

AGENTIF MOVEMENT VERB IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE STUDY OF NATURAL SEMANTIC METLANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This study describes the categorization and meaning of agentive motion verbs in Javanese. In this research, Natural Semantic Metlanguage (MSA) theory is used. The data used are sourced from oral data, written data, and intuition data that were collected using the listening method and proficient method. Furthermore, the collected data were analyzed using the split method and the equivalent method. Then the results of the analysis are presented using formal methods and informal methods. The results show that the agentive motion verbs are categorized based on components (1) „at that time, X moves to a place", (2) „at that time, X moves from a place", (3) „at that time, X moves in front of Y", (4) „at that time, X moves above Y", (5) „at that time, X moves inside Y", (6) „at that time, X moves above Y", (7) „at that time, X moved sideways". The meaning of the agentive movement verb is formed from the polysemi to MOVE / WANT, MOVE / THINK, and MOVE / FEEL.

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1. Introduction

Movement is the most basic event in a language. Every human being must make movements in his life, such as walking, running, and going. Not only humans, animals also make movements, for example flying or hovering.

Movement words are universal. All languages in the world have movement words, such as walk 'walk', run 'run' and go 'go' in English. In the Toba Batak language the words for the movement refer to, mardalan 'walking', marlojong 'running', and laho 'going'. In Javanese the words for movement are, mlaku 'walking', mlayu 'running', and lunga 'going'.

Movement requires the transfer of entities (Mulyadi, 1998: 116). The movement can refer from one point (A) to point (B), for example, 'going', mlayu 'running', 'walking' behavior, 'taking refuge', or vice versa from point (B) to point (A), for example the puzzle 'coming', bali 'returning', bali kampong 'going home'.

Furthermore, Mulyadi (1998: 116) says that in Indonesian this entity transfer involves two semantic ideas: deliberate and accidental. Verbs with the idea of deliberate action, such as going, walking, jumping, are called agentive motion verbs, while verbs with the notion of accident, such as falling, slipping, bouncing, are called motion verbs, not agentive.

This research focuses on studying agentive motion verbs in Javanese. Included in the Javanese agentive movement verbs are lunga 'go', stop by 'stop by', take refuge 'take refuge', mranto 'merantau', pindhah 'move', mlaku 'walk', mlayu 'run', puzzles 'come', nglange 'swim', bali 'go home', and dive 'dive'.

In connection with this research, a number of experts have conducted many studies on verb semantics. For example, Nainggolan (2016) "Agentive Movement Verbs in the Toba Batak Language", discusses the categorization and meaning of agentive movement verbs, but has not found any differences in using synonymous words in the Toba Batak language. Subiyanto (2008) also examines "Javanese Non- Agentive Movement Verbs: A Natural Semantic Metilingual Review", discusses the meaning of non- agentive movement verbs in Javanese. Gepner (2016) in his article "The Semantics of Motion Verbs in Russian", discusses the difference in the meaning of definite (determinate) and indeterminate verbs in Russian using a semantic approach. Asser and Pierre (1994) "A Compositonal Spatio-temporal Semantics for French Motion Verbs and Spatial PPs" discusses complex motion verbs in French. Furthermore, Mulyadi (2009) "Categories and Roles of Semantic Verbs in Indonesian" discusses the categories and roles of semantic verbs in Indonesian. This research will discuss the categories and differences in the meaning of agentive motion verbs in Javanese.

From several studies that have been done above, it is clear that agentive motion verbs in Javanese have never been done. This study discusses the categorization and meaning contained in each agentive motion verb data in Javanese.

2. Research Methods

2.1 Data Source

The data source in this study is the subject from which data can be obtained. In this study using two data sources, namely:

- a. Oral data obtained from interviews with several informants in Javanese who have the following criteria:
 - 1) Male or female.
 - 2) Between 25-65 years old (not senile).
 - 3) The informant's parents, wife, husband were born and raised in the village and rarely or never leave the village.
 - 4) Middle social status (not low or not high) with the expectation that mobility is not too high.
 - 5) Have pride in isolects and their isolect communities.
 - 6) Can speak Indonesian.
 - 7) Physically and mentally healthy (Mahsun, 1995: 106).

Based on the above criteria, the informants in this study were five people. One of the five informants is a key informant, as in the following picture:



Figure 1. Key Informants

- b. Writing data obtained from the Big Indonesian Dictionary (Hasan Alwi, et al, 2007), the Indonesian- Regional Dictionary of Java, Bali, Sundanese, Madura (Sugiarto, et al, 2007), the Complete Dictionary of Javanese Language (Sudarmanto, 2008) and the author's intuition data. as a Javanese speaker, it is also used to test the acceptability of the informants.

2.2 Data Collection Methods and Techniques

In this study, the methods used in data collection were the listening method and the proficient method. The listening method is a method used to listen to what is spoken by speakers or speakers (Sudaryanto, 2015: 203). In collecting oral data using basic tapping techniques and continued by using advanced techniques of listening to proficiently.

The advanced technique of listening proficiently, this research is directly involved in dialogue with the informants. This research tries to participate in the conversation of the mothers in the shop, for example, by asking small questions first. Then the researcher is involved in a dialogue according to the topic being discussed. This technique is supported by the note-taking technique.

Furthermore, this study uses a proficient method. The proficient method is the acquisition of oral data by having conversations with informants (Sudaryanto, 2015: 209). The basic technique used in this method is the fishing technique, namely by inviting the source to talk and try directing the conversation which will bring up the necessary data. This technique is continued with the face-to-face technique, namely by interviewing sources to obtain more complete data, which is planned to require a minimum of three sources. Proficient upfront technique is supported by note-taking technique.

In the data collection stage, the researcher first classifies data which are classified as agentive motion verbs in Javanese. Next, group the data based on their semantic characteristics. The stages of grouping data are as follows:

- a. Collecting data including agentive motion verbs in the form of sentences with the following criteria:
 - 1). Contains the characteristics of deliberation
 - 2). There is movement from one place to another
- b. Grouping data including agentive motion verbs based on semantic characteristics of direction, way, and place. For example, mlayu „running“, mlaku „walking“, ngelange „swimming“ and „diving“ have characteristics of semantic methods.
- c. Distinguishing verbs belonging to the same semantic trait. For example, 'walking' and 'running' mlaku have different speeds of time, mlaku 'running' uses a short time, whereas 'walking' mlaku do not use a short time.
- d. Data that has the same semantic characteristics are grouped into the same semantic component. For example, 'At that time, X was moving to a certain place' ('went', stopped by 'stopped').
- e. Describe the meaning of agentive motion verbs to find out the different meanings.

2.3 Data Analysis Methods and Techniques

After the data was collected, the data were analyzed using the equivalent method supported by the multiple method to obtain answers to the problem formulation that was solved. The method of matching the determining tool is outside, detached, and does not become part of the language (langue) in question (Sudaryanto, 2015: 15). The equivalent method is used to determine the categorization of verbs based on the same semantic components by using an advanced technique, namely the equalization link technique (HBS technique).

Agentive movement verbs that have the same semantic characteristics are grouped into the same semantic component. For example: mlaku 'walking', mlayu 'running', lunga 'going', and stopping by 'stopping'. From several examples of agentive motion verbs in Javanese which have the same semantic characteristics, the component can be formulated, "At that time, X moves to a place".

Then this research uses the agih method. Unlike the equivalent method, the agih method is a tool, the determinant is actually part of the language concerned itself (Sudaryanto, 2015: 35). The agih method plays an important role in analyzing and comparing the meanings of agentive motion verbs in Javanese.

The agih method uses advanced techniques with the application of the substitute technique used to express the original meaning contained in the agentive motion verb in Javanese in the sentence and the paraphrasing technique to assign meaning to each agentive motion verb. For example, to find out the meaning contained in the verb mlaku "walk" and mlayu "run".

2.4 Methods and Data Presentation Techniques

In this study using formal methods and informal methods. Sudaryanto (2015: 241) informal methods that appear in the use of ordinary words or sentences that are developed deductively and inductively. The formal method is realized through the use of signs, pictures, and tables to explain examples of data. The signs in question include: plus sign (+), question mark (?), Single quotation mark (,), regular brackets (()). These signs support the presentation of the results of data analysis.

3. Result And Discussion

This section discusses the results of research on the categorization and description of the meaning of agentive motion verbs in Javanese. In categorizing agentive movement verbs in Javanese, they are formulated based on the similarity of semantic components. Verbs that have the same semantic component are classified into one category. Categorization of agentive motion verbs, namely verbs that perform the action "At that time, X moves". Furthermore, the meaning description explains the difference in the meaning of each verb belonging to one category which is marked by the use of capital letters.

3.1. Categorization of Agentive Movement Verbs in Javanese

The categorization of agentive motion verbs in Javanese is grouped based on their semantic components. In this study, agentive motion verbs are divided into seven categories, which are presented in the figure below.

Komponen Semantis Verba Gerakan Agentif Bahasa Jawa						
1. 'pada waktu itu, X bergerak ke suatu tempat'	2. 'pada waktu itu, X bergerak dari suatu tempat'	3. 'pada waktu itu, X bergerak di depan Y'	4. 'pada waktu itu, X bergerak di atas Y'	5. 'pada waktu itu, X bergerak ke dalam Y'	6. 'pada waktu itu, X bergerak ke atas Y'	7. 'pada waktu itu, X bergerak ke samping'

Figure 2. Semantic Verb Components of Javanese Language Agentif Movement

The agentive movement verbs belonging to the semantic component 'X moving to a place' are 'go', run away 'go', stop 'stop', mlaku 'walk', mlayu 'run', pindhah 'move', change 'move', crossing „crossing“, mbrangkang „crawling“, fidgeting „drifting“, evacuation „evacuating“, mranto „merantau“, and Metu „exiting“. Lunga "went", ran "left", and stopped "stopped". For more details see the following example:

(12) *Aku* { *lunga*
?minggat
pergi
mampir
singgah } *nang kantor ayah.*
1Tg { } Prep kantor ayah.

"I went / stopped by my father's office."

The example above belongs to the same semantic component, namely 'X moves to a place', even though in that sentence the verb run away 'to go' is unacceptable because to run away 'to go' means to go without saying goodbye. This sentence is different from the following sentence:

(13) *Mamake lost his life when he was a little boy. her mother went to her child Konj was still very young* "Her mother left since she was a child."

Both of these verbs can explain that the lunga "go" and "go away" are in the same semantic component, although there is a difference in meaning between the lunga verb "go" and "go away".

Apart from 'going' and 'leaving', mlaku 'walking' and mlayu 'running' are also in the same category because they have the same semantic component, namely 'X moves to a place'. It can be seen in the following example:

(14) *Deknen mlaku / mlayu nang campus.3Tg Akt.jalan / Akt.lari Prep campus*
„He walked / ran to campus.“

In example (14) it can be seen that 'walking' and 'running' mlaku are also formed from a combination of direction and place. The verbs mlaku 'walking' and mlayu 'running' have the same direction of motion 'X is moving to a place'. The verb mlaku 'walk' and mlayu 'run' have different modes of movement. Furthermore, verbs belonging to the same semantic component are described as follows:

(15)

Rina	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pindhah} \\ \text{?ngalih} \\ \text{pindah} \\ \text{nyebrang} \\ \text{Akt.seberang} \end{array} \right\}$	nang	Pulo	Nias.
Rina		Prep	Pulau	Nias

„Rina moved / crossed to Nias Island.“

Example (15) explains that moving 'moving', changing 'moving', and crossing 'crossing' belong to the same semantic component, even though there is a "?" in the switching verb 'move'. The component is 'X is moving to a place'. The switching verb „move“ in the sentence is not acceptable because the switching verb „move“ is used to move from a short distance, whereas the sentence describes a long distance. Sentence (15) is different from the following sentence:

(16) *Pindhah / ngalih dhisek, lante iki musty be swept away.move / slide first, Dem Konj Pas floor. sweep.*

„Move / move first, this floor wants to be swept.“

The example above explains that the verbs pindhah 'move' and 'move' are in the same semantic component, namely 'X moves to a place'.

Just like the previous example, the verbs ngesot 'to crawl' and 'crawl' are also in the same semantic component, namely 'X moves to a place'. Notice the example below:

(17) *Adek sucks and fills up the musty table topping the ball.*
younger brother Akt.kesot / Akt.crawl Prep under the Konj Akt table. Take the ball.
„Little brother scrambled / crawled under the table to get the ball.“

In example (17) swooping 'sliding' and stretching 'crawling' have the same direction of movement, namely 'X moves to a place', but dragging 'sliding' and stretching 'crawling' have different modes of movement.

3.2. Description of the Verb Meaning of Agentive Movement in Javanese

The description of the meaning of agentive movement verbs in Javanese explains the differences in each verb that belongs to one category by using paraphrases marked with capital letters. The meaning of agentive movement verbs in this study is the meaning of denotation. This meaning expresses the movement of the entity from one place to another and what the perpetrator wants. The meaning of the Javanese agentive movement verb is formed from a combination of the original meanings to MOVE / WANT, MOVE / THINK, and MOVE / FEEL.

Lunga 'go' and run away 'go' are verbs that are classified in the semantic component 'X moves to a place'. Lunga 'go' and run away 'go' moves away from the reference point. In the Javanese language lunga "go" is synonymous with "departing". Minggat means leaving without saying goodbye, while lunga means leaving by saying goodbye.

4. Conclusion

Based on the formulation of the problem in this study, there are two conclusions to be explained, namely semantic categorization to see the similarities of each verb and a description of the meaning to distinguish each verb that belongs to one category, which will be explained below: Six categories of agentive motion verbs in Javanese (1) „at that time, X moves to a place“, (2) „at that time, X moves from somewhere“, (3) „at that time, X moves in front Y“, (4) „at that time, X moves above Y“, (5) „at that time, X moves into Y“, (6) „at that time, X moves upwards Y“, (7) „At that time, X moves sideways“.

The description of the meaning of agentive movement verbs in Javanese is formed by a combination of the original meanings to MOVE / WANT, such as the 'go' lunga, stop 'stop', mbrangkang 'crawl', nglange 'swim', and 'come', MOVE / THINK, like manda 'Wandering' and taking refuge 'displacing', and MOVING / FEELING, like running away 'leaving'.

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