

Structure Semantics Action Verbs Related to Feet in *Sasak Language Menu Meni Dialect: Metalanguage Studies* Semantics Experience

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Abstract — Research This discuss structure semantics verb action related to language feet Sasak menu dialect meni . Purpose from study this , namely discuss classification verb action related to language feet Sasak and mapping structure semantics verb action related to language feet Sasak . Research This use theory Metalanguage Semantics Natural (Weirbicka , 1996) and theory Classification Verbs (Givon , 1984) in analyze data. Researchers use method qualitative with collect data using method see and method Proficient , analyzing data using method match referential as well as formal and informal presentation of data . Research results This show that There are 27 variations lexicon Language Sasak related to feet from 16 question list use Indonesian and grouped into two kinds verb that is process verbs and verbs action . Structure semantics verb action related to mapped feet become 27 meanings original and classified to in meaning polysemy incomposition with various type meaning in accordance with use verb the .

Keywords : MSA , verbs , language *Sasak* , polysemy incomposition

Abstrak—Penelitian ini membahas struktur semantik verba tindakan terkait kaki bahasa Sasak dialek menu meni. Tujuan dari penelitian ini, yaitu membahas klasifikasi verba tindakan terkait kaki bahasa Sasak dan memetakan struktur semantik verba tindakan terkait kaki bahasa Sasak. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Metabahasa Semantik Alami (Weirbicka, 1996) dan teori Klasifikasi Verba (Givon, 1984) dalam menganalisis data. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan mengumpulkan data menggunakan metode simak dan metode cakap, menganalisis data menggunakan metode padan referensial serta penyajian data secara formal dan informal. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 27 variasi leksikon bahasa Sasak yang terkait kaki dari 16 daftar tanya menggunakan bahasa Indonesia dan dikelompokkan menjadi dua macam verba yaitu verba proses dan verba tindakan. Struktur semantik verba tindakan terkait kaki dipetakan menjadi 27 makna asali dan diklasifikasikan ke dalam makna polisemi takkomposisi dengan berbagai macam makna sesuai dengan penggunaan verba tersebut.

Kata Kunci: MSA, verba, bahasa *Sasak*, polisemi takkomposisi

1. Introduction

Sasak language is one of The language used by the people who live on Lombok Island , NTB. Sasak language become the language spoken by the tribe Sasak which is group ethnicity the largest on Lombok Island . This language has the status as Language recognized and protected areas its existence by the Indonesian government . In addition that , language Sasak including in clump Austronesian languages and include in branch clump Balinese- Sasak language . Balinese and Sasak language own a number of similarity Because second Language the relate close in a way historical . Viewed from aspect usage , language This often used as Language everyday in various areas of Lombok Island , such as conversation daily , ceremony customs , music , dance , and oral and written literature . In general traditional Language Sasak No own formal writing systems , such as Language area others , for example Balinese language that has own Balinese script . Along the walk time , some effort has done For formulate language writing system Sasak , some proposed writing system involving use Balinese script or alphabet Latin with adjustment addition .

One of interesting thing in Language Sasak this , namely have diversity in the dialects it has , for example in the Lombok region middle dialect owned will different with the western part of Lombok and the eastern part East . A social society, recognizes the existence of various differences. These differences can be seen in terms of geography which includes, culture, politics, economy or livelihood of each particular society, even differences in language. Language is one of the benchmarks of very significant differences between one society and another. This diversity is certainly owned by each society that occupies a region where they live. Viewed from the perspective of the use of language in each region in Indonesia, almost every island has its own language or is known as the mother tongue. Before society knows the existence of a national language, of course they realize that the most important language known is the regional language with different

dialects. As one example on Lombok Island, besides being known for its culture, Lombok Island also has uniqueness in terms of the language of each region. The uniqueness in terms of language can be seen from the language used, namely the Sasak language with various dialects it has. This dialect is what makes a language unique.

Semantics is one of the fields of linguistic study that has the function of explaining the meaning of each word in a sentence or discourse. The meaning contained in a word or sentence will provide a meaning in a speech , both orally and in writing. In relation to spoken language, a speaker will speak to his interlocutor and must use language that is easy to understand, so that the language can be easily understood by the listener. In writing, the speaker must of course pay attention to the structure and each spelling used in constructing a sentence so that the speech delivered can be easily understood. A sentence or discourse has various verbs or predicates , such as transitive verbs and intransitive verbs. One of the formations of a complete sentence is the presence of verbs or predicates in the vocabulary (D jajasudarma , 1993) . The presence of verbs in sentences or discourses provides an easier understanding for listeners or readers in interpreting a sentence and speech.

Language is the most powerful communication tool in conveying an idea or concept, both verbally and nonverbally. In a language community, there is a message that is intended to be conveyed to the interlocutor implicitly. Of course, the language community must know the meaning of what is conveyed by the person. Meaning is the link that exists between the elements of the language itself, especially words (Djajasudarma, 1993). Learning meaning essentially means learning how each language user in a language community understands each other. Of course , every language spoken by a speaker, in there is a meaning that is intended to be conveyed, whether it is an implied meaning or a written meaning.

Study about verb has Lots conducted by researchers previously , such as Suastini (2014)

took phenomenon problem entitled " Verba " See in Balinese: Metalanguage Study Semantics Natural ". Loe (2015) entitled " Verba Cutting Rote Dialect Language Dangka : Metalanguage Studies Semantics Natural " and research Widani (2016) entitled " Meaning Taking Balinese: An Approach Metalanguage Semantics Natural (MSA)". Third study previous the own similarities and differences with research that will be done . The equation lies in the theory used , namely MSA theory of Weirbeicka (1996) and research this also has equality from aspect the study conducted , namely You're welcome to study about verb . Difference between study previous with which will done Now seen on the object his study , in study This try For do study with object Language Sasak For find verb What only related to language feet Sasak .

This research will explain some of the meanings contained in the related action verbs . S asak language feet . Every verb that states deep foot action Language Sasak own different meanings , depending on from aspect usage verb said , then to be continued analysis using the Natural Semantic Metalanguage (MSA) theory and the theory classification . MSA theory has a number of draft theoretical important , namely meaning original , polysemy , allocution , choice valence and syntax of MSA. MSA theory , the explication of meaning is framed in a metalanguage derived from natural language (Sudipa, 2021) . Givon (1984) divides verb become three type , namely verb circumstances , process verbs , and verbs Actions . Concepts the relevant For support analysis of the data taken from verb language foot action Sasak .

2. Methods

The method applied in collecting data is the face-to-face conversation method . Sudaryanto (1993), divides the data collection method into two parts, namely the listening method and the speaking method. In implementing the face-to-face conversation method, researchers use Indonesian (national) and list of questions in the form of related vocabulary with verb action related to language feet Sasak . The listening method is used to listen to

conversation data, so that it is known whether the data presented is the data needed, namely action verbs related to the feet of the Sasak language in the menu-meni dialect.

The next face-to-face conversation method is supplemented with three techniques, namely: (1) fishing technique. One of the techniques used to lure informants based on list of questions that have been provided . (2) Recording technique, this technique is used to record the answers of informants to questions that have been asked by researchers. This recording technique is very important because the results of recording the answers are raw data that will be taken to the next research stage, namely the data analysis stage. (3) Recording technique, this recording technique helps to record the research data that has been obtained.

Data analysis methods and techniques the method used is the matching method referential . Data analysis techniques to be applied namely dividing and sorting the collected data. Furthermore, the data is grouped based on the original meaning and the meaning of incompositional polysemy. The original meaning can be explication from natural language which is the only way to represent meaning .

Presentation of analysis results can be done using ordinary words or using informal methods, and can also be done using signs and symbols or formal methods. This study uses informal methods and formal methods. Formal methods are used in presenting data analysis results in the form of rules or symbols, while informal methods are used in presenting data analysis results in the form of words or descriptions (Zulaeha , 2009).

3. Research Results and Discussion

3.1 Classification Sasak Language Foot Action Verbs

Verb language foot action Sasak in study This following the classification model developed by Givon . Verbs language foot action Sasak 27 variations found from 16 glosses in Indonesian . There are 27 variations the such as , *pelai* , *pelaikan* , *tepelaikan* (run); *lengkak* , *lengkak* (jump);

langkah , *telampakan* (road); *step on* (tiptoe); *kick* , *kick* (kick); *taek* , *taekan* , *tetaekan* (rise); *icak* , *ticak* , *ginjah* (stepping); *lalo* , *telang* (go) *in unison* (kick); *chop* (to charge); *to charge* (nyeleding); *oros* (crawl); *besile setoek* (cross-legged) lift); *lengkak* , *lengkak* (stepping); *nondoc* (squat); *betelojo* (stretching legs). From 27 variations verb language foot action Sasak the can classified to in process verbs and verbs action .

1. Verbs Process

Process verbs are verb derived from from meaning original , type verbs under study is verb an incident that is part from process verb . Definition this process verb referring to opinion Givon , (1984: 51-52) who classifies verb become three type namely , verb circumstances , process verbs , and verbs action . As part from process verb , verb incident Can Can tested with form progressive , namely with add lexicon again ' in progress ' . As a incident verb classified on process verb , verb state , verb action , difference from third verb the lies in stability time . Verb condition considered the most stable time , meaning that verb This No experience change time . Process verb less stable it's time , because move from a condition going to to condition others . and verbs action No stable time (Givon , 1984 51-52).

1. *jump* ' Tiptoe '

Verb *jump* This happens in every individuals who are likely to No can reach a the item you want taken , happened Because his legs sick , happened Because existence the competition that is supposed to be race That must *stepping on* . Use verb This experiencing a process, namely , from stand upright , then both legs the back (heel) is lifted , for example in A sentence ' *the book verse above ' the cupboard* , *betelinjak Entan seagrass short squat down* ' , get it the book above cupboard that , tiptoe The method if No can reach out .

One of example sentence the can described that process verbs that occur in people who do verb That experiencing the process of stand upright , both heel

of the foot moving to above , and it happened verbs in the form of *jump* in Language Sasak .

2. *shit* , *ask* , *ask* 'go up'

A person who climbs on a place will use second his legs For reach the purpose . Sasak language know There is three type verb that means to rise, namely verb *taek* , *taekkan* and *keep on* . Verb *taek* means that the person who did a an action that is repeatedly performed , such as ' *taek lek sangkok* (riding on the floor)', *taek lek montor* (riding on a motorbike)', ' *taek lek Kayuk* (riding on wood)'. From example sentence verb *taek* that , undergoes a process of stand up , then lift one leg to the thing that will climbed , up to it happened actions carried out by that person .

Verb *taekan* meaningful that There is a an object brought by someone who needs it raised the a place , for example in the sentence ' *taekan motorbike with seat sangkok* (lift the motorbike) to room guest)'. Experiencing process verb from silent to move towards the target direction . Then , verb *pressure* that does not Far different with verb *taekan* , verb *press* meaningful that There is a group of people or individuals who do not Can or Not yet can go up in a place , for example child small yet can ride on a motorbike, so need help others to riding on the motorbike . For example like ' *Little Brother ' press sik thank you seat bench* ' (younger sibling I raised by father to chair)

3. *telang* , *lalo* ' go '

Verb go is a moving verb from condition stand going to to a the place you want aimed at . Verb go in Language Sasak There are two variations , namely verb *telang* and verbs *lalo* . Two kinds verb That own same meaning that is You're welcome move to a destination . Verb *telang* often used by individuals who do not know existence the actual subject , up to it is said verb *telang* . For example in A the sentence ' *embe ' jag others telang younger brother bekedek* ' (Where to younger brother I go play). Then verb *lalo* state existence a action carried out by someone from stand Then walk or run to a the place you want targeted . For example

in A the sentence ' *eak' lalo doing called ni* ' (want to go) reception Formerly This).

2. Action Verbs

1. *to tease , to tease , to tease* 'run '

To three type verb in Language Sasak the own different meanings , because implementation verb in use the used in different activities . Verbs *the sailor* including in activity physique each individual who does verb said . Can proven in example sentence following This .

a. *Adeng-adeng Entan pelai , laun rebakm .*

Slowly method run , later fall

' Slowly The method run , later fall '.

Verb *the slingshot* own meaning in the form of a person who runs away something in the form of object (inanimate). Verb This used when individual want to bring object with fast so that object the fast until the intended location . Verb This can proven in example sentence following This .

b. *You pelai - right jay bag wiki now*

You run -SUF bought snacks yesterday That

' You escape (with fast) yesterday 's snacks That)'.

Then verb *the nest* own meaning in the form of a person or escaped animal a thing , good object dead or object life . Individuals who use verb This in Language Sasak usually often We look on the road or in a possible place There is object that is run away . Verb This can proven in example following .

c. *Manok nu ye te - pelai-kan*

Chicken That he PRE- run -SUF

sik acong .

by dog

' Chicken That run away by dogs '.

2. *lengkak , lengkak* ' jump '

Verb I *swollen* and *hunched over* in Language Sasak own different meanings based on from use verb said . Verb That often We meet somewhere hard place reachable by both feet. Verb *complete* means a activities carried out by individuals For reach a the space used by both feet.

Verb *back* that is a verb that shows existence individuals who are victims or target without to hurt individual Both of them . verb This often We meet When you are gather with many people or in a family big . Second verb the can proven in sentence following .

a. *Daydream short children via lek*

If No brave the way in

acong my mate's sak , it 's so complete

dead dog that , jump just *entan .*

method

' If No brave passing by the dog that has dead that , jump just The method '.

b. *younger sibling bed wiki come on*

Younger brother Sleep Yesterday night in

my name is now, now te - complete

floor that's the PRE- jump leg

sik meow the slug

by cat black .

' Sister me sleep late at night on the floor that , his feet jumped over cat color black '.

3. *lampak , lampak* ' road '

Verb *lamp* and *overlook* in Language Sasak is a related activities with both legs, but second verb This own difference in its use . Verb *lamp* can done by each individuals who have Can walking , usually used when currently doing activities or road relax somewhere place . Then verb *overlook* is related verbs with legs and have relatedness with a object like bicycle ladle and rickshaw . Use verb *lamp* and *overlook* in Language Sasak can proven in sentence following This .

a. *Cracks being dream light*

Take care way path in

strong for them to survive .

river the where slippery

' Take care method river walk the Because slippery '.

b. *Sempede nu ye te - lampak -an*

Bike the he PRE- road -SUF

isik sai jag wiki bian .

by whom was guarded yesterday Evening

' Bicycle That run or used by unknown people earlier Evening '.

3.2 Structure Semantics Sasak Language Foot Action Verbs

3.2.1 Meaning Polysemy Incomposition

1. *pelai* , *pelaikan* , *tepelaikan* ' run '

Lexicon *the sailor* is verb deep foot action Language Sasak refers to behavior in demand individual or group in do a activity . Verb the sailor usually happen when individual or group will do activity like race , chased by a objects (humans , animals). Meaning original verb the sailor in Language Sasak means ' to do ' foot movement with fast For move place '. Verb the sailor has two exponents polysemy incomposition , namely (a) doing and (b) moving , can proven with sentence conversation following .

A: *Nani eak surukm servant* ,

Now want ask street
gallons being waiter
quickly tutor street
calculate bengm gift .
Later love present

' Now I will tell you to run , run Hurry up Later I love present '.

B: *What's the prize? pelai ?*

What present run ?

' What the prize run ?'

A: *Cup dait coin*

Trophies and money

' Cup and Money'

Explanation :

At time That ,
X does something on Y
Y did from move to another place (run) at the time simultaneously
X wants This
X does something like This

Verb *the slingshot* in Language Sasak is a verbs that refer to something action physique human . Lexicon *the slingshot* happen if each and every individual or group take a object in a way in a hurry (bottle , money, book) so that No preceded by another individual . Verb *the slingshot* can proven with sentence conversation following This .

A: *Pelai-kan sweet and sour* ,

run -SUF way bring snacking This ,
aden endek tetaon sik my sister .
in order not to know The same younger brother .

'Take it away ' in a way fast snacking this , so that his younger brother No know '

B: *Okay, Nani pelai-kan seat*

Yes, now run -SUF to

ball papuk .

House grandma

'Yes, now. I bring in a way fast snacking This to House grandma '

Explanation :

At time That ,
X does something on Y
Y did from stand up , then move in a way fast and responsive bring goods (snacks) to another place
X wants This
X does something like This

Verb *the nest* in Language Sasak including related verbs with the feet referring to the individual carrying it a thing . Verb *the nest* indicates that person who ran away something Already know that something (thing) belongs to someone else , but still carried until destination . Verb *the nest* can proven with sentence conversation following .

A: *The first verse is above*

Who take snacks on top

table what ?

table That ?

' Who took it? snacks on top table That ?'

B: *Yes te -pelai-kan sik younger brother*

In PRE- run -SUF same younger brother

seat ball rock .

to House his friend

'Run away younger brother to House his friend '

Explanation :

At time That ,

X asked Y

Y answered while pointing to direction the house to be visited

X wants This

2. *to be arrogant , to be arrogant* ' jump '

Lexicon jump is verb in Language Indonesia , verb jump can shared into two lexemes in Language Sasak , namely both of them *are lengkak* and *telengkak* . verb in Language Sasak the have the same meaning that is jump , in its use a day the second day verb That used in different activities . Verbs *complete* in Language Sasak means each individual do activity with method step over something in front of him , while verb *back* in Language Sasak means individual or humans (animals) are stepped over by individuals or other human beings . Verb *complete* can proven with sentence conversation following .

A: *Yes sodomy my brother eakn seat*

Make way younger brother Want to to *jeding* .

bathroom

'Make way ' his younger brother Want to to bathroom '.

B: *Strange complete Wow Entan*

Let's jump Already method

end kembe .

No What

' Please step over / jump just The method No nothing '.

Explanation :

At time That ,

X does something on Y

Y did from stand up , then move (step / jump) to another place

X wants This

Verb *back* Language Sasak indicates there are victims who become target in use verb this , can intended to humans and animals . Use verb this is at the moment individual will do something . Can proven with sentence conversation below This .

A: *Yes, it is I'm going to get a hanger*

Who has snacks on the floor ?

what?, wow back

It has been jump

sik meow .

by cat

' Who has snacks on the floor ? It has been jumped by a cat '.

B: *Little brother epe jay*

little brother has snacks

' The little brother who has snacks '.

Explanation :

At time That ,

X asked something to Y

Y answered while point

X wants this

3. *lampak , lampak* ' road '

Verb road in Language Sasak can categorized into two types , namely *lampak* and *telapakan* . Both category verb the own same meaning that is step foot, but in its use daily own difference . Verb *lamp* can used moment do a activity in a way Relax or No in a hurry hurry . Usually verb This contain commands in it , so in its use involving two individuals or more . Verb *lamp* can proven with sentence conversation following .

A: *Crude fat win joke market ,*

Tomorrow morning go to market,

song appear caren .

but way way

' Tomorrow morning to the market, but road the way '.

B: *Yes to back to the market ,*

Wh to market,

bowl to second car ?

Why No use a motorbike
'What are you doing to the market, why No use a motorbike?'

A: *Sarian lamp entan, alive*
More Good road method count
life sport.
count sport
'More Good road, count sport.'

Explanation :

At time That ,
X does something on Y
Y did from stand to road , move to another place (road).
X wants This
X does something like This

Verb *appearance* language Sasak is a verb that gives information to opponent speech against something that happens . Verb this can involves one or two people with involves thing such as , bicycles , and rickshaws . *Sightings* deep thing this means ' pedal ', ' drive ' something things that become target . Verb this can proven with sentence conversation following .

A: *Piran ok appearance*
When will you? driven / pedaled
slow down bag Is that new ?
new bike that

'When do you want to? to ride / to pedal new bike That ?'.

B: *Good afternoon, Aden short hot*
This afternoon so that No hot
lalok.
too

'Later this afternoon so that No too hot '.

A: *Oh okay strange, weird milu.*

Oh yes done, later follow
'Oh yes done, later I follow '.

B: *Okay, it's okay*
Yes, come along just
'Yes, come along . just '.

Explanation :

At time That ,
X does (asks) something to Y
Y answered question X
X wants This
X does something (paddling) bicycle) such as This

4. Conclusion

Based on data analysis according to with the issues discussed can be withdrawn conclusion below This .

From 27 variations action related to language feet Sasak The menu- menu dialect found in the field can be divided into into two kinds verb that is process verbs and verbs action . Verb condition No found from results related research with feet in Language Sasak , because to the best of my knowledge researcher verb condition Still Not yet found from the data available in the field . Furthermore , based on results field research , verb action more Lots used by the community Lombok Island with menu dialect meni . Besides That does not close possibility Process verbs are also used by people on the island of Lombok , especially those related to with action related to feet.

Structure semantics verb action related to feet can mapped become 27 meanings original and classified to in meaning polysemy incomposition with various type meaning in accordance with use verb the .

5. References

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