

Lexical Category as a Differentiate Element toward the Meaning of Idiom in Lampung language with Pesisir Dialect

Sulistianah¹, Dadang Suganda², Wahya³

General Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities

Universitas Padjadjaran

Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km.

21 Jatinangor Sumedang, Indonesia

Abstract: *This study is a qualitative study which aimed to describe lexical category and the meaning of the idiom in Lampung language with coastal dialect. The result of this study showed that the idiom in Lampung language can be a complex word, compound words, and an idiomatic expression. There are two kinds of idioms of complex words in Lampung language of coastal dialect, namely penghengukand pedatong. The idiom of combination words can be a combination of noun + noun, noun + adjective, noun + verb, verb + adjective, and verb + verb. Based on semantically verb which is used in a form of combination words is conditional verb and action verb.*

Key Terms: *lexical category, meaning, and Idiom*

Introduction

Lampung language is a regional language that comes from Lampung province and it is still used by some of community right there. Lampung language is also a language that has no language level or in bahasa it is usually called 'undak-unduk bahasa' such as in Javanese, Sudanese, and Balinese language. Lampung language only has two kinds of language types which is called formal and informal language, but it has four dialects, namely Pubian dialect, Coastal dialect, Komering and Abung dialect.

Lampung is a multiethnic province because there are so many people that come from other region or area such as Sunda, Java, Palembang, etc. This multiethnic that exist creates multi languages in Lampung, therefore, Lampung has many dialects. However, most people in Lampung prefer to speak Indonesian language for communication because they have no way to communicate using their own dialect.

Almost all languages are unique. They have their own characteristic that cannot be found in other language, for instance, language on poetry, idiom, folk, and so on. Lampung language also rich and has various language ethnic, for example, in the form of Idiom. In Lampung, idiom is often used to show or express particular feeling such as anger, advise, or compliment. For example 'cecilik haling' in English it means little black cricket. This expression is used to show a people

who are angry or upset. The meaning of the expression is someone that really annoying or someone who is bad both attitude and also physically. Idiom is also used to adorn language in particular situation. In Lampung, there are lots of traditional ceremonies use idioms in the words expression.

Idiom is a formal form that has different meaning with the elements that create it. This form also cannot be added by other words of morphemes. In understanding the meaning of idiom, we need to take a look to its languages context and the culture of the community that uses the idiom.

Review of Literature

Definition Idiom

The theories used in this study is a theory related to the structure and meaning of idiom. Based on the construction, idiom is a structural patterns which diverges from general language rule that usually an idiom shows in phrase, while meaning cannot be explained both logically or grammatically, and it focused on the meaning of words that construct the idiom (Keraf, 2002: 109)

Related to the structure of the idiom, Makkai suggested that idiom is an individual lexeme which is a personal entry in a dictionary (Makkai, 2002:28). According to other resource, the definition of idiom has to be understood as an expression that cannot be responsible as a component function from the meaning of each part when they are not part of the idiom (Cruise, 1986: 45). While, Katz (1973: 359) suggested that idiom as an exception in a languages grammatical rules. According to Katz, Idiom is "... syntactically complex constituent in a language that the semantic component of the grammar treats as lexical items..."this theory in line with Huddleston (1984: 42-44) which pointed out that idiom is a lexical items consist of more than one lexeme or word.

Moeliono (1980: 154) said that language form in which the rules cannot be formed, generally, belong to idiom. However, the other experts, Palmer (1981: 80-82) suggested that the meaning of an idiom is based on the collocation that exist between the words that construct the idiom. Palmer also categorized the idiom into two, namely vague meaning and clear meaning. Furthermore, based on its meaning, Palmer divided idiom into two types, namely real idiom and partly idiom.

Makkai suggested that essential idiom characteristic is when the meaning of the expression able to lead astray or when the meaning of expression cannot be caught by the audience who pay no attention when hearing it. Makkai (1972: 22-134). Based on the level, grammar creates a basic difference between lexemic idiom, sememic idiom, and hypersememic idiom. Idiom sememic is arranged by more than one free form, while compound is not an idiom. Sememic idiom is same like a proverb in which polilexemic construction has a literally meaning and additional moral

value or implicit message. This type of idiom, on its level, can be transformed and modified. Hypersememic idiom, if it exists, the meaning depends on the user in particular culture. From those explanations, it showed that idiom, for Makkai, not only a phrase but also phrase or sentence such as proverb.

The Difference Between Idiom, Compound Word, Metaphor and Phrase

Idiom, compound word, and phrase are a combination of lexemes or words on previous chapter. Since the definition of idiom has been defined above, the following is some definition about compound word and phrase.

Kridalaksana (2010: 14) stated that compound word is a combination between word and word, for example, '*rumahsakit*' (a building for sick people). The words are combination between lexemes '*rumah*' and lexemes '*sakit*'. Kridalaksana also said that phrase is created from syntaxis combination between lexemes (word) with the lexemes that come from individual lexemes that has any morphological process. For instance, '*temanbermain*', lexemes '*teman*' becomes word '*teman*'; with zero derivation and lexemes '*main*' becomes '*bermain*' because the words are combined syntactically becomes '*temanbermain*'

The meaning of idiom cannot be defined directly from the words that have been combined, for example, when the word '*rendah*' and word '*hati*' combined becomes '*rendahhati*': the combination of words is formed as follow:

Idiom : A + B makes C

While, metaphor is an analogy which compares two things directly but short. The first element is connected to the second one. Metaphor not always be a verb but it also can be another else. The context of simile is important because it will help to find the synonym. Vice-verse, the meaning of metaphor is covered by a context. It means the metaphor still alive (Keraf, 139: 2002)

Types of Idiom

Idiom is categorized into several types, namely expression, proverb, slogan (Sudaryat, 2009: 89-91)

a. Expression

The expression can be defined as (1) an utterance or a group of unique words to show a purposes with a connotation (Purwardarminta, 1983: 1126); (2) expression is a group of words which join together in building a meaning (Zakaria and Sofyan, cited in sudaryat, 2009: 89); (3) expression is a combination words that has different meaning with the meaning of each element (PusatBahasa, 200: 991)

b. Proverb

There are several definition of proverb based on several author. Besides, proverb can be defined as a part of sentence that has definite form, meaning and function in the community, it is hereditary.

Proverb is used to embellish an essay or article, to strength the meaning of the article, to give an opinion or advise, and also to teach or life orientation (Kridalaksana, 2009: 189)

The other author said that proverb is a sentence or group of utterance that usually embellish a particular meaning (Poerwadarminta, 1983: 738)

1. Aphorism (maxim)

Aphorism is defined as (1) a proverb consists of an advise, warning, or satire (PusatBahasa, 2005: 144), (2) a lesson from old people (Poerwadarminta, 1983: 714), (3) sometimes, it is a rules in a community (Zakaria and Sofyan, cited in Sudaryat, 2009: 90). For example: '*Air tenangmenghanyutkan*'. It means that a quite person but rich of knowledgment. This kind of idiom is called aphorism because the utterance consists of a warning that is used in a community.

2. Parable

Parable is one of proverb that consists of comparison of people's live. The main characteristic of parable is the existence of several words such as 'like', 'as' (in bahasa '*seperti*', '*bagaikan*', '*laksana*' etc.)

c. Pameo

Pameo is an expression or proverb that is used as a slogan (Kirdalaksana, 2001: 123). At the beginning *pameo* is an irony (teasing or satire) that becomes a rumor, funny utterance that is used to tease people (PusatBahasa, 2007: 662).

Research Method

This research used qualitative method. In this study, words and pictures are mostly used as data collection rather that groups of numbers (Moleong, 2013: 11). Qualitative research is a natural research based on a real data and descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze and discover the fact that has correct interpretation. The data in this study are presented use descriptive in order to give clear explanation about the use and correct structure in an idiom. Moreover, the sources are taken from a book '*sastralisan Lampung*' which is written by Effendi Sanusi and '*KamusBahasa Lampung Dialek*' which is made by Kantor Bahasa Lampung.

Findings

Based on the result of data collection the following is several classification of the data and the result of its analyzing based on idiom structure. Idiom can be classified into 3, such as idiom in the form of word, words-combination, and even a sentence.

Idiom Form and Meaning of Complex Words

From the result of the study, it is found two idioms in Lampung language of coastal dialect in a word form, namely *pengenguk* (the dearest son/daughter) and *pedatong* (gift)

a. *Penghenguk*

Penghenguk comes from word 'henguk' with affix peng-. Affix peng- is an allomorph of affix p-. *Henguk* is a noun, literally, means an obedient people. When the word has suffix peng- becomes *penghenguk* which has idiomatically meaning as dearest son/daughter. Suffix peng- means has a behave / attitude, *penghenguk* means a kid is an obedient person that listen and obey to his/her parents, and makes the kid becomes a dearest one.

b. *Pedatong*

Idiom 'pedatong' is made from suffix pe- and the basic word is 'datong' in which literally means appear of arrive in a particular place, while idiomatically, it means something exist with appearance or arrival of a person or things that give to people who we were visited. The thing could be food or house hold tools.

The Form and Meaning of Idiom of Word combination.

There are 5 constructions of idiom in the form of words combination, namely noun + noun, noun + verb, noun + adj, verb + adj, verb + verb.

(Noun + Noun)

There are idiom constructions of form combination of noun + noun

1. *Kelampudak* (*hitammuka* (black face))

Kelampudak is an idiom formed from word class noun + noun. The word class of noun used is related to noun color and noun body parts. Literally, the idiom means a change on someone face that becomes dark, while idiomatically it means that someone who is angry or upset, and when someone angry the face of people who is angry changes become dark or red.

2. *Mata bayuk* (*matakeranjang*)

The construction of *mata+ bayuk* is a construction of noun + noun. *Mata* (eye) is a noun of body parts, while *bayuk* is a noun of tools. Literally, this idiom means about the holes that exist in a basket because basket is a tool which is plaited not too close each other, therefore, the hole exists between one plait to the other plait. Idiomatically, this idiom means a boy or a man than easily fall in love to a beautiful woman or girl. The eyes of this kind of man embellish as 'matakeranjang'. This idiom is usually used to tease a man who has married but he still like tempting a woman besides his wife.

3. *CecilikGhaling* (*Thin black cricket*)

This construction of idiom consists of noun (animal) and noun (color). This idiom is used when people is angry or when people meet someone that he/she does not like. Literally, this idiom tells about someone that has really bad both attitude and his/her physically. While, idiomatically this idiom tells about someone that cannot accept some advises or opinion from other, pretending to understand while in fact is vice-verse, and a liar. This kind of people is embellished by word combination 'cecilikghaling'.

Noun + Verb

1. Ngakukpundak (taking face or 'mengambilmuka')

This idiom is formed by words class verb + noun. This construction of idiom, the noun in this idiom is a people who try to attract other's empathy (attention). This process to attract people's attention is embellished as 'taking' (*mengambil*) and face is an embellish or proverb of attention or empathy

2. Temutundun(*bertemupungung*/ back to back)

This construction of idiom consists of verb + noun. Based on its semantic, the verb is a process verb, and the noun is noun of body parts. The word '*temu*' means face to face or have a touch each other. The word '*tundun*' means back part of body. Literally, this construction of idiom means two people who are blocking each other by back to back. This situation, idiomatically, can be defined as a contradiction or an opposition. The words *temutundun* means two people that have different opinion or way of thinking.

3. PundakKhacunan (poison face)

Based on the construction, the idiom consists of noun of body (*Pudak*) and conditional verb (*khacunan*). Literally, this idiom means a people that has a poison on its face and idiomatically this construction of noun + verb has a meaning as a person that likes to eat every times he/she looks the food that he/she wants to eat. The situation when people want to eat every times she/he looks the food without paying attention to his/her stomach can be assumed as a condition of people who got poisoning.

Noun + Adjective

1. Paghihapa or an empty rice plant

Paghihapa is an idiom constructed by noun + adjective. The noun in this construction is noun of plants. The meaning of this idiom is having a behavior like the mentioned things. Literally, this idiom means a rice plant that has been eaten by pest. Therefore, the rice plant is empty and has no fruit inside and nothing can be eaten by people. Idiomatically, paghiahampa means a lie, the words that has no proof or has no truth.

Kamakpungu(Dirty hand)

Kamakpunguis an idiom construction of noun + adjective. It is constructed by noun of body parts and adjective. Literally, this idiom means hand as a part of body which is used by human to hold or take something and dirty is a situation or condition which means not clean or dirty. 'Dirty' is a negative adjective, idiomatically, this idiom means a people/person that like stealing something or usually called a thief. In this idiom, thief is embellished as a person that has dirty hand.

Verb + Adjective

1. *Biyakinjak* (do not want to stand up or wake up)

Biyakinjak is a construction of adjective + verb. Based on its semantic the word *biyak* is an adjective while *injakis* is an action verb. This construction, literally, means a lazy person or a person that does not want to wake up or does not want to stand up from his/her seat. Idiomatically, this idiom is defined as a person who feels lazy to work and do other activities. The person likes sitting or lying down.

Verb + Verb

1. *Cucukcabuk* (plant in and pull out)

Idiom *cucukcabuk* is a construction consisting of verb + verb. Based on its syntax, these two verbs are action verbs. Literally, this idiom means an action of planting and pulling out of something which is done repeatedly. In this idiom, the activity of planting and pulling out is done in a contiguous manner. Idiomatically, this idiom means a person who has no principle and easily changes their mind.

Clause or sentences

1. *Ibungmakjawohanjakrupun* (bamboo shoot will not stay far from bamboo cluster)

From the sentence, this sentence is a reluctant sentence. It is signed by the word such as 'mak' (no). Literally, this sentence construction means a young bamboo shoot which grows not far from old bamboo cluster. Idiomatically, the meaning of this sentence is children's behavior will not be far from parents' behavior. Therefore, this expression is often used to tease parents who want to have good son/daughter but never give a good example to their son/daughter.

2. *Iwadacok, waimakbulok* (got fish and the water is not turbid)

This idiom, in Bahasa means catch the fish without making the water become turbid. Literally, this idiom is defined as a person who does fishing and catches the fish without making the water get turbid. It can be done by an expert fisherman or an experienced fisherman. Idiomatically, this proverb means that someone can finish his/her problem without making other problems.

3. *Manjau di salaktutung* (Visit to salak hangus)

Literally, the meaning of this idiom is about someone who visits a place named Salakmuntung in which there is nothing that can be eaten. Idiomatically, this idiom is defined as a person who visits one of their relatives' houses and the owner serves nothing for food, therefore, there is no food to eat. This situation is embellished as a person who visits Salakmuntung.

4. *Gegahtupainganikkelapa* (like a squirrel eats coconut)

In Bahasa, this Lampung idiom is defined like a squirrel that eats a coconut. It means, if you want something you should work at first. In other words, it means people will get something

by working. A squirrel which wants to eat coconut should hardly peel off the coconut fruit first. After hardly process in peeling off the coconut skin, the squirrel can eat the fruit. This situation is compared and embellished with human effort to reach their dream or goal.

5. *Kekalauimbunjadimuagha*(wishing the dew becomes an estuary)

In bahasa, this idiom means a wish of the dew can become an estuary. Literally, this idiom means a wish of one or two drops of dew can be a million even it is wished become an estuary. Idiomatically, this idiom means wish something small can become a huge one. This is same like wishing for the dew can becomes an estuary.

Conclusion

From the result of this study, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Idiom in Lampung language of coastal dialect can be made in the form of word only, words combination, and sentence. Kinds of idiom in Lampung language of coastal dialect that can be constructed use word are *Penghengukand pedatong*. While in word-combination, the idiom can be constructed with the form of noun + noun (*matabayuk*), noun + adjective (*paghihappa*), noun + verb (*temutundun*), verb + adjective (*biyakinjak*), and verb + verb (*cucukcabuk*).
2. Kinds of noun that are use in Lampung idiom is noun of body parts, living tools, colour, plants, and animal. While, the verb that is used consists of conditional verb and action verb.

Suggestion

1. For next researcher and other linguist who interested in conducting research in analyzing idiom in Lampung language, this research still can be developed widely.
2. Since Lampung language has four dialects, therefore, it is still possible to do a research toward the idiom in Lampung with the others dialects.

References

- Cruse, D.A. 1986. *Lexical Semantics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Huddleston, R.D. 1987. *Introduction to the Grammar of English*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- Katz, J.J. 1973. "Compositionality, Idiomaticity, and Lexical Sunstitution". Dalam S.R. Anderson dan P. Kiparsky. *A Festschrift for Morris Halle*. Hlm. 357—376.
- Keraf, Gorys. 2002. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: Gramedia
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti .2008. *Kamus Linguistik Edisi Keempat*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

- .2010. *Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Makkai, A. 1972. *Idiom Structure In English*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Makkai, A. 2002. *Seeking the Nature of Idioms: A Study in Idiomatic Structure*. Tim Ifill Haverford College.
- Moeliono, Anton M. 1980. "Bahasa Indonesia dan Ragam-Ragamnya". Dalam Anton Moeliono. 1989. *Kembara Bahasa: Kumpulan Karangan Tersebar*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Moleong, Lexy, J. 2001. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Palmer. 1983. *Semantics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Poerwadarminta, W. 1983. *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- pusatbahasa. 2007. *Kamus besar bahasa Indonesia*.
- Sanusi, A. Effendi. 2006. *Sastra Lampung (Buku Ajar)*. Lampung: Universitas Lampung.
- Sudaryat, Yayat. 2009. *Makna Dalam Wacana*. Bandung: Yrama Widya.