

# Providing etymological information for Japanese loanwords in the KBBI Indonesian Dictionary

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## Abstract

This paper documents the process of adding the etymological information of loanwords from Japanese in Indonesian language into the KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) Indonesian dictionary sixth edition, the most comprehensive and authoritative Indonesian monolingual dictionary, published by The Language Development and Cultivation Agency, under the Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Indonesia. It is a part of the KBBI etymology project (Moeljadi et al. 2019). Data of Japanese loanwords from various sources such as Jones (2008), Sato (2000), and Khasanah and Al Husein (2022) were compiled. Data selection is based on the dictionary headwords, thus words which are listed in the KBBI dictionary were chosen and further analyzed. The contact between Japan and Indonesia started long before the Japanese occupation during World War Two. During World War Two, Japanese military terms were used and borrowed into Indonesian. After the occupation, Japanese pop culture influenced Indonesia and many words regarding Japanese culture and food are borrowed into Indonesian. To some extent, Japanese does influence Indonesia culturally and linguistically although according to Blust (2009), Japanese is not in the four major periods associated with external cultural and linguistic influence in the Indonesian archipelago: (1) Indian, (2) Chinese, (3) Islamic, and (4) European. As of June 2024, the KBBI dictionary has etymological information of loanwords from Semitic languages (especially Arabic), Indic languages (especially Sanskrit), Sinitic languages (especially Hokkien), and Old Javanese. It is worth adding the etymological information of loanwords from Japanese into the KBBI dictionary. I found that there are 177 Japanese loanwords in the KBBI dictionary. The number is very few, compared with more than 350 Sinitic loanwords (Moeljadi 2021). This paper discusses the phonological change of those loanwords. Regarding semantic categories, many of them are related to Japanese food, military terms, traditional culture, and martial arts. The number of words regarding pop culture is fewer but increasing.

**Keywords:** Japanese loanwords, KBBI dictionary, lexical borrowing

## 1. Introduction

Indonesian (or *bahasa Indonesia*, literally ‘the language of Indonesia’) is the national and official language in the Republic of Indonesia. It is a standardized variety of Malay, belonging to the Austronesian language family. It has an official dictionary, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language) or KBBI, published by *Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa* (The Language Development and Cultivation Agency) or *Badan Bahasa*, under the Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Indonesia. Up until present, KBBI is the most comprehensive and the most authoritative reference for the Indonesian language. The latest, sixth edition of KBBI (KBBI VI) was launched in 2023.<sup>1</sup>

Since 2019, *Badan Bahasa* has been conducting an etymology project for KBBI (Moeljadi et al. 2019). Etymological information was added in October 2019 for Semitic (especially Arabic) loanwords, in October 2020 for Indic (especially Sanskrit) loanwords, in October 2021 for Sinitic (especially Hokkien) loanwords, and in October 2023 for Old Javanese loanwords. *Badan Bahasa* is planning to add etymological information of loanwords originated from Portuguese and Persian in October 2024. This paper discusses the inclusion of etymological information of loanwords from Japanese language into the KBBI database which is planned in April 2025.

## 2. Historical background and Japanese influence in Indonesia

Indonesia is located between two continents (Asia and Australia) and two oceans (Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean), in a strategic location along major sea lanes connecting East Asia, South Asia and Oceania. Because of this strategic location, Indonesia has cultural and commercial contacts with many countries such as India, China, and European countries. The contact between Indonesia and Japan can be divided into three periods: before, during, and after the Japanese occupation of Indonesia during World War II.

**Before the Japanese occupation** Since as early as 799 AD, maritime mercantile communication existed between Southeast Asia (Indonesia), China (particularly its southeastern coast), and Japan (Waruno Mahdi p.c.). Around the 17th century, Japanese people engaged in trade with countries in Southeast Asia. Between 1604 and 1635, Japanese ships sailed from Japan to Southeast Asian countries, including Indonesia. During this period, the Japanese not only traded but also settled in some places in these countries. Japanese towns, or *Nihonmachi*, emerged and were known around 1615-1625. In 1633 during the Edo period in Japan, the national isolation policy began, and trading ships were banned. At the end of the 19th century, trade relations between Indonesia and Japan resumed, marked by the arrival of *Karayuki-san*, also known as *Joshigun*. *Karayuki-san* was the name given to Japanese girls and women who worked in prostitution after the Meiji period in 1868. Around the 1880s until after the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, *Karayuki-san* entered Indonesia via Singapore. Following the wave of *Karayuki-san*, around the 1900s to 1910s, another wave of Japanese people arrived,

mainly itinerant traders or peddlers. These traders initially catered to the needs of *Karayuki-san* and gradually targeted the local market in Indonesia. This wave of peddlers marked the beginning of Japanese shops and trade activities in Indonesia. Around the 1910s to 1920s, Japanese peddler shops began to spread in Indonesia. These shops developed into large Japanese retail chains (*shōsha*) around the 1920s to 1930s. By the early 1940s, various Japanese retail networks had grown rapidly (Astuti 2008).

**During the Japanese occupation** The Japanese occupation of Indonesia during World War II lasted for three and a half years, started from March 1942 until September 1945. During the occupation, Japanese language was taught at schools, together with Indonesian. However, Japanese was seldom used as a language of communication between the Indonesians and the Japanese and when it was used by the Japanese it was usually for purposes of military training (Pourpouras 2010). Jones (2008) notes that there are more than 200 words borrowed from the Japanese language during the occupation related to military terms.

**After the Japanese occupation** After Indonesia declared independence in 1945, Japanese electronics and automotive industries dominated the Indonesian market in the late 1960s and early 1970s. During this period, Japan's major electronics brands like Sony, Panasonic, and Sharp, as well as automotive giants such as Toyota, Honda, and Mitsubishi, established a significant presence in Indonesia. The trend continued into the 1980s and 1990s, solidifying Japan's influence in these sectors. In addition, Indonesian-translated versions of Japanese manga, or comics, entered the country as early as the 1960s. Imported Japanese comics steadily gained popularity in Indonesia and eventually spread like an airborne epidemic in the 1980s and 1990s. It almost seems as if in the late 1980s and early 1990s, all of a sudden, Japan emerged as a regional center for the production of films and *dorama* (television dramas), such as *Oshin* and *Tokyo Love Story*, challenging the popularity of Hollywood and the immense presence of American popular culture in Asia (Kurnia 2018). Japanese dramas were translated into Indonesian and broadcasted on Indonesian television. In addition to manga, films and dramas, J-pop music bands become popular cultural forms from Japan that attract enormous public interest and attention in Indonesia. Japanese science fictions of superheroes, anime (animated productions), video games, sitcoms, and related spin-offs flow into metropolises, cities, towns, and rural communities throughout Indonesia and seem to have earned much broader, more diverse, and faster growing fan base across the country (Kurnia 2018). Japanese language also becomes popular among the youths. According to the Survey Report on Japanese-Language Education Abroad 2021 by the Japan Foundation (2023), Indonesia boasts the second highest number of Japanese language learners in the world, after China.

### 3. Method

Data of Japanese loanwords in Indonesian from four sources were gathered and compiled (see Table 1). The main source is the latest, sixth edition of KBBI (KBBI VI). In the online KBBI VI (see Footnote 1), we can search entries related to Japan or borrowed from Japanese from the language label.

Table 1. Data sources

No.	Source	Number of Japanese loanwords
1	KBBI VI (2023)	90 (with label) + 89 (without label)
2	Jones (2008)	296
3	Sato (2000)	65
4	Khasanah and Al Husein (2022)	123

Figure 1 shows 50 out of 90 entries in KBBI VI having a language label “Jp” (Japanese). However, not all entries related to Japan or borrowed from Japanese have the language label “Jp”. The online KBBI VI can facilitate its registered users to search the entries from the words used in the definitions. Figure 2 shows a list of entries (*wagyu* ‘Japanese beef cattle’, *wakame* ‘an edible brown seaweed’, *wasabi* ‘a Japanese plant with a thick green root’, *penyerbuan Kotabaru Yogyakarta* ‘the battle of Kotabaru Yogyakarta’) together with their definitions and labels. There are 162 entries having the word *Jepang* ‘Japan’ in the definition. However, not all of them are borrowed from Japanese. Figure 2 shows that the entries *wagyu* and *wasabi* have the Japanese language label, while *wakame* does not, although it is borrowed from Japanese. The entry *penyerbuan Kotabaru Yogyakarta* ‘the battle of Kotabaru Yogyakarta’ is not a Japanese loanword, although it has the word *Jepang* ‘Japan’ in the definition. I found 89 entries which are borrowed from Japanese and have the word *Jepang* ‘Japan’ in the definition but do not have a Japanese language label. In total, there are 179 entries in KBBI VI which are possibly borrowed from Japanese: 90 of them are labelled with “Jp” and the other 89 are not.



Loanwords from each source are gathered and summarized in a spreadsheet which contains the following information: entry ID, part-of-speech, entry (Indonesian word in KBBI), Indonesian word definition, Japanese word (in romanized spelling), Japanese word (in Japanese writing system), definition in Japanese, semantic category, and source. The Indonesian words, definitions, and parts-of-speech are obtained from KBBI VI. The Japanese words and definitions are obtained from Kojien Japanese dictionary. The semantic categories are “commerce”, “traditional culture”, “pop culture”, “food”, “martial arts”, “religion”, “war”, and “others”. Table 2 shows an example of a Japanese loanword in the spreadsheet. Afterwards, a database file of etymology in KBBI VI (Moeljadi et al. 2019) is updated with the Japanese loanwords.

Table 2. A Japanese loanword *kendo*

ID	POS	entry	definition	Jp word	orig meaning	source	category
39789	noun	<i>kendo</i>	<i>olahraga anggar tradisional Jepang</i> ‘Japanese traditional fencing sport’	剣道 ( <i>kendō</i> )	剣術の明治以後の呼称。 (Name of swordsmanship after Meiji period)	Jones, KBBI, Sato, Khasanah	martial arts

#### 4. Results

As mentioned in the previous section, there are 179 entries in KBBI VI which are possibly borrowed from Japanese. However, there are two entries in KBBI VI with the label “Jp” which are related to Japan but are not borrowed directly from Japanese. They are *bokeh* and *wibu*. The word *bokeh* (with *h* at the end) in Indonesian is borrowed from English *bokeh*, which is borrowed from Japanese *boke*, a shortened form of *pinboke* ‘state of being out of focus’, from *bokeru* ‘become befuddled’. The Indonesian word *wibu* is borrowed from English *weeb*, a shortened form of *weeaboo* ‘a person who is obsessively interested in anime, manga or Japanese culture more generally’. These words are not considered as words borrowed from Japanese. Thus, the number of entries in KBBI VI which are loanwords from Japanese is 177. Most of them (169 words) are nouns. The others are as follows. Two words, i.e. *hentai* and *umami* are both labelled as noun and adjective respectively, based on the definitions: *hentai* which means ‘Japanese comics, animations or computer games that contain pornography’ and *umami* which means ‘the savory taste comes from monosodium glutamate, amino acids, proteins and ribonucleotides’ are nouns, while *hentai* which means ‘relating to or containing pornography’ and *umami* which means ‘savory, delicious’ are adjectives. Two words, i.e. (*ber*)*jibaku* ‘commit a suicide attack, act desperately’ and *kokang* ‘pull the bolt lever of a rifle’, are verbs. One word, i.e. *bakero* ‘imbecile (term of abuse)’, is an adjective. Three words, i.e. *Nikkeiren* ‘a labor union in Japan’, *rengo* ‘trade union’, and *sayonara* ‘goodbye’ do not have part-of-speech labels; instead, they are labelled with “ukp” which stands for *ungkapan* ‘idiom’.

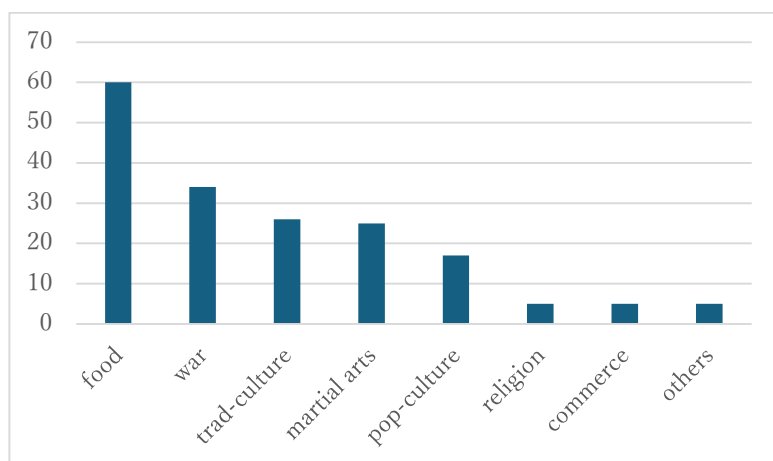


Figure 3. Number of Japanese loanwords based on the semantic categories

Figure 3 shows the classification of Japanese loanwords into eight semantic categories. The details are as follows: 60 of them (33.9%) are related to food, 34 of them (19.2%) are related to war or military terms, 26 of them (14.7%) are words related to traditional Japanese culture, 25 of them (14.1%) are related to martial arts, 17 of them (9.6%) are related to Japanese pop culture, the rest are religion, commerce, and others having with the percentage of 2.8% (5 words) respectively. The next section discusses the loanwords in terms of phonological change and semantic categories.

## 5. Analysis and discussion

### 5.1 Phonology

Out of 177 loanwords from Japanese which are identified, 78 of them (44%) underwent phonological changes due to difference in Japanese and Indonesian phonology. A total of 55 Japanese words underwent changes in terms of vowel length: their long vowels become short vowels when they are borrowed into Indonesian because Indonesian does not have long vowels. Some examples are as follows: Jp *jūdō* (柔道) > Ind *judo* ‘judo, self-defence’, Jp *bentō* (弁当) > Ind *bento* ‘Japanese lunch box’, Jp *dōjō* (道場) > Ind *dojo* ‘an exercise hall, a training place’, Jp *kempētai* (憲兵隊) > Ind *kempetai* ‘Japanese military police’, and Jp *rāmen* (ラーメン) > Ind *ramen* ‘Japanese noodles’. Double consonants in Japanese words become single consonants in Indonesian. Four words underwent this type of change: Jp *dakkochan* (ダッコちゃん) > Ind *dakocan* ‘inflatable doll’, Jp *ippon* (一本) > Ind *ipon* ‘complete victory in judo’, Jp *onnagata* (女方) > Ind *onagata* ‘a man who plays female roles in Japanese kabuki theatre’, and Jp *sekkō* (斥候) > Ind *seko* ‘spy’. Two same vowels which are separated by a glottal stop in Japanese become a single vowel in Indonesian. Three words underwent this type of change: Jp *abura’age* (油揚げ) > Ind *aburage* ‘a Japanese food, in the form of fried tofu sheets’, Jp *kara’age* (唐揚げ) > Ind *karage* ‘Japanese deep-fried cooking technique’, and Jp *waza’ari* (技あり) > Ind *wazari* ‘winning point scored in judo’. Regarding Japanese consonants, the sound /sh/ does not change (written either as <sy> or <sh>) or becomes /s/ (written as <s>) in Indonesian. Table 3 shows all occurrences of 14 loanwords from Japanese with the sound /sh/ which are written as <s> and <sy> in KBBI VI, 7 words each. As Table 3 shows, *shōgun* (将軍) becomes *syogun*, but *shōgi* (将棋) becomes *sogi* although both of them have the same *shō* (将) in the beginning. This inconsistency is probably an error during the data input process. In addition, there are only three words originally having the sound /sh/ which are written as <sh> in KBBI VI, i.e. Jp *bushidō* (武士道) > Ind *bushido* ‘traditional samurai ethics’, Jp *Nichiren Daishōnin* (日蓮大聖人) > Ind *Nichiren Daishonin* ‘a sect of Buddhism based in Japan’, and Jp *Shintō* (神道) > Ind *Shinto* ‘a Japanese religion’.

Table 3. Change of the sound /sh/ in Japanese when borrowed into Indonesian in KBBI VI

<s>		<sy>	
Japanese	Indonesian	Japanese	Indonesian
<i>ashitaba</i> (明日葉)	<i>asitaba</i> ‘herbaceous plant from Japan’	<i>sashimi</i> (刺身)	<i>sasyimi</i> ‘slices of raw fish’
<i>karōshi</i> (過労死)	<i>karosi</i> ‘death from overwork’	<i>sushi</i> (寿司)	<i>susyi</i> ‘a Japanese dish containing raw fish and boiled rice’
<i>rōmusha</i> (労務者)	<i>romusa</i> ‘forced labour during Japanese occupation’	<i>shabu-shabu</i> (しゃぶしゃぶ)	<i>syabu-syabu</i> ‘a Japanese dish containing beef or fish and vegetables’
<i>shidōkan</i> (指導官)	<i>sidokan</i> ‘assistant regent during Japanese occupation’	<i>shōgun</i> (将軍)	<i>syogun</i> ‘shogun, Japanese general’
<i>shōgi</i> (将棋)	<i>sogi</i> ‘Japanese chess’	<i>shōyu</i> (しょう油)	<i>syoyu</i> ‘Japanese soy sauce’
<i>shodanchō</i> (小団長)	<i>sondanco</i> ‘Japanese army platoon commander’	<i>shuriken</i> (手裏剣)	<i>syuriken</i> ‘ninja weapon, having a star shape’
<i>shibuchō</i> (支部長)	<i>subuco</i> ‘Japanese officer’	<i>wagashi</i> (和菓子)	<i>wagasyi</i> ‘Japanese sweet snack’

The Japanese sound /ts/ is regarded as one sound (not separated) in some words and separated in some other words in KBBI VI (see Table 4). It is interesting to find out why they are treated differently, e.g. *ju-jit-su* is separated while *nin-ju-tsu* is not separated, although both of them contain *jutsu* (*jitsu* is a variant of *jutsu*). Similar to the /sh/ above, this might be caused by an error during the dictionary data input process. In addition, one Japanese word which starts with /ts/, i.e. *tsundoku* (積読) becomes *sundoku* ‘the behavior of someone who likes to buy books, but only stack them and don’t read them’.

Table 4. Change of the sound /ts/ in Japanese when borrowed into Indonesian in KBBI VI

Not separated		Separated	
Japanese	Indonesian (with syllable boundaries)	Japanese	Indonesian (with syllable boundaries)

<i>mochitsuki</i> (餅つき)	<i>mo-ci-tsu-ki</i> ‘a ceremony to welcome the new year in Japan’	<i>jūjutsu</i> (柔術)	<i>ju-jit-su</i> ‘classic self-defence sport’
<i>ninjutsu</i> (忍術)	<i>nin-ju-tsu</i> ‘martial arts carried out by ninjas’	<i>katsu</i> (カツ)	<i>kat-su</i> ‘meat cuts’
<i>tsunami</i> (津波)	<i>tsu-na-mi</i> ‘tidal wave caused by earthquake’	<i>oritsuru</i> (折り鶴)	<i>o-rit-su-ru</i> ‘crane-shaped origami art’
		<i>tonkatsu</i> (豚カツ)	<i>ton-kat-su</i> ‘a Japanese food consists of thinly sliced pork ...’

Sato (2000) notes interesting sound changes in the Japanese word *bakayarō* (馬鹿野郎) ‘a fool; “You idiot!”’ as follows: Jp *bakayarō* > *bakearo* > Ind *bakero* ‘idiot (term of abuse)’.

## 5.2 Semantic categories

The semantic category “Food” has the greatest number of Japanese loanwords. It reflects the popularity of Japanese food in Indonesia. Included in this category are (1) names of Japanese food, such as *dorayaki*, *ebi furai*, *gioza*, *okonomiyaki*, *onigiri*, *ramen*, *sasyimi*, *soba*, *somen*, *sukiyaki*, *susyi*, *syabu-syabu*, *takoyaki*, *tamagoyaki*, *tebasaki*, *tempura*, *teriyaki*, *udon*, *wagashi*, *wagyu*, *yakiniku*, *yakisoba*, and *yakitori*; (2) ingredients, such as *arame* ‘brown seaweed’, *azuki* ‘small red beans’, *kabocha* ‘Japanese pumpkin’, *mirin* ‘a sweet rice wine used in Japanese cookery’, *gari* ‘thinly sliced pickled ginger’, *panko* ‘a type of breadcrumb’, *syoyu* ‘soy sauce’, *tobiko* ‘fish roe’, *tofu*, and *wasabi* ‘Japanese horseradish’; (3) cooking techniques, such as *karage* ‘Japanese deep-fried cooking technique’ and *tataki* ‘a cooking technique’; (4) things related to food, such as *bento* ‘lunch box’ and *nabe* ‘hot pot’; and (5) taste, i.e. *umami* ‘savoriness, savory’. One of the Japanese dish names, i.e. *ebi furai* ‘fried shrimp’ is a compositum in KBBI VI, under the headword *ebi* ‘dried shrimp’ although the word *ebi* ‘shrimp’ in *ebi furai* and the Indonesian *ebi* ‘dried shrimp’ are not the same. According to the etymological information in KBBI VI, *ebi* ‘dried shrimp’ is borrowed from Hokkien language Xiamen dialect *hē bí* (蝦米) which means ‘dried shrimp’. Japanese *ebi* (蝦) which means ‘shrimp, prawn, lobster’ seems to be a borrowing of Xiamen Hokkien *hē bí* (蝦米) which originally means ‘edible shrimp’; the Indonesian word *ebi* was probably borrowed via Javanese (Waruno Mahdi p.c.). Figure 4 shows the etymology of *ebi* and *ebi furai* in Indonesian. The loanword *ebi furai* should be listed as a separate entry in KBBI, not under *ebi* because of the difference in meanings and etymology.

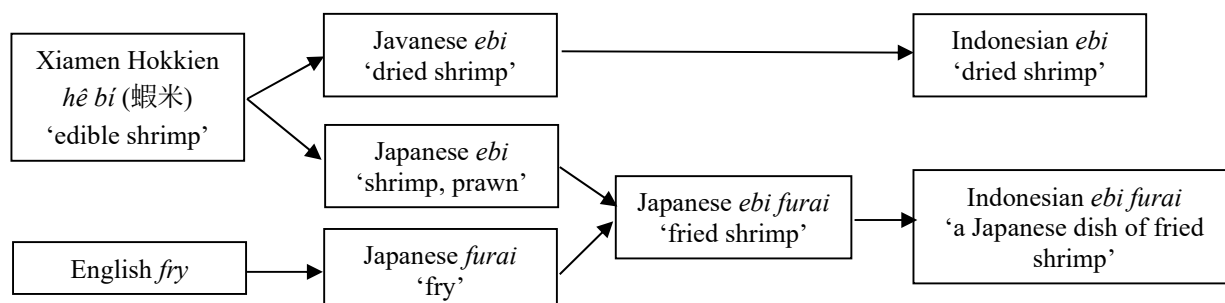


Figure 4. The origin of Indonesian words *ebi* and *ebi furai*

KBBI VI includes 34 Japanese loanwords related to military terms or war. All of these words were used during the Japanese occupation. Included in this category are organizations such as *kaigun* ‘Japanese navy’, *fujinkai* ‘women’s association’, *gunseibu* ‘military administration’, *daidan* ‘batallion’, and *tonarigumi* ‘neighborhood association’; positions such as *bundanco* ‘section leader’, *daidanco* ‘batallion commander’, *gunseikan* ‘head of military government’, and *kumico* ‘head of neighborhood association’; weapons such as *takeyari* ‘bamboo spear’ and *tekidanto* ‘grenade launcher’; exclamative, such as *bakero* ‘idiot’ and *banzai* ‘long live!’; and other terms such as *jibaku* ‘commit a suicide attack’, *kokang* ‘pull the lever of a rifle’, and *taiso* ‘physical training, gymnastics (during the Japanese occupation)’.

There are 26 words that are related to Japanese traditional culture. They are, for example, *bonsai* ‘dwarfed plant’, *canoyu* ‘tea ceremony’, *haiku* ‘Japanese poem’, *gigaku* ‘professional dance drama from Korea imported to Japan’, *ikebana* ‘the art of Japanese flower arrangement’, *kabuki* ‘traditional Japanese theatre’, *obi* ‘sash for a kimono’, *origami* ‘the art of folding paper’, and *sogi* ‘Japanese chess’. Sato (2000) combines words that are related to Japanese culture and martial arts in one category. In this paper I separate them because there are 25 words related to martial arts, almost the same number as 26 words related to traditional culture. Some words related to martial arts are e.g. *dan* ‘a high grade in judo, kempo’, *judo*, *judogi* ‘dress for judo’, *judoka* ‘practitioner of judo’, *karate*, *karategi* ‘dress for karate’, *karateka* ‘practitioner of karate’, *sumo* ‘Japanese wrestling’, and *wazari* ‘winning point scored in judo’.

The number of words related to pop culture is increasing. KBBI VI lists 17 words, such as *anime*, *dorama* ‘Japanese drama’, *emoji* ‘emoticons originating from Japan’, *hentai* ‘a style of Japanese pornographic anime and manga’, *kaiju eiga*

‘a genre of Japanese film having a giant monster as a major feature of the action’, *manga* ‘Japanese comic’, *mangaka* ‘a person who creates manga’, *meka* ‘large armored robot’, *seiyu* ‘voice actor in anime, video games etc.’, *tankobon* ‘a printed collection of episodes of a cartoon’, and *yonkoma* ‘four panels (Japanese comic strip)’. The other categories are as follows: religion, commerce, and others, each having five words. Words related to religion are *gongyo* ‘devotional worship practiced by the Nichiren Daishonin school of Buddhism’, *Nichiren Daishonin* ‘a school of Buddhism based in Japan’, *satori* ‘enlightenment, awakening’, *Shinto* ‘a Japanese religion’, and *Zen* ‘a school of Buddhism’. Words related to commerce are *kupang* ‘an oval gold coin’, *Nikkeiren* ‘labor union in Japan’, *rengo* ‘trade union’, *sogo* ‘a giant trading company’, and *yen* ‘Japanese currency’. Finally, words which cannot be included in one of those categories are *karakuri* ‘mechanism that runs a machine’, *karosi* ‘death from overwork’, *sampaku* ‘a condition of a person's eyes with the white part, above or below the iris, visible’, *tsunami* ‘tidal wave (caused by earthquake)’, and *yakuza* ‘an organized crime syndicates in Japan’.

## 6. Conclusion

This paper describes the process of compiling and adding etymological information for Japanese loanwords into the KBBI VI and discusses some interesting findings in terms of phonological change and semantic categories. There are 177 Japanese loanwords in the KBBI VI. Most of them are nouns. Most of the words are borrowed without any changes in sound. However, 44% of them do have changes in vowels and/or consonants. I found some inconsistencies regarding the orthography and syllable division in some Japanese loanwords in KBBI VI. Regarding the semantic categories, most of them are related to food, military terms, traditional culture, and martial arts. The number of words regarding pop culture is still few but increasing. As Sato (2000) points out, loanwords from Japanese is gradually increasing. In the future, comprehensive etymological information for Japanese loanwords with more reliable data regarding years of occurrences or extensive etymological research based on corpora should be conducted.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> The online KBBI VI can be accessed on <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/>

<sup>2</sup> The online version can be accessed on <http://sealang.net/indonesia/lwim/>

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