*Panci*' borrowed from the word 'Pan' in English, as stated in sentence from video : "...Nanti masak rendangnya di **Panci** hitam aja" (...cook the rendang in the black pan) The lexical meaning of word '*Panci*' based on dictionaries are:

- a. Oxford Dictionary : A metal container that is round and often has a long handle and a lid, used for cooking things on top of a cooker.
- b. KBBI : *Peranti masak, terbuat dari logam (aluminium, baja, dan sebagainya), bertelinga pada kedua sisinya, berbentuk silinder atau mengecil pada bagian bawahnya, biasanya digunakan untuk memasak air, sayur berkuah, dan sebagainya*

The word '*Panci*' in Indonesia term formed from 'Pan' in English. This word was considered as a **Loan Blend**, because "*panci*" was combination between foreign language and native language. Both of them has a different pronunciation and spelling compare

to English word. In Indonesia it pronounced /pan-ci/, whereas it pronounced /pæn/ in English.

Based on meanings above, it was generally know that the word 'Panci' in Indonesia and English dictionary has a **the same meaning**. This word only refers to a usually broad, shallow, and open container for domestic use (as for cooking).

## 16. Mirepoix

'Mirepoix' borrowed from the word 'Mirepoix' in France language as stated in the sentence from the video : "...*Sup Ayam sayur, Ini dibuat dulu mirepoix nya ya biar enak dia.*" (...vegetable chicken soup, it made mirepoix to make it delicious) The lexical meaning of the word 'Mirepoix' based on dictionaries are:

- a. Cambridge Dictionary : A mixture of sautéed chopped vegetables used in various sauces.
- b. Cooking Dictionary : A standard ratio of onions, carrots, and celery used in classical cooking. The ratio is 50% onion, 25% carrots, and 25% celery. Mirepoix is often used to season sauces, stews, and soups.

The word 'Mirepoix' was taken from foreign language, the spelling of 'mirepoix' in France and English were same but difference in spelling. In France it was pronounced /meer-pwah/, meanwhile in English it was pronounced /mir'pwä/. Because this word contains a foreign concept and represented by its original form, the borrowing process of this word could be categorized as **Loan Shift**. Based on meanings above, the researcher summarized that the original meaning and English of 'Mirepoix' refers to 'ingredients to make soup'. Therefore word 'Mirepoix' has a **narrowing** or **specific meaning**.

## 17. Mise en Place

The word 'Mise en Place' was borrowed from France language that meaning 'Preperation' in english, as stated in the sentence from the video : "...*nanti selesaikan dulu mise en place utk a'la carte,...*" (...later on finish the mise an place for a'la carte..) The lexical meaning of the word 'Mise en Place' based on dictionaries are :

- a. Oxford Dictionary : The act or process of getting ready
- b. Cooking Dictionary : French term referring to having all the ingredients necessary for a dish prepared and ready to combine up to the point of cooking

Based on two meanings above, the researcher considered 'Mise en Place' as **Narrowing meaning**. In cooking dictionary it refers to prepare all the ingredients for cooking, so that the cooking process became easier, while in oxford dictionary was more spesific. This word could be categorized as **Loan shift**, because the original words was taken from France (1876), it meant this contains a foreign concept and represented by its original form.

## 18. Poach

The word 'Poach' borrowed from the word 'Poach' in France language, as stated in sentence from video : "...Telor **poach** 30 porsi, ini request tamu..." (...poach egg for 30 portion, it is the guest request) The lexical meaning of the word 'Poach' based on dictionaries :

- a. Oxford Dictionary : To cook food, especially fish, gently in a small amount of liquid
- b. Cooking Dictionary : A method of cooking that involves gently heating food in a liquid. The amount of liquid used depends on the food being cooked.

The word 'Poach' in English language came from 'Poach' in France. This word is taken from foreign language. The spelling of word 'Poach' in English and France are completely same, and also it is similar pronounced in English. Because this word contains a foreign concept and represented by its original form, the borrowing process of this word could be categorized as **Loan Shift**.

Based on meanings above, the researcher summarized that the original meaning and English of 'poach' refers to 'to cook food gently in a small amount of liquid.' Therefore word 'Poach' has a **narrowing** or **specific meaning**.

## 19. Macedoine

The word 'Macedoine' borrowed from the word 'Macedoine' in France, as stated in sentence from video : "...utk yg sup potong **macedoin** aja.." (...cut macedoin for the soup..) The lexical meaning of word 'Macedoine' based on dictionaries are:

- a. Cambridge Dictionary : Diced mixed vegetables , fruit salad
- b. Cooking Dictionary : A type of cube-shaped cut like a dice that is often used in soups, to make broth or for fruit to be included in salads. The standard macedoine size is 6 mm x 6 mm x 6 mm.

The word 'Macedoine' In Cooking term was taken from 'Macedoine' in France. This word could be categorized as **loan shift**. Because the original words were taken from France (1820), it means this word contains a foreign concept and represented by its original form. Based on two meanings from dictionaries above, the researcher considered 'Macedoine' as **Narrowing meaning**, because in cooking dictionary it refers to 'types of diced vegetables in cooking', while in Cambridge dictionary was more specific.

## 20. Julienne

The word 'Julienne' borrowed from the word 'Julienne' in France, as stated in sentence from video : "...Chef itu wortel utk cahbuncis dipotong kayak mana, **julienne?**" (...Chef, how to slice the bean and carrot? Julienne? The lexical meaning of word 'Julienne' based on dictionaries are:



- a. Merriam – Webster Dictionary : One who balances and controls the dialogue, music, and sound effects to be recorded for or with a motion picture or television.
- b. Cambridge Dictionary : To cut food, especially vegetables, into long thin pieces
- c. Cooking Dictionary : To cut food into thin sticks which are also called matchsticks. Food is cut with a knife or mandoline into even slices, then into strips.

The word 'Julienne' in cooking term was taken from 'Julienne' in France. This process of borrowing word could be classified as **Loan Blend**, because compare to the France term, the word 'Julienne' has similar spelling, but different in pronunciation. In France it pronounced /joo-lee- EHN/, meanwhile it pronounced /dʒu.li.'en/ in English. This word also could be categorized as **Loan shift**, because the original words was taken from France (1841), it means this word contains a foreign concept and represented by its original form. Based on meanings from dictionaries above, the researcher considered 'Julienne' as **Narrowing meaning**. In Cooking dictionary it refers to 'Types of short thin strips Vegetables in Cooking', while in Cambridge Dictionary is more specific.

## CONCLUSION

After analysing the data, the researcher concluded the finding that was able to reveal the answer of two research problems. There were 20 lexical borrowings found in Food & Beverage Product, the kinds of those words such as Loan Blend, Loan Words, and Loan Shift. The researcher categorized the kinds of borrowing process in each word, they were; nine loan blend, six loan word, and five loan shift. There were two kinds of changes of meaning that the researcher got from analysed of each word. It consists of nine Narrowing of meanings, two Extensions of meanings, and there were ninth words which categorized as borrowing words with no change of meaning. It is interesting topic to be discussed. However, for the next researcher also analyse the borrowing word by comparing who is the speaker, like educational background, social status, or other in terms of specific analysis.

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