

Adoption Adaptation of the Terms of Economic Science and Enrichment of Indonesian Vocabulary

Kaharuddin^{1*}

¹Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract

This research aimed to know economics terms used every day in written media, electronic media, and verbal interaction. All the words be seen if Indonesian vocabularies develop. To catch some information about economics terms, the writer chooses the library method by observing and noting all terms of economics throughout media (written, electronic) and social interaction. What the writer analyzed, the writer caught 203 economics terms which used, but only 77 terms or 34.94 percent, usually used in communication every day. It pointed that economics contributed a lot to Indonesian vocabularies enrichment.

Keywords: Adoption-Adaptation, Economics Terms, Indonesia Vocabulary

1. Introduction

The development of information technology today requires all fields of science to adapt to these developments, including economics. This science cannot be separated from the development of information technology because, in economics, several concepts can parallel technological developments and the way of life of today's world society.

The role of economics is very strategic to encourage the progress of human life to meet their needs. Therefore, economists try to build some theories that meet the demands of science and use the idea to meet the demands of the times. Views born in economics also gave rise to various terms used, which were followed by people as speakers who interacted in everyday life. These terms can be equivalent words and can also be adopted than be adaptations, words in speech. For example, the word marketing (marketing in Indonesian), market, capital, and other terms are used in economics.

These terms are carried over into everyday life. The time seems to belong to the speaker himself, even though the assignment generally comes from a foreign language, especially English, which coexists with Indonesian. Two languages that coexist will give birth to each other and give birth to a new style (Wahyuni et al., 2021). Indonesian, which is pleasant or supple, is not difficult to adapt to other languages that are side by side with it. Therefore, the Indonesian language has received or absorbed many foreign elements adapted to the prevailing system in Indonesian. Besides Indonesian being flexible, Indonesian is also a language that can keep up with the development of science. The development of science has contributed to the enrichment of the Indonesian language, especially vocabulary. Due to the development of science, which also contributes elements that can enrich the Indonesian vocabulary, various languages have been born, such as the Indonesian language variety of literature, the variety of journalism, the variety of techniques, the variety of economics, and other varieties, to the formal variety. And informal variety.

The terms of various fields of science, especially economics, also enrich the Indonesian vocabulary. In addition to having an impact on language progress because they are assisted in adjusting the development of science so that people can interact during the various terms used. But other impacts that arise from these developments are the emergence of various linguistic problems, such as language

¹Correspondent Author: Adoption Adaptation of the Terms of Economic Science and Enrichment of Indonesian Vocabulary, E-Mail: kaharuddin.fs@umi.ac.id

interference, language touch, even at the level of language penetration. As a result, the terms used are sometimes unacceptable, the displacement of old elements from the presence of new features. Language enrichment is unavoidable due to the current pace of scientific development. Although these developments brought various linguistic problems, as stated above, these developments also became a reflection of the progress of society. As stated (Fitria et al., 2021) that language is a social mirror.

2. Literature Review

Economic Science and Language User

Every science has its characteristics. These characteristics can arise from the terms used. For example, in economics, the word capital has different meanings in language and literature, one meaning capital and the other purpose the capital city. Therefore, each area of science is unique. Besides being memorable, every field of science shows universal or universal nature; that is, every science has an object, method, systematic, and so on this; one science cannot be separated from other sciences because they support each other.

Economics in its development gave rise to many terms by using language as the primary medium, and language picked those terms as an instrument of communication or interaction. In fact, up to the level of vocabulary enrichment. The development of science has been going on since the past until now; this is stated in the Islamic encyclopedia Volume 3 (2005), several scientific disciplines developed in the classical period of Islam, namely *Fiqh*, *Qalam*, *Hadith*, Interpretation, and *Sufism*, all of which are called fields of science. *Naqli*, namely science that departs from the texts of the Qur'an and hadith, while the science of all or rational science that has developed is philosophy, medicine, pharmacy, history, astronomy and astronomy, and arithmetic.

The description above indicates that as society develops, science accompanies that development. Currently, progress the era was triggered by the free trade agreement from AFTA in the ASEAN countries in 2003. Free trade is a field of economics, but it may also impact other areas of science. Suryanti et al. (2021) states that although the pressure of the global market era is in the economic field, it is inevitable that it will also impact other areas of science, so research is needed to deal with it properly and carefully. In addition to the impact that occurs in science, this development will also be able to be affected in people's lives, so that people must follow the progress of the era. Ahril et al. (2021) argues that the globalization process, identical to the loss of boundaries and barriers between countries and the flood of information, has formed an information society (information-based society). The formation of this information society provides opportunities for all its members to participate in all its activities.

The era of globalization, marked by the flood of information technology, industry, and the economy, makes the world depend on one another, without any separation between one country and another. Thus, the rapid flow of information will have positive and negative impacts. On the plus side, people can absorb various knowledge quickly for gambling according to progress. On the other hand, there is a negative impact, namely changes that are so fast that the community is not ready and challenging to digest according to developments that occur.

Economic Science and Vocabulary Enrichment

It has been described above that the development of economics is in line with the development of information technology today. These developments have had little impact on the enrichment of vocabulary in Indonesian. This enrichment is not born just like that but can be through several linguistic channels, such as language penetration, cultural borrowing, and social interaction.

Language Penetration

The theory put forward (Dana et al., 2021), that language infiltration can occur with the entry of some other language elements into a language. In this theory, data collection methods are used by taking an inventory of all phonemes or morphemes from other languages that are considered not to belong to a

language without clearly describing how the infiltration of the language can be stated. Likewise, which he thinks is a language infiltration, uses several words in the Kawi language because they have no equivalent in Indonesian. Based on this view, it cannot be stated as a theory that provides an overview of language infiltration. Therefore, the guidelines for declaring an infiltrating language element have not been reflected. One of those reflections is if the guidelines for stating the intrusion occurred can be used. Therefore, it is necessary to have criteria to declare the infiltration to have happened, as formulated in the study of language infiltration. Mislia et al. (2021) developed three penetration language criteria: addition and phoneme adaptation.

Cultural Borrowing

Culture is a habit that occurs for every individual or group of people. Fatmawati et al. (2021) argue that life in a broad sense can include traditions, customs, laws, values, social institutions, religion, technology, and language. The things that are put forward, in addition to interacting with fellow community groups and other community groups. The contact between the two different community groups can show mutual influence. Mutual influence is a fundamental problem that can result in the emergence of acculturation, which any society can widely follow with a weak view/attitude towards its own culture. This view is also expressed (Achmat et al., 2021) that cultural acculturation is considered an essential feature of identity or identity for groups of people based on ethnicity. However, identity can be melted and displaced due to cultural acculturation.

Acculturation in that culture can end with cultural borrowing; for example, the diversity of ethnic groups in Jakarta makes the emergence of Chinese, Batak, Arab, Sundanese, Javanese, Betawi, Bugis, and so on. These groups interact with each other by involving language as a medium of communication. Language as a medium of communication often shows various elements of the language, which are usually based on borrowing the characteristics of the language based on the culture of a group—for example, borrowing goods, whether natural or artificial or imitation. Aci et al. (2021) argues that each language community learns from its neighbors. The things learned are passed on from one society to another, including patterns of customs, ways of behaving, and religious ceremonies. These channels are cultural channels that open opportunities for cultural borrowing through language. Furthermore, reveals that the lending of various elements, including cultural borrowing occurs because of the meeting of two different cultural elements. For example, Africans living in America have made cultural borrowing by using terms in language that are habits and behaviors shared by Americans.

Furthermore, Fatmawati, Tamsah, Utina, et al. (2021) describes that the form of cultural borrowing can be seen in language as an element of culture, such as borrowing terms from a language used in another language. This use can be done by way of adjustment or adaptation. For example, borrowing adaptation (Setiawan et al., 2021) exemplifies that the word "rough" in French is adapted phonologically in English. This is a form of cultural borrowing through language elements. In this connection, also gives an example of an Italian element, "pizza," adapted both into English and in other languages.

This cultural borrowing is unavoidable because of the diverse cultures of the people who meet in the same area. This diversity gives rise to bilingualism when viewing language as an element of culture. In this regard, (Prakoso et al., 2021) describes that Indonesia is a multilingual country. It is said so because, in addition to Indonesian, which is used as the national language, hundreds of regional languages are used. The condition of society like this tends to use two or more languages, which results in a touch of language/mutual influence. The link between language and culture can be seen in the forms of communication used. Sultan et al. (2021) suggests that communication is related to culture. The two have a reciprocal relationship. On the one hand, culture is part of communication behavior, and on the other hand, communication can shape, maintain, develop, and pass on culture.

Based on the above, language as an element of culture has an essential role in communication. Two or more different cultures and make communication contact can influence each other. This mutual

influence impacts the borrowing of several elements contained in the culture. These elements can be the language used in a particular domain. In this regard, (Rahmitasari et al., 2021) describes that cultural contact between Celtic and European groups resulted in the diffusion of Celtic languages and languages in Europe.

Language and Social Interaction

God created humans as caliphs on this earth to live in groups, tribes, and nations to know each other and depend on one another. This dependence manifests itself in humans as social beings and individual beings. With this interdependence, humans think to form groups to do something to achieve the group's interests. The groups that are created show their characteristics, including their identity, namely language as a means of communication between them; in addition to using language to achieve the group's goals, interaction within the group occurs. Language is the only tool used to communicate. Language as a means of communication, social control, a tool for self-expression cannot be avoided by every human being who wants to develop. In connection with that, (Arfan et al., 2021) argues that every social institution, law, religion, government, education is always regulated by language, even individually, to state something, including communicating personal identity and background and social character always involves language. Likewise, (Nikmawati et al., 2021) says that through language between each other and different people, humans are considered unique creatures. The uniqueness lies not in their way of thinking but in their ability to use language.

Masrullah et al. (2021) argue that language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by a social group to communicate and as a means of getting along with one another. Language function allows the birth of classes of language users in the same social group. Research proves that language can sort out social groups, both groups at the level of social stratification, or groups in certain sub-languages (Gani et al., 2019).

Kusiani et al. (2021) consider the nature of language to be gradually perceived by some researchers as a difficulty because social change in language is standard and as crucial as regional change. Language as an inter-social communication tool is formed to function as a problem solver in a group; therefore, the language used by humans is seen as creative and flexible. As a creative language, it can solve social problems in the speaking community; it is said to be flexible because language can follow the development of society, including social change. Social changes in language are standard and as crucial as regional changes; therefore, all dialects have regional characteristics. It can prove these characteristics because the speakers have different regional backgrounds and social factors.

It is undeniable that everyday life is constantly faced with interactions between human beings and social beings. Both humans come from the same group or different groups. The same and other groups are scattered into sub-groups. In this regard, (Ahdan et al., 2019) explain several related groups, such as family relationships, organizations in various fields of life, and local communities. Language plays an essential role in conveying messages, ideas, or ideas to carry out the relationship between them in everyday life. In this interaction, the language used as a communication tool can shift from its original value to new values due to language contact/language assimilation.

The effect of assimilation results in the relationship between one individual and another in conveying the message; influence can also result in the emergence of language touch. In connection with that, (Sumarni et al., 2021) explains that the relationship between different groups or speakers in the same area gives birth to language variations, language touch, and language acculturation, integration, and interference can occur, even language infiltration can occur in such linguistic situations.

Besides, language infiltration occurs due to assimilation or relationships between speakers of different languages. Language infiltration can also occur through education, culture, language development, inter-tribal marriages, and geographical conditions (Yusriadi et al., 2019).

It has been stated previously that language changes and developments are in line with the development of society (Kasmiaty et al., 2021). Language change is seen as continuously changing according to time and space. Everything in the universe is constantly changing; Herakleitos agreed with that thought based on his famous view. "Everything is always flowing; everything is always changing."

Language is generally regarded as a constantly changing code; the difference is a system that arises from the interrelation between the needs of millions of people. The development of every human activity makes language development so that changes can also occur in the language. Changing a language is always there; this opportunity can be seen in language variations. The more language variations occur, the greater the chance that language can change. In this regard, assumes that the basic vocabulary will always survive in a certain percentage for 1000 years. The assumption has been tested in 13 languages, showing that vocabulary changes languages are the same, i.e., between 74.4%-86.4% or an average of 80.5%. Because of this, constant changes occur in the language, causing the language to be static but dynamic rarely. This dynamic can negatively impact the mother tongue (B1), which is likely to become an archaic language.

3. Method

This research used the descriptive qualitative approach, which meant that all data was found only analyzed by explanation. So technique for collecting data was used with observing and taking notes. It needed data for all terms of economics throughout media (written, electronic) and everyday social interaction. The writer caught 203 economics terms used, but only 77 terms or 34.94 percent, usually used in communication every day. It pointed that economics contributed a lot to Indonesian vocabularies enrichment.

4. Result

The data has been collected and noted 203 economic terms used in various sources, such as print media, electronics, and everyday social interaction. Seventy-seven financial terms or 37.93 percent are used in social interaction in the two hundred and three terms.

Table 1. Adoption Words

Economics Term/Words	Adoption and Adaptation in Indonesian
Insurance, assets, collateral, budget, businessman, barter, gross, bank, expense, goods, cash, cost, check, distribution, distributor, deficit, demand, director, debit, discount, deposit, export, financial, demand deposit, incentive, import, investment, investor, income, fee, service, capital, consumer, consumption, exchange rate, compensation, credit, commodity, commission, creditor, profit, macro, micro, market, marketing, material, management, manager, balance sheet, customer, sale value, nominal, bond, fee, market, income, tax, premium, bearer, production, platform, promo/promotion, entrepreneur, levy, account, recession, rush [race], loss, subsidy, supply, saving, interest rates, tariffs, trade/trading	Asuransi, aktiva, agunan, anggaran, businessman [bisnismen], barter, bruto, bank, biaya, barang, cash, cost, cek, distribusi, distributor, defisit, demand, direktur, debet, diskon, deposito, ekspor, financial, giro, insentif, impor, investasi, investor, income, iuran, jasa, kapital, konsumen, konsumsi, kurs, kompensasi, kredit, komoditas, komisi, kreditur, laba, makro, mikro, market, marketing, material, manajemen, manajer, neraca, nasabah, nilai jual, nominal, obligasi, ongkos, pasar, pendapatan, pajak, premi, pengemban, produksi, platfon, promo/promosi, pengusaha, retribusi, rekening, resesi, rush [ras], rugi, subsidi, suplai, saving, suku bunga, tarif, trade/trading, transaksi, utang, dan visa

The seventy-seven terms from economics above show that economics contributes several vocabularies to enrich the Indonesian language, even though these terms are adopted and adapted in everyday social communication.

5. Discussion

The use of the term economics above shows that the development of society has also adopted and adapted terms (Sultan et al., 2021). The service is not only in interactions through print and electronic media but also through direct verbal communication. This can be illustrated that the community of language users is also developing science, especially economics.

There are two things that it can conclude from this research data analysis. First, the progress of economics can answer the challenges of the times and indirectly contribute knowledge to the public. This progress encourages the public as users to use the terms used in communicating in economics. Apart from this, the observations show that the term economics, which generally comes foreign language, becomes the prestige of the language for the users. Second, when viewed from the perspective of language enrichment, the term economics contributes to Indonesian vocabulary. This contribution also enriches the Indonesian vocabulary. It is said so, because the foreign word is adapted in everyday language, for example income becomes [*inkam*], demand becomes [*diman*], supply becomes [*suplai*], discount becomes [*diskon*], import [*impor*], export [*ekspor*], capital becomes [*kapital*], and cost becomes [*kos*]. The words above have equivalents in Indonesian, but people have a prestigious language attitude (prestige value) and adapt to the development of communication ethics, so the general terms also color the communication activities, even though the terms are realized to be absorbed from foreign elements. Thus, economics cannot be separated from other sciences, especially linguistics (Syahrir et al., 2021; Wahyuni et al., 2021; Yusriadi et al., 2020). The development of economics utilizes language to convey ideas, and linguistics contributes to terms in the form of vocabulary, which also increases the number of words, especially Indonesian. The increase in vocabulary means that the enrichment of the vocabulary of the language also occurs.

6. Conclusion

It can conclude two things from this research. The two things are as follows: 1) Economics has many terms used in everyday life. These terms make language users have a prestigious attitude (the value of speaking/communicating prestige). 2) Indonesian language, which is pleasant or flexible in various situations and follows scientific developments, also contributes to the enrichment of Indonesian vocabulary by adopting and adapting terms in language rules, especially the Indonesian grammar of foreign elements. Therefore, language development and development need to be packaged into a teaching system that addresses the needs of students.

References

- Achmat, B., Baharuddin, Misbahuddin, Anjanarko, T. S., Yusriadi, Y., Awi, A., Muchtar, F. Y., & Lionardo, A. (2021). Analysis of service quality improvement with education and training and professionalism and teamwork as mediation variables. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 7165–7175.
- Aci, Tamsah, H., Farida, U., Oyiho, A. T., Yusriadi, Y., Octamaya Tenri Awar, A., & Lionardo, A. (2021). Implementation of soft competency through education and training as well as work experience on the quality of financial reports in the government of mamuju regency. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 7132–7140.
- Ahdan, S., Kaharuddin, Burhani, A. H., Yusriadi, Y., & Farida, U. (2019). Innovation and empowerment of fishermen communities in maros regency. *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*, 8(12), 754–756.
- Ahral, Ilyas, G. B., Mulat, T. C., Zacharias, T., Yusriadi, Y., Djunaidi, F. G., & Achmad, N. (2021). The effect of quality extension and education on clean and healthy behavior (PHBS) through community understanding in the work area of public health centre. *Proceedings of the*

- International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 3263–3264.
- Arfan, H. H., Misnawati, Sakkir, G., Puspita, N., Akbar, Z., Asriadi, & Yusriadi, Y. (2021). Student learning interest in COVID-19 pandemic age by blended e-learning (Asynchronous and synchronous). *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 6330–6339.
- Dana, I. M., Tamsah, H., Purnomo, P., Fitriani, Yusriadi, Y., Rumaolat, W., & Sadapotto, A. (2021). The role of the government and health educators on community Behaviour and its impact on oral and dental health in the work area of the public health center in central Mamuju district. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 3613–3621.
- Fatmawati, Tamsah, H., Romadhoni, B., Lisanty, N., Ponijan, Syafruddin, & Yusriadi, Y. (2021). The influence of organizational culture, locus of control and self efficacy on the performance of civil servants of education personnel. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 3166–3168.
- Fatmawati, Tamsah, H., Utina, D. A., Romadhoni, B., Yusriadi, Y., Chairul Basrun Umanailo, M., & Fais Assagaf, S. S. (2021). The effect of organizational tradition, control, and self-efficacy on the success of civil servants of education staff at the ujung pandang state polytechnic office. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 7386–7395.
- Fitria, Tamsah, H., Yahya, M., Tumanggor, A. H., Yusriadi, Y., Umanailo, M. C. B., & Bahang, M. D. (2021). the effect of education and community income on clean and healthy behavior through motivation in Tandukalua district, Mamasa regency. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 3141–3147.
- Gani, M., Arsyad, M., Syariati, S., Hadi, A., & Yusriadi, Y. (2019). Success in management of student businesses with personal characteristics, government assistance and entrepreneurship curriculum. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*, 8(3), 7292–7295. <https://doi.org/10.35940/ijrte.C6725.098319>
- Kasmiaty, Baharuddin, Fattah, M. N., Nasaruddin, H., Yusriadi, Y., Usman, M. I., & Suherman. (2021). The influence of leadership and work motivation on work effectiveness through discipline. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 3648–3655.
- Kusiani, E., Ansar, Syahrudin, Bakri, M., Syukrano, M., Yusriadi, Y., & Manoktong, S. N. (2021). Increasing the professionalism of military teachers with training and experience through competence. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 3298–3304.
- Masrullah, Romadhoni, B., Hasbi, Yusriadi, Y., Misnawati, Febryani, A., & Jabbar, A. (2021). The influences of teacher professional competencies and infrastructure on teacher performance through teaching devices of technical implementation. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 3035–3042.
- Misliha, M., Alim, A., Usuf, E., Tamsah, H., & Yusriadi, Y. (2021). The effect of training and education and teacher certification allowances on teachers. *Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences*, 16(4), 1368–1383. <https://doi.org/10.18844/cjes.v16i4.5986>
- Nikmawati, Ansar, Abdullah, R., Usman, J., Yusriadi, Y., Yusuf, O. Y. H., & Parta, I. B. M. W. (2021). Analysis of household economic conditions and community habits on the incidence of anemia in pregnant women through household nutrition management in the working area of the salugatta health center, central mamuju regency. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 3324–3331.
- Prakoso, L. Y., Salim, G., Ransangan, J., Subhilhar, Indarjo, A., & Yusriadi, Y. (2021). Implementation Of The Défense Public Policy Defend The State In Indonesian Universities. *Academy of Strategic Management Journal*, 20(Special Is), 1–8.
- Rahmitasari, Ansar, Jusuf, E., Wardanengsih, E., Lating, Z., Yusriadi, Y., & Nugraheni, K. S. (2021).

- The influence of motivation and competence on employee performance through organizational commitment at regional general hospitals in majene regency. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 3189–3195.
- Setiawan, I. P., Fachmi, M., Fattah, M. N., Rasyid, I., & Yusriadi, Y. (2021). Teamwork is an Intervening Variable, The Quality of Agricultural Extension Agents on Farmer Productivity, from A Human Capital Perspective. *Review of International Geographical Education Online*, 11(4), 1389–1397. <https://doi.org/10.33403/rigeo.8006853>
- Sultan, Tamsah, H., Nongkeng, H., Jumra, Yusriadi, Y., Botahala, L., & Umanailo, M. C. B. (2021). The influence of knowledge, compensation for documentation upbringing treatment through motivation nurse in Mamuju regional general hospital. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 3074–3082.
- Sumarni, Syahrudin, Hendra, Beddu, S., Yusriadi, Y., Chairul Basrun Umanailo, M., & Fais Assagaf, S. S. (2021). Improvement of supervision quality at the regional inspectorate of soppeng regency. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 7448–7455.
- Suryanti, Mattalatta, Syahrudin, Nugraha, S., Kurnia, H., Yusriadi, Y., & Umanailo, M. C. B. (2021). Increasing work motivation with state defense education and compensation through employee discipline at the xi/hasanuddin military regional parent regiment educational institution. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 3284–3293.
- Syahrir, Nasruddin, Azis, M., Waruwu, K., Umanailo, M. C. B., Safitri, I. L. K., & Yusriadi, Y. (2021). Effect of compensation and competence on employee performance through employee development. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 3178–3179.
- Wahyuni, Yahya, M., Mulat, T. C., Kessi, A. M. P., Yusriadi, Y., Rumaolat, W., & Syamsul, M. (2021). The effect of education level and health service management on stunting risk through nutritional status. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 3248–3254.
- Yusriadi, Sahid, A., Amirullah, I., Azis, A., & Rahman, A. A. (2019). Bureaucratic reform to the human resources: A case study on the one-stop integrated service. *Journal of Social Sciences Research*, 5(1), 61–66. <https://doi.org/10.32861/jssr.51.61.66>
- Yusriadi, Y., Awaluddin, Anwar, A., Bin Tahir, S. Z., & Misnawati. (2020). Economic and social impacts of social entrepreneurship implementation service to community. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, August.