

# A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS ON MEANING OF NEAR-SYNONYM “DEMENSIA” AND “PIKUN” IN DETIK.COM

## ANALISIS KORPUS TERHADAP MAKNA SINONIM DEKAT NOMINA “DEMENSIA” DAN “PIKUN” DI DETIK.COM

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### **Abstract**

“Demensia” and “Pikun” are near-synonym, but the use of both is not same and cannot be replaced by each other. Both words are commonly used interchangeably in Indonesian media or daily speech. Using the incorrect word in the wrong context can lead to misunderstanding and unintentional implications. So, this study aims to analyse the use and the meaning difference of the words “demensia” and “pikun” that used in news text on Detik.com. This is a corpus-based analysis with the help of AntConc software. The researcher collected 54 news texts with the keywords “demensia” and “pikun” during the period of 1 January – 31 March 2024. The analysis was conducted using frequency of occurrence, concordance, and collocation features which were then described using semantic approach through the description of denotative and connotative meaning. The result shows that both meanings are different as denotatively. Connotatively, the use of words “demensia” and “pikun” in Detik.com have negative sense meaning which often refers to a decrease in the quality of life and health of the sufferer. Besides, the word “demensia” in detik.com is often used in a health context and its meaning refers to a health problem or complex disease. Meanwhile, the word “pikun” is used in general context which meaning is identified as something that happens to elderly people as a process of aging and causes them to do uncontrolled actions.

**Keywords:** corpus analysis; near-synonym; demensia; pikun; detik.com

### **Abstrak**

“Demensia” dan “Pikun” adalah nomina yang bersinonim dekat, tetapi penggunaan kedua kata tersebut tidak sama dan tidak dapat digantikan satu sama lain. Namun, keduanya sering digunakan secara bergantian di media atau dalam percakapan sehari-hari di Indonesia. Penggunaan kata yang salah dalam konteks yang tidak tepat dapat menyebabkan kesalahpahaman. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penggunaan dan perbedaan makna kata “demensia” dan “pikun” yang digunakan dalam teks berita detik.com. Penelitian ini merupakan analisis berbasis korpus dengan bantuan perangkat lunak AntConc. Peneliti mengumpulkan 54 teks berita dengan kata kunci “demensia” dan “pikun” selama periode 1 Januari – 31 Maret 2024. Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan fitur frekuensi, konkordansi, dan kolokasi yang kemudian makna denotatif dan konotatifnya dideskripsikan dengan pendekatan semantik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kedua makna kata tersebut berbeda secara denotatif. Secara

konotatif, penggunaan kata “demensia” dan “pikun” dalam *detik.com* memiliki makna negatif yang sering merujuk pada penurunan kualitas hidup dan kesehatan penderitanya. Selain itu, kata “demensia” dalam *detik.com* sering digunakan di dalam konteks kesehatan dan maknanya merujuk pada masalah kesehatan atau penyakit yang kompleks. Sedangkan kata “pikun” digunakan dalam konteks lebih umum yang maknanya identik dengan sesuatu yang terjadi pada orang lanjut usia sebagai proses penuaan dan menyebabkan penderitanya melakukan tindakan yang tidak terkontrol.

**Kata-Kata Kunci:** analisis korpus; sinonim dekat, demensia, pikun, *detik.com*

## 1. Introduction

In a language, one word may have a connection meaning with another (Suwandi, 2017). For example, the words “gazing” and “observing” have a meaning relation to indicate prolonged or intense looking with a sense of wonder, admiration, or thoughtfulness. This similarity in meaning is referred to as a synonym (Palmer, 1981). Kridalak-sana (2008) defines synonym as language forms that have similarities or resemblance in meaning with other forms. For him, the similarity of meaning is not only limited to words but also includes the similarity in sentences.

Although synonym is defined as two forms of words, phrases, or sentences which have the same meaning, Suwandi (2017) states that the meaning in synonym is not exactly the same. This is because the concept of synonym does not only cover aspects of meaning, but also relates to aspects of the use of word, phrase, or sentence itself. This implies that even if two languages form are synonymous, they are not completely synonyms and cannot always be used to replace one another.

Lyons (1995) distinguishes synonym into two categories, those are (1) absolute synonym and (2) near-synonym. Absolute synonym means that all meanings (linguistic forms being compared) are identical; synonymous in all contexts; and semantically equivalent in all dimensions of meaning, descriptive, and non-descriptive. Meanwhile,

the near-synonym is lexical items whose senses are identical concerning ‘central’ semantic traits but differ in ‘minor’ or ‘peripheral’ traits (Cruse, 1986). The meaning of near-synonym can’t be entirely interchangeable across all contexts of usage (Harley 2017). Edmonds and Hirst (2002) differ near-synonym into four types: (1) denotational or different concepts of the words refer to in the lexical synonyms; (2) stylistic, differences formal or informal dimension in synonymous words; (3) expressive, differences emotion and attitudinal aspects in synonymous words; and (4) structural.

One example of near-synonym in denotational types is the words “demensia” (dementia) and “pikun” (senility) that often used in Indonesian language. Indeed, “demensia” and “pikun” are two terms whose meaning refers to a decline in cognitive function, but they have different connotations of meaning and usage. Nonetheless, these two terms are frequently used interchangeably in the media or everyday conversation in Indonesian. Edmonds and Hirst (2002) argue that even though the words are synonyms, using the wrong word in a context can imply an unwanted implication and misunderstanding.

According to Achyar (2023), “demensia” is a medical term used to describe a syndrome resulting from brain disease characterized by progressive decline in memory and other cognitive areas that interferes with daily life and independent functioning. On

the other side, "pikun" is a common term used to describe someone with memory impairment associated with ageing. In the medical field, the term "pikun" is considered to have negative connotations, disrespectful, and does not reflect the full extent of cognitive impairment that is occurring (Yayasan Alzheimer Indonesia, 2019).

Dash and Ramamoorthy (2019) states that understanding how words or phrases used in real contexts or in media can be accomplished through a corpus-based analysis. Therefore, this study used a software tool for corpus linguistic namely AntConc to analyze the use of words "demensia" and "pikun" in *Detik.com* - one of the Indonesian leading news portals. The selection of *Detik.com* as data source is based on the data from Similiarweb (2024) who shows that *Detik.com* is third-ranked as the top news and media publisher's website in Indonesia. By using corpus linguistics, this study can find out the frequency of word occurrence, collocation between words or phrases, and connotations in each syno-nymous word.

Research discussing dementia using corpus method has been conducted by several previous researchers, such as Brookes (2023) and Ablimit et al. (2022). Brookes (2023) analyzed the metaphors used as framing to describe dementia in UK tabloid newspapers over ten years period starting from 2010 to 2019. His result shows that such metaphors like the collocation of word 'killer' and 'thief' in UK tabloid newspaper portray dementia as an agentive and violent entity which can influence readers perception of dementia itself. It has the potential to exacerbate the stigma associated with dementia and divert attention away from interventions. Then, Ablimit et al. (2022) predict early indicators of dementia from speech and language variables by using two different corpora - Interdisciplinary Longitudinal Study on Adult Development and Aging

(ILSE) and ADReSS. Their result is both the ILSE corpus (consisting of biographical interview recording of 1000 participants over 20 years) and ADReSS (consisting of a cross-sectional dataset for detecting Alzheimer's) can be used to detect dementia from speech with promising results.

Unlike those two previous studies that concentrated on metaphors or broad markers of dementia, this study aims to investigate the meaning differences in the usage of near-synonym words "demensia" and "pikun". This study offers insight into how these phrases are used and understood in the Indonesian context which has not been addressed by prior research.

In addition, some research on corpus-based near-synonym also have been done before (Islamiyah and Fajri 2019; Lirong 2022; Song 2021). Islamiyah and Fajri (2019) analyses a group of near-synonymous adjectives "skinny", "slim", and "thin" using BNC and SkE to determine which synonymous words are more suited in a certain text. They evaluate the usage, meaning, and pattern of synonymous words using concordance and collocation. To determine how differently the Indonesian synonyms "menyebabkan" and "mengakibatkan" in different texts, Lirong (2022) compares their collocation and semantic prosody using Korpus Indonesian Web (Indonesia WaC). Then, Song (2021) investigates how English near-synonym distinctions can be effectively addressed using British National Corpus (BNC) and Sketch Engine (SkE) by comparing the frequency, genre distribution, collocation, and collocation of word "damage" and "destroy".

Although corpus methodologies have been used in previous research to analyze near-synonymous vocabulary in Indonesian and English, but there's no specifically examined near-synonym of words "demensia" and "pikun" in the context of Indonesian

media. In particular, this study analysing on the meaning, usage, collocation, and concordance of two near-synonym word of “demensia” and “pikun” will be a useful novelty for both linguistic research and public health communication

With the complexity of discussion related to synonym, how do the meaning and usages of the words “demensia” and “pikun” differ? Hence, this study aims to explore the meaning differences in the usage of near-synonymous words “demensia” and “pikun” in the writing of *Detik.com* news texts through a corpus-based analysis. By analyzing articles from *Detik.com*, we can deeply understand how the Indonesian public uses these two words of “demensia” and “pikun”. Therefore, this study is expected to increase the understanding of meaning differences between the use of words “demensia” and “pikun” based on their context of use and help medical practitioners or public in communicating and understanding health information.

## 2. Research Method

### 2.1 Research Design

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method based on corpus linguistic and supported by quantitative data. For Creswell (2009), a qualitative approach is used in this study to help comprehensively understand and describe the meaning and usage of the words “demensia” and “pikun” in *Detik.com*. Meanwhile, the quantitative supporting data in this study took the form of frequency to calculate the number of occurrence words “demensia” and “pikun” used in *Detik.com* using the corpus software.

The use of qualitative method supported by quantitative method in this study is based on the corpus linguistic framework, a research approach that uses large text data to empirically analyze language such as word frequencies, collocations, and grammatical

patterns in a broad context (McEnery & Wilson, 2001).

### 2.2 Data Collection

The datum in this study are two words of Indonesian near-synonym “demensia” and “pikun”. In collecting data, the researchers used online-based media namely *Detik.com* as the main data source. The news used is limited only to news that was published from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. The period limitation is to see how the two words “demensia” and “pikun” were used in the most recent time because it will impact to how society defined or understand these words as a health communication.

The news that obtained words “demensia” and “pikun” were collected by typing each keyword on the news search future. Then, the researchers got 54 news articles from *Detik.com* during that specific period. There are 37 news articles with the keyword “demensia” and 17 news articles with the keyword “pikun”. The total token is 26.757.

After collecting the news, the researchers copied them one by one to notepad as txt files. Afterward, all the txt files were input to the AntConc application as corpus software to analyze their meaning differences using several features in that application

### 2.3 Data Analysis

Analys model of Miles and Huberman (1994) is used in this study which has four stages, those are collection data, reduction data, presentation, and conclusion of research results. In stage of presentation or analyze the data, this study used semantic theory about near-synonym, denotative meaning, and connotative meaning. Denotative and connotative meaning are used to find out the differences meaning of two near-synonymous words of “demensia” and “pikun”.

In the discussion of meaning in semantic, Tarigan (2009) divides lexical meaning into two, namely denotative and connotative meaning. According to him, denotative meaning is general meaning or context-free meaning. Pateda (2010) argues that denotative meaning is objective and as it is. That's why this meaning is more often based on dictionaries and doesn't contain other implicit meanings. Meanwhile, connotative meaning is emotional meaning (containing flavour values), figurative, and context-bound (Tarigan 2009).

Besides that, the researchers utilized several features in AntConc application such as frequency, collocate, and KWIC concordance to answer the research problem that had been made before.

After collecting data from the *Detik.com* website and input it to the AntConc, the researchers entered the word nodes "demensia" and "pikun" to see the wordlist or occurrence of both of them. Then, the researcher recorded the frequency to find out how many times the two words were used in the news of *Detik.com*. After that, the researchers defined the denotative meaning of each word "demensia" and "pikun" based on their meaning from the dictionary of Indonesian language or Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI).

To see how "demensia" and "pikun" are used in sentences or phrases in news article on *Detik.com*, the second step that the researchers did was analyzing the KWIC concordance patterns. This step will help the researcher to examine the immediate linguistic context of each word of "demensia" and "pikun" (whether in medical, informal, or another context) and help the researcher in the subsequent collocation analysis.

Third, collocate feature is used to identify words that frequently appear together (in the right of left) with the words of "demensia" and "pikun". This collocation will

help the researchers to identify the difference meaning of two near-synonymous words of "demensia" and "pikun" in the news of *Detik.com* based on their connotation meaning.

### 3. Results and Analysis

In this corpus linguistic-based research, the researcher found out the finding related the use and meaning of words "demensia" and "pikun" in the news of *Detik.com*. The following are some of the findings that researchers have obtained using the help of AntConc software.

#### 3.1 Denotative Meaning and The Frequency of The Words "Demensia" and "Pikun" in *Detik.com*

As denotatively, Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa Kemdikbud (2023a) defines "demensia" as *kemerosotan semua kegiatan pikiran karena kerusakan atau penyakit pada otak* [the deterioration of all activities of the mind due to damage or disease in the brain]. In other hand, "pikun" based on Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa Kemdikbud (2023b) has two denotative meaning: (1) *kelainan tingkah laku - sering lupa dan sebagainya - yang biasa terjadi pada orang yang sudah berusia lanjut; linglung; pelupa* [a disorder of behavior - forgetfulness, etc. - common in older people; absent-minded; forgetfulness]; and (2) *tidak berfungsi dengan baik karena sudah lama atau tua - untuk mesin, perkakas, dan sebagainya* [not functioning properly because it is old or worn out - for machines, tools, etc].

The denotative meaning shows that "demensia" and "pikun" are included as near-synonym that their meaning related to a decline in cognitive function. The meaning of "demensia" refers to a medical term that describes a serious and diagnosed condition in a person who experiences a decline cognitive function, while "pikun" is used to

describe memory decline associated with aging. Therefore, by referring to Edmonds & Hirst (2002), the words “demensia” and “pikun” are categorized as denotational near-synonym which are synonyms that have the same basic meaning but the context of use is different.

From 54 news text consisting of 37 texts with “demensia” keyword and 17 text with “pikun” keyword in *Detik.com*, the researchers find that the frequency of the using word “demensia” is 61 times and the frequency of the using word “pikun” is 28 times.

**Tabel 1**  
**The Frequency of “Demensia” and “Pikun” in 54 news texts of *Detik.com***

The Frequency of “Demensia”	The Frequency of “Pikun”
61 times	28 times

The data in table 1 shows that “demensia” is the most frequently used in the news text related to the condition of cognitive impairment in the *Detik.com*. According to Van Dijk (2008) the writing information in media plays an important role in shaping public discourse about health and disease. Referring to that opinion, the appearance of the word “demensia” which is twice as many as “pikun” implies that *Detik.com* want to increase public awareness and understanding of serious health conditions. Moreover, the word “demensia” is used more in the DetikHealth subcategory than other categories.

### 3.2 The Collocate, Concordance, Connotative Meaning, and Context of Using The Words “Demensia” and “Pikun” in *Detik.com*

McEnery and Wilson (2001) says that collocation analysis helps researchers to understand the lexical and contextual relationship between words which can reveal the

meaning and usage of words in particular context. The following are collocation or some words that often co-occur with the words of “Demensia” and “Pikun” in *Detik.com*.

**Table 2**  
**The collocation of words “demensia” and “pikun” in news of *Detik.com***

“Demensia”	“Pikun”
<i>Risiko</i> [Risk]	<i>Sudah</i> [Already]
<i>Penyakit</i> [Disease]	<i>Pergi</i> [Go to]
<i>Jantung</i> [Heart]	<i>Sering</i> [Often]
<i>Alzheimer</i> [Alzheimer’s]	<i>Bapaknya</i> [His father]
<i>Penurunan</i> [Decrease]	<i>Faktor</i> [The factor]
<i>Diabetes</i> [Diabetes]	<i>Usia</i> [Age]
<i>Kanker</i> [Cancer]	<i>Kondisinya</i> [Their condition]
<i>Gangguan</i> [Disorders]	
<i>Kognitif</i> [Cognitive]	

Based on AntConc analysis, the word “demensia” is most collocated with noun “risiko” [risk]. The collocation of the two words since based on the report from World Health Organization (2023), there are more than 10 million cases of people suffering from dementia. Thus, the meaning of dementia in *Detik.com* news text is seen as a health condition that has high probability or possibility of occurring, so there is a focus on the news for efforts to prevent or reduce the risk of developing dementia.

The use of the word “risk” together with “demensia” can be seen in the some sentences below.

Data 1:

Bahwa minum tiga sampai lima cangkir kopi setiap hari dikaitkan dengan penurunan **risiko demensia** dan penyakit Alzheimer di kemudian hari

[That drinking three to five cups of coffee daily is associated with reduced **risk of dementia** and Alzheimer’s disease later in life]

Data 2:

*Genggaman tangan yang lemah itu berkaitan dengan tingginya risiko penyakit jantung, depresi, dan demensia*

[That a weak hand grip is linked to high **risk** of heart disease, depression, and **dementia**]

Data 3:

*IMERI FK UI menjelaskan, lansia dengan gangguan fisik menghadapi risiko demensia lebih besar*

[IMERI FK UI explains that older people with physical impairments face a greater **risk of dementia**]

Data 4:

*Asupan kopi secara teratur berhubungan dengan penurunan risiko penyakit Alzheimer dan jenis demensia lainnya*

[Regular coffee intake is associated with reduced **risk of** Alzheimer’s disease and other types of **dementia**]

The word “demensia” is also widely collocated with the noun “penyakit” [disease]. The collocation indicates the meaning of “demensia” is one of the complex diseases that is often associated with other chronic diseases or medical conditions such as cognitive impairment, heart disease, and diabetes. That indicate is in accordance with the report from Wreksoatmodjo (2014) who states that dementia and several diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, etc. are associated with risk factors for impaired cognitive function. That is also supported by Yuwono et al. (2023) who said that dementia, chronic renal failure, and heart failure are some of the diseases that can be caused by hypertension due to the acceleration of brain atrophy and causing nerve inflammation.

Based on that condition, it is understandable why “demensia” is often collocated with the word “penyakit”. Here are

some examples the collocation between “demensia” and “pikun” in some sentences.

Data 5:

*Orang-orang yang tinggal di Okinawa memiliki tingkat kanker, penyakit jantung, dan demensia yang sangat rendah jika dibandingkan dengan orang Amerika*

[People living in Okinawa have very low rates of cancer, heart **disease**, and **dementia** when compared to Americans]

Data 6:

*Selain itu, lebih mungkin menderita penyakit jantung, stroke, demensia, serta kecemasan dan depresi*

[Be sides, more likely to suffer from heart **disease**, stroke, **dementia**, as well as anxiety and depression]

Data 7:

*Penyakit kronis yang umum terkait dengan pola makan tersebut antara lain diabetes, obesitas, penyakit autoimun, tekanan darah tinggi, demensia, dan Alzheimer*

[Common chronic diseases associated with that diet include diabetes, obesity, autoimmune **diseases**, high blood pressure, **dementia**, and Alzheimer’s]

Data 8:

*Gangguan fisik ini antara lain diabetes mellitus, hipertensi, kolesterol, dan penyakit jantung. Sementara itu, demensia adalah gangguan penurunan fungsi kognitif*

[These physical disorders include diabetes mellitus, hypertension, cholesterols, and heart **disease**. Meanwhile, **dementia** is a disorder of decreased cognitive function]

“Pikun”, however, has different collocate. The word “pikun” is often collocated to word “pergi-pergi” [go to, goes off, or leave]. The collocation of the two words shows meaning that *Detik.com* associates “pikun” with uncontrolled behaviour, i.e. often leaving home without a purpose,

without supervision, or without informing family members.

Data 9:

*Jadi bapaknya itu sudah tua, menderita pikun, sering pergi-pergi sendiri, sering hilang dari rumah*

[So, his father is old, suffers from **senile**, often **goes away** by himself, often missing from home]

Data 10:

*Dari keterangan anaknya, ayahnya yang kondisinya sudah pikun sering pergi dari rumah dan tidak bisa pulang karena tersesat*

[From his son's information, his father whose condition is **senile**, often **leaves** the house and cannot return home because he is lost]

Data 11:

*Menganiaya ayahnya sendiri karena kesal lantaran ayahnya yang pikun suka pergi-pergi dari rumah*

[Persecuted his father because he was upset that his **senile** father liked to **go away** from home]

Besides that, the word “pikun” also collocates with the word “usia” [age]. It shows that the use of “pikun” in *Detik.com* has meaning as a common condition among older people, associated with ageing process. That collocation is in accordance with the opinion of Admaja, Kusuma, and Juniwati (2016) who define “pikun” as a disease that is always associated with aging in the elderly. Pedersen (2007) also states that for many years, “pikun” was the term used to characterise elderly people with cognitive decline, especially memory loss.

The collocation between “pikun” and “usia” can be seen in the following example sentences.

Data 12:

*Jawaban Mbah Semi yang tidak sesuai fakta karena faktor usia yang sudah pikun*

[Mbah Semi's answers that did not match the facts were due to **age** factor that she has **senile**

Data 13:

*“Faktor usia (pikun),” jelas Suyanto*

[The **age** factor (**senility**),” explained Suryanto

Data 14

*Seorang lanjut usia (lansia) membuka pintu darurat di tengah penerbangan. Dia tidak dihukum karena sudah pikun*

[An **elderly** person opened an emergency hatch in mid-flight. He was not penalised because of **senility**]

According to Flowerdew (2009), the context in linguistics within concordance lines might offer contextual cues, therefore it helps to define their meaning. As a result, after looking at the collocate of the words “demensia” and “pikun”, the analyse is shifted to closely examine concordance lines.

Based on the concordance lines, it implies that the word “demensia” has connotative meaning which tend to negative sense. It due to the meaning of “demensia” refer to a condition of significant cognitive decline as one of the complex or chronic diseases that has major negative impact to the health condition and quality life of the sufferer. That meaning is accordance with the statement from Prince et al. (2014) that “demensia” has significant impact on reducing the individual's quality life, such as decreased ability to perform daily actives, increased dependence on others, and decreased emotional well-being. “Demensia” refers to a specific clinical condition with various disease diagnostic categories (George and Whitehouse 2007). That's why

“demensia” is widely used in health context and have negative sense.

The meaning of “demensia” as complex disease is evidenced from the way it is commonly surrounded by negative words such as “risiko” [risk], “penurunan kognitif” [cognitive decline], and several diseases names such as “Alzheimer, diabetes, obesitas, penyakit jantung, kanker, dan depresi” [Alzheimer's, diabetes, obesity, hearth disease, cancer, and depression] around the word “demensia”. Those concordance shows the perception of “demensia” as a complex health condition and is often related to other medical and psychological risk factors. In addition, the concordance pattern also shows that “demensia” in news text of *Detik.com* is often used in health context which is related to risk of dementia, decreased of cognitive function, and other various health problems.

Here are some examples the concordance from the use of “demensia” in sentences that shown by Antconc.

Data 15:

*Disebutkan Food Network, konsumsi kopi secara teratur dapat mengurangi risiko demensia dan penurunan kognitif di kemudian hari*  
[According to the food network, regular coffee consumption can reduce the risk of **dementia and cognitive decline in later life**]

Data 16:

*Konsumsi kopi dalam jumlah sedang dapat dikaitkan dengan penurunan risiko demensia dan penurunan kognitif*  
[Moderate coffee consumption may be associated with a reduced risk of **dementia and cognitive impairment**]

Data 17:

*Akibatnya, kualitas hidup orang dengan demensia (ODD) maupun orang yang merawatnya (caregiver) menurun*

[As a result, the quality life of people with **dementia (PPD) and their caregiver decreases**]

Data 18:

*...penyakit kardiovaskuler, beberapa jenis kanker, dan juga risiko demensia. (Penyakit) itu adalah penyebab utama kematian*  
[...cardiovascular disease, some cancers, and also the risk of **dementia. Those (diseases)** are leading the causes of death]

Data 19:

*Diabetes, obesitas, penyakit jantung, penyakit autoimun, tekanan darah tinggi, demensia, dan alzheimer. Penelitian yang dipublikasikan jurnal JAMA Internal Medicine*  
[Diabetes, obesity, heart disease, aytoimmune diseases, high blood pressure, **dementia, and alzheimer's. The research** that published by JAMA Internal Medicine journal]

The same connotative meaning is also shown in the word “pikun”. The concordance pattern implies that “pikun” has negative sense because it is used in *Detik.com* as condition that disrupts daily life for the elderly, causing helplessness, dependence, and stress for the individual experiencing it and those around them. According to George & Whitehouse (2007), all those activity impairments are seen as stigmatizing people with “pikun”.

Contextually, the word “pikun” is used in general context of the behaviour, physical, and mental limitations on elderly people, especially related to memory loss and confusion that causes them to often leave home or get lost. It is evidenced that the word “pikun” often refers to the phrases “lanjut usia” [elderly man], “sering pergi-pergi” [often goes off], and “sering pergi dari rumah” [often leaves the house].

In addition, the word “pikun” is also often associated with conflict or frustration experienced by family members of the person

experiencing “pikun”. Not only that, but the word “pikun” also used to show the exclusion treatment of senile people, as shown in the sentence “Lansia mau buka pintu pesawat, tidak dihukum karena sudah pikun” [Elderly man tried to open the emergency door on flight, he is not penalised because of senile].

Data 20:

*Padahal kondisinya sudah pikun. “Jadi bapaknya itu sudah tua. Menderita **pikun**, sering pergi-pergi sendiri, sering hilang dari rumah.*

[even though he was already senile. “So, his father is old. Suffering from **senile**, he **often goes off** on his own, often missing from home]

Data 21:

*Dari keterangan anaknya, ayahnya yang kondisinya sudah **pikun sering pergi dari rumah dan tidak bisa pulang***

[From his son’s statement, his father who is in a **senile condition often leaves the house** and cannot return home]

Data 22:

*“Korban ini memang sudah **pikun**. **Kemungkinan dia keluar rumah tanpa sepengetahuan keluarga**”*

[This victim is already **senile**. **It is possible that he left the house** without the family’s consent]

Data 23:

*Bagi keluarga yang yang memiliki anggota **pikun**, **sebaiknya dipasang identitas diri** agar memudahkan pencarian*

[Families with **senile** members **should be fitted with IDs** to facilitate searches]

Data 24:

*Tidak berada di kamarnya seperti biasa. “Korban ini memang sudah **pikun**. **Kemungkinan dia keluar rumah tanpa sepengetahuan keluarga**,” ungkap Artana*

[Not in his room as usual. “This victim is already **senile**. **It is possible that he left the house** without telling his family,” said Artana]

#### 4. Conclusion

This study concludes that the denotative meanings of “demensia” and “pikun” are different although both are related to a decline in cognitive function. “Demensia” has a broader and more serious scope caused by disease than “pikun” which is defined as decline memory in older people. However, the connotative meanings of both in the news text of *Detik.com* have negative sense because the meaning connotes the negative effects of “demensia” and “pikun” on decline of sufferer’s quality life and health.

Although the word “demensia” and “pikun” are near-synonym, but they have different context of use, different collocation, and different connotations. Through corpus-based analysis, the word “demensia” which is often collocated with the words “risiko” [risk] and “penyakit” [disease] is interpreted as a health problem that has a high risk and possibility of occurrence and has links to several other complex disease, such as heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, etc. That’s why the concordance pattern shows that “demensia” in *Detik.com* is often used in the discussion of health context.

Meanwhile, the word “pikun” is often used in a more general context related to the behaviour of elderly people who experiences forgetfulness. That word is interpreted as a common condition in elderly people that causes them to do unexpected actions. That meaning can be seen from the collocation of the words “pergi” [go] and “usia” [age] which appear a lot around the word “pikun” itself.

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