Javanese Loanwords in English

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Abstract

Language changes over time, notably the words of language. The historical changes of words can be observed from a dictionary, and in the English language, the dictionary that provides a full account of the historical changes of words is the Oxford English Dictionary (OED). The changes can be related to the language sources of the words in the OED that come from more than 350 languages (Denison & Hogg, 2006, p. 1). One of such languages is Javanese, which is a local language in Indonesia. An advanced search in the OED for the entries with Javanese etymology results in 33 entries. An analysis of these Javanese loanwords in the OED reveals the need to revise the entries in order to give a better account of these Javanese loanwords. The revision or update of the entries at the OED has been conducted quarterly since the OED went online in 2000. An entry in the OED has the following components: etymology section, sense section, and lemma section (Weiner, 2009, p. 403). In this paper, the writer focuses on the variants section, lemma section and the sense section. The writer believes that there are several out-dated variants in the Javanese entries. As well as for the lemma section, there are additional lemmas that have yet included in the OED. The writer also thinks that there is a need to revise and update the sense section due to the imprecise definition or semantic change. The analysis shows that 21 are outdate, 3 need revisions in the variants section, 3 need addition in the lemma section, and 6 need revisions in the sense section. Consequently, the revision of the entries is indeed necessary, and this paper is expected to serve as an input for revising the entries in the OED.

Keywords: dictionary, javanese, lemma, loanword, sense, variant

Introduction

Languages are rarely sufficient to themselves. Hatch (2001, p.170) stated that one language may borrow some words from another language. As an international language, English has not only had a great influence on other languages, but has also absorbed much new vocabulary from them (Doi, 2010, p. 1). Based on history of English language, English has absorbed a great number of words every language from all over the world. It can be seen in one of the dictionaries that provides a full account of historical changes of words, the Oxford English Dictionary (OED). The sources of the words in the OED come from more than 350 languages (Denison & Hogg, 2006, p. 1). One of such languages is Javanese.

There are a number of Javanese language are borrowed by the English language. In this article, the writer identifies the Javanese language, one of local languages in Indonesia, in the OED. A search in the Oxford English Dictionary for entries with Javanese etymology results in 33 entries. These are called loanwords.

Loanword is the name given to those words that have been taken from borrowing. Haugen & Mithun (2003) noted that Loanword is vocabulary whose basic form and meaning are taken directly from another language. Borrowing can be defined as the process of whereby a language takes words from another language. Borrowing refers to the natural process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language (Jackson, 2003, p. 14). The problem of this process is when speakers try to adopt words, there is a possibility that the meaning and form are changing.

There might be much research which deals with loanword studies such as Schun Doi (2010) with his research entitled Japanese Loanwords in the Oxford English Dictionary and in the English version of Kämpfer’s the history of Japan, and Juřicová (2012) with her research entitled Chinese Loans in
English. They both investigate about loanwords that have been taken by English from Asian language especially Japanese and Chinese. Other journal papers or articles about loanwords usually analyze about the borrowings from European language, they are Dutch, French, Italian and Spanish. However, there is no research about Javanese loanwords. Therefore, the writer is interested in studying the Javanese loanwords in the OED.

The aim of this study is to serve as inputs for revising the Javanese entries in order to give a better account in the OED. An entry in the OED has the following components: headword section, pronunciation section, inflections sections, variants section, etymology section, sense section, and lemma section (Weiner, 2009, p. 403). In revising the Javanese loanword in this article, the writer focuses on variants, lemmas, and senses. The writer believes that there are variants and lemma of the Javanese loanword that have yet to be included in variant and lemma section. The writer also thinks that there is a need to revise and update the sense section due to the imprecise definition and semantic change.

The writer hopes that this study is expected to give the readers both theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically, this study will increase knowledge in Lexicography and Etymology particularly in identifying the variants, lemmas and senses of loanwords in dictionary. Practically, after knowing the changes in the senses, lemmas and variants of loanwords in the OED, the Editor of the OED will be able to understand and revise the Javanese Loanwords in the OED. Meanwhile, for the reader especially English lexicographers, they will be able to know the old and new variants, lemmas, and senses of the Javanese loanwords in the OED. This study will also encourage further research for researchers or linguists who are interested to study with similar topic as a comparative study.

**Javanese Loanword in the Oxford English Dictionary**

In this study, there are three steps to conduct this research. First step, the writer develops a description of the Javanese entries by seeing the following entry in OED. Second, the writer analyzes the senses, lemmas, and variants. In this research, the analysis is mainly based on a corpus query system or Sketch Engine to see the meaning of the entries and check the possible variant and lemma. Finally, the writer draws conclusion on which entries should be revised.

As mentioned, the data are taken from the *Oxford English Dictionary online* (OED online) with regard to the fact that the OED online is being updated quarterly (Weiner, 2009, p. 401). The OED online is the definitive record of the English language, featuring more than 600,000 words, 3 million quotations, over 350 languages from several countries and over 1,000 years of English (see in www.oed.com). This can be said as the only English dictionary that contains the most number of languages. It does not only include the national languages, but also local language. One of the local languages included is Javanese language, which is a local language in Indonesia.

In collecting the data, the writer takes several steps. These steps are important to collect the data in order to lead the writer to obtain adequate and appropriate data for this research. In general, there are two steps to acquire the data i.e. searching Javanese language in the OED and compiling the whole entries for each headword.

The search for the Javanese words in the OED online can be conducted via the advanced search menu. It finds our term wherever it occurs in the dictionary. The advanced search menu can be used to search for word origins, parts of words in the headword, words in the definition, quotations, etc. The advanced search located in top bar; number two from the left. To find the Javanese words, the writer types Javanese in a box of ‘search for’, changes “in full text” into “in etymologies” and clicks start search to see the result. The results of advanced search show the headwords and snapshots of the matching parts of the entries. This can be seen in Figure 2.1.
After knowing what Javanese words are in the OED online as shown in figure 3.1, the writer compiles the entries. Since the results only show the snapshots, it is necessary to click every headword to see the whole entry. The whole entry of each headword is then saved into Microsoft Word program for further analysis.

The Corpus Query System

As mentioned, the data analysis is mainly conducted by using a corpus query system called the Sketch Engine and Kamus Basa Jawa (Javanese language dictionary). The software of the Sketch Engine can be seen on website www.sketchengine.co.uk. To view these links the user will need to log in to the Sketch Engine, then, follow the links from www.sketchengine.co.uk page to either set up an account, or log in. The Sketch Engine is a Corpus Query System incorporating word sketches, one-page, automatic, corpus-derived summary of a word’s grammatical and collocational behaviour (www.sketchengine.co.uk). It is web-based program which takes as its input a corpus of any language with an appropriate level of linguistic mark-up. The Sketch Engine contains 162 corpora from 42 languages.

For this paper, the writer chooses the BNC and ukWaC. The British National Corpus (BNC) is a 100 million word collection of samples of written and spoken language from a wide range of sources, designed to represent a wide cross-section of British English from the later part of the 20th century, both spoken and written. The ukWaC is a very large (>2 billion words) corpus of English, and presents an evaluation of its contents. It contains basic linguistic annotation (part-of-speech tagging and lemmatization) and aims to serve as a general-purpose corpus of English.

There are three steps in analyzing the data. First, the writer uses the concordance menu in the Sketch Engine to show the number of hits and concordance lines of every headword in the data. The purpose of the result in number of hits and concordance lines is to determine whether or not the words still exist in current English.

Second, after checking the data from concordance lines, the writer uses the Kamus Basa Jawa in order to compare the meaning of Javanese words that are still exist in current English with the meanings of Javanese words in Java. In Kamus Basa Jawa, the writer also checks the spelling of the lemmas and possible variants.

For the third step, the writer checks the possible senses, lemmas, and variants in the BNC and ukWaC. This is necessary to determine whether or not and how they are used in the British English.

The Finding of Javanese Loanword that are Outdated and Still Used

Outdated Loanword

In this part, the writer determined whether or not the loanwords in the Oxford English Dictionary online (OED) are outdated by checking the hits from British National Corpus (BNC) and UK Web as a corpus (ukWaC). If there is no hit for a particular loanword, it means that the loanword is not used any longer by the British English. The BNC contains 96,048,950 words, and released in 2001. The ukWaC contains 1,318,612,719, and released in 2007 (see in www.sketchengine.co.uk).
Based on BNC and ukWaC, the writer found the outdated loanwords in the Oxford English Dictionary results in 21 of 33 entries. They are antiar(n), banxing(n), delundung(n), dukun(n), kaparrang/kaparring (n), kidang(n), kromo(n), kumbang(n), linsang(n), ngoko(n), pangeran(n), pendopo(n), rasamala(n), slendang(n), sonerila(n), susuhunan(n), tchincou(n), teledu(n), temia(n), weenong(n), and wow-wow(n).

No hit means that it is not possible to check the current use of these loanwords. The are no concordance lines to see the possible current variants, lemmas and senses are that used by the British English. This would suggest that the outdated loanword can be marked by using the obsolete symbol (†) before a word or sense to give information that those loanwords are not used any longer.

The Javanese Loanwords that are still used

In this part, the writer discusses the Javanese loanwords that are still used by the British English. The Javanese loanwords that are still found in the BNC and ukWaC such as abangan, batik, dedes, gado-gado, gamelan, lahar, pelog, rasse, saron, subud, tjanting, and wayang are analyzed individually from each entry. The analysis is mainly based on the concordance lines in BNC and ukWaC. The concordance lines are helpful to see the patterns and meanings associated with a word in a restricted set of the context (Stubbs, 2009). They also encourage us to make unexpected connections between items. The analysis of the variants, lemmas, and senses are also conducted by referring to Kamus Basa Jawa (KBJ). The details of the analysis are presented in the following sections. In this paper, the writer takes 2 of 12 samples of Javanese entries in the OED.

From here, the writer makes interpretation and suggestion to serve as inputs for revising the entries in the OED.

Abangan

The first entry alphabetically is abangan. The entry in the OED is as follows:

The term abangan is at present not widely used by the Javanese themselves, but was popularized by the American anthropologist C. Geertz in his book The Religion of Java (1960), when describing the various cultural variants found in Javanese society. The usual terms used by the Javanese are wong Islam ‘Muslim’ and wong Jawa ‘a follower of Javanese religion’.

With pl. concord. Indonesians, esp. Javanese, who are syncretically or culturally (rather than observantly) Muslim.

[1927 A. W. Nieuwenhuis in Encycl. Islam II. 498/2 The observance of the five daily salāt’s varies considerably... In Central Java and Atjeh they are neglected by the majority and those who observe them faithfully... are given special names (wong putihan, lebe, santri) and distinguished from the great mass of the people (wong abangan, bangsat).]

1956 C. Geertz in Econ. Devel. & Cultural Change 4 138 The abangan, whose main adherence is to what is often miscalled ‘the Javanese religion’ (agama djawa).

1959 W. F. Wertheim Indonesian Soc. in Transition (ed. 2) viii. 224 There was a clear distinction between... those considered pious Moslems, who followed meticulously the precepts of Islam... and (probably because of the white garments they preferred to wear while praying) were called the putihan, the ‘white ones’, and the mass of the Javanese who were less strict in the observance of the duties prescribed by religion and were called abangan, the ‘red ones’.

1976 C. A. Coppel in J. A. C. Mackie Chinese in Indonesia ii. 71 President Suharto and his ruling group of abangan generals.

1994 S. Owen Indonesian Regional Food & Cookery 173 The people who are most observant in giving and attending selamatan are not... the educated middle-class pious Muslims, but abangan.

As we can see in the entry, there is no definition about abangan. The OED does not really define it, but only relates it with two other usual terms: wong Islam ‘Muslim’ and wong Jawa ‘a follower of Javanese religion’.

From the query system there is no hit from the BNC, there are two hits from the ukWaC, the writer found the concordance lines:

# Corpus: ukWaC
# Hits: 2
# Query  word,[lc="abangan"]lemma_lc="abangan"] 2
Javanese religion,” which Geertz calls <Abangan>. The second type is a The rest are only nominal Muslims called <abangan>, whose religion is based more
After knowing the concordance lines, the writer checked abangan in KBJ and found the following entry:

\[
\text{wong sing agamane Islam nanging ora nglakoni kewajibane (salat, jakat, pasa, lsp) 'a nominal Muslim who does not fulfill his/her obligation (ritual prayers, tithe, fast, and etc.).'}
\]

From those results, we can see that there is no suggestion regarding the variants and lemmas. However, it is necessary to suggest the sense to make the meaning clearer. If we see the sense in the concordance lines and citations from the OED, and refer to KBJ, the entry of abangan should be added with the following sense:

A nominal Muslim or a Javanese who is Muslim but she/he does not fulfill his/her religious obligations.

**Batik**

The next Javanese loanword that the writer still found its concordance lines in BNC and ukWaC is Batik. Before seeing the concordance, we can see the entry in the OED as follows:

The Javanese art and method (introduced into England by way of Holland) of executing designs on textiles by covering the material with wax in a pattern, dyeing the parts left exposed, and then removing the wax, the process being repeated when more than one dye is used. Also, (a garment made of) a fabric dyed in this way; the kind of pattern, consisting of a medley of colours, characteristic of this art.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 604/2. Another mode is to cover with melted wax or damar the part of the cloth not intended to receive the dye... The ‘battiks’, as the cloths thus treated are called, are in request by the wealthier classes.

1906 *Daily Chron.* 26 Jan. 4/6. Java is the home of Batik, which is a kind of colour-printing on fabrics.

1922 *Daily Mail* 8 Aug. 3/3. Exact in detail, faultless in design, brilliant in colour, good batik is a joy.

1924 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 Nov. 777/1. ‘Batik’ is a Javanese word, and the art was originally practised in Java, whence the Dutch brought it to Europe over three hundred years ago.

1936 J. Dos Passos *Big Money* 428. Ladies in flowing batiks.

1958 *Times* 13 Aug. 12/5. Real wax batiks are now being sold to meet the demand for gay summer frocks.

As we can see, the definition for the entry of batik is clear. However, there is a variant added such battik. The writer checked also in the corpus and KBJ whether those definition and variant are still used or not.

Based on the BNC and the ukWaC, batik has 27 concordance lines from the BNC and 981 concordance lines from the ukWaC, from each corpus the writer put 10 samples of concordance lines. The writer checked the sense and variant through seeing the concordance lines. The writer also sorted the concordance lines to right both of two corpora by clicking ‘sort to right’ in the left panel in order to see the lemmas for the entry of batik. The writer checked the concordance lines:

```
# Corpus: British National Corpus
# Hits: 27
#     Query  lc,[lc="batik"] 27
#     Sort   word/i 1>0~3>0 27

range. (ABOVE) 'Busy Bees' by Rosi Robinson. < Batik > on cotton. at the exhibition and find out all about < Batik > painting. at the exhibition and find out all about < Batik > painting. (ABOVE)

with diverse activities. Try your hand at < Batik > painting with

with diverse activities. Try your hand at < Batik > painting with uncomfortable rattan chair, admiring

Pauline's < Batik > printed in the same way that wax is used in the < batik > process. Choose Channel 4 on Thursdays in May and June. THE < BATIK > TECHNIQUE whole range of topics, from calligraphy and < batik > to

London was wearing washed-out T-shirts, < batik > waistcoats, face paint.
```

```
# Corpus: ukWaC
# Hits: 981
#     Query  lc,[lc="batik"] 981
#     Sort   word/i 1>0~3>0 981

including willow sculpting, carving, < batik > painting . and drawing techniques, ink painting . silk

and < batik > painting, including paper weaving, pastry making and < batik > painting . massage, jewellery

making, < Batik > painting and a special Devoted to < batik > painting and batik and all related topics

classroom." Pupil: "I enjoyed the < batik > painting because of Visit our website Robin Paris [Cornwall] <

Batik > paintings - remains with the artist One of my first < batik > paintings . critical blog. < Batik

> Paintings . British Blogs. link 19th Business services - EXTERNAL Heather Gatt's < batik > paintings
```

From concordance lines in the BNC and the ukWaC, there is no variant for the entry of batik, even battik which the variant in the OED, it is not used any longer. Also, the writer found an additional
lemma: Batik-painting. For batik-painting, it shows 4 hits from BNC and 45 hits from ukWaC. For the sense section, the writer compared the sense both in following entry in the OED and in concordance lines through the BNC and ukWaC. The result of the comparison for batik is that they have a similarity meaning.

Then, the writer also checked the definition in KBJ:

K corak gegambaran nganggo malam (bakal didadakeke jari, iket, lsp) ‘the art of pattern that is made by wax (base material for jari, iket, and etc.)’

From those results, we can see that there is no suggestion regarding the sense because it is already clear. However, it is necessary to suggest the variant to give alien symbol (‖) to give information that the variant: battik is not used in New Edition entries and the additional lemma: batik-painting to be added for the entry of batik. If we see the lemma in the concordance lines and citations from the OED, and refer to KBJ, the lemma of batik-painting should be added with the following sense:

The method and art of pattern by covering the material through painting process with wax to make a pattern.

Interpretation

In this sub chapter, the writer makes the interpretation based on what is found in the analysis. In the result, the writer found both out-dated loanword and Javanese loanwords that are still exist in the British English.

The outdated loanwords that have shown in subchapter 4.1 show 21 of 33 entries for Javanese entries in the OED. Their loss could be due to the appearance of those loanwords is not available or used any longer in Java. The words Antiar, Banxring, Delundung, Kaparrang/Kaparring, Kidang, Linsang, Soneira, Susuhunan, Tchinou, Teledu, Temia, Weenong and wow-wow is already disappear in Java. The evidences can be seen in the Kamus Basa Jawa that shows no result for those loanwords. Therefore, the outdated loanword in the British English are influenced by the usefulness those words in Java.

Sometimes, the British English also adopt local words in order to make finer distinctions of meaning. For instance, Dukun “Shaman”, Kumbang “beetle”, Pendopo “porch or veranda”, Pangeran “prince”, and Slendang “scarf”. There are instances when a Javanese word is borrowed despite the fact that the referent of this word is already adequately represented in the English language.

For the Javanese loanwords that are still exist, the writer used the table 4.1 to make the interpretation. This table shows the name of Javanese loanwords, the number of hits in the ukWaC, the revisions of variants, lemmas and senses. Especially for the number of hits, the writer used the ukWaC because the frequent hits in this corpus are bigger than the BNC. The number hits of BNC are not used in this sub chapter because it only covers British English of the late twentieth century that was completed in 1994. Whereas, the ukWaC is newer and bigger than BNC. It was completed in 2012 and consists of 2 billion tokens while the BNC only consist of 100 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Javanese Loanword(s)</th>
<th>Number of hits in the ukWaC</th>
<th>Variant(s)</th>
<th>Lemma(s)</th>
<th>Sense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Abangan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Batik</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dedes</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gado-gado</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Gamelan</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Lahar</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Peleg</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Rasse</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Saron</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Subud</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Tjanting/Canting</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As we can see from the total revision in the table above, the sense has the biggest number to be revised. The changes in the senses section can be called semantic change. For the variants section, the changes of the spelling can be included into phonological change. Whereas, the changes in the lemmas section can be classified as morphological change. The result of the revision in the table shows that the semantic change is faster than the phonological change and the morphological change.

Based on the semantic change, the borrowed words inevitably acquire culture-specific meanings, to varying degrees. It would be difficult to find a borrowed word which has retained exactly the same meaning or context of use as its word of origin (Kay, 1995, p. 71). Therefore, many Javanese loanwords are revised because it does not have similar meaning with the original meaning in Javanese and as it is used in the current English as shown in the concordance lines. If we see further into the number of hits, the Javanese words that have small number are rarely used anymore but when they are used, they will create new or more specific meaning.

Phonologically, speakers of one language often have difficulty reproducing the sounds of another language which do not exist in their own. The borrowing of lexical items containing such sounds usually entails adaptation of their pronunciation (Kay, 1995, p. 69). Similarly, the changes of Javanese results in variant section requiring very long time, it shows that the spelling is more stable than the structure and the meaning in the borrowing. Most of the variants that have changed become popular only during the last few years, and therefore particularly affect the spelling and pronunciation of words. As shown in table 4.1, batik, gamelan and tjanting have the most number of hits which are popular loanwords in the ukWaC of hits, they are, 981,582, 133, respectively. In addition, these two loanwords are the cultural features (batik and gamelan) from Indonesia which attract many tourists come to Indonesia to see them.

For the morphological change, there are 3 entries that have lemmas or more precisely a sub-lemma, they are batik, saron and wayang. Many words borrowed from Javanese vocabulary occur only in compound phrases, their corresponding English word being used to represent the meanings of the word on their own. Example of word incorporating this basic item is batik-painting. Batik is the basic item and is added ‘painting’ as new lemma. This is also Javanese word that have a higher number, thus, it can create a new compound or sub lemma. For saron and wayang, as we can see for these loanwords have quite number of hits in the ukWaC. These loan items are followed by its lemmas. The lemmas are already popular also in the ukWaC, so, the British English do not have to change them into their own language.

All of the changes, thus the revisions for the OED, are needed because of the rapid development in globalization era. The development in globalization refers to the loanwords that are especially open to modification, both on entering the language, and with time (Hatch & Brown, 2001). The term borrowing refers to a completed language change, a diachronic process that once started as an individual innovation but has been propagated throughout the speech community (Hoffman, 1994). Therefore, the revisions for a dictionary are always needed over time.

### Conclusion

The revisiting of 33 Javanese loanwords in the OED has shown the inputs especially in variants, lemmas, and senses sections. This research is mainly conducted by using corpora, the BNC and the ukWaC, and referring to Kamus Basa Jawa (Javanese language dictionary). However, those results are inadequate. A further analysis from the writer’s interpretation needs to be taken in inputs. Consequently, the using of qualitative-interpretative approach is important for this journal to get better results.

From the corpus results, we can see the outdated Javanese loanword. They are antiar(n), banxring(n), delundung(n), dukun(n), kaparrang/kaparring (n), kidang(n), kromo(n), kumbang(n), linsang(n), ngoko(n), pangeran(n), pendopo(n), rasamala(n), slendang(n), sonerila(n), susuhunan(n), tchincou(n), teledu(n), temia(n), weenong(n), and wow-wow(n). Those loanwords are

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Wayang</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3.1 Table of Revision**
outdated because the influence of the using Javanese in Java and the representation of Javanese loanword in English language.

For the revision results of the variants, lemmas and senses of Javanese loanwords in the Chapter 4, we can see that the most number of revisions is in the meaning. The change in the meaning, can be called semantic change, is faster than morphological change and phonological change. Due to the meanings in the British English are not similar with the original meaning in Java. For example, the word ‘gamelan’ has quite number of concordance lines which show that the gamelan is played in Javanese and Balinese musical, while the OED does not really define it.

All of the changes, thus the revisions for the OED, are needed because of the rapid development in globalization era. The development in globalization, the development of technology e.g. corpora, language contact, and etc., refers to the loanwords that are especially open to modification. Therefore, the revisions for a dictionary are always needed over time.

Finally, further study about this research would be advantageous to ascertain the revision in which all changes is shown in the variant, lemma, and sense sections. In this case, the editor of the OED is able to know and revise the Javanese loanword with regarding the revision in this journal. In addition, since the Javanese loanwords are available in the British English, there is a possibility that those are also in United State. It will be interesting for the additional research in analyzing the Javanese or Malay loanwords in the American Dictionary such as the Webster 3rd International Dictionary.

References