

The Analysis of Lexical Meaning in the Word of Buginese Language

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Abstract

In language, lexical meaning means meaning that is already written in the dictionary or meaning that cannot be changed. Every word in Bugis has its own lexical meaning. Some Bugis People, especially teenagers, sometimes cannot use Bugis because they are afraid of the emergence of other meanings because they use vocabulary that is not in accordance with the Context. This research aims to find out whether or not there is a change in lexical meaning Related to vocabulary in bugis language when used in different contexts. The method used in This research is qualitative method, meaning that the data collected is in the form of words that Are explained completely to provide a clear understanding of the problem discussed. The Technique used in collecting data is interview. In order for the data collected to be accurate and Reliable, informants or research subjects were selected as many as three or more people from The Bugis community in East Luwu. The results show that there is no change in lexical meaning When using vocabulary in Bugis language even though it is spoken in different contexts.

Keywords: Semantic, Lexical Meaning, Buginese Language

INTRODUCTION

Language is like a communication bridge that connects people. Through language, we can convey our thoughts, feelings, experiences and knowledge to others. However, effective communication depends not only on the words spoken, but also on the meaning contained in them. Using language in accordance with meaning is the key to ensuring the messages we convey are correctly understood by others. According to Chaer (in Diah & Wulandari, 2015), There are five primary purposes that language serves in human communication: informational, expressive, exploratory, persuasive, and entertaining. Language also helps people

communicate with each other. If we use the wrong words, people will misunderstand and be confused, which can hinder effective communication and produce undesirable results. Therefore, knowledge of the meaning of language is very important.

For example, using the wrong language in a professional context can lead to incorrect interpretations. If we use words with double or ambiguous meanings, others may not understand what we mean. This can lead to disagreements, conflicts or losses in the workplace. Every language has rules and customs that must be followed. Using language

inappropriately or not observing the rules can violate communication etiquette and cause discomfort or even insult others.

Using language that is appropriate to the meaning helps us to be effective communicators and ensures that the messages we convey can be properly understood by others. By using the right words that fit the context, we can express ideas and thoughts clearly and efficiently. This allows us to build good relationships with others, expand our understanding, and achieve communication goals. Therefore, it is important that we know about the meaning of a language by understanding semantic science.

The area of linguistics known as semantics examines how language conveys meaning. It involves analyzing and understanding how words, phrases, sentences, and texts carry meaning and how that meaning is interpreted by speakers and listeners. Semantics addresses important questions such as "What makes words have meaning?", "How do the meanings of words interact in sentences?", and "How does context affect the interpretation of meaning?".

Sudaryat (2009:3) states, "The word semantics is used for the field of linguistics that studies the relationship between signs or symbols and the things they signify and are called meaning or meaning". This view then raises a direction that meaning will arise if the language user has previously had an experience, then the experience becomes the direction of a referent. Palmer in Djajasudarma (2009:7) says, "Meaning is something that concerns intrabahasa". Meaning as a language link to the outside world in accordance with the agreement of the users.

So that they can understand. Meaning has three levels of existence, namely meaning becomes The content of a linguistic form, meaning becomes the content of a language, and meaning Becomes the content of communication that can produce certain information.

Chomsky in Sudaryat (2009:5) says, "Semantics is one of the components of grammar. In addition there are components of syntax and phonology, semantic studies can also be used For techniques for analyzing distinguishing features or distinctive features. The ability to Interpret the meaning of a word or sentence is not easy, one must be able to understand the Intent and purpose of the written text. This ability will be realized if the understanding of the Theory of meaning that a language user has is adequate and sufficient.

In order to deduce the true meaning of a document, whether it takes the form of words or phrases, semantic studies also look into the comprehension level of the reader. This study Explores the many types of meaning that will be revealed, especially in the form of analysis that will be researched and wanted to be understood by humans. Kambartel in Pateda (2010:7) States, "Semantics is a language consisting of structures that reveal meaning when that meaning.

Is connected to objects in human experience". Meaning is a link that exists between the Elements of the language itself, especially in semantic words.

The term meaning in the lives of language users is a confusing form of language. According to Pateda (2010:79) confusing terms often make people who interpret the wrong meaning with the words they see or read. The accuracy of arranging linguistic symbols Logically is the basis for understanding the structure of the reality of meaning correctly. Therefore, the complexity of the symbol must be in harmony with the complexity of the reality or reference to which the meaning refers so that the two are appropriately and correctly related.

Lexical meaning is an adjective form derived from the noun lexicon unit of the lexicon. A lexeme, which is a meaningful unit of language form. Kridalaksana in Sudaryat (2009:67-72) says, "Lexem is a basic lexical unit that is abstract and underlies various inflective forms of a word, for example: sleep, sleeps, and sleeping are forms of the lexeme sleep; words or phrases that are meaningful units, the smallest unit of the lexicon lexem". Chaer (2009:60) States, "Lexical meaning can be said to be the meaning that corresponds to its referent or the meaning that corresponds to the results of human sensory organs". For example, the lexeme horse in the language has a lexical meaning of a kind of four-legged animal that is usually ridden, while the lexeme horse outside the language has a meaning in the dictionary, namely an animal that feeds, has one hoof, and is usually kept by humans.

From the aforementioned examples, it may be concluded that lexical meaning refers to the true meaning, meaning as seen by human senses, or meaning as it is. The terms serve language users as a point of reference. According to Sudaryat (2009:22), "Lexical meaning refers to the use of linguistic parts, or lexemes, as symbols for events, objects, and other things. Language components are present in this meaning regardless of the user or situation."

In language, lexical meaning means the meaning already written in the dictionary or the meaning that cannot be changed. For example, the words "radio", "computer" and "book" are defined in the dictionary as sound broadcasts or sounds sent over the air. A computer, on the other hand, is defined as an automated electronic device that can calculate or manage data thoroughly, produce processing results, and run multimedia systems. A dictionary of bound sheets of paper, inscribed or blank, defines a book.

Lexical meanings outside the language, or meanings of words based on the experience of language users. For example, the terms radio, book and computer have meanings outside the language, meaning they are objects that can provide information to listeners and readers. By combining lexemes and other elements, lexical or lexeme meanings can be generated. Another example is the words Tinro, Matinro, and Atinrono which are formed from the same lexeme, namely "Tinro" which gets combined with other elements such as prefixes and suffixes. The word "Tinro" originates from the Buginese language.

Buginese is one of the languages spoken by the Bugis people located in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. One interesting aspect of Buginese is its lexical meaning, which refers to the unique meaning carried by each word in a language. Buginese has a rich vocabulary and has an interesting lexical meaning system to explore. Understanding lexical meaning in Buginese is essential for more effective communication and for gaining insight into Buginese culture.

In this article, we will analyze lexical meanings in Buginese. There are many words in buginese that have unique meanings that may be different from other languages. Each word in buginese has its own lexical meaning. In language, lexical meaning means meaning that is already written in the dictionary or meaning that cannot be changed. Every word in bugis has Its own lexical meaning. Some Bugis people, especially teenagers, sometimes

cannot use bugis because they are afraid of the emergence of other meanings because they use vocabulary that is not in accordance with the context.

From the explanation above, researcheris interested in conducting research and in-dContex studies to understand well the lexical meaning of a word in Buginese language in different contexts.

The following are the research questions for this study, which are based on the background and research emphasis mentioned above.

1. How to use the homonym in Buginese language?
2. How is the example of using homonym sentence in Buginese language?
3. How is the difference in the meaning of Homonym in Buginese language?

The objectives of this study are as follows.

1. To describe the use of lexical meaning in Buginese language.
2. To describe the examples of lexical meaning sentence usage in Buginese language.
3. To describe the difference in meaning of lexical meaning in Buginese language.

METHOD

The research method is a scientific procedure, step, or procedure in obtaining data for research purposes that have specific purposes and uses. As revealed by Sugiono (2018) which explains that the research method is a scientific way of obtaining data for specific purposes and uses. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, meaning that the data is decomposed in the form of words or pictures, not in the form of numbers and data in general. This method emphasizes a comprehensive understanding of the subject being studied.

The subjects in this study were the Bugis community of East luwu who were selected as many as five people, so that the data obtained was accurate and valid. To obtain data that is in accordance with the research problem, the researcher uses an online interview instrument with sources in East luwu who understand exactly about vocabulary related to Bugis language. By conducting interviews, the speakers will get data related to the research problem. According to Miles and Huberman, the three techniques used in data analysis are data reduction, data presentation, and data elaboration/verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data analysis, the researcher found some words in Buginese language. Here are the words that have been categorized become a lexical meaning in the Buginese language.

Words in Buginese Language

a) Statement Sentences

Word in Buginese	Meaning in English
o	

	<i>Matinro</i>	Sleep
	<i>Maccule</i>	Play

Example sentences as follows:

1. *Matinro*

- *Nureku disuro matinro sibawa emma 'na.*

(My nephew was told to sleep by his mom)

- *Mega anana beccu' lokka matinro ko masigi'e.*

(Many children go to the mosque just to sleep)

- *De'na dijaji matinro apa' mega ladde' tugas.*

(We didn't take a nap because we had a lot of work to do)

2. *Maccule*

- *Nureku maccule sibawa sionna.*

(My nephew is playing with his friend)

- *De'na wedding maccule nana'e ko lalengnge.*

(Children should not play on the streets)

- *Kakaku natiwi' ana'na lokka maccule.*

(My sister took his son out to play)

From the example above related to the statement sentence, we can conclude that one word in Bugis language which has a different context turns out that the lexical meaning does not change or it can be said that the meaning of the word remains the same.

b. Positive, Negative, and Interrogative Sentence

	Word in Buginese	Meaning in English
	<i>Manre</i>	Eat
	<i>Ma'bissa</i>	Wash

Example sentences as follows:

1. *Manre*

- (+) *Purana manre sibawa silokku.*

(I have eaten together with my friends)

- (-) *De'pa iyya upura manre.*

- (I haven't eaten with my friends)
- (?) *Purana ga manre?*
(Have I eaten with my friends)
2. *Ma'bissa*
- (+) *Anrikku ma'bissa penne.*
(My sister washes the dishes)
 - (-) *Anrikku de'na ma'bissa penne.*
(My sister doesn't wash the dishes)
 - (?) *Ma'bissa penne i ga anrikku?*
(Does my sister washes the dishes)

From the example above we can conclude that, even though one word has been brought into different contexts whether it is brought into positive, negative, and interrogative sentences, the meaning of the lexical meaning of the bugis language remains the same and does not change.

c. Active and Passive voice sentences

	Word in Buginese	Meaning in English
o	Mannasu	Cook
.	Mebbu'	Make
.	Nagandeng	Took

Example sentences as follows:

1. Mannasu
 - Emma'ku mannasu bale bolu. (Aktif) (My mother cooks bolu fish)
 - Bale bolu nanasui emma'ku. (Pasif) (Bolu fish is cooked by my mother)
2. Mebbu
 - Sappiseng ku mebbu' kapurung. (Aktif) (My cousin makes kapurung)
 - Kapurung manu naebbbu sappiseng ku. (Pasif) (kapurung is made by my cousin)
3. Nagandeng
 - Bapak ku nagandeng emma'ku lao ko pasa'e . (Aktif) (My father took my mother to the market)
 - Emma' ku digandeng sibawa bapa' ku lao ko pasa'e. (Pasif) (My mather is taken by my Father)

From the example above we can conclude that the lexical meaning of a word in Buginese does not change even though it is a different context. We can see that there is a change in the form of the word in the active and passive

sentences in terms of the addition of affixes, but the meaning of the word does not change.

CONCLUSION

Taking conclusions from the analysis's findings, it can be said that all words in the bugis language when in a different context, the lexical meaning does not change or remain the same. although there are several types of words that can change due to the addition of suffixes in the form of prefixes so that the word changes from the basic word, but in the context of meaning the lexical meaning does not change. For example, in active and passive sentences, the word “mannasu” becomes “dinasu” (root word = “nasu”), “mebbu” becomes “naebbu” (root word = “ebbu”), and “nagandeng” becomes “digandeng” (root word= “gandeng”). The researcher suggests that since there are still a lot of hidden meanings associated with lexical meaning that need to be discovered, more research on meaning relationships— particularly with regard to homophones—will help researchers gain a deeper understanding that will be useful for both academic and non-academic goals.

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