

Analysis of Lexical Meaning in Absorption Words in the Book " Obat Dunggu Resep Akal Sehat. Filsafat Untuk Republik Kuat" by Rocky Gerung

Mia Tri Sanjaya¹, Muslim²

¹ Universitas Rokania, Indonesia; miatrisanjaya24@gmail.com

² Universitas Rokania, Indonesia; muslim.ulim25@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Loanwords;
Lexical;
Adoption;
Adaptation;
Translation

Article history:

Received 2025-02-14

Revised 2025-03-12

Accepted 2025-04-23

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted because there has been no study on the analysis of lexical meaning and the process of foreign word absorption in the book "Obat Dunggu Resep Akal Sehat: Filsafat untuk Republik Kuat" by Rocky Gerung. In addition, this study contributes to education by helping society understand the meaning of terms considered complex and assisting readers in comprehending the use of terms in their intended context. This research employs a qualitative method with data collection techniques including thoroughly reading the book, inventorying data, and classifying it according to the relevant theory. The analysis is carried out by categorizing loanwords into adoption, adaptation, translation, or creation, and explaining their lexical meanings. The findings indicate that there are three loanwords through adoption (forum, formal, gender), three words through adaptation (konsensus, konstituen, koheren), three terms through translation (Kampanye Hitam, Politik Relawan, Undang-Undang Khusus), and three terms created by Rocky Gerung (konstanta-konstanta sosio-kultural, post-praetorian, surplus arogansi). These findings highlight the combination of foreign language influence and creativity in enriching the Indonesian vocabulary.

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license.



Corresponding Author:

Mia Tri Sanjaya

Universitas Rokania, Indonesia; miatrisanjaya24@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Linguistics as a scientific study of language plays an important role in understanding various aspects of language use in daily life. Linguistics encompasses various subfields such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics all of which contribute to a thorough understanding of how language functions (Chaer, 2018). One of the interesting phenomena in the study of linguistics is how languages evolve and change over time, including how words from foreign languages are absorbed and adapted into local languages. This phenomenon shows the occurrence of

language dynamics in complex social, cultural, and historical contexts and affects the way humans communicate (Meysitta, 2018).

Lexical meaning is one of the main focuses in the study of semantics, which is the branch of linguistics that studies meaning. In particular, lexical meaning refers to the meaning of a word or phrase from a language unit (Pateda, 2010). The lexical meaning can change based on the context in which the word or phrase is used. The study of lexical meaning involves analyzing how words represent concepts and how their use may vary depending on the context (Purba & Sidebang, 2024).

Lexical meaning and language absorption have a significant relationship (Lestari et al., 2021). Absorbed language is a word or phrase taken from another language and used in another language (Habibi, 2022). The lexical meaning of these absorbed words can change or evolve based on how the word is used in the new language. When a foreign word is absorbed into Indonesian, it usually carries with it its original lexical meaning (Malik et al., 2022). The use of absorbed language shows the dynamics of interlingual interaction and how new meanings are introduced and adapted.

Indonesian, as a dynamic language, has undergone many developments, including the absorption of words from various foreign languages (Rahmad, 2016). The term absorption is a word, diction, or phrase that is adopted into Indonesian by adjusting the rules of the language (Rahmad, 2016). These absorption words do not only come from one or two countries, but also from various countries in Europe, Asia, to traditional languages (Mawardi, 2022). The Indonesian language itself has adopted hundreds to thousands of words from foreign languages (Lareina et al., 2024), which describe the history of cultural, religious, political, or economic contact that occurred in the archipelago. Through a long historical experience, the Indonesian language has improved spelling and punctuation, word choice, and even the standardization of foreign language elements that have entered the Indonesian language (Mujiyanto & Sudjalil, 2021). When foreign words are absorbed into Indonesian, they usually carry with them their original lexical meaning, which can then undergo changes or adjustments according to Indonesian norms and contexts (Fudiyartanto, 2012). It is known that Sanskrit and Hindi have given about 700 words, Chinese more than 300 words, Arabic about 2,200 words, Portuguese since 1511, and Dutch more than 7,000 words. English has also made a significant contribution with more than 2,400 words of absorption, while Japanese has influenced Indonesia since 1942 (Kumala, 2019).

Absorption vocabulary is vocabulary taken from a foreign or regional language to be integrated into the Indonesian language. Vocabulary absorbed from regional and foreign languages then undergoes transformation due to adjustments to the linguistic rules of the absorbent language. The word absorption has become part of the Indonesian language and has been widely used by people in daily conversation. In the process of language absorption, there will be changes in words (Nisa & Saleh, 2022). Absorption words are divided into two types, namely words absorbed from foreign languages and from regional languages (Nisa & Saleh, 2022). Vocabulary development is a condition of increasing, decreasing, or changing the form and meaning of vocabulary in a language. The development of Indonesian vocabulary is needed to complete the shortcomings in the Indonesian language (Meysitta, 2018)

Among the various international languages, English clearly occupies the top position as the most frequently spoken international language, both by native speakers and by those who make it a second language (Nibras, 2023). English is an international language that has a huge influence that it enters almost all lines of life of users of other languages, which then after going through a certain process creates the need to use certain words. Indonesian is one of the many languages in the world that have words borrowed from English. A report from MABBIM (Majlis Bahasa Brunai, Indonesia, Malaysia) in 1986, said that MABBIM had standardized 47,000 technical and scientific terms borrowed from English (A. Hadi & Arnel, 2023).

Language absorption occurs due to the continuous contact for a long time between speakers of different languages. Language contact is a linguistic relationship that occurs between one language community and another language community (Rohbiah, 2017). However, in its development, the absorption of these foreign elements has a great influence on the expansion of the Indonesian

vocabulary, so that Indonesian shows its existence as a modern language and is able to be an instrument to express the ideas and feelings of its speakers (Mujiyanto & Sudjalil, 2021). This change is also inseparable from the influence of technological developments, trade, and oral communication between speakers and each other (Asisda Wahyu, 2016). Therefore, until now the Indonesian language continues to conduct self-evaluation, especially in terms of its vocabulary. In accordance with dynamic and receptive characteristics, the Indonesian language cannot avoid the process of absorbing foreign elements into the Indonesian language (Sundasewu, 2015).

According to Susetyo (2016), there are four processes of absorption of foreign languages into Indonesian, namely adoption, adaptation, translation and creation (1) The way of adoption occurs when the language user takes the form and meaning of the foreign word that is absorbed as a whole, for example the word "Formal", "Feminist" (2) The way of adaptation occurs when the language user only takes the meaning of the absorbed foreign word and the spelling or way of writing is adjusted to the spelling of the Indonesian language, For example, the words "Criticism", "Politics" (3) The way of translation occurs when the language user takes the concept contained in a foreign language word and then looks for its equivalent in Indonesian, for example the phrase "Social engineering", "liberal women's movement" (Liberal feminism), (4) Creation, this process is the formation of a new vocabulary that occurs due to the effect of contact with different languages, for example the word "Extracultural", "Antisystem". One example of a foreign term that is often used in the Indonesian language is the term "Plural" which is adopted from the term Pluralism which means tolerance, a state of pluralism, or diversity, and is always associated with the context of political culture (KBBI, 2008).

Several previous studies have analyzed the use of absorbed languages in various Indonesian literature. For example, a research conducted by Susetyo (2016) entitled "The Use of English Words and Terms in the Opinion Rubric of Kompas Newspaper. Learning". The results of the study show that there are various forms of absorption contained in the rubric, namely (1) root words, (2) adjectives, (3) terms, (4) phrases, and (5) acronyms. The difference with the research that the researcher will do lies in the analysis material, Susetyo uses a newspaper, while the researcher is Rocky Gerung's book, but there are similarities, namely, both study the form of the word absorption. Then research from Hadi and Arnel, (2023), entitled "The Use of English Loanwords in Indonesian Essay Writing by Prospective Teachers at an Islamic University." The results of the study showed that there were English loanwords in Indonesian essay writing by students, which was 13.86%. The difference with this research is that in the research materials, the researcher uses books while Hadi and Arnel use essays found in online media. However, the similarity lies in the object of the study, which is to discuss the use of foreign terms or absorption words in writing.

Finally, research from Nisa and Saleh (2022), with the title "Analysis of the Use of Absorption Vocabulary in Indonesian Textbooks Class VII". The results of the study showed that there were absorption vocabulary in the form of adoption, adaptation and hybridization, types of absorption vocabulary categorized as nouns, adjectives and verbs, and found findings of absorption vocabulary originating from foreign and regional languages in Indonesian textbooks in class VII. Nisa and Saleh's research has similarities with the research that the researcher will conduct, namely both discussing the meaning of the word absorption, classifying the form of the word, and making the book as a research analysis material. However, there is a difference, namely in the research materials because Nisa and Saleh use learning textbooks, while the researcher uses reference books by Rocky Gerung. Therefore, based on the three previous studies, the research that is very relevant to this research is the research from Nisa and Saleh (2022).

This research focuses on the analysis of the lexical meaning of foreign language absorption vocabulary in the book "Dumb Medicine Prescription of Common Sense: Philosophy for a Strong Republic" by Rocky Gerung, which will be published in 2024. The book contains a collection of articles by Rocky Gerung that have been published in various mass media such as scientific journals, magazines, Kompas, and others. Rocky's integrated writings are from 1985 to 2018. In the book "Dumb Medicine for Common Sense Recipes: Philosophy for a Strong Republic", Rocky Gerung uses a lot of

foreign terms from English such as the phrase Sexual Politics, the dialectic, and uses absorption vocabulary such as Dinamika which comes from the Greek language, Dynamic means Strength, or the term Formalism which is taken from the English language, Formal which means official (Gerung, 2024). The researcher is interested in conducting this research because there has been no research on the analysis of lexical meanings and the process of absorption of foreign words in the book "Dumb Medicine Recipe of Common Sense: Philosophy for a Strong Republic" by Rocky Gerung, then the next reason is the researcher's contribution in the context of education so that the public can know the meanings of terms that are considered complicated, in addition to making it easier for readers and understanding the use of terms according to the context referred to in book. Based on the description in this background, the problem that can be formulated is what are the forms of foreign language absorption vocabulary in the book "Dumb Medicine Recipe for Common Sense: Philosophy for a Strong Republic" by Rocky Gerung, and what is the lexical meaning in the book.

2. METHODS

This type of research is qualitative. According to Sugiyono, Qualitative research is research in natural conditions, directly to the data source, and the researcher is a key instrument. Qualitative research tends to be descriptive so that the data collected is in the form of words, images, and does not emphasize numbers (Sugiyono, 2018). This study also uses a descriptive method approach with the object of the data in the study, namely the lexical meaning of the use of absorption words in the book "Dumb Medicine Recipe of Common Sense: Philosophy for a Strong Republic" by Rocky Gerung. The data collection technique in this study uses the listening method. According to Azwardi, (2018), the simak method is a way of collecting data through listening to the use of language orally or in writing. Data collection is carried out by (1) reading the book thoroughly, (2) giving the data (3) classifying the data according to the theory referenced. After data collection, then data analysis is carried out. There are also steps in analyzing the data of this research, which are as follows, (1) explaining the data according to the category of adoption, adaptation, translation, or creation, (2) analyzing the data by explaining the lexical meaning, (3) concluding (Miles & Huberman, 2019).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Lexical meaning refers to the meaning of a word as it is in a dictionary, without being influenced by context or additional meaning. In Indonesian, many words come from foreign languages that then undergo an adjustment process, which is referred to as absorption words. The word absorption can be categorized based on the process, namely adoption, adaptation, translation, and creation. Adoption is the process of taking a foreign word in its entirety without changes, such as the internet from English. Adaptation occurs when a foreign word undergoes a change in spelling or pronunciation to match the rules of the Indonesian language, for example activities from activities. Translation is carried out by translating the meaning of foreign words into Indonesian, such as mobile phones to mobile phones. Meanwhile, creation refers to the formation of new words that are inspired by foreign languages but still have elements of local language. In this study, an analysis of the lexical meaning of the word absorption in the book Medicine Dumu Resepal Rasa by Rocky Gerung will provide a deeper understanding of how the use and change of the meaning of the word absorption in the context of philosophical discourse and social criticism.

The Lexical Meaning of the Word Absorption Based on the Adoption Process

Adoption is a process of absorbing vocabulary that is carried out in its entirety without going through changes and adjustments (Mujiyanto & Sudjalil, 2021). In this study, a number of vocabulary words were found that came from English, but through these 3 data, other findings can be represented.

"...tetapi juga telah berlangsung melalui forum-forum publik..." (Data 01:13)

Based on the 01:13 Data, it can be seen that the word "forum" refers to a place or forum to discuss or exchange opinions publicly. The word forum comes from the Latin forum, meaning "open place" or

"market" which in Roman times was used as a place of meeting, discussion, or court. In Indonesian, this word is absorbed through the process of adoption, which is taking words from foreign languages without changing their form, so that they are still written and pronounced as in the original language. According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), a forum has several meanings, including as a place or institution to exchange ideas freely about general issues, hearings or meetings, as well as media or communication forums (Language Research and Development Team, 2024). In the context of such a quote, the word forum refers to a forum or place where public discussion takes place.

"Euforia lapangan tidak mungkin diperpanjang atau dipindahkan ke dalam ruang politik formal" (Data 025:317)

Based on the Data 025:317, it can be seen that the word "formal" refers to something that is official or in accordance with the applicable rules. The word formal is adopted from formal English, which comes from the Latin *formalis*, rooted in *forma*, which means "form" or "structure" (Editorial Team, 2008). In Indonesian, this word is absorbed through the process of adoption, which is taking words from foreign languages without changing their form, so that they are still written and pronounced as in the original language. According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), formal has several meanings, including being official, following applicable regulations, or in accordance with established customs and habits (Language Research and Development Team, 2024). In the context of the quote, the word formal refers to a political space that is official, has standard rules, and is different from the euphoria that occurs in the field.

"Cara pandang tentang pembangunan berperspektif gender telah lama diajukan PBB" (Data 037:321)

Based on the Data 037:321, it can be seen that there is a word "gender" referring to the concept of differences in roles, status, responsibilities, and social relationships between men and women that are socially and culturally constructed. The word gender is adopted from the English gender, which comes from the Latin *genus*, which means "type" or "group" and is often associated with Sex (McIntosh, 2013). In Indonesian, this word is absorbed through the process of adoption, which is taking words from foreign languages without changing their form, so that they are still written and pronounced as in the original language. According to Kartini & Maulana, (2019) The term gender does not yet exist in the treasury of the great Indonesian dictionary, but gender means differences in roles, functions, and responsibilities between men and women that are not biological, but the result of social and cultural constructions. In the context of the quote, the word gender refers to a perspective in development that considers equality between men and women.

The Lexical Meaning of the Word Absorption Based on the Adaptation Process

Adaptation is absorption that is adjusted to the rules of the Indonesian language. In adjusting the foreign words, they try not to be different from the foreign spelling (Mujianto & Sudjalil, 2021). The following is an explanation of the word absorption based on the adaptation process

"....tetapi sekaligus ingin mencapai basis konsensus sosial-budaya untuk mendukung pembangunan ekonomi...." (Data 05:13)

Based on the 05:13 data, it can be known that the word "consensus" refers to a mutual agreement reached through deliberation or discussion. The word consensus is adapted from the English consensus, which comes from the Latin *consensus*, which means "agreement" or "mutual agreement" (Have, 2016). In Indonesian, this word is absorbed through the process of adaptation, which is the adjustment of the spelling of a foreign language to suit the rules of the Indonesian language, so that consensus is changed into consensus without changing its meaning significantly. According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (Language Research and Development Team, 2024), consensus means a mutual agreement reached by a group or community. In the context of the quote, the word consensus refers to the socio-cultural agreements necessary to support economic development.

"....yaitu konstituen sesungguhnya dari demokrasi" (Data 042:321)

Based on the 042:321 data, it can be seen that the word "constituent" refers to a group of people represented in a political system, such as voters in general elections. The word constituent is adapted from the English constituent, which comes from the Latin *constituens*, which means "to shape" or "to arrange" (Have, 2016). In Indonesian, this word is absorbed through the process of adaptation, which is the adjustment of the spelling of a foreign language to suit the rules of the Indonesian language, so that the constituent is changed to a constituent without changing its meaning significantly. According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), constituents have several meanings, including citizens or community groups represented by a representative in a representative institution (Language Research and Development Team, 2024). In the context of the quote, the word constituent refers to a group of people that is the main part of the democratic system.

"Sebetulnya tidak terkonsepkan secara koheren dalam paradigma ideologis yang bersaing" (Data 052:326)

Based on the Data 052:326, it can be seen that the word "coherent" refers to something that is logical, well connected, and has integration. The word coherent is adapted from the English coherent, which comes from the Latin *cohaerens*, which means "attached together" or "interconnected" (Have, 2016). In Indonesian, this word is absorbed through the process of adaptation, which is the adjustment of the spelling of a foreign language to suit the rules of the Indonesian language, so that coherent is changed to coherent without significantly changing its meaning. According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), coherent means that it is closely related, logical, and not contradictory (Language Research and Development Team, 2024). In the context of such a quote, the word coherent refers to the disintegration or lack of consistency in competing ideological paradigms.

Lexical Meaning of Absorption Words Based on the Translation Process

Translation is one of the efforts to make it easier for language users to find the meaning of foreign languages so that their meaning is easy to understand according to Indonesian (Susetyo, 2016). The following are the data obtained in this study:

"...Jauh mendahului perang Kampanye Hitam, kita sudah mengerti adanya transaksi politik..." (Data 040:325)

Based on the 040:325 Data, it can be known that the term "Black Campaign" refers to negative propaganda efforts aimed at damaging the reputation of a person, group, or certain party in a political context or other competition. This term comes from the English Black Campaign, which is then translated directly into Indonesian through the translation process, which is the transfer of meaning from a foreign language to Indonesian with the appropriate word equivalent. Hadi et al., (2024) stated that there is no definition that regulates or defines black campaigns, but black campaigns can be interpreted as campaigns that are carried out by spreading negative information, slander, or baseless accusations to bring down opponents. In the context of the quote, the term Black Campaign refers to a well-known phenomenon of political propaganda long before the term became popular.

Based on Article 69 letter c of Law 8/2015 and its explanation, it is expressly stated that a black campaign is to carry out a campaign in the form of inciting, slandering, pitting political parties, individuals, and/or community groups against each other. In addition, black campaign activities not only harm the spouses of candidates submitted in general elections ("elections"), but also harm the public because they receive false information or hoaxes (Doly, 2020).

"...yang diberikan melalui Politik Relawan pada pemilu lalu..." (Data 057:328)

Based on the Data 057:328, it can be seen that the term "Volunteer Politics" refers to the involvement of volunteer groups in political activities, especially in supporting certain candidates or parties without formal attachment. This term comes from the English Volunteer Politics, which is then translated directly into Indonesian through the translation process, which is the transfer of meaning from a foreign language to Indonesian with the appropriate word equivalent. According to the context in which it is used, Volunteer Politics refers to the phenomenon of voluntary community involvement

in the political process, such as political campaigns or advocacy, without relying on formal political party structures. In the quote, this term indicates the role of volunteers in previous elections.

“Setujukah Anda bila kekerasan seksual diatur tersendiri sebagai Undang-Undang Khusus diluar pengaturan KUHPidana (Data 058:331)

Based on the Data 058:331, it can be seen that the term "Special Law" refers to laws and regulations that are made specifically to regulate a certain issue outside of the general provisions contained in the main law, such as the Criminal Code. The term is derived from the English Special Law and is also translated from the Latin term *Lex Specialis*, which means "special law" that applies more specifically than the general rule of law (*Lex Generalis*). This term is absorbed into Indonesian through the translation process, which is the transfer of meaning from a foreign language with appropriate word equivalents (Taufani, 2023). According to the context in which it is used, Special Laws refer to regulations that are made separately to deal with a particular problem in more detail and focus. In the quote, this term indicates the idea of regulating sexual violence through a separate law, separate from the Criminal Code, which is a common law.

The Lexical Meaning of the Word Absorption Based on the Creation Process

Susetyo (2016) explained that when two languages interact with each other, they will influence each other. This interaction triggers the emergence of new terms or vocabulary that are a combination of the two languages. This phenomenon is known as creation, which is the process of forming a new vocabulary that occurs as a result of contact between different languages.

“...kendati sadar akan konstantakonstanta sosio-kultural yang masih amat kuat...” (Data 020:316)

Based on the 020:316 data, it can be seen that the term "sociocultural constants" is a vocabulary created by Rocky Gerung, because this term is not found in the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI) or in the legal and political dictionary. This term is formed through the process of creation, namely the creation of new terms that do not yet have a standard equivalent in Indonesian. Etymologically, the word constant comes from the English constant, which means something fixed or unchanged, while socio-cultural is a combination of social and cultural, which relates to society and culture (McIntosh, 2013). In the context of quotation, sociocultural constants can be interpreted as social and cultural elements that persist in a society, despite changes or social dynamics.

“Suatu kondisi post-praetorian justru muncul setelah pelembagaan politik sipil berlangsung 15 tahun setelah reformasi” (Data 030:318)

Based on the 030:318 data, it can be known that the term "post-praetorian" is a vocabulary created by Rocky Gerung, because this term is not found in the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI) or in the dictionary of law and politics. This term is formed through the process of creation, namely the creation of new terms that do not yet have a standard equivalent in Indonesian. Etymologically, post- means "after" or "after", while praetorian is derived from the word praetorianism, which in political theory refers to military dominance in government (Radjabovna, 2025). In the context of quotation, the term post-praetorian can be interpreted as a political condition that emerged after the era of military domination ended, when civilian government had been institutionalized but still influenced by the remnants of previous patterns of power.

“Ada surplus arogansi pada laki-laki (Data 059:331)

Based on the 059:331 data, it can be seen that the term "arrogance surplus" is a vocabulary created by Rocky Gerung, because this term is not found in the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI) or in the legal and political dictionary. This term is formed through the process of creation, namely the creation of new terms that do not yet have a standard equivalent in Indonesian. Etymologically, the word surplus comes from the English surplus, which means excess or excess amount, while arrogance comes from the Latin *arrogantia*, which means arrogance or arrogance. In the context of quotation, the term surplus arrogance can be interpreted as a condition in which there is an excess or excess of arrogance and superiority, especially in male behavior.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the absorption words in the book "Dumb Medicine Prescription of Common Sense. Philosophy for a Strong Republic" by Rocky Gerung, found three main processes of language absorption, namely adoption, adaptation, and translation, as well as several terms created by the author. At adoption, the words forum, formal, and gender are taken from English without change. In adaptation, consensus, constituent, and coherent words are adjusted to the Indonesian rules. In translation, the terms Black Campaign, Volunteer Politics, and Special Laws are translated from foreign languages, such as Black Campaign and Lex Specialis. Meanwhile, the terms socio-cultural constants, post-praetorian, and arrogant surplus are Rocky Gerung's creations because they are not found in KBBI or legal and political dictionaries. The overall use of this absorbed word shows a combination of the influence of foreign languages and creativity in enriching the Indonesian vocabulary.

REFERENCES

- Asisda Wahyu, A. P. (2016). Pola-Pola Perubahan Fonem Vokal Dan Konsonan Dalam Penyerapan Kata-Kata Bahasa Asing Ke Dalam Bahasa Indonesia: Kajian Fonologi. *Jurnal Arbitrer*, 3(2), 96–112.
- Azwardi. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*. Syiah Kuala University Press.
- Chaer, A. (2018). *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*. Rineka Cipta.
- Doly, D. (2020). Penegakan Hukum Kampanye Hitam (Black Campaign) Di Media Sosial: Pembelajaran Pemilihan Umum Presiden Tahun 2019. *Kajian*, 25(1), 1–18.
- Fudiyartanto, A. F. (2012). Penerjemahan Butir Budaya Dari Bahasa Inggris Ke Bahasa Indonesia. *Adabiyat*, 11(2), 318–342.
- Gerung, R. (2024). *Obat Dungu Resep Akal Sehat: Filsafat Untuk Republik Kuat*. Komunitas Bambu.
- Habibi, N. (2022). Konstruksi Bahasa Dalam Tradisi Budaya Melayu Islam Kerinci Pendahuluan. 22(1), 1–4.
- Hadi, A., & Arnel, I. (2023). Penggunaan Kata Pinjaman Bahasa Inggris Dalam Penulisan Esai Bahasa Indonesia Oleh Calon Guru Di Sebuah Perguruan Tinggi Islam. *Kutubkhana: Jurnal Penelitian Sosial Keagamaan*, 23(2), 147–162.
- Hadi, L. M., Ulum, H., & Wahyudi, A. (2024). Tinjauan Yuridis Ujaran Kebencian Dalam Pemilu Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pemilu. *Unizar Recht Journal (Urj)*, 3(1), 105–116.
- Have, H. Ten. (2016). *Encyclopedia Of Global Bioethics*. Springer Reference.
[Http://Login.Proxy.Library.Vanderbilt.Edu/Login?Url=Https://Search.Proquest.Com/Docview/2154950209?Accountid=14816%0ahttps://Catalog.Library.Vanderbilt.Edu/Openurl/01van_Inst/01van_Inst:Vanui??Url_Ver=Z39.88-2004&Rft_Val_Fmt=Info:Ofi/Fmt:Kev:Mtx:Book&Genr](http://login.proxy.library.vanderbilt.edu/login?Url=Https://Search.Proquest.Com/Docview/2154950209?Accountid=14816%0ahttps://Catalog.Library.Vanderbilt.Edu/Openurl/01van_Inst/01van_Inst:Vanui??Url_Ver=Z39.88-2004&Rft_Val_Fmt=Info:Ofi/Fmt:Kev:Mtx:Book&Genr)
- Kartini, A., & Maulana, A. (2019). Redefedensi Gender Dan Seks. *Jurnal Kajian Perempuan & Keislaman*, 12(2), 217–239.
- Kumala, A. (2019). *Asal-Usul Kata Serapan Bahasa Indonesia Yang "Diimpor" Dari Bahasa Asing*. Mojok.Co.
- Lareina, F. I., Angela, M., Binar, N., Subekti, F. A., & Swastika, R. (2024). Perkembangan Bahasa Asing Di Indonesia Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Kata Serapan Dalam Bahasa Indonesia. *Indonesian Culture And Religion*, 1(2), 1–9.
- Lestari, N. F., Harun, M., & Sarah, S. (2021). Perubahan Semantik Kosakata Bahasa Indonesia. *Phonologie Journal Of Language And Literature*, Vol.2, No., 116–128.
- Malik, K., Habibi, N., Aan, M., & Harianto, N. (2022). Semantik Kata Serapan Dari Bahasa Arab Dalam Kamus Arab Melayu. *Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora*, 06(2), 264–282.

- Mawardi, R. A. (2022). Memahami Kata Serapan Beserta Contohnya Dari Berbagai Bahasa. [Www.Detik.Com](http://www.detik.com).
- Mcintosh, C. (Ed.). (2013). Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary (Vol. 64, Nomor 2). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/elt/ccq008>
- Meysitta, L. (2018). Perkembangan Kosakata Serapan Bahasa Asing Dalam Kbbi. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia (Bapala)*, Volume 05(3), 1–10.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (2019). Analisis Data Kualitatif. Ui Press.
- Mujianto, G., & Sudjalil. (2021). Tipe Modifikasi Fonem Kata Serapan Asing Ke Dalam Bahasa Indonesia Pada Surat Kabar Online Berbahasa Indonesia. *Kembara: Jurnal Keilmuan Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pengajarannya*, 7(1), 1–19.
- Nibras, N. A. A. (2023). Penggunaan Bahasa Campuran (Indonesia-Korea) Sebagai Modal Sosial Pada Penggemar K-Pop Di Jakarta. Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- Nisa, N., & Saleh, M. (2022). Analisis Penggunaan Kosakata Serapan Dalam Buku Teks Bahasa Indonesia Kelas Vii. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 3(1), 15–23.
- Pateda, M. (2010). Semantik Leksikal. Rineka Cipta.
- Purba, N. A., & Sidebang, R. (2024). Konsep Dasar Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia. Cv. Edupedia Publisher.
- Radjabovna, K. G. (2025). Praetorian Guard Of The Roman Empire: History, Functions And Political Influence. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 5(01), 5–7.
- Rahmad. (2016). Penyerapan Bahasa Asing Dalam Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia Pada Iklan Penawaran Barang Elektronik Di Surat Kabar Jawa Pos. *Komposisi*, 1, No. 1.
- Rohbiah, T. S. (2017). Perubahan Makna Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab Dalam Bahasa Inggris Pada Istilah Ekonomi. *Buletin Al-Turas*, 23(2), 319–336. <https://doi.org/10.15408/bat.v23i2.5790>
- Sugiyono. (2018). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R & D. Alfabeta.
- Sundasewu, R. U. (2015). Analisis Kontrastif Perubahan Fonem Pada Proses Reduplikasi Dalam Bahasa Jepang Dan Bahasa Indonesia: Kajian Morfofonemik. *Edusentris*, 2(2), 190– 202.
- Susetyo, A. M. (2016). Penggunaan Kata Dan Istilah Bahasa Inggris Pada Rubrik Opini Surat Kabar Kompas. *Belajar Bahasa: Jurnal Ilmiah Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 1(1).
- Taufani, G. (2023). Kamus Pintar Hukum. Pt. Anak Hebat Indonesia.
- Tim Litbang Bahasa. (2024). Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. Edisi Terbaru. Pustaka Baru Press.
- Tim Redaksi. (2008). Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. In *Sustainability (Switzerland)* (Vol. 11, Nomor 1). Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional Jakarta. I

