



Lexeme ZOOM, Adaptation to The Pandemic Environment: Ecolinguistics Study

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Abstract*

During his life, humans always communicate with each other. This has been going on from the past until now and will continue into the future. There are always developments in language. We are required to always adapt to the environment. The COVID-19 pandemic also requires us to adapt to the environment. Not only our life behavior has changed, our language behavior is also affected due to the changes in the order of our lives, especially in terms of the use of technology. The lexicon that did not exist before then appears, the lexicon that used to exist has a different meaning during the pandemic. The “zoom” lexicon used to mean only zooming in, but nowadays it has a different meaning. Data lexicon during the pandemic which is rooted from “zoom” lexicon can occupy various word classes in the use of Indonesian.

1. Introduction

Ecosophy in ecolinguistics is a theory that examines the relationship between language and the environment, including how language changes along with the changes in the environment. Language also influences how humans see environmental developments (Astawa et al., 2019). Ecolinguistics studies the relationship between language and the environment. Language always changes along with the changes in the environment, triggering the appearance of new vocabulary. This happens because language is a form of adaptation to the environment, so language always tries to remain relevant to environmental changes that occur. New vocabulary that appears in language development is considered a form of adaptation to environmental changes, such as changes in technology or changes in habits. This helps the language to remain relevant and adapt to changes in its surrounding environment.

These changes can occur at various language levels. The emergence of new words, terms, phrases, sentences and expressions is a language product that emerged due to the outbreak of the corona virus (Simpen, 2021, pp. 188–191). The coronavirus pandemic is an external factor that drives dynamics in language. Furthermore, research by Sutarini, et al (2021) found various vocabulary that appeared in Indonesian during the Covid-19 pandemic. The vocabulary consists of acronyms, abbreviations and foreign terms that have been translated into Indonesian.

Foreign terms that do not yet have equivalents in Indonesian force the Indonesian to adapt. Indonesian developed with influence from regional languages and foreign languages. This influence can enrich Indonesian as language and can also disrupt the grammar of Indonesian (Sugono, 2011). It is often appear Loanwords. Loanwords is a term used to describe words originating from foreign languages that are adopted by Indonesian. Examples include the word "Komputer" which comes from English and "kantin" which comes from Dutch. Many loanwords have entered Indonesian because the history of the development of Indonesian has been influenced by foreign languages, such as Dutch and English. These loanwords are usually adapted in such a way that they comply with the structure and grammar of the Indonesian language, such as adding the suffix "-an", while the word "computer" becomes "Komputer".

2. Research Methods

The data in this research comes from a data corpus provided free of charge by the Leipzig Corpora (Leipzig Corpora Collection, 2020). This data is available and can be accessed online. Leipzig Corpora is a collection of language corpora developed by Leipzig University. This corpora includes various text types from at least 200 languages, including Indonesian. These corpora are useful for language researchers who want to analyze large amounts of text to study language patterns and relationships between words.

Data comes from news collected by Leipzig Korpora. Mass media through news has an important role in the use and dissemination of new lexicons related to reporting on Covid-19 (Khotimah et al., 2021). The data corpus used in this research comes from a corpus consisting of 7,335,309 sentences, in which there are 116,773,293 words. This corpus comes from various news in Indonesia in 2020. This corpus is suitable for this research study because in 2020 there was massive news about the Covid-19 pandemic and its accompanying events. This incident also included news about the use of video conferencing applications for various purposes in Indonesia. The collected data can be accessed at Rahman (2023)*.



Search in 970 Corpus-Based Monolingual Dictionaries for 293 Languages.

Selected language: Indonesian > News 2020

Enter a word

Search suggestions: [demi](#) · [terbaik](#) · [Karya](#) · [berkomitmen](#) · [kesadaran](#)

More information about: [Indonesian > News 2020](#)

The corpus `ind_news_2020` is a Indonesian news corpus based on material from 2020. It contains 7,335,309 sentences and 116,773,293 tokens. [Details](#)

* Rahman, Y. (2023). Data Lema ZOOM di Laman Leipzig Corpora Collection (Version 1). figshare. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.24721533.v1>

Figure 1

Screen Shot from website https://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/en?corpusId=ind_news_2020

This research uses a qualitative descriptive study to analyze the development of Indonesian vocabulary, in this case words derived from the lexeme ZOOM which developed in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic. Searching for words derived from the lexeme ZOOM was carried out by utilizing the search facility in the Leipzig Corpora, namely by entering the lexeme ZOOM and adding the sign "?" once to eight times, either in front of the lexeme ZOOM, or behind the lexeme ZOOM to find out whether there are derivative words from the lexeme ZOOM. The lexeme ZOOM in question is the lexeme ZOOM which is related to video communication software that allows users to conduct teleconferences, meetings, remote teaching, etc. The derived words are then analyzed for the morphological process of their formation in Indonesian. This derivative word occurred because of external factors that forced the Indonesian language to change, namely because of a systemic epidemic.

Table 1
Data Lexeme *ZOOM*

Lexeme	Number of Occurrences
zoom	1,201
Zoom	2,931
ZOOM	13
zoom-nya	3
Zoominar	4
zoominari	2
Zoominari	3
Zoombomber	7
Zoombombers	4
zoombombing	20
Zoombombing	41
zoom-meeting	2
zoom-bombing	3
nge-zoom	3

Table 1 shows the search results using the lexeme ZOOM in the data corpus (Rahman, 2023). The corpus used in this research is *The corpus ind_news_2020*. This corpus comes from news in Indonesia in 2020. In this corpus there are 7.335.309 sentences and 116.773.293 tokens. There are 14 lexemes used in the news which are derivatives of the lexeme ZOOM which in 2020 is widely used by various groups in everyday life. As we know, Zoom is the most widely used video conferencing application in Indonesia (Jurnalis data GoodStats, 2022).

3. Discussions

The word *eco* in Ecolinguistics refers to interactions that support human life with other humans, with other organisms and their physical environment, and also with a normative orientation to protect the development of life (Stibbe, 2021, p. 15). Ecosophy is a theory that examines the relationship between language and the environment, including how language changes as the environment changes. This theory emphasizes the importance of understanding how language adapts to the environment, because this is one of many ways language remains relevant and acceptable to its society. Ecosophy also considers how environmental changes can affect language, such as the emergence of new vocabulary or changes in language structure.

All languages that exist today must have been influenced by other languages. This infiltration can be infiltration at the sound level, word form, or grammatical level (Simpfen, 2015, pp. 320–321). The lexical level of language is the most easily influenced. The influence of foreign or local languages in a language is most easily traced in its lexical system. Certain words or terms can easily be identified for their authenticity.

The dynamics of Indonesian word formation are divided into at least two, namely the internal point of view and the external point of view. The internal perspective focuses on the rules of word formation that exist in the Indonesian language system. Meanwhile, the external perspective focuses on word formation from the influence of other languages, both foreign and local language.

A lexeme is a basic word in a language, while *zoom* is an example of a new word that emerged as a result of adaptation to the pandemic environment. The emergence of new words could be influenced by the lack of equivalent vocabulary in Indonesian. In this case, English then influences Indonesian terminology when Indonesian does not have equivalent terminology (Claria et al., 2022). The Zoom application is software used to conduct online conferences or video calls, which was popularly used during the Covid-19 pandemic to stay connected with other people virtually. This word might not have appeared if there was no pandemic, but because of the pandemic situation, zoom has become a word that is commonly used every day.

3.1. Lexeme ZOOM

Word formation in Indonesian occurs both internally and externally (Simpfen, 2021, p. 178). Internally, word formation in Indonesian occurs according to the word formation rules that exist in the Indonesian language system, while externally, this formation is caused by Indonesian being forced to change due to factors outside the language, in this case due to a systemic epidemic, namely the Covid-19 Pandemic.

- (Data 1) Aplikasi zoom mendadak populer selama terjadi beberapa waktu kebelakang. (kaltim.tribunnews.com, collected on 10/04/2020)
- (Data 2) Ketiganya, dari atas ke bawah, merupakan kamera zoom periskop. (www.tribunnews.com, collected on 08/07/2020)
- (Data 3) Saat zoom, anaknya memakai headphone yang ada sarungnya tersebut dan ternyata temannya ada yang tertarik. (www.krjogja.com, collected on 21/12/2020)
- (Data 4) Pemakaian Zoom berpotensi meningkat. (www.tribunnews.com, collected on 11/09/2020)
- (Data 5) Semua pengisi audio, merekam suara sambil berkomunikasi via ZOOM agar interaksi antar karakter tetap mengalir. (www.viva.co.id, collected on 04/05/2020)

- (Data 6) Untuk mencegah kecurangan dalam SKB online, peserta harus mengaktifkan kamera zoom-nya sehingga bisa dipantau pergerakannya. (www.jpnn.com, collected on 05/08/2020)
- (Data 7) Dia pun sudah terbiasa *nge-zoom* dari atas bukit untuk kuliah. (news.okezone.com, collected on 19/11/2020)

The lexeme ZOOM in data 1 has a different meaning from the lexeme ZOOM in data 2. Data 1 shows the borrowing of terms in the form of the lexeme ZOOM. This loan word is even taken completely from the source language. The phenomenon in data 1 is a change in language due to factors outside of language. In data 3, this phenomenon becomes more clearly visible. The lexeme ZOOM in data 3 clearly refers to activities carried out with the zoom application. Meanwhile, in data 2, the use of the lexeme ZOOM here refers more to the camera's ability to enlarge an object. The three example sentences above (Data 1, 2 & 3) show the influence of environmental changes which ultimately gave rise to the use of new lexemes which enriched the Indonesian vocabulary.

The lexeme ZOOM does not only appear in lowercase form. Data 4 and 5 show the emergence of the lexeme ZOOM in different forms, namely *Zoom* and *ZOOM*. These three types of lexeme appear with different frequency of occurrence: *ZOOM* 13 times, *zoom* 1,201 times, and *Zoom* 2,931 times. Data 6 shows that the lexeme ZOOM is increasingly acceptable in Indonesian. This is indicated by the affixation of the ownership marker, namely *-nya*, in the word *zoom*.

The reception of Indonesian can also be seen in data 7. In data 7, a morphological process occurs in the form of prefixation *me(N)-*. The function of this prefix is to change the basic form of the noun category into a complex form of the verb category (Simpén, 2021, p. 57). The form of this prefix is *nge-/* in the form of *nge-zoom*. This process is also a derivation process from nouns to verbs (Subroto, 2012, p. 4).

3.2. Lexeme ZOOMINAR and ZOOMINARI

The lexemes *Zoominar*, *zoominari* and *Zoominari* as in data 8-10 appeared due to the rise in seminar activities using the zoom application during the pandemic.

- (Data 8) Baik yang di Zoominar Institut Narasi, maupun yang menghadirkan Mantan Menkeu Chatib Basri dua hari lalu. (www.jpnn.com, collected on 11/07/2020)
- (Data 9) Hal senada juga diramalkan sebelumnya oleh Prof Didin S. Damanhuri dalam acara zoominari serupa beberapa waktu lalu mengemukakan, dari sekian referensi ada beberapa pandangan tentang Covid-19. (fajar.co.id, collected on 14/05/2020)
- (Data 10) Zoominari itu juga dihadiri oleh Ketua MPR Bambang Soesatyo, Mantan KSAU Cappy Hakim, Guru Besar HI UI, Hikmahanto Juwana, Dosen FISIP UI Chusnul Mariyah dan ekonom senior Fadhil Hasan. (pontianak.tribunnews.com, collected on 05/06/2020)

From the data corpus, evidence was obtained that the lexemes *Zoominar*, *zoominari* and *Zoominari* are also used in media reporting. The lexeme *Zoominar* appears 4 times, *zoominari* appears 2 times and *Zoominari* appears 3 times.

3.3. Lexeme ZOOMBOMBER and ZOOMBOMBERS

The lexeme *Zoombomber* appears 7 times in the data corpus. Then the lexeme *Zoombombers* appears 4 times in the same corpus.

- (Data 11) Dengan fitur keamanan baru Zoom, pengguna kini dapat menghentikan sementara rapat untuk memblokir konten buruk, dan juga melaporkan Zoombomber ke Zoom. (www.antaraneews.com, collected on 17/11/2020)
- (Data 12) Tidak hanya penyelenggara rapat, yang dapat melaporkan Zoombombers, kini peserta rapat juga dapat melaporkan pengguna yang mengganggu dengan mengeklik lencana Keamanan di kiri atas. (www.antaraneews.com, collected on 17/11/2020)

The appearance of the lexemes *Zoombomber* and *Zoombombers* in the news in the data above once again confirms that the widespread use of the Zoom application has given rise to new lexemes that are used in people's daily lives.

3.4. Lexeme ZOOM-BOMBING and ZOOM-MEETING

The lexeme *Zoom-bombing* appears in several variations of form. The form of *zoombombing* appears 20 times in the data corpus. Meanwhile, the *Zoombombing* form appeared more frequently, namely 41 times. Apart from that, another form has also emerged, namely *zoom-bombing* with a minimum frequency of appearance, namely three times.

- (Data 13) Zoom akan menambahkan fitur pelaporan yang tujuannya membuat zoombombing tak mengganggu rapat online lagi. (www.viva.co.id, collected on 22/04/2020)
- (Data 14) Namun aplikasi ini banyak juga disoroti karena masalah keamanan termasuk aksi Zoombombing. (www.harianhaluan.com, collected on 09/05/2020)
- (Data 15) Zoom-bombing merusak kekhidmatan acara wisuda virtual universitas di AS. (republika.co.id, collected on 11/05/2020)
- (Data 16) Diskusi online melalui zoom-meeting ini menampilkan beberapa narasumber yang memiliki kompetensi. (www.tribunnews.com, collected on 29/09/2020)

The maintaining of foreign vocabulary writing in the form of using hyphens (-) is increasingly avoided. The lexeme *zoom-bombing* only appears three times. Likewise, the lexeme *zoom-meeting* appears only twice in the data corpus. This shows that the new lexemes that have emerged and are intensively used are increasingly acceptable in Indonesian.

4. Novelities

Khotimah et al (2021) studied lingual expressions in the Covid-19-Related Ecolexicons in Indonesian Online-Media Coverage. Linguistically, they found that the emergence of a new lexicon during the spread of Covid-19 was very interesting. In terms of the use and dissemination of this new lexicon, mass media plays a very important role. Their findings are in the form of a health ecolexicon such as in the form of synonyms, acronyms, loanwords, and also Indonesian and English abbreviations.

Mulyono & Subiyanto (2021) also researched the same thing during the spread of Covid-19. They wrote about the Productivity of New Indonesian Vocabulary in the Pandemic Time of Covid-19. They found new forms of vocabulary emerging in Indonesian in the form of loan words, basic words, affixed words, compound words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms.

Apart from that, they found that the cause of the emergence of this new vocabulary was due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the influence of foreign languages, and people's creativity.

This research seeks to reveal another side that has not been examined by previous researches. Apart from revealing that the emergence of the lexeme ZOOM in Indonesian is the result of adjustments to humans, language and the environment, this research also reveals a real phenomenon in society. This phenomenon is illustrated by the widespread use of the lexeme ZOOM in mass media. This indicates that the lexeme ZOOM is indeed used in everyday life.

5. Conclusion

The ecosophy of lexeme ZOOM study as an enricher of the Indonesian language in the data corpus gives rise to concrete evidence. Human to human interaction is influenced by the physical environment, where pandemic conditions limit meetings between people, giving rise to video conference technology. In this interaction new vocabulary emerges which is needed to animate the interaction. In this case, Indonesian is forced to come up with new terminology in order to enliven this interaction.

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