

Analysis of Changes in the Meaning of Loanwords in the Modern Indonesian Corpus

Kristofel Bere Nahak^{✉1}, Abdul Rahim Arman Putera Dapubeang² & Muh. Ardian Kurniawan³

^{1,2,3} Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Timor, Kefamenanu, Indonesia

✉ berekristofel@unimor.ac.id

Abstract. The phenomenon of changes in the meaning of loanwords in modern Indonesian occurs without adequate linguistic supervision, potentially leading to ambiguity. The urgency of this research lies in the need to map changes in meaning influenced by digital media, the social environment, and culture. The purpose of this study is to analyse the types and patterns of changes in the meaning of loanwords in the modern Indonesian corpus and to understand the perceptions of young users towards this phenomenon. The study used a descriptive qualitative approach supported by quantitative data. The sample size was 260 elementary school students in Kefamenanu City, selected purposively. Data collection techniques were carried out through corpus analysis, closed-ended surveys with a Likert scale, and structured interviews. Data analysis techniques combined descriptive statistics and thematic analysis. The results show that the meaning of words such as event, platform, and literacy has shifted significantly from their original meaning due to the influence of media and social usage. In conclusion, the meaning of loanwords is dynamic and contextual. The implications of these findings indicate the need to integrate material on changes in meaning in language learning and the development of language policies that are adaptive to the semantic developments of modern society.

Keywords: Absorption; Change of Meaning; Corpus; Elementary School Students

1. Introduction

Language is a dynamic system of symbols that continues to change along with developments in education, society, culture, technology, and interactions between nations (H. Liu et al., 2024). One concrete manifestation of language dynamics is the process of borrowing words or adopting foreign vocabulary, which is then assimilated into the recipient language without changing its form and meaning (D. Liu & Qin, 2024). In the context of Indonesian, the phenomenon of absorbing words from foreign languages, especially from English, Arabic, Dutch, and Sanskrit, has been going on for a long time and is an integral part of the growth of a language's vocabulary. Loan words not only enrich vocabulary but also reflect socio-cultural changes that occur in education and the speaking community (Anwar & Ali, 2025). However, in this absorption process, foreign words always retain their original meaning (H. Dong et al., 2024). In many cases, loan words undergo a transformation of meaning, narrowing, expanding, or even forming new meanings that are completely different from their original meaning (Daradkeh et al., 2024a). Changes in the meaning of loan words are an important phenomenon to study because of their profound implications for communication, education, translation, and language policy (Suherman et al., 2023). Modern elementary education is heavily influenced by globalization and the development of digital technology. Word meanings are changing more rapidly and on a broader scale. For example, the word "chat," which in English means informal conversation, in Indonesian usually refers to communication activities via instant messaging applications, implying a more technical meaning. Similarly, the word "online," which originally meant simply "connected to the network," has now been expanded in Indonesian to become synonymous with "active in cyberspace" and "digitally available." These changes create new layers of semantic understanding for elementary school

students and pose new challenges for them in absorbing changing words. This also presents new challenges for linguists, teachers, translators, and language users of elementary school students who are just learning the language (Shadiey et al., 2024).

1.1. Problem Statement

The general problem underlying this research is that the change in the meaning of loan words in elementary school students often occurs without adequate linguistic supervision, which can lead to ambiguity and misleading language use. Language users' ignorance of the origin and original meaning of the word can make it difficult to understand the lessons given by teachers, widening the gap between the ideal meaning and the actual meaning in communication between students and between students and teachers in elementary schools (Imran et al., 2024). For example, the word "literacy", which etymologically means the ability to read and write, is used in various contexts such as "digital literacy", "financial literacy", and "cultural literacy" in elementary schools, which indicates an expansion of meaning to include "understanding or skills in a particular field". Without adequate understanding, these changes can lead to misunderstandings and even manipulation of meaning in elementary school learning (Guerra-Reyes et al., 2024; (Ho et al., 2025). Specific issues that need to be analyzed in this research include: (1) How the change in the meaning of loan words occurs in Modern Indonesian. (2) What types of meaning changes (expansion, contraction, shift, pejorative, and refinement) usually occur in loan words based on corpus data. (3) What linguistic and non-linguistic factors influence these changes in meaning? (4) How do language users perceive the meaning of loanwords that have undergone these changes? (5) To what extent do changes in the meaning of loanwords contribute to the formation of new meanings in modern Indonesian? These questions form the basis of research that must be answered so that the problem of elementary school students' understanding from an early age can be developed at a higher level, so that it is easy to map the dynamics of changes in the meaning of loanwords empirically and systematically from an early age. Researching changes in the meaning of loanwords is not only important at the academic level, but also provides practical contributions to the world of education, language policy, and dictionary development. In the context of education, understanding changes in the meaning of loanwords can help teachers and students distinguish between the original and new meanings of a word and avoid misinterpretations when reading texts (Kishchak et al., 2024); (Daradkeh et al., 2024b). In the field of language policy, the results of this research can form the basis for developing guidelines for the optimal use of loanwords, both in official documents, media, and public communication (Mani et al., 2025). At the same time, in the context of modern dictionary development, monitoring changes in the meaning of loanwords will enrich dictionary entries and help the public understand semantic dynamics more clearly (Ouali & El Garouani, 2024).

1.2. Related Research

Changes in the meaning of loanwords also reflect cultural adaptations from education and a kind of linguistic "accommodation" in Indonesian society. When a foreign word is assimilated and widely used by a society, the process of modification of meaning often occurs unconsciously. For example, the word "salat," which originates from Arabic and in its original context has a general meaning of worship, in Indonesia has been narrowed to mean obligatory prayers performed five times a day (Toumi & Su, 2023). On the other hand, there is also the word "event," which in English means "incident," but in modern Indonesian has been narrowed to include official or promotional activities such as concerts, seminars, or product launches (Minh et al., 2025). This phenomenon shows that assimilation involves not only phonological or morphological aspects, but also semantics that are closely related to the culture and context of use (Yang et al., 2023). In contemporary linguistic studies, changes in the meaning of loanwords are often analyzed using linguistic data sets in the form of texts or speech that are systematically collected and processed (Truba et al., 2024). Modern Indonesian language corpora are an important tool for understanding the dynamics of meaning in everyday use (Barathayomi et al., 2025). With the help of corpus technology, researchers can track how a word is used in various contexts, its frequency of occurrence, its lexical associations, and changes in meaning over time (Li et al., 2025). The use of a corpus approach is becoming increasingly important as digital data in the form of news, social media, scientific journals, and

other online platforms that reflect the diversity of actual Indonesian language usage becomes increasingly available (Song et al., 2025). However, to date, there has been little research that comprehensively examines changes in the meaning of loanwords in Indonesian using a corpus-based approach (Rahman et al., 2024). Most previous research has focused on the phonological and orthographic aspects of the assimilation process, while the semantic and pragmatic dimensions have received less attention (Gromann et al., 2024). Nevertheless, changes in meaning play a crucial role in understanding, communicating to elementary school students from an early age, and interpreting everyday language. In the digital era, which facilitates rapid and widespread word exchange between languages, studying changes in the meaning of loanwords becomes increasingly urgent (Zharkynbekova et al., 2025). Furthermore, failure to systematically document these changes in meaning can lead to misunderstandings, inconsistencies in translation, and even chaos in the process of teaching language in elementary schools to students (Mifsud, 2024).

1.3. Research Objectives

In the development of modern Indonesian, changes in the meaning of loanwords have become an increasingly complex and significant linguistic phenomenon, particularly in education, particularly in elementary education, where language is learned from an early age. The urgency of this research lies in the fact that the dynamics of these meanings are often not accompanied by adequate understanding from language users, thus giving rise to ambiguity, misinterpretation, and misuse of terms in various communication contexts, both academic and practical. Furthermore, these changes in meaning have direct implications for the world of education, translation, mass media, and national language policy. Amidst the rapid flow of globalization and digitalization, loanwords from various foreign languages, especially English, continue to enter and undergo semantic modification in the Indonesian language corpus, thus creating a new system of meaning that has not been fully mapped scientifically. Unfortunately, most previous research has focused on the phonological or spelling aspects of this absorption process, while its semantic dimension, namely changes in meaning, has not been studied in depth, especially with a corpus-based approach. This is a major gap in previous research. Therefore, this study was formulated to answer the questions: how do meaning changes occur in loanwords in modern Indonesian, what types of changes are dominant, what factors influence them, and how do users perceive these words? The purpose of this study is to systematically analyze changes in the meaning of loanwords using modern Indonesian corpus data, identify patterns and types of meaning changes, and evaluate sociocultural influences on these dynamics in elementary schools.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Theory of Semantic Change

The theory of semantic change explains how the meaning of a word changes over time due to linguistic and non-linguistic factors in education (Borodina, 2024). In the context of loanwords, changes in meaning can occur in the form of expansion, contraction, transformation, amelioration (a more positive meaning), or derogation (a more negative meaning) (Alnaimat et al., 2024). According to Ullman and Bloomfield, changes in meaning are often driven by contextual factors such as social, cultural, and technological change (Abbasnejad et al., 2025). In modern Indonesian, these changes are most clearly seen in loanwords derived from English, such as "unduh," which originally referred to the technical process of transferring data but has now expanded to mean "taking something from the internet," including documents, applications, and even videos (Zhang et al., 2024). This theory helps categorize these types of changes in meaning and forms the basis for analyzing the dynamics of loanwords across languages (Garley, 2014). Using this framework, researchers can understand that word meanings are not fixed, but rather the result of social negotiation within a community of speakers, constantly evolving according to communication needs and global influences.

2.2. Semantic Field Theory

Semantic field theory, developed by Joost Trier and further elaborated by figures such as Lehrer and Kruse, states that every word occupies a place in a network of interconnected meanings within a particular semantic field (Rejeb et al., 2024). In the context of loanwords, when a foreign word is assimilated into Indonesian, it is incorporated into the existing system of meaning and can change or modify the meaning of other words around it (Nabi et al., 2025). For example, the word "platform" in English originally referred to a physical place or system, but in modern Indonesian, "platform" is used in various digital contexts such as social media, e-commerce, and online applications (Roslan et al., 2024). This change in meaning not only affects the meaning of the word "platform" itself, but also reorganizes the field of meaning in the fields of technology and communication (Bassens et al., 2024). Semantic field theory is useful for understanding how loanwords are formed and their impact on the existing lexical system (Ibáñez & Sobrino, 2024). This approach also allows for the analysis of changes in meaning in relation to other words in the corpus, thus revealing semantic relationships and the dominance of new meanings in actual use (Alkhamash, 2023).

2.3. Linguistic-Cultural Adaptation Theory

The Linguistic-Cultural Adaptation Theory explains how a language adapts foreign words to suit the local cultural context (Z. Dong, 2025). When loanwords enter a language, they undergo not only phonetic or morphological modifications in form, but also modifications in meaning based on the values, norms, and customs of the borrowing society (Yae, 2024). In Indonesian, the meaning of the word "salat," which originates from Arabic, has been narrowed down to five obligatory prayers, compared to its broader original meaning (Hidayat et al., 2021). This shows that the meaning of loanwords is shaped not only by the linguistic system but also by the cultural system (Dahlberg-Dodd, 2025). This theory is fundamental to analyzing the meaning of loanwords in modern texts because it explains why some words undergo changes in meaning that are inconsistent with their original language equivalents (Chouvy, 2024). In the context of globalization, the process of cultural adaptation is accelerated by the influx of foreign words along with popular culture, technology, and media (de Almeida Bizarria et al., 2024). Thus, this theory provides a framework for understanding changes in the meaning of loanwords due to acculturation, rather than simply translation. This theory also strengthens semantic analysis through an interdisciplinary approach between linguistic anthropology in basic education and community culture (Rezk, 2024).

3. Method

3.1. Research Design

This study uses a qualitative approach supported by quantitative data based on a modern Indonesian language corpus. The research design aims to systematically analyze changes in the meaning of loanwords starting from elementary school students, utilizing corpus technology, a collection of electronic texts that reflect actual language use in various contexts, such as news, student social media such as Facebook and Twitter, and other online content from the internet and television. The study began by identifying a number of popular loanwords that have undergone changes in meaning based on initial observations of their use in elementary schools, which assumed that the Indonesian meanings are known from elementary school level. These words were then traced in the corpus to determine the frequency of occurrence, context of use, and changes in associated meanings. The next step was to analyze the data using semantic analysis techniques, utilizing the theory of meaning change, the theory of meaning fields, and the theory of cultural-linguistic adaptation. Through this approach, researchers were able to categorize the types of changes that occurred, such as expansion, narrowing, or shifting of meaning. In addition, the analysis also considered social and cultural factors that might influence these changes. To strengthen the interpretation, this research also involved a perceptual study through brief interviews and a survey of Indonesian language users in elementary schools in Kefamenanu city regarding their understanding of certain loanwords. This exploratory and descriptive design aims not only to map patterns of

meaning change but also to provide a comprehensive picture of how Indonesian language is developing semantically in the face of globalization and digitalization.

3.2. Respondent

The respondents in this study were Indonesian speakers from elementary school students in Kefamenanu City, East Nusa Tenggara. The selection of these respondents was based on the assumption that understanding the meaning of loanwords begins to develop during elementary school. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, which involves deliberately selecting subjects based on certain criteria, such as basic Indonesian language skills, access to digital media, and involvement in learning activities that include loanwords. The researchers recruited approximately 260 students from several elementary schools as primary participants to complete a short survey and conduct guided interviews. The survey and interview instruments were designed to measure four key aspects: understanding the original meaning of loanwords, perceptions of changes in meaning, frequency of use in new contexts, and the influence of the social environment and media. Through these indicators, researchers were able to map the extent to which respondents recognized, understood, and interpreted loanwords in accordance with evolving meanings. The survey instrument aimed to obtain quantitative data on respondents' general perceptions, while the interviews aimed to explore in-depth understanding, reasons for use, and influencing sociocultural factors. Thus, the two instruments complement each other to provide a comprehensive picture.

3.3. Data Collection

The data collection techniques in this study were carried out through three main methods: corpus analysis, surveys, and interviews. First, corpus analysis was used to identify and map changes in the meaning of loanwords in modern Indonesian. Corpus data was taken from various digital sources, such as news articles, blogs, social media, scientific journals, and other online platforms. The loanwords that were the focus of the study were first determined through a preliminary study, then traced in the corpus to determine the frequency of use, context of use, and lexical association patterns. Data from this corpus were analyzed semantically to classify the types of meaning changes that occurred, such as expansion, narrowing, or shifting of meaning. Second, a survey was used to determine the perceptions of language users towards the meaning of loanwords that had undergone changes. The survey instrument, a closed questionnaire, was distributed to 260 respondents who had been determined through a purposive sampling technique. The questions were designed to measure the understanding, interpretation, and use of loanwords in everyday contexts. The instrument was given to respondents using a Google form link with a Likert scale, from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). The survey results provide a general overview of elementary school students' perceptions of the new meanings emerging from these words. Third, interviews were conducted to delve deeper into respondents' subjective interpretations of loanwords that have undergone changes in meaning. Structured interviews were conducted with a subset of the survey respondents, totaling 30 elementary school students and 10 elementary school teachers. The respondents selected were Indonesian language teachers, particularly those who provided answers that differed from the meanings found in the corpus. The purpose of these interviews was to determine the respondents' reasons for using the words in certain meanings and to understand the influence of the social environment, media, or education on these changes in meaning. The following are indicators and items used to measure changes in the meaning of loanwords in the modern Indonesian corpus.

Table 1. Indicators for Measuring Changes in the Meaning of Loanwords in the Modern Indonesian Corpus

No	Indicator	Number of Items
1	Understanding the Original Meaning of Loan Words	Knowing the meaning of the word literacy in general and specifically I'm confident I knew the original meaning of the word "platform" before it became widely used today. I know the meaning of the word "event" in its original language.

2	Perception of Changes in the Meaning of Loanwords	<p>I understand what the word "online" meant before it had its current meaning.</p> <p>I've compared the meaning of loanwords in Indonesian with their meanings in foreign languages.</p> <p>When I hear the word "event," I immediately think of a seminar or concert.</p> <p>I believe the word "literacy" simply refers to the ability to read and write.</p> <p>The current use of the word "online" reflects more than just an internet connection.</p> <p>I believe the word "salat" refers specifically to the five obligatory prayers.</p> <p>I feel like the meaning of loanwords is now more diverse than ever.</p>
3	Frequency of Use of Loanwords in New Contexts	<p>I often use the word "download" to refer to apps or videos.</p> <p>I often use the word "event" for formal activities like seminars.</p> <p>I use the word "platform" more often than "site" or "service."</p> <p>I often use the term "digital literacy" in my daily life.</p> <p>I use the word "chat" for instant messaging.</p>
4	The Influence of Social Environment and Media on Meaning	<p>I learned the meaning of loanwords from social media or the internet.</p> <p>My teacher once explained that the meaning of loanwords can change over time.</p> <p>My friends often use loanwords with meanings different from the dictionary.</p> <p>Advertisements or media content influence my understanding of words like "event" or "platform."</p> <p>Popular culture like music, movies, and games influence how we use loanwords.</p>

3.4. Data Analysis

The data analysis techniques in this study were carried out in an integrated manner using qualitative and quantitative approaches, adapted to the type of data obtained through three main methods: corpus analysis, surveys, and interviews. The first stage was corpus data analysis, which used text processing software to identify loanwords that had undergone changes in meaning. Corpus data was collected from various digital sources such as news articles, online journals, social media, and other online platforms. Each loanword was analyzed in terms of its frequency of occurrence, the context of its use, and its lexical association with other words in the sentence. This process was carried out using tools such as a concordancer or collocation analyzer, which allow researchers to trace semantic changes based on word occurrence patterns. After being classified, the data was analyzed to determine the type of change in meaning that occurred, for example: broadening, narrowing, shift, amelioration, or peyoration. The second stage was quantitative data analysis from the survey results using descriptive statistics using SPSS Version 29.0 (Liang et al., 2025). Data from the questionnaire distributed via Google Forms was analyzed using descriptive statistics by creating bar charts and interpreting the results. Each question item was structured on a 1–5 Likert scale, reflecting respondents' level of agreement or understanding of the meaning of a particular loanword. Survey results were processed to determine the distribution of responses, average scores, and perceived tendencies toward the words in question. From this analysis, researchers were able to determine respondents' understanding of the old and new meanings of loanwords used in everyday life. The third stage was qualitative data analysis from interviews, conducted with a select group of respondents, both students and teachers. The interviews were transcribed and then analyzed using thematic analysis. Each answer was categorized based on emerging

themes, such as perceptions of meaning, media influence, and reasons for using certain words in contexts that deviate from their original meaning. This analysis aimed to explore subjective meanings that could not be explained through quantitative data. Interview findings were also used to strengthen the results of the survey and corpus analysis. After analyzing the three types of data separately, researchers synthesized the findings using a triangulation approach. The goal was to ensure consistency and validity of the results from the various data sources. If a word in the corpus showed a shift in meaning, these results were compared with students' perceptions from the survey and interviews. If there is a match, the shift in meaning is considered to have been generally accepted. Conversely, if there is a mismatch, this indicates that the change in meaning has not been fully understood or accepted by language users.

3.5. Validity and reliability

The validity test in this study was conducted using content validity, which ensures that each question in the survey instrument represents the indicators being studied. The instrument was structured based on four main indicators: understanding the original meaning, observing changes in meaning, frequency of use, and the influence of media on meaning. Validation was conducted through consultations with linguistic experts and Indonesian language teachers to test the relevance of the questions to the research objectives. Meanwhile, reliability testing was conducted using the Cronbach's alpha coefficient using SPSS version 29.0. The test results showed an alpha value above 0.70 (Liang et al., 2025), namely 0.89, indicating that the instrument has a high level of internal consistency. Therefore, the instrument is considered reliable and suitable for use in measuring respondents' perceptions and understanding of changes in the meaning of loanwords in Indonesian. This validity and reliability ensure that the collected data is accurate, stable, and reliable for further analysis.

4. Findings

Based on the research results, it was found that the understanding and use of loanwords in Indonesian has undergone significant changes, especially among elementary school students. Respondents demonstrated a fairly good level of awareness of the original meanings of loanwords, but also acknowledged the shift and expansion of meanings due to the influence of media, social environments, and technological developments. Survey data showed that the majority of students used loanwords such as event, platform, chat, and literacy in a context broader than their original meanings. Interview findings also confirmed that social media, popular culture, and everyday interactions play a significant role in shaping new perceptions of these words. This confirms that language is dynamic and adaptive, reflecting modern social and cultural realities. The results in Figure 1 show respondents' level of understanding of the original meanings of English loanwords that have been adopted into Indonesian. For example, "komputer" (from computer), "dokumen" (from document), "berkualitas" (quality), and many more.

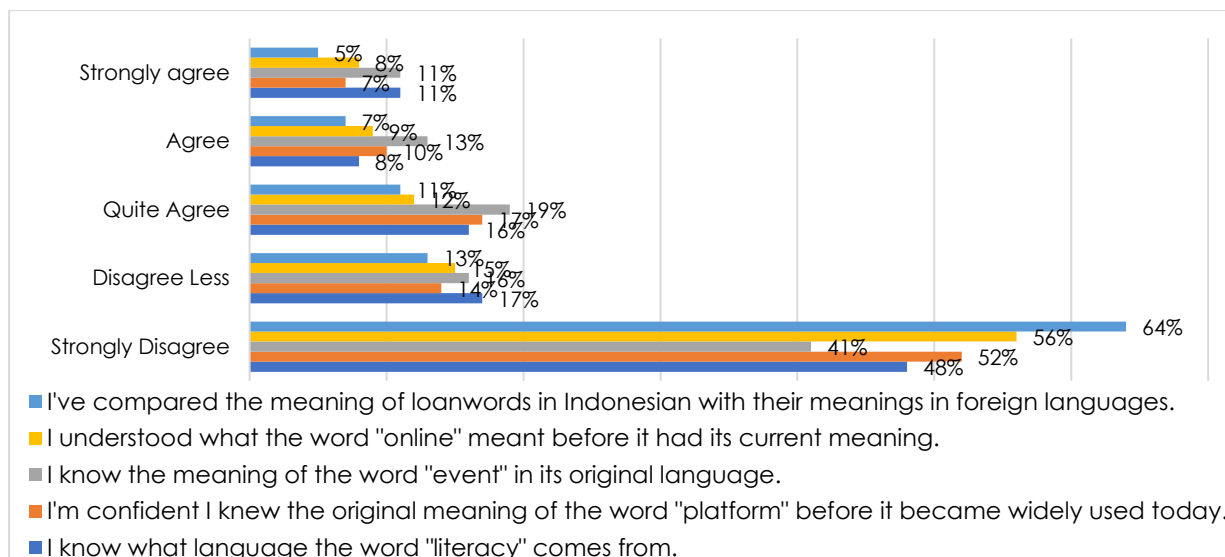


Figure 1. Understanding the meaning of words from the original language

Specifically, Figure 1 above explains that higher percentages of "agree" and "strongly agree" indicate a good understanding of the original meaning of the word. For example, for the word "online," 52% of respondents agreed and 17% strongly agreed that they understood the original meaning before its change, and for "literacy," 56% and 15% responded positively. Conversely, a small proportion of respondents remained unsure or did not understand the original meaning of the word. These results support the analysis of changes in the meaning of loanwords in the modern Indonesian corpus, where people's knowledge of the original meaning helps them follow the evolution of meaning in everyday use. These findings suggest that awareness of word origins plays a crucial role in the process of language adaptation and maintaining the basic meaning of loanwords amidst dynamic changes in meaning.

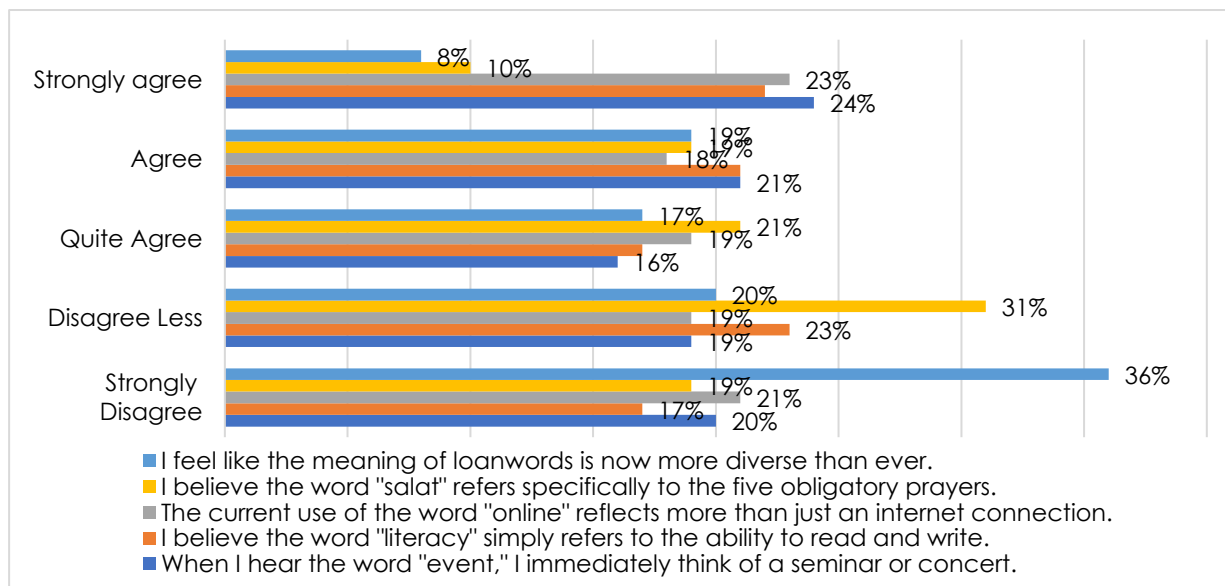


Figure 2. Results of Perceptions on Changes in the Meaning of Loanwords

Based on the survey results shown in Figure 2, the majority of elementary school students believe that the meanings of loanwords have undergone substantial changes. Twenty-four percent agreed, 21% agreed, and 19% strongly agreed that the meanings of loanwords have become more diverse than before. This is consistent with the results of the analysis of changes in the meanings of loanwords in the modern Indonesian corpus, which shows an increase in the diversity of their meanings in current usage. For example, the word "daring," which traditionally refers to an internet connection, now reflects a broader meaning, encompassing social and

cultural aspects, as confirmed by data showing that 36% of elementary school students strongly agree that the meaning of this word has evolved. These results indicate that the meanings of loanwords in Indonesia have become more dynamic and contextual, in line with the changes observed in the modern Indonesian corpus.

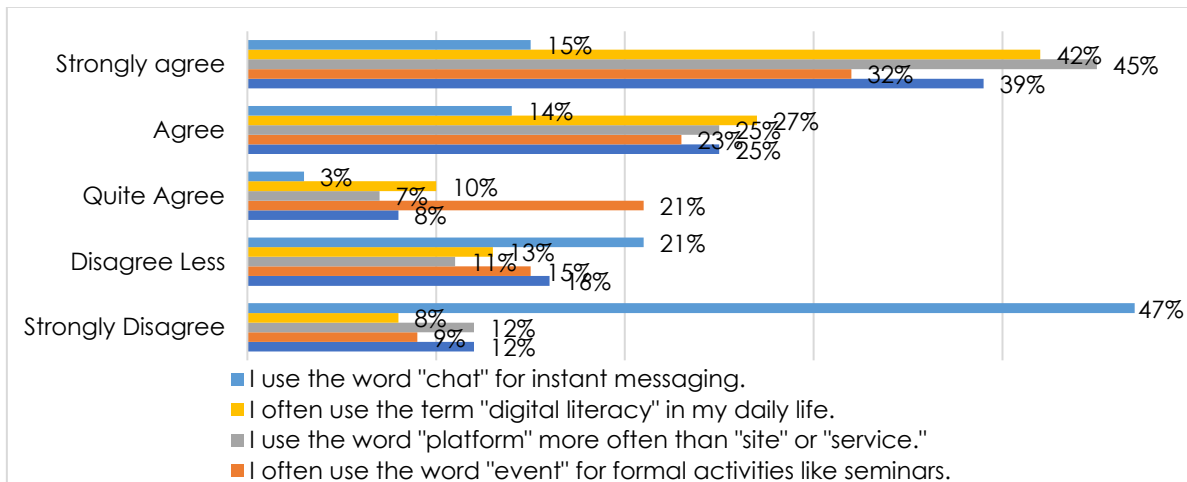


Figure 3. Results of the Frequency of Use of Loanwords in New Contexts

Figure 3, which shows the frequency of loanword use in new contexts, indicates a shift in the use and meaning of loanwords among elementary school students, particularly in everyday contexts. Forty-seven percent of respondents strongly agreed and 42% agreed with the use of the word "unduh" to refer to downloading an app or video, indicating a new meaning specific to the digital context. Meanwhile, 45% of students strongly agreed and 25% agreed with the use of the word "acara" for formal activities such as seminars, even though the word historically derives from the general meaning of "event." The word "platform" also experienced an expansion in meaning; 32% of respondents strongly agreed that they used this term more often than "website" or "service." Regarding the term "digital literacy," 25% of elementary school students agreed that they used it more often, although only 8% strongly agreed, indicating that conceptual understanding is still limited. These findings strengthen the argument that the meaning of loanwords is evolving, influenced by the practice of use and the intense digital environment.

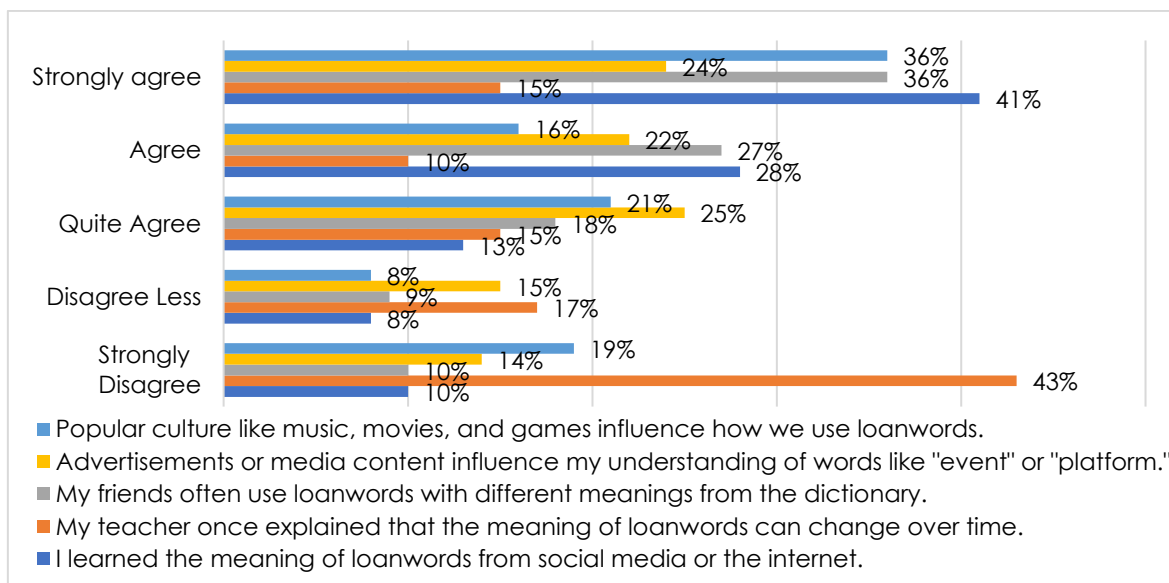


Figure 4. The Influence of Social Environment and Media on the Meaning of Loanwords

The results in Figure 4 show that elementary school students' perceptions of changes in the meaning of loanwords are strongly influenced by their social environment and media. Forty-

one percent of participants agreed that popular culture, such as music, films, and games, influences their use of loanwords, while 43% strongly agreed. Furthermore, 36% of students agreed, and 14% strongly agreed, that they learned words like "event" or "platform" through advertisements or media content. Another 36% agreed that they learned the meaning of loanwords from social media or the internet. Interestingly, 27% of students, and 18% strongly agreed, said that their friends often use loanwords with meanings different from those found in dictionaries. In the context of the analysis of "changes in the meaning of loanwords in the modern Indonesian language corpus," these results confirm that the use of loanwords is no longer static, but rather dynamic and continues to evolve according to social context, especially among the younger generation. Media and the social environment play a significant role in shaping new interpretations of loanwords.

Table 2. Results of Responses to Changes in the Meaning of Loanwords in the Indonesian Language Corpus

No	Aspects Assessed	Mean	Standar Deviasi	Percentage of Respondents (%)	Response Category	Influence
1	Perception of the influence of media on the meaning of loanwords.	4.2	0.6	Strongly Disagree: 5%, Less Disagree: 10%, Quite Agree: 20%, Agree: 35% and Strongly Agree: 30%.	Positive.	Increased understanding that media influences the meaning of new words and is a major factor in meaning change.
2	Understanding of old and new meanings.	3.8	0.7	Strongly Disagree: 8%, Less Disagree: 15%, Quite Agree: 25%, Agree: 32%, Strongly Agree: 20%.	Tends to be positive.	Indicates a relatively high level of acceptance and understanding of changes in word meaning in everyday use.
3	Use of the word "event" and its meaning.	4.0	0.5	Strongly Disagree: 3%, Less Disagree: 12%, Quite Agree: 25%, Agree: 40%, and Strongly Agree: 20%.	Positive.	The word "event" is considered more than just an activity, indicating a general shift in meaning.
4	The influence of social media on word comprehension.	4.3	0.4	Strongly Disagree: 2%, Less Disagree: 8%, Quite Agree: 22%, Agree: 38% and Strongly Agree: 30%.	Very positive.	Social media is highly influential in accelerating changes in the meaning and understanding of new words.

The results in Table 2 show that elementary school students' responses to changes in the meaning of loanwords are significant, consistent with the findings of the analysis of changes in the meaning of loanwords in the modern Indonesian corpus. Based on Table 2, students' perceptions of the influence of media on changes in the meaning of loanwords have an average score of 4.2 with a standard deviation of 0.6. Up to 35% of students agree and 30% strongly agree that media influences the meaning of loanwords. This supports the data in Figure

4, where 41% of students agree and 43% strongly agree that popular culture influences the way they use loanwords. Understanding the old and new meanings received a score of 3.8, reflecting a tendency towards positive acceptance of changes in meaning, with 32% agreeing and 20% strongly agreeing. Meanwhile, using the word "event" as a concrete example, 40% agree and 20% strongly agree that the word now has a broader meaning than simply "activity." The most prominent influence is social media, with the highest score of 4.3, with 38% of respondents agreeing and 30% strongly agreeing. This suggests that social media is a major factor accelerating changes in word meanings. Social dynamics, particularly media, have a significant impact on shaping the new meanings of loanwords among young students.

Table 3. Coding of Interview Results of Changes in the Meaning of Loanwords

No	Respondent Code	Aspects Interviewed.	Description Code	Interpretation.	Respondents' Impressions/Perspectives.
1	R1	The Influence of social media.	P1	Admits to learning the meaning of loanwords from social media.	Social media significantly influences the understanding of new words.
2	R2	Changes in the Meaning of Loan Words	P2	States that the meaning of the word "online" has changed from its original meaning to its current one.	Understanding of changing meanings is increasing through everyday communication.
3	R3	Use of the Word "event."	P3	Uses the word "event" for various formal activities.	The word "event" is now used more broadly, not just for specific events.
4	R4	Perceptions of Media.	P4	Reveals that the media influences their perception of the meaning of loanwords.	Media and entertainment are highly influential in accelerating changes in meaning.
5	R5	Understanding the Origins of Words.	P5	Understands the origin of the English word "literacy."	Knowledge of word origins helps understand the context in which they are used.
6	R6	Perspectives on the Diversification of Meanings.	P6	Argues that the meaning of loanwords is now more diverse.	This perception indicates that many words are experiencing an expansion of meaning.
7	R7	Use of Words in Everyday Life.	P7	Uses the words "chat" and "digital literacy" in everyday conversation.	Loan words are increasingly becoming part of their routine vocabulary.

8	R8	Changing Meanings of "platform."	P8	According to him, "platform" is now more commonly used than "site" or "service."	The use of these words demonstrates adaptation to developments in technology and new media.
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Table 3 confirms the quantitative results in Table 2 and Figure 4, which support the theory presented in the analysis of changes in the meaning of loanwords in the modern Indonesian corpus, which states that the meaning of loanwords changes dynamically due to social and media influences. Respondent R1 acknowledged that he learned the meaning of loanwords from social media (P1), which is consistent with the quantitative data, with 38% of students agreeing and 30% strongly agreeing that social media influences word understanding. R2 stated that the word "daring" has undergone a change in meaning (P2), indicating an understanding that word meanings are not fixed, in line with his score of 3.8 on the aspect of understanding old and new meanings. R3 and R8 explained the expansion of the meaning of the words "kejadian" and "platform" (P3, P8), which are now more widely used and common. This is consistent with the 60% of students who agreed or strongly agreed that the use of the word "kejadian" has expanded its meaning. R6 reported that the meaning of loanwords has become more diverse (P6), indicating an awareness of semantic expansion. Overall, these findings strengthen the argument that modern social and technological contexts significantly influence the development of loanword meanings among elementary school students.

Table 4. Results of Analysis of Changes in the Meaning of Loanwords in the Indonesian Corpus

No	Indicators.	Percentage of Positive Respondents	Percentage Data (%).	Interpretation.	Influence Analysis.
1	Positive perceptions of changes in word meaning.	85%	62% Agree + 23% Strongly Agree.	Respondents generally welcomed changes in the meanings of loanwords, demonstrating a high level of acceptance of linguistic dynamics.	Encourage progressive language adaptation, strengthen linguistic flexibility, and accelerate innovation in the use of loanwords.
2	The use of the word "event" and its variations (formal and informal).	85%	25% Quite Agree + 40% Agree + 20% Strongly Agree.	The word "event" is widely used in various contexts, from formal to informal, indicating an expansion of its meaning.	Help language become more dynamic and able to reflect ongoing cultural and technological developments.
3	The influence of media and social media on understanding and changing meaning.	88%	20% Quite Agree + 35% Agree + 30% Strongly Agree.	Media, particularly social media, has been instrumental in accelerating the evolution of	Accelerate linguistic change, generate new meanings, and enrich vocabulary through digital interaction.

4	Diversification of the meaning of loanwords.	87%	41% Quite Agree + 43% Agree + 3% Strongly Agree.	loanword meanings. Loanword meanings are increasingly varied and experiencing an expansion of meaning, no longer limited to their original meanings.	Develop a more flexible and innovative language, supporting the creativity of language users.
5	The use of certain words (such as "platform," "download," "chat," "digital literacy") in everyday life.	85%	42% Quite Agree + 45% Agree + 8% Strongly Agree.	These words are increasingly used and have become a regular part of the vocabulary of modern society.	Support the integration of technology into communication and social life, and accelerate language adaptation to technological innovation.
6	Understanding the origins and evolution of the meaning of loanwords.	77%	25% Quite Agree + 32% Agree + 20% Strongly Agree.	Respondents understand the sources and symbolism of this evolution of meaning, indicating good linguistic awareness.	Increase language awareness and strengthen the use of words appropriate to the context of cultural and technological developments.
7	Perceptions of diversification of meaning.	84%	39% Quite Agree + 45% Agree.	Respondents believe that the meanings of loanwords are now more diverse than ever before.	Encourage creativity in language use and enrich the variety of modern linguistic expressions.
8	Changes in the meaning of certain words such as "platform," "event."	82%	47% Quite Agree + 35% Agree.	These words are experiencing significant changes in meaning in line with technological and media developments.	Help society understand new contexts, accelerating communication processes that adapt to changing times.

Table 4 shows that the majority of participating elementary school students expressed a positive attitude towards changes in the meanings of loanwords, which is consistent with the results of the analysis of changes in the meanings of loanwords in a corpus of modern Indonesian texts. Eighty-five percent of participants agreed or strongly agreed that changes in word meanings are normal and acceptable, indicating a high level of acceptance of language dynamics. Eighty-eight percent also stated that media and social media significantly influence the understanding and changes in word meanings, with 35% agreeing and 30% strongly agreeing, confirming that the digital environment is a major driver of semantic evolution. The meanings of words such as "event," "platform," "chat," and "download" have expanded and are used in

everyday contexts by 85% of participants, reflecting the integration of technology into linguistic life. Furthermore, 87% of participants acknowledged the diversity of meanings of loanwords, and 84% stated that the meanings of loanwords are now more diverse than before. These figures reinforce the argument put forward in the corpus study that the use of loanwords has evolved along with cultural and technological trends. These changes not only enrich vocabulary but also create a language that is more flexible and adaptable to changing times.

5. Discussion

This study found that the meaning of loanwords in modern Indonesian has undergone significant changes among elementary school students. Data from observations, surveys, and interviews showed that students' understanding of loanwords has evolved from their original meanings to new, more contextual forms that are more appropriate to the simple language environment. Words like "event," "platform," "chat," "download," and "literacy" are no longer understood based on dictionary definitions or their true etymological meanings; they can be removed from the timeframe. I'm in the middle of the year, and this is an "event" button without an official seminar page at home. Instead, it's used to refer to a general event, as it actually means. Similarly, the word "platform," which in its original language means a place or support, is now understood as a digital platform such as a social media app or a bold service. This could be called "chat," which can be used in any way it can be used in other activities. A wealth of information can be used to carry out all kinds of work, can be used in various ways, and can be used in the fields of technology and technology. If this is the case, many people will not be able to do other things, but many will be able to do them again. This month, few people can use it as a solution, so I can't wait to see what these men leave behind. Social media, its use, teachers, and digital content with other content, music videos, and video games with different content and other information that can only be used. In addition to the breadth of meaning, this study also found ambiguity between the original and new meanings. For example, students often use the word "literacy" to refer to different competencies, such as "digital literacy," even though the word originally meant only the ability to read and write. Feel free to contact me in any way that is integrated with the system and located in the same place, but also on social networks. If you have questions about what you want, then what will happen in the middle of the day? No need to worry about the data used, will be used, and even digital. This practice shows that the shift in meaning is not only a linguistic phenomenon, but also a social one. The use of these words is no longer foreign; it has become part of everyday language. There are many different types of items that can be used in various fields, such as items that can adapt to other types of devices that are suitable for use and new technologies.

The results of this study strengthen and confirm the theory of meaning change proposed by semanticists such as Ullman and Bloomfield. According to this theory, word meaning can change due to contextual, social, cultural, and technological factors (Jung & Kim, 2024). In the context of elementary school students, the use of loanwords with new meanings is the result of direct interaction with digital media and an active social environment. This change is both semantic and pragmatic, indicating a natural process in language development. From the perspective of semantic field theory, changes in the meaning of loanwords indicate a reorganization of the Indonesian lexical system (Praptomojati et al., 2024). For example, the word "platform" now occupies not only the physical meaning space but also the digital space. This expansion indicates that loanwords are not only added to the language but also shift the meaning boundaries of other words in the same field. This suggests that the incorporation of foreign words into regional languages affects the overall semantic structure, as explained in this theory. Furthermore, the theory of linguistic-cultural adaptation is crucial in interpreting the results of meaning research (Praptomojati et al., 2024). Incoming foreign words are not only assimilated phonologically but also modified semantically to suit local cultural values (Praptomojati et al., 2024). For example, the use of the word "prayer," which has undergone a narrowing of meaning in religious contexts in Indonesia, represents a very specific form of cultural adaptation. Similarly, the word "literacy" has been transformed into a specific competency according to modern needs, such as digital or financial literacy. This phenomenon indicates that changes in meaning are a form of cultural negotiation that occurs

in the linguistic space. The findings of this study are also consistent with previous research showing that Indonesians tend to accept and use loanwords according to their communicative needs (Prptomojati et al., 2024). However, unlike previous research that focused primarily on phonology and orthography, this study makes a significant contribution to the semantic dimension through an approach based on text corpuses and the perceptions of young users. This research shows that the meaning of loanwords can change dramatically, even from the elementary school level, and is not limited to academics or adult language users. In contemporary linguistic studies, changes in the meaning of loanwords are often not systematically documented, even though this has broad implications for education, language policy, and dictionary development. Therefore, the results of this study provide an important basis for developing more contextual and appropriate language learning strategies. Language educators and policymakers need to understand that loanwords used by students often experience shifts in meaning, and teaching approaches must adapt to this reality. The results of this study reinforce the position that language is a living entity, constantly changing according to the environment in which it is used. The changes in the meaning of loanwords are not deviations, but rather evidence that the Indonesian language is undergoing an expansion of meaning and adapting to modern sociocultural realities. Therefore, understanding this phenomenon is important not only for academic purposes but also for promoting communication and teaching practices that adapt to current developments.

Important implications for language education, language policy, and curriculum development. Recognizing the shifting meanings of loanwords suggests the need for a more contextual and adaptive approach to language learning, taking sociocultural dynamics into account. Elementary Indonesian language teachers need to equip students with semantic awareness that focuses not only on dictionary definitions but also on actual usage in digital and social environments. Furthermore, the findings of this study can inform national curriculum developers about incorporating material on the changing meanings of loanwords as part of linguistic culture. In the policy realm, this study demonstrates the urgent need for language monitoring and management to prevent shifting meanings that confuse the public. Language institutions can utilize these findings to update dictionaries or language guidelines to reflect current circumstances. Understanding the expansion of loanword meanings is crucial for writers, translators, and media professionals to produce effective and non-misleading communication. The results of this study demonstrate that shifting meanings is not simply a linguistic issue but is also closely related to ongoing social and cultural adaptation processes.

6. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study confirms that the change in the meaning of loanwords in Indonesian is a dynamic process influenced by developments in technology, media, and the social environment. Analysis shows that elementary school students have adopted loanwords such as "event," "platform," "chat," and "literacy," with meanings that have changed from their original forms. These are frequently used by students in school communication with other students and through social media. This process of meaning expansion not only reflects linguistic adaptation but also demonstrates the language's ability to adapt to modern communication needs. Understanding new meanings is inseparable from the role of digital media, peers, and the education system, all of which play a role in shaping the interpretation of these words. This phenomenon demonstrates that language evolves not only through formal processes but also through everyday practices that occur informally in the social environment. These changes are not always accompanied by a deep understanding of the origins of words, but remain widely accepted in everyday communication. This means that language learning must be designed to expose students to the dynamics of meaning, including the contexts in which they are used. The use of corpus analysis as an analytical tool has proven effective in monitoring meaning shifts and can be used to develop educational materials. Therefore, this study makes an important contribution to understanding semantic shifts in Indonesian, while providing a basis for more contextually appropriate and responsive language policies.

Limitation

Limitations that need to be considered when interpreting the results and developing further research steps. The study sample was limited to elementary school students, so the results do not reflect perceptions across regions or educational levels. Different sociolinguistic conditions in large cities or other regions may lead to different results in understanding the changes in the meaning of loanwords. Second, this study focused more on analyzing meaning changes from the perspective of young users, so it does not fully describe the changes in the meaning of loanwords in formal, academic, or professional communication contexts. Third, although the data was supplemented with a digital dataset, the scope of the corpus used was still limited to a few online sources and did not fully cover all types of media or written forms in Indonesian. Furthermore, the approach used was primarily descriptive, making it less able to test the causal relationship between media, culture, and meaning changes. These limitations pave the way for the development of broader and more representative methodologies in the future.

Recommendation

Further research should include a more diverse sample of participants, including students from various educational levels and geographic regions, to ensure that the results are more representative of Indonesian society as a whole. Second, a language learning model based on the phenomenon of semantic change needs to be developed, enabling students to understand not only word forms but also the contexts of their use in a dynamic digital society. Third, the Indonesian language corpus used in this study needs to be expanded to include data from various types of media, including podcasts, online videos, and visual communication, which are widely used by today's young generation. Another recommendation is to involve teachers and language experts in developing thematic dictionaries or teaching modules based on loanwords that have undergone semantic change. It is also recommended that future research use a longitudinal approach to study the dynamics of semantic change over time. This will deepen our understanding of semantic evolution in Indonesian and will benefit the development of linguistics, education, and national language policy.

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Conflict of Interest

In writing this manuscript there is no conflict of interest between the researcher and other people.

Declaration of Generative AI-assisted Technologies

This manuscript was prepared without the assistance of Generative AI. All intellectual contributions, critical analysis, and final revisions were made by the authors. The authors are solely responsible for the accuracy, originality, and integrity of the content presented in this work.

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