



### The Meaning of The Verb 'Destroy' in the Balinese Language: A Natural Semantic Meta Language Approach

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#### Abstract

*This research focused on the discussion about the analysis of the lexicon of the verb 'destroy' in the Balinese language. The data of this research are taken from some verbs in one meaning field with the verb 'destroy' which is found in the Balinese language. After the data collected, the data are analyzed based on the entities, the tools the manners which are related to the lexicons of the verb 'destroy'. Then, the findings of the research are presented descriptively. Based on the analysis, the lexicons in the Balinese language which have the same meaning field with the verb 'destroy' are Ngencakin, Ngremukin, Nguwugang, Menyahin, Nglidekin, Ngededekang, Ngeregreg, Nyakcakin, Nyetset, Mesbes, Ngincuk, and Ngenyagin. They are in the same meaning field but has different meaning based on the context of usage.*

#### INTRODUCTION

There are many verbs in Balinese that have collocations, for example, the verb 'destroy'. In the Balinese language, the verb 'destroy' has many contexts of use. There are several lexicons in the Balinese language that have the same meaning field as the verb "destroy" in English, namely *Ngencakin*, *Ngremukin*, *Nguwugang*, *Menyahin*, *Nglidekin*, *Ngededekang*, *Ngeregreg*, *Nyakcakin*, *Nyetset*, *Mesbes*, *Ngincuk*, and *Ngenyagin*. These lexicons have special semantic characteristics so that each lexicon contains different meanings even though they are in the same field of meaning. When we talk about language forms, we mean words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are

spoken and written (Swarniti, 2019). In this article, it is discussed the analysis of several lexicons of the verb 'destroy' in the Balinese language to find out the differences in the text of the lexicon usage. This will make the text nice and easy to read (Swarniti, 2021).

The existence of different verb forms with similar meanings, as well as the different objects and desired outcomes of the action of the verb are also naturally influenced by the manner of taking, the tools used, and some of them occurring due to the verbalization of the instruments used as the means of taking (Sudipa, 2012); (Widani, 2016). The verbs that populate the predicate function are derived from the nominated pickup tool (denominal verb) through the

implicit process (Wierzbicka, 1996); (Durst, 2004).

In general, researches on the theory of NSM exemplify all meanings, whether lexical, illocutive, or grammatical meanings (Goddard, 1997); (Goddard, C., & Wierzbicka, 2016); (Wierzbicka, 2007); (Farese, 2015). This theory has the distinctiveness of recognizing the special meaning system in a language and in the uniqueness, there is a set of a universal semantic structure called "natural semantic" (Goddard, 1997).

The studied field is more dominant outside the semantic field, such as its parallel sound correspondences (Dgglwlrqdo, R. U., Derxw, L., Duwlfoh, W., & Edwards, 2016); its position in the study of language ecology (Honours, B. A., Rsa, D., Rsa, C., & Ed, 2007); its formation of compound words (Budiarta, 2016); its typological nature of grammatical (Budiarta, 2012); its location at the linguistic world (Engelenhoven, 2010); and possibly there are many others. Apparently, separately conducted investigation on its meaning explication still remains as a prospective project (Sona & Budiarta, 2018).

## METHOD AND THEORY

Sources of data in this research are taken from several Balinese language verbs which have the same meaning as the verb 'destroy' in English. The research approach explains that research is carried out solely based on existing facts or phenomena that are empirically alive in the speaker so that what is produced or recorded is in the form of a language that is usually said to be like a portrait or exposure as it is (Sudaryanto, 1993).

There is a theory that is used to solve the problem in this research theoretically. This research used the meta-language theory from Goddard

(2015). His statement regarding language meta is as follows:

The Natural Semantic Meta Language (NSM) approach is a meaning-based approach to linguistic description, applicable to lexicons, morphology, syntax, and pragmatics (Goddard, 2015).

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative because this research focused on the explanation of some lexicons in the Balinese language which have the same meaning as the verb "destroy" in English. To collect the data in this research used the observation method to obtain a variety of data. Then the data is analyzed by looking for entities, tools, and methods associated with the verb "destroy" which is located in the Balinese language. After being analyzed in detail, the findings of this research are presented descriptively.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this subchapter, an analysis of several lexicons in the Balinese language which has the same meaning field as the verb "destroy" in English is explained, namely *Ngencakin*, *Ngremukin*, *Nguwugang*, *Menyahin*, *Nglidekin*, *Ngededekang*, *Ngeregreg*, *Nyakcakin*, *Nyetsset*, *Mesbes*, *Ngincuk*, and *Ngenyagin*. The analysis of the lexicons is as follows:

### *Encik - Ngencakin*

The lexicon *Ngencakin* has a destroying meaning in English. The entity that can be said to be the object of the lexicon *Ngencakin* is egg (*taluh*). The lexicon *Ngencakin* is done without tools by being dropped or banged on something hard. Examples of sentences from the lexicon *Ngencakin* are as follows:

1. I Meme *ngencakin* taluh siap  
Mother destroy a chicken egg
2. Talur bebek *encakina* teken I Meme

A duck egg is destroyed by mother  
 The implications:  
 X does something to Y  
 Something happened to Y  
 X thinks like:  
 Bad thing  
 happened to  
 something  
 I feel it's bad  
 X do something to Y with  
 something (hand)  
 Y becomes deformed  
 X does something like this

### **Remuk - Ngremukin**

The lexicon *Ngremukin* means crushing in English. Entities that can be said to be objects of the lexicon *Ngremukin* are chips or things that are hard but easy to destroy. The lexicon *Ngremukin* is carried out by hand or by means of a crusher as if beating it with a stone. The lexicon *Ngremukin* is done by kneading it into pieces or crumbling it. Examples of sentences from the lexicon *Ngremukin* are as follows:

1. I Meme *ngremukin* kripik bang I Pekak  
 Mother crushed the chips to give to grandfather
2. Kripik *remukina* teken I Meme  
 The chips are crushed by mother

The implications:

X does something to Y  
 Something happened to Y  
 X thinks like:  
 Bad thing  
 happened to  
 something  
 I feel it's bad  
 X does something to Y  
 with something  
 (hands or with hard  
 things)  
 Y becomes deformed  
 X does something like this

### **Uwug - Nguwugang**

The lexicon *Nguwugang* has a devastating meaning in English. Entities that can be said to be objects of the lexicon *Nguwugang* are all things including a place, a finished work, but this lexicon cannot be used for a plan or event. The lexicon *Nguwugang* can be done with any tool such as wood or without tools. The lexicon *Nguwugang* is carried out by destroying by slamming or destroying. Examples of sentences from the lexicon *Nguwugang* are as follows:

1. Made *nguwugang* pegaen bapane  
 Made ruined something that had been completed by his father
2. Pegaen bapane *uwugina* teken Made  
 Something that had been completed by his father is ruined by Made

The implications:

X does something to Y  
 Something happened to Y  
 X thinks like:  
 Bad thing  
 happened to  
 something  
 I feel it's bad  
 X does something to Y  
 with something  
 (any tools such as wood or  
 without tools)  
 Y becomes deformed  
 X does something like this

### **Benyah - Menyahin**

Lexicon *Menyahin* has a devastating meaning in English. Entities that can be said to be objects of lexicon *Menyahin* are all things including a place or a plan. Lexicon *Menyahin* can be done with or without tools. The lexicon *Menyahin* is carried out by destroying it without remains or shattered into pieces completely. Examples of sentences from the lexicon *Menyahin* are as follows:

1. Agus *menyahin* abian memene  
 Agus destroyed his mother's farm
2. Abian memene *benyahina* teken Agus

His mother's farm is destroyed by Agus

The implications:

X does something to Y

Something happened to Y

X thinks like:

Bad thing happened to something

I feel it's bad

X does something to Y

with something

(tools or without tools)

Y becomes deformed

X does something like this

### **Lidek - Nglidekin**

The lexicon *Nglidekin* has a destructive meaning in English. The entity that can be said to be the object of the lexicon *Nglidekin* is the rice plant. The lexicon *Nglidekin* can be done without tools. The lexicon *Nglidekin* is carried out by stepping on or destroying rice plants using animal feet. Examples of sentences from the lexicon *Nglidekin* are as follows:

1. Sampine *nglidekin* padine

Cows destroyed the rice plant

2. Padine *lidekina* taken Sampine

The rice plant are destroyed by cows

The implications:

X does something to Y

Something happened to Y

X thinks like:

Bad thing happened to something

I feel it's bad

X does something to Y

with something

(without tools or animal legs)

Y becomes deformed

X does something like this

### **Dekdek - Ngededekang**

The lexicon *Ngededekang* has a meaning of destroying in English. The entity that can be said to be the object of the lexicon *Ngededekang* is rice. The product of the lexicon *Ngededekang* is flour. The lexicon *Ngededekang* can be used as a mortar or pounding tool. The lexicon *Ngededekang* is done by pounding the ingredients using a pounder until they crumble and change shape. Examples of sentences from the lexicon *Ngededekang* are as follows:

1. Wayan *ngededekang* baas di paon

Wayan pounded rice in the kitchen

2. Baasne *dedekina* taken Wayan

The rice is pounded by Wayan

The implications:

X does something to Y

Something happened to Y

X thinks like:

Good thing happened to something

I feel it's good

X does something to Y

with something

(mortar or pounding tool)

Y becomes deformed

X does something like this

### **Regreg - Ngeregreg**

The lexicon *Ngeregreg* has a devastating meaning in English. The entity that can be said to be the object of the lexicon *Ngeregreg* is clothing or skin. The lexicon *Ngeregreg* can be done with knife or without tools. The lexicon *Ngeregreg* involves shredding or crushing things. Example sentences from the lexicon *Ngeregreg* are as follows:

1. Adine *ngeregreg* bajun-bajun beline

The sister tore her older brother's clothes

2. Bajun-bajun beline *regregina* taken adine

Her older brother's clothes are torn by the sister

The implications:

X does something to Y  
 Something happened to Y  
 X thinks like:  
 Bad thing  
 happened to  
 something  
 I feel it's bad  
 X does something to Y  
 with something (knife or  
 without tools)  
 Y becomes deformed  
 X does something like this

### ***Cakcak - Nyakcakin***

The lexicon *Nyakcakin* has a devastating meaning in English. The entity that can be said to be the object of the lexicon *Nyakcakin* is everything. The lexicon *Nyakcakin* can be done by hand or hard thing. Doing this activity, can be similar with the word "fight or hit". Example sentences from the lexicon *Nyakcakin* are as follows:

1. Bapane *nyakcak* base genep  
 His father destroyed complete ingredients
2. Adi *cakcakin* teken bapane  
 Adi is hit by his father hardly

The implications:

X does something to Y  
 Something happened to Y  
 X thinks like:  
 Bad thing  
 happened to  
 something  
 I feel it's bad  
 X does something to Y  
 with something (hand or  
 hard thing)  
 Y becomes deformed  
 X does something like this

### ***Setset - Nyetset***

The lexicon *Nyetset* has a destructive meaning in English. The entity that can be said to be the object of the lexicon *Nyetset* is clothes. The lexicon *Nyetset*

can be done by hand or without tools. The lexicon *Nyetset* is carried out by tearing clothes using hands. Examples of sentences from the lexicon *Nyetset* are as follows:

1. Ayu *nyetset* bajune  
 Ayu tore her clothes
2. Bajune *setsetina* teken Ayu  
 Her clothes are torn by Ayu

The implications:

X does something to Y  
 Something happened to Y  
 X thinks like:  
 Bad thing  
 happened to  
 something  
 I feel it's bad  
 X does something to Y  
 with something (hands or  
 without tools)  
 Y becomes deformed  
 X does something like this

### ***Besbes - Mesbes***

The lexicon *Mesbes* has a destructive meaning in English. The entity that can be said to be the object of the lexicon *Mesbes* is clothes or foods. The lexicon *Mesbes* can be done by hand or without tools. The lexicon *Mesbes* is carried out by tearing clothes or foods into pieces. Examples of sentences from the lexicon *Mesbes* are as follows:

1. I Meme *mesbes* be siap  
 Mother tore chicken meat
2. Be siap *besbesina* teken I Meme  
 Chicken meat are torn by mother

The implications:

X does something to Y  
 Something happened to Y  
 X thinks like:  
 Good thing  
 happened to  
 something  
 I feel it's good  
 X does something to Y  
 with something (hands or  
 without tools)

Y becomes deformed  
X does something like this

### ***Incuk - Ngincuk***

The lexicon *Ngincuk* has the meaning of destroying in English. The entity that can be said to be the object of the lexicon *Ngincuk* is kitchen herbs. The product of the lexicon *Ngincuk* is foods. The lexicon *Ngincuk* can be done using a tool, namely a mortar or pestle. The lexicon *Ngincuk* is done by pounding the ingredients using a pounder until they crumble and shape changed. Examples of sentences from the lexicon *Ngincuk* are as follows:

1. Wayan *Ngincuk* base di paon  
Wayan pounded kitchen herbs in the kitchen
2. Basene *incukina* teken Wayan  
The kitchen herbs is pounded by Wayan

The implications:

X does something to Y  
Something happened to Y  
X thinks like:  
Good thing  
happened to  
something  
I feel it's good  
X does something to Y  
with something  
(mortar or pounding tool)  
Y becomes deformed  
X does something like this

### ***Nyaag - Ngenyagang***

The lexicon *Ngenyagang* has a devastating meaning in English. Entities that can be said to be objects of the lexicon *Ngenyagang* are all things including a place, a finished work, a hard thing, a plan or event. The lexicon *Ngenyagang* can be done with any tool such as wood or without tools. The lexicon *Ngenyagang* is carried out by destroying. Examples of sentences from the lexicon *Ngenyagang* are as follows:

1. Made *Ngenyagang* kursi kayune  
Made ruined wood chair
2. Kursi kayune *nyaagina* teken Made  
Wood chair is ruined by Made

The implications:

X does something to Y  
Something happened to Y  
X thinks like:  
Bad thing  
happened to  
something  
I feel it's bad  
X does something to Y  
with something  
(any tools such as wood or  
without tools)  
Y becomes deformed  
X does something like this

### **CONCLUSION**

From the explanation above, it is concluded that several lexicons in the Balinese language have the same meaning field as the verb "destroy" in English, namely *Ngencakin*, *Ngremukin*, *Nguwugang*, *Menyahin*, *Nglidekin*, *Ngededekang*, *Ngeregreg*, *Nyakcakin*, *Nyetset*, *Mesbes*, *Ngincuk*, and *Ngenyagin*. Some of these lexicons exist in the same field of meaning but have different meanings depending on the context in which they are used.

To know and understand more about the natural semantic metalanguage approach, it is needed to make some researches about this topic. Before analyzing the topic, it is needed to find the main theory that will be used in research.

Therefore, the suggestions here are the topic natural semantic metalanguage approach must be discussed as research in future. This is to make the languages have many various forms based on a different context. The other suggestion is as a student when the research will be made. There are some things that must be prepared. The first is choosing a topic

that is understood clearly. The second is finding the main theory and supporting theory to support the research. Lastly, make sure of the validity of the data that will be used. It will be easy to make research if the things above knew clearly.

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