

A Semantic Study of *Renda's* Dialect (INDONESIA)

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This study aims to know are: (1) types of meaning in semantic that create in daily conversation used by *Renda's* society (2) the dominant types of meaning in semantic that create in daily conversation used by different level of *Renda's* society. There are sources of data are primary data and secondary data, primary data by taken videos conversation of *Renda's* society, there are 3 videos conversation; children, academician and common society. Secondary data is taken from many semantic books. The result of this study showed that there are 37 extracts among 3 videos conversation of *Renda's* society, the researcher found 6 Conceptual meaning, 6 Connotative meaning, 5 Social meaning, 3 Affective meaning, 9 Reflected meaning, 4 Collocative meaning and 5 Thematic meaning. Based on that result of types of meaning were create, the researcher concluded that reflected meaning was the dominant type of meaning in semantic that create in daily conversation used by *Renda's* society.

1. PENDAHULUAN

Indonesia known as the country that enriched of varieties. There are so many cultures, races, religions and languages. In one region can be there are some languages of their own mother language. So that's why, Indonesian language is not the mother language of this country but it's the second language because people in Indonesia still using their mother language. Sometimes people wonder the meaning of words that are spoken by other people or that are in magazine and newspaper. Investigating language is not only seen from phoneme, morpheme, and grammatical but also from the meaning. When people use language to communicate with others, it contains several meaning that need to interpret. Language that spoken by people have more than one meaning or have other meaning, it depend on how people show their aims of the statements, how their tone voice, how their facial expression and their body language. The error of interpreting meaning can make misunderstanding between encoder and decoder. The meaning of words is not only seen form the lexical meaning, but also the meaning of the context. One of branches that examine the meaning of the language is Semantics.

Semantics is one of the linguistics fields that has important role. If the phonology examines the sound of the language and morphology examines the word formation. Semantics therefore analyses meaning of language. According to (Kreidler, 1998) states that "semantics is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic, semantic is the study of how language organizes and express meaning". It means that semantics does not only study about meaning, but also how to interpret the meaning of the language. However, semantics is interesting to be learned and it has important role in linguistics. There are at least seven types of meaning (many linguists state their different categories of meaning) in semantic according (Geoffrey Leech, 1981), those are: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning. The meaning of word or sentences is not only found in literature works like poems, lyrics of songs, novels, short stories, and movies but also in the daily conversation. However, this research is interested to analyze the dialect of daily conversation.

Dialect is a variety of English which is associated with a particular region and or social class. (Hamid Behravan, 2012) states that dialect is the varieties of speech within a specified language. The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) described dialects as “one of the subordinate forms of varieties of a language arising from local peculiarities of vocabulary, pronunciation and idiom”. These varieties can exist at all linguistic level, i.e. vocabularies, idioms, grammars, and pronunciations.

NTB (Nusa Tenggara Barat) especially in *Bima* city or regency there are some mother language and even have the same language is that *BahasaMbojo* but people in *Bima* city or regency speak different dialect. Everybody speaks dialect but *Renda* speaks their own. The researcher observed that *Renda* is one of the villages that located in *Belo* sub-district. As well as the other villages in *Bima* regency or even in *Bima* city, *Renda* village located between mountains and be inside. Society in *Renda* still using *BahasaMbojo* in their daily conversation but if the listeners listen carefully of their pronunciation there is something different. Pronunciation of their language and their dialect sounds so coarse. It happened because their tone voice sounds higher than others. Region of someone's lives also can influence the language and dialect that speaks.

The researcher interest to investigate that problem because in semantic subject there is a criticism that discuss about meaning of language that speaks by people, and the connection between semantic with dialect is some meaning of semantic occurs when people speaks their own language and their own dialect, because when people say their own it would have different interpret by other people that hear it. In addition, people also have to use the different register variation to talk with different people in different context. So, misinterpret not present or happen when the communication occurs.

2. METODE PENELITIAN

The qualitative research attempts to arrive data rich description of people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on. In this research, the data was the script of conversations of society in *Renda* village. The research was conducted at *Renda* village that located at *Belo* sub-district, *Bima* regency, NTB Indonesia and conducted for a month. The researcher categorized the sample or the object of this research into 3 group conversation, they are: children, academician degree-holders, and common society. In take the sample, the researcher have 2 indicators to chosen the sample there are a). Pure inherit of *Renda* and; b). Domicile at *Renda* village.

There are sources of data are primary data and secondary data, primary data by taken videos conversation of *Renda's* society, there are 3 videos conversation; children, academician and common society. Secondary data is taken from many semantic books. The researcher applies 3 items as technique of collecting data: (1) observation (2) recording (3) interviews and (4) transcript. After collecting the data the researcher, the researcher analyzed the data in the following steps: (1) watch the videos conversation (2) transcript the videos (3) Note the types of meaning in semantic that create in daily conversation used by *Renda's* society (4) The researcher connects the data with the theories about types of meaning in semantic (5) Classified the types of meaning in semantic that create in daily conversation used by different level of *Renda's* society and then chosen or take the dominant types that create in daily conversation used by different level of *Renda's* society (6) Finally, researcher draws the conclusion based on the result.

3. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

The data are presented based on the observation at *Renda* village are interview with the informant, recording the video and analysis the data. In this section, the researcher will be present the types of meaning in semantic create in daily conversation used by *Renda's* society and the dominant types that create used by different level of *Renda's* society.

- 1) A: *mau e, maija pingga lako*
B: *wunga serius mpa'a, au sirawi* (serious gaming with his gadget)
A: *mai pingga de aditia e* (bark out)... *laina nggomi ede la mau*
B: *akero?* (turn around his body and extend a plate)

Types of meaning: Social, Conceptual and Connotative meaning; a) Social meaning refers to what is communicated of the social circumstance of language use and there are some factors that include such as social class of speakers and listeners and the degree of formality (Geoffrey Leech, 1981). In this situation Mrs. A called Mr. B she didn't give respect because she talk to person that younger than herself and also she called Mr. B in named of animal but for them it's usual. In social circumstance people must be respect each and people will get angry if called by something bad or rude. But in some places and at *Renda* village called someone by named of animal is usual. The second word is *nggomi*; it means "you" (singular in English) but usually *nggomi* in Bima language used when people talk with friends or used by older talk to younger. b) Conceptual meaning refers to logical, cognitive or dictionary meaning (Geoffrey Leech 1981). In this sentence Mrs. A spoke *pingga*; it means "plate" in English. The primary dictionary meaning is "food equipment". The second word is *dog/lako* it means "an animal". c) Connotative meaning refers to associations that are connected to a certain word or the emotional suggestions related to the word (Geoffrey Leech, 1981). In the other word is more specific than conceptual. If plate or *pingga* in second point is only "food equipment" but in this point of meaning, plate or *pingga* has more specific meaning such as "hard, flat and usually spherical". And the specified meaning of word *dog/lako* is dangerous.

- 2) A: *silau edaku, alum lai dialek nandede Renda, Ngali lai. Hanu kai murid barua ke nggo* (continue her activity)
B: *iyu murid baru*
A: *kani setifikat ndaimu?* (asked again)
B: *iyu setifikat ake* (quickly to open the plastic)

Types of meaning: Reflected Meaning; (Geoffrey Leech, 1981) states that reflected meaning refers to the terms which have more than one meaning surfaces at the same time, so there is a kind of ambiguity. In this sentence *kani* have 2 meanings, the first one is *kani* as use and the second one is *kani* as clothes. In this sentence exist *kani* as use.

- 3) A: *doho ta aketando di ta ake* (indicate her right hand like invite to sit)
B: *midi wau* (get up and come close to Mrs B)
A: *loakratando di tiooto* (embosom her knee) *made jjarahi la Ida* (shaking her head like indicate place or direction)

Types of meaning: Reflected and Collocative Meaning; a) (Geoffrey Leech, 1981) states that reflected meaning refers to the terms which have more than one meaning surfaces at the same time, so there is a kind of ambiguity. *Loa* in Bima language have 2 meaning, *loa* as in order to, so that and *loa* as clever, smart, able. And in this sentence exist *loa* as in order to or so that. b) According to (Geoffrey Leech, 1981), collocative meaning refers to the associations a word acquired on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment. In other words, it is the part of the word-meaning suggested by the words that go before and come after a word. *Midi wa'u* is from 2 different words. *Midi* means "silent, quite" while *wa'u* means "already, done". When it combined to *midi wa'u* it means "for a moment"

Regarding to the first problem of study, researcher found some types of meaning in semantic are create in daily conversation used by *Renda's* society. There are 3 video conversations that taken by researcher, by the collection the researcher found 7 types of meaning in first video conversation from 18 extracts that have been analyzed, 5 types of meaning in second video conversation from 12 extracts

that have been analyzed and 6 types of meaning in third video conversation from 7 extracts that have been analyzed.

Table1: The Frequency of Types of Meaning in Semantic Appears in All Videos

	Types of meaning							Total
	Conceptual	Connotative	Social	Affective	Reflected	Collocative	Thematic	
Video 1	III	III	III	I	II	III	III	18
Video 2	II	II	II	-	IIII	-	I	12
Video 3	I	I	-	I	II	I	I	7
Total	6	6	5	2	9	4	5	

From the previous explanation and the data that have been analyzed by the researcher, there are 3 dominant types of meaning in semantic for each video conversation. Collocative meaning was the dominant type of meaning in semantic of first video conversation. Reflected meaning was the dominant type of meaning in semantic of second and third video conversation. Also, reflected meaning was the dominant type of meaning in semantic for all of the video conversation because in three videos conversation reflected meaning always exist with total 9 times exist in 3 videos conversation.

4. KESIMPULAN

The researcher found total 37 extracts: 18 extracts from first video; there are 7 types of meaning are create (Conceptual, Connotative, Social, Affective, Reflected, Collocative and Thematic meaning), 12 extracts from second video; there are 5 types of meaning are create (Conceptual, Connotative, Social, Reflected and Thematic meaning) and 7 extract from third video; there are 6 types of meaning are create (Conceptual, Connotative, Affective, Reflected, Collocative and Thematic meaning). Based on 3 videos conversation, first video has the shortest duration among others. The researcher concluded that it because first video has more than one topic that discussed by the people in the video and of course the topic that discuss were different and interested.

Based on the data finding was discussed, there are 3 dominant types of meaning in semantic for each video conversation. Collocative meaning was the dominant type of meaning in semantic of first video conversation. Reflected meaning was the dominant type of meaning in semantic of second and third video conversation. Also, reflected meaning was the dominant type of meaning in semantic for all of the video conversation because in three videos conversation reflected meaning always exist with total 9 times exist in 3 videos conversation. Reflected meaning was the dominant type of meaning in semantic that create in daily conversation used by *Renda* society because as well as English language, one word in *Bima* language also have more than one meaning it depend on the situation or the context of the sentence. The researcher believed that in other region in *Bima* regency reflected meaning would be the dominant type of meaning in semantic that used by the society.

DaftarPustaka

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