

# The Words “*Menolak*” and “*Menerima*” in Forensic Linguistic Study

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**Abstract:** The words "menolak" and "menerima" in the Indonesian language have almost the same meaning. In linguistics, it is ordained that every word has a meaning, synonymous words can and cannot replace each other, and words can potentially be legal cases. Therefore, it is necessary to study how to use the two words and the impact caused by their use. Besides, it is important to know why it is required to understand the meaning of both words. To answer the problems, the researchers conduct a forensic linguistic study with descriptive analysis with Systemic Functional Linguistic theory. The data of this research is the use of the two words taken from news texts in the mass media in the network. In this article, the analysis of the use of words is in some fields: health, politics, law, economics, and in culture. The research results for "declining" and "returning" reveal three findings. Firstly, the use of the two words cannot replace each other. Secondly, the impact caused by using the two words is the form and the parties involved. Thirdly, there is a reason for the need to understand the use of the two words. Therefore, no language use cases lead to the realm of law.

**Keywords:** *Menerima*, *menolak*, Indonesian language, meaning, forensic linguistics

## 1. Introduction

Language can be about a condition to be peaceful or vice versa. The role of language in human life makes language not just a means of communication. Language carries out other functions that are increasingly broad and important. In the pre-independence period of Indonesia, language was used as a means of diplomacy to establish sovereignty. It also unified the nation, composed the text of the proclamation, formulated the basis of the state, and so on. In the early post-independence era, language was used to build relationships, gain recognition from the world, build the state, and confirm the state's identity. Along with technological developments, the Indonesian language has negative powers, such as: damaging a good name, causing conflict, inciting, inflaming anger, weakening, oppressing, attacking, intimidating, dropping, and slandering. It is not only intended for individuals and organizations but also for the state.

Language's tremendous power covers all language elements, including words. Similarly, the Indonesian language is in the mass media. It is because, in Indonesian, there are similar words to express different things and different words to express the same thing. The word *bisa* is one of the words in Indonesian that can be used to express different

things. The term *bisa* in the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI) Edition V has three meanings. They mean 1) (can/to be able to do something), 2a) toxic substances that can cause injury, rot, or death to living things (usually found in animals), and 2b) bad things, which can damage human or community morals, for example, *ajaranmu itu akan menjadi bisa bagi kami* 'your teachings will damage us, and 3) a greeting to shamans who come from the nobility and walaka groups who usually perform seclusion ceremonies. As for expressing discomfort in the body or body part due to suffering from something (fever, stomach ache, etc.), the words *sakit* 'pain' and *lara* 'miserable' are used.

Recently, a case faced by a high-ranking official in the law enforcement apparatus involving other parties became a concern in the use of words in Indonesian. In a conversation on national private television that presents source persons who are legal actors from various backgrounds and fields of science. The speakers gave each other their arguments related to the case involving the high-ranking officials. When a resource person representing an institution stated that the staff at his agency had returned the envelope suspected of being money related to the case, another legal expert who was present as a resource person in the conversation reaffirmed the statement. He said that in law, the word *mengembalikan* 'returning' differs from *menolak* 'rejecting/declining/refusing'. These differences are not only limited to substance but also legal consequences. Based on the statement of the legal expert, this article was compiled to dig deeper into the use of two words.

The language of the media in representing reality uses language that is filled with symbolic codes that are used to blur meaning in the media. The blurring can occur in the aspect of sound, morphosyntactic, lexical, and sentence [1]. Language becomes essential in revealing a reality between the existing text and the context of communication [2]. Therefore, it is necessary to study how the use of the words refuse and return, how the impact of the words refuse and restore, and why it is necessary to understand the meaning of the words refuse and return. To be able to answer these three problems, it is required to conduct a forensic linguistic study with a qualitative descriptive analysis. This qualitative research was used because this design is suitable for studying the meaning of words in the text. The research data source is the news text in the mass media in the network. The text of the news in the mass media in the network is limited in the fields of health, politics, law, economics, and culture. The news text is selected randomly with the limitation of the text containing the words *mengembalikan* 'returning' and *menolak* 'rejecting/declining'. The news text is quoted so that the meaning referred to by the word is visible according to the context. Therefore, the data in this study are news text quotes that contain those words. Furthermore, the text was analyzed by Systemic Functional linguistics (SFL).

### Systemic Functional Linguistic

SFL has a rich history of describing discourse and linguistic phenomena through the interpretive lenses provided by its theoretical perspectives. However, such descriptions do not always become predictive models that can be tested. In a sense, SFL addresses the

semiotic potential of a language rather than what happens within and between individuals during language processing and production, meaning that, although it is a model of language use, it has no explicit model for language in use. Even in the numerous SFL studies of linguistic variation on the social level (register, genre), empirical methodologies are receiving little attention. Furthermore, SFL has not yet fully engaged with other models or research paradigms whose evidence might support, challenge, or expand SFL theoretical positions. For the typically text-based approach in SFL [3]. SFL's conception of language is a semiotic system and focuses on the variable emic structure at the service of more generalizable social functions. The analysis of texts as instances can be extended to non-verbal modes – in particular, image, but also music and even architecture – which is accounted for in terms of the ideational, interpersonal and textual meanings and relations they construe [4]. The SFL concerns itself with the analysis of the text. The word 'text' has been glossed as 'authentic products of social interaction'. We can describe the lexical items in a language (the vocabulary) as semiotics systems. Identifying systems of lexical choice involves recognizing that words encode meaningful oppositions, and the process of choosing a lexical item is semiotic [3]. That SFL has assumptions about the essential nature of language, the goals of linguistics, the methods through which they should be pursued, and relations between theory, description and application [6]. SFL is a holistic theory of language in context with certain key features. One is that it is meaning-oriented, which immediately implicates text since the text is a unit of meaning functioning in context. Descriptions of particular languages have been text-based from the beginning. Meaning-oriented means paying attention to different kinds of meaning in terms of how they are unified and balanced in the text [7].

Text is a language that carries out specific tasks in a situation. The text means a series of related words, phrases, clauses, or sentences to form the main idea. Text is defined as a linguistic unit that is functional in context. The context is the place where the text is constructed. Furthermore, the linguistic context is a linguistic unit that precedes and follows a linguistic unit that becomes the focus of attention that forms the scope of others to shape, determine, or influence meaning. Furthermore, the social context outside the text and accompanying the text or the place where the text is formed. The social context occurs from the situation, culture, and ideology [8]. Text is conceptualized as a language in communication [9]. In this article, the text is conceptualized as the language in the written communication of the writer of the news column to the reader. The language function in the news text, which contains the words *menolak* 'rejecting/declining' and *mengembalikan* 'returning', is reviewed in the SFL as an interpersonal function, namely between the writer and the reader of the news text. Context is the sentences before and after the particular sentence that one was looking at. The context of the situation meant the environment of the text [10].

SFL is used as a framework of thinking and interpretation in viewing language as a strategic exchange metafunction according to the context of the situation. In LFS, language plays three metafunctions, namely the ideational function. Exchange function (interpersonal function), and experiential function (textual function). The LFS perspective of language is a system of meaning and a system of forms and expressions to

realize these meanings. The theory has two basic concepts: language is a social phenomenon that manifests as a social semiotic, and language is a constructive text (determining and referring to each other) with a social context [11]. However, this article focuses more on language functions according to user needs. Words need to be understood, considering that words are the smallest elements in language that have meaning. This means that every word, even though the word is a synonym, still has a different meaning. SFL bases its study on two approaches: first, the use of language is a semiotic system. Language consists of two elements, namely meaning and expression. The relationship between the two elements is a realization relationship; that is, the meaning is realized or encoded by expressions in the form of the words reject and return.

### Forensic Linguistics

When Halliday wrote language is as it is because of what it has to do, a functional theory of language was born, giving us a perspective of meaning-making grounded in social practice and the many varied and complex contexts we find ourselves. Context is dynamic and socially constructed through and by discourse – both in its linguistic and non-linguistic semiotic modes – and we know that the legal world is context-rich. Linguistic forensics the field into three areas: 1) the study of the written language of the law; 2) the study of interaction in the legal process, which in criminal cases includes everything from an initial call to the emergency services to the sentencing of someone who has been found guilty; and 3) the description of the work of the forensic linguist when acting as an expert witness [12]. Language is the medium, process and product in the various areas of the law where legal texts, oral or written, are generated in the service or regulating social behaviour [13]. Forensic linguistics is a relatively recent discipline that applies linguistic techniques to establish facts in criminal or detective cases. Forensic linguists explore the language of the criminal court system, policing, and also matters of authorial attribution [14]. Language in the Judicial Process is a superb collection of original work that fits well into the realist tradition. By focusing on language as a critical variable, it establishes a new and provocative perspective on the legal process [15].

The words ***menolak*** **rejecting/declining/refusing** and ***mengembalikan*** **‘returning’** can potentially be a legal case if the word is subject to unlawful acts.

Cognitive processing, or working through, is the thinking that occurs when people try to understand problems for which they have limited knowledge. Markers of working through can be measured by a group of words, which include insight words (e.g., understand, meaning), causal words (e.g., because, result), and self-discrepancy or modal words (e.g., would, should) [16]. This is because each word used in a different context can have a different meaning. The difference in meaning is due to differences in the reference of the use of the word. Thus there is an interpretation of every word that appears in a text with a specific context. As a result of the understanding of the use of the word, a person can undergo a legal process. Therefore, mastery of vocabulary allows each text writer to express their thoughts differently and give rise to a particular interpretation to the reader. It relies on verbal and social texts.

The rich vocabulary and syntax make it possible to transcend the immediate present and to create a common history and culture, including purposeful collective planning for the future [17]. The interpretation of a word that is considered to have a meaning with a negative tone becomes a forensic linguistic study. A negative tone is a word with a rude connotation and causes anger, offence, or hurt to the other party. In other words, the word refers to deviations. On the other hand, the word has a neutral lexical meaning. The linguistic meaning can be seen in the dictionary. The dictionary is the best description of word meanings, and words are the building blocks of language [18]. All dictionaries define words in terms of other words and use pointers such as "Synonym" and "Antonym." They are graphs of vast sets of connected entities rather than small text (entries) collections. They are not necessarily centred around words or word senses. Their nodes form a potentially heterogeneous set of lexical or, more generally, linguistic entities [19] and [19]. The lexical meaning is undoubtedly by the context. In tackling context, one traditional solution has been to assume a split in an expression's meaning between the local contextual effects and a context-free element of meaning, which we might call conventional or literal. We could perhaps try to limit our definitions to the literal part of the meaning and deal with contextual features separately [20]. The formal distinction between languages is identical: the continuum from analytic via morphological to lexical causative correlates with the continuum from less direct to more direct causation. In many languages, however, differences along this continuum can be expressed by varying the case of the cause [21].

## 2. Result/Findings

The words *menolak* 'rejecting/declining/refusing' and *mengembalikan* 'returning' were taken from online mass media texts. Both are productive words because they are found in many fields of science. Following the explanation in the introduction, this article is limited to use in online mass media texts, which are limited to articles in the fields of health, politics, law, economics, and culture. Each field includes a single text. Following are the findings and discussion of the words.

### 2.1. *Menolak* 'rejecting/declining/refusing.'

#### 2.1.1. *In the Health Sector*

The following is an example of the word *menolak* 'rejecting' in the health sector from *kompas.com*, related to vaccines.

*Sementara itu, sebanyak 11 kasus memang belum menerima vaksin. Beberapa di antaranya memang menolak vaksin. Penolakan itu didukung keluarga dengan beragam alasan, utamanya karena kondisi orang tersebut sakit.*

In the text in section 2.1.1, the subject is omitted, namely, the actor (agent) referred to by the news writer who has not received and rejected the vaccine. The first sentence implies that the news writer considers people/families who have not received the vaccine

to be a problem. This is stated in the case diction in the first sentence. Furthermore, in the second sentence, the news writer implied that some of the actors referred to by the news writers refused the vaccine. This certainty shows that the news writers strongly believe that there are some actors (agents) who refuse. This is indicated by the word *memang* 'indeed'. In addition, in the second sentence, there is a blurring of meaning with the choice of indefinite number words, namely the word *beberapa* 'several'. The word *beberapa* does not indicate whether it is part of the previously mentioned definite number, namely 11, or part of another number. In the third sentence, the news writer conveys the reasons for refusal. In the sentence, the reasons for *menolak* 'refusal' are various. Still, yang utama adalah kondisi orang yang menolak dalam keadaan sedang sakit 'the main thing is the condition of the person who refuses is in a state of illness. In the third sentence, it is written that who refuses is the person, but the word is not by the previous clause, which mentions the personal pronoun of the family. If it is related to the social context, the word case in Indonesian society is a serious matter and needs to be handled seriously. The word vaccine in the text in a social context this year refers to vaccines to strengthen the immune system and minimize the impact of the Covid-19 virus that will spread from 2019 to 2022. In the text, it can be seen that the news writers obscure actors who do not want to receive vaccines. The perpetrators referred to by the news writers have never been vaccinated. The refusal, according to the author of the text, should not be ignored. It must be addressed immediately so that all the perpetrators referred to by the news writers get vaccines, are immune, and avoid exposure to the Covid-19 virus.

### 2.1.2. *In the Political Field*

*The following is the word **menolak** 'refusing' from an article on [katadata.co.id](http://katadata.co.id) regarding the election of presidential candidates.*

*Dalam survei yang digelar Populi Center pada periode 21—29 Maret 2022 lalu, sebanyak 27,6 persen responden menyetujui usulan perpanjangan masa jabatan presiden menjadi tiga periode. Adapun delapan persen responden lainnya **menolak** menjawabnya. Survei ini melibatkan 1.200 responden yang tersebar di 120 desa dan kelurahan di 34 provinsi.*

In the text of quote 2.1.2, there is an omission of the object, namely, who the research respondents referred to by the news writers surveyed were. This can be seen in the third sentence, which does not mention what kind of village the news writer meant. In the first sentence, it is implied that the news writers lead readers' opinions to agree that there are too many respondents who reject the proposal to extend the presidential term to three terms. In the second sentence, the same thing happened, but for a different matter: refusing is used to answer the question. The news writer did not write down how many respondents accepted the proposal in the text. Thus, news writers implicitly lead readers' opinions to agree with the text they produce to reject the proposed extension of the president's term of office to three terms. The text also does not mention the reasons for

the respondent's refusal of the survey. In the social context of Indonesian society, the text shows that the respondents obey the law. They adhere to the rule of the direction that the president can only be appointed for two terms with the same office in a row. The word '**menolak**' and 'refuse' in the text indicates that there should be no extension of the presidential term to three terms.

### 2.1.3. In the Law Field

The following is the word **menolak**'refusing/declining/rejecting' from article on [katadata.co.id](http://katadata.co.id) related to protection.

*Sejalan dengan itu, Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban (LPSK) menolak permohonan perlindungan yang diajukan Putri Candrawathi. Putri mengajukan perlindungan sebagai korban pelecehan terkait kematian Brigadir J. Penolakan ini dilakukan karena tidak ada temuan dugaan tindak pidana pelecehan, sesuai hasil penyelidikan Tim Khusus Polri. Saat pemeriksaan, LPSK menyatakan Putri tidak bekerja sama dengan baik.*

In the text section 2.1.4, the object is omitted, namely, who is the perpetrator of the harassment referred to by the news writer. This can be seen by mentioning the perpetrator's initials as a substitute for the name in the second sentence. In the third sentence, it is written that the refusal is on the grounds that there are no criminal acts findings based on an investigation conducted by a special team from the National Police. The third sentence also mentions another reason for the decline: the subject (applicant) who requested the protection did not cooperate reasonably with the respondent. In the social context of Indonesian society, the text shows the commendable value of the respondent who puts forward the principles of truth and politeness. The word **menolak**'rejecting/declining' in the text implies a firm action that the respondent will never grant the petitioner's request for the reasons stated above.

### 2.1.4. In the Economic Field

The following is the word **menolak** 'refusing/rejecting' in the economic field, from an article on [kompas.com](http://kompas.com), related to the increase in fuel prices.

*Demonstrasi itu digelar oleh sejumlah organisasi mahasiswa dengan membawa tuntutan yang sama, yakni menolak kenaikan harga BBM.*

In the text quoted 2.1.4, there is a blurring of the subject, namely, who is the perpetrator who held the demonstration referred to by the news writer. This can be seen by mentioning an indefinite number, the word number. The text, which only consists of one sentence, does not state what organization and from where the students who staged the demonstration came. With this text, the news writers lead the readers that students reject the increase in fuel prices through protests. In the social context in Indonesia, demonstration refers to mass activities to **menolak** 'refusing/rejecting' something that tends to be chaotic and can impact the comfort and safety of demonstrators and other

people around the action. This is because the author of the news in the text did not mention how the demonstration took place, whether there were any adverse effects, where it was held, and whether there were security forces who participated in maintaining order or other parties who accompanied the students for different purposes. The two words in the text imply an act of student disapproval of the increase in fuel prices.

#### 2.1.5. *In the Field of Culture*

The following is **menolak** ‘**refusing/rejecting**’ in the cultural field from an article on *tempo.co* regarding the award.

*Penulis novel "Cantik Itu Luka", Eka Kurniawan, menolak penghargaan Anugerah Kebudayaan 2019 dari Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan (Kemendikbud).*

In the text of section 2.1.5, there is a blurring of information: the award is based on achievements and criteria. In the text, the subject prioritizes people who refuse to receive awards and the work that has been produced. The text, which consists of one sentence, was made by the news writer to lead readers' opinions to the curiosity of who wrote the novel and the reasons for refusing the award. In Indonesia's social context, two things stand out: awards and award-giving institutions. An award is a form of pride for the achievements obtained by The awarding institution, the Ministry of Education and Culture, a government agency engaged in education and culture. These institutions have an essential role in educating the nation. Someone who gets an award from the institution must have extraordinary achievements. Writing a text that begins with a person's status as a writer makes the reader curious. First, whether the novel that made the author get an award or something else. Second, if the award is given because the novel was written, the reader will be sparked by the desire to read the novel so that it gets an award. If it weren't for the novel, readers would want to know what accomplishments earned him the prize and why he refused. The word **menolak** ‘**rejecting**’ in the text can have an impact on two things to the reader. First, the reader of the text assumes that the author of the novel is a humble person because he feels that he does not deserve an award, so he does not want to receive a prize. Second, the reader of the text considers the novel's author to be proud because the prize is less commensurate with his achievements, so he does not want to receive the award.

## 2.2. *Mengembalikan* ‘*restoring*’

### 2.2.1. *In the Health Sector*

The word **mengembalikan** ‘**restoring**’ in the health sector, is from an article on *beritasatu.com* related to skin health.



*Aktivitas sehari-hari dapat membuat kulit wajah kusam karena terpapar polusi, radiasi sinar matahari hingga udara, asap rokok dan zat-zat berbahaya lainnya. Hal-hal seperti itu membuat kulit wajah kita menjadi terlihat kurang sehat. Nah, bagaimana caranya untuk mengembalikan kesehatan wajah?*

In the text section 2.2.1, there is a blurring of information, namely, what activity is meant by the author of the text and where the action is carried out. In the first sentence of the text, it becomes a contradiction because there is an explanation clause that causes dull skin. The first sentence affects the ambiguity of meaning in the second sentence, namely the cause of unhealthy facial skin, whether due to activity or exposure. As for the third sentence, the author of the text tries to provoke the reader's curiosity about how to restore the health of facial skin. In the third sentence, two things are implied. First, the word **mengembalikan** 'restoring' in a verbal context means that the facial skin is bright, not dull, before any activity and exposure. Second, **glowing facial skin** equals **healthy facial skin**. In the social context, Indonesian people think that bright facial skin is a white face. With this text, the author leads the reader's opinion to dismiss the notion that healthy facial skin is white. Healthy facial skin is not dull. By reading the text, the reader should know how to return to the healthy facial skin as before, namely by keeping the facial skin from daily activities and avoiding exposure that causes unhealthy facial skin. However, if these two things are unavoidable, there must be offers on how to care for facial skin care products that the author will write text after the text.

### 2.2.2. In Politics Field

The word **mengembalikan** 'returning' in the political field is from an article on *pikiran-rakyat.com* related to the governor and deputy governor election.

*Atas kontroversi pernyataan Puan Maharani yang mendapat reaksi keras dari warga Sumbar di daerah ataupun di rantau, pasangan Mulyadi-Ali Mukhni sebagai calon Gubernur dan wakil Gubernur Sumbar mengembalikan SK rekomendasi yang telah diberikan PDIP.*

In section 2.2.2, there is a blurring of information, namely the statement of what is controversial and what the controversy is about. The following obscurity is **the strong reaction** and the phrase **returning the decree recommendation (SK)**. In the text, the people who responded strongly were West Sumatra residents, but the kind of reaction was not explained. Furthermore, the phrase **mengembalikan SK returns the decree recommendation**, implying that it has received it. The text, which consists of one, shows the impact of the controversial statement in the return of the recommendation decree. It was not explained who made the recommendation, whether Puan Maharani was the leader of the party or PDIP as the party. If Puan gave it, why was the SK returned to the party? In a social context, the word **mengembalikan** 'returning' the recommendation decree (SK) in the text means withdrawing from the nominations for governor and deputy governor. The word **mengembalikan** 'returning' in the text implies that the governor

and deputy governor candidates have received a decree. However, the controversial statement from Puan Maharani caused them to submit the recommendation letter that had been received. In the text, the news writer leads the reader's opinion. First, Puan's statement allegedly caused anger or hurt the candidate for the leader of the West Sumatra province. Second, the two candidates are members of the PDIP party.

### 2.2.3. *In the Field of Law*

The word *mengembalikan* 'returning' in the legal field is from an article on [republika.co.id](http://republika.co.id) related to a murder case.

*Menurut dia, dengan mengusut tuntas kasus pembunuhan Brigadir J dapat mengembalikan kepercayaan publik terhadap kepolisian. "Tindakan tegas bagi siapa pun yang terbukti bersalah justru bisa mengembalikan kepercayaan masyarakat kepada kepolisian yang selama ini kurang baik," ujar dia.*

In the text in section 2.2.3, there is a subject blurring, namely the person referred to by the author, written with the personal pronouns he and his. In addition, obscurations of objects, and victims of murder, are given pronouns in the form of titles and initials. The next blurring is the phrase as long as it's not good. In the text, the phrase *selama ini kurang baik* 'so far has not been good' implies that the good level of the police is still below the standard set by the author of the text. However, what kind of unfavourable criteria are not explained. The word restore trust implies that the word means that the public has trusted the police. The text's social context is that the current police force is not good enough and is not trusted by the public. The author uses the text to lead readers to support the police to act decisively. The decisive action 'tindakan tegas' referred to in the text is a thorough investigation of *mengusut tuntas*.

### 2.2.4. *In the field of economy*

The word *mengembalikan* 'returning' in the economic field is from an article on [detik.com](http://detik.com) related to incentives.

*Temuan Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) mengungkap adanya kelebihan pembayaran insentif untuk tenaga kesehatan (nakes). Atas dasar temuan itu, Kementerian Kesehatan (Kemenkes) meminta nakes mengembalikan insentif berlebih itu.*

In the text in section 2.2.4, there is a blurring of the object, namely the health workers referred to by the author. Do you mean all health workers or some of them? The following ambiguity is that there is no mention of where the health worker works. The subsequent ambiguity is numeral related to how much excess and how long there has been a difference in incentives given to health workers. In the Indonesian social context, incentives are money in addition to the basic salary. The provision of incentives should be through a specific mechanism, and the amount of money given to each entitled has

been determined. In the text, the word *mengembalikan* 'return' means that the health worker has received the incentive, but there is a difference in the amount that is more than it should be, so the excess must be returned. The word finding at the beginning of the word in the first sentence shows that the Ministry of Health was not careful, and the BPK conducted a financial audit at the ministry.

#### 2.2.5. *In the Field of Culture*

The word *mengembalikan restoring* in the economic field is from an article on *Merdeka.com* related to traditional spirit.

*Jaringan Festival Kampung Nusantara sendiri merupakan sebuah pusat informasi dan sarana untuk berbagai ide bagi kampung-kampung yang ingin mengembalikan spirit kebudayaan lokal yang mereka miliki.*

The text in section 2.2.4 is an object blurring due to the use of one's own words. The use of this word gives rise to the interpretation that apart from this network, there is no other network operating in the same field. In addition, there is no clarity on what is meant by the phrase cultural spirit in the text. Considering that culture is inclusive, it includes all the efforts of the people in an area to live life and adapt to the natural place where they live. The phrase wishes in a verbal context means anyone with a will. In a verbal context, the phrase various ideas mean the many ideas that the network has. In a social context, various ideas mean the network is rich in ideas or creativity. In a social context, the phrase "want" means an offer aimed only at those who have the will. In a verbal context, the word *mengembalikan restoring* means that the villages had a 'spirit of local culture in the past. However, in a social context, the word means that the villages have left the 'spirit of local culture'. The author of the text leads the reader to maintain the 'local cultural spirit'. The way to restore this is by contacting or partnering with the Kampung Nusantara Festival Network so that they can absorb and apply ideas according to their 'local cultural spirit'.

### 3. Conclusion

The research results for "declining" and "returning" reveal three findings. Firstly, the use of the two words cannot replace each other. Secondly, the impact caused by using the two words is the form and the parties involved. Thirdly, there is a reason for the need to understand the use of the two words. Therefore, no language use cases lead to the realm of law.

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addition, their explanations have added to the viewer's insight into the correlation of language with language.

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