COMPONENTIAL ANALYSIS OF FORAGE LEXEMES IN *KISAH–KISAH TANTRI* (TANTRI'S STORIES)

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ABSTRACT

Linguistic is a universal study of language in which terminology or particular vocabularies in other studies can be done through research. Componential Analysis in Tantri's stories is quiet interesting to be analyzed, especially meaning of forage lexemes inserted in the taxonomy, opposition of forage as the animals feed relations.

Fables found in this research have relationship with animals and their activities of searching forages as result of research in order to notify semantic notation in lexemes component. Even though fable is a narrative story, but scientific part can still be analyzed indirectly from logical meaning of those lexemes. Majorly, words synonym was found in the semantic domain since relation of words could be visualized from their taxonomies and oppositions. Meanwhile, transfer of languages from Indonesia as Source Language (SL) into English as Target Language was carried out to observe further changes of word meanings in their components.

Keywords: component, taxonomy, opposition, lexemes, semantics

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1. Introduction

Componential analysis is a method or technique to analyze meaning of words or phrases, in both semantic and cultural description. It aims to construct verifiable models of how specific words and expressions in any one language of cultural or ideational content are coherently organized to another. Systematically, it has been directed primarily at contrasting the sets of denotation of the several expressions within single domains or sub domains. According to Leech (translated by Partana, 2003), componential analysis could be observed in the process of separating words meaning within their particular characteristics or components. Besides, lexemes could be translated in order to see their relationship mentioned by Larson (1998:72): within a given language, words have various kinds of relationships to other words of that language. The relationships of one word as being more generic and another as being a specific that generic word is common to all languages. Those who have studied botany are familiar with these kinds of relationships between words. These relationships are called *taxonomies*.

The above linguists stated that certain words are grouped together in a language and given in class name, a more generic word which includes all set of words. This generic term is a class of word and meaning is also found in two or more different words which are more specific and have additional components of meaning as well as the meaning of generic term. Specific-generic concept can be useful in analyzing vocabulary of both source language and receptor language besides looking for equivalents in translation. As part of the linguistic study, language research could be analyzed dealing with spoken language and written language (or text).

Tantri's stories are famous in Indonesia, especially at Java and Bali. Previously, these stories came from India and then widely spread to Europe and Asia, including Indonesia. Tantri was the name of a girl who told the stories for the king, all social class and also children. In this research, lexemes (words) applied in Tantri's stories that specified on forage and its relationship with the animals were analyzed using componential analysis to give justification, besides contrast and combination meanings to get relevant data needed. The components are selected on the basis of (1) their cultural relevance and (2) number of contexts in which they occur. The choice of components is subject to subjectivity as the determining of themes of a culture.

Problems encountered in Tantri's stories, as of:

1. There are various types of stories and each of them has their style of language to present the stories. Through this research, content and meanings of words in text were

analyzed whether part of story has a relationship within the forages lexemes and animals as the characters in the story.

2. Through investigation, exploration of a "semantic field," an area of semantically related terms such as kinship terms, can be plotted in various components, e.g. sex, age, size, affinity, etc. which may be evident in any particular system. Their still remains difficulty to relate various meanings of individual terms so that the area of

3. Meaning covered by a word may be understandably relatable to the culture in which it is employed.

4. Specific-generic of forage words through their types of opposition may differ in a language, particularly in taxonomies analyzed through their components of meaning between lexical items since Indonesian as SL (Source Language) and English as TL (Target Language).

Suwandi (2008) conveyed that utilization of a language is formed in lexemes and sentences. The society who uses the language will be using the language itself according to their needs, including their meanings. In that case, linguistic is a universal knowledge, not only dealing with humans' language but could also deal with non human or species, plant, etc. The main objective of this research was to analyze the component of forage lexemes found in Tantri's stories that has relationship with specified animals. It concerned solely with the signification aspect of word(s) meaning in contrast or combination of meanings to obtain a relevant data.

2. Methodology

The componential analysis in Tantri's stories was using theory of Geoffrey Leech, *Semantics* (translated by Partana, in Geoffrey Leech Semantik, 2003). There were 30 (thirty) stories were selected in *Kisah-Kisah Tantri* written by Made Taro (2009) for their genre or types of stories which related to specified animals, such as: sheep, cattle, buffalo and donkey through verbal activities with forages. Then, these suitable sentences in parts of paragraph were taken to analyze the components of lexemes according to their taxonomies by using symbols +, -, ± , #,*, ->, <- as semantics notation, classified into specific-generic of forage lexemes (words) through their types of opposition and defined their logical consequences.

Relationship of words was compared in conversion sentences to observe result of contradiction that could occur in the semantic domain of words. Indonesian as SL (Source Language) found in parts of paragraph in the text was translated into English as TL (Target Language) for the purpose of meaning.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 *Genre in Tantri's stories*

In general, there are 3 (three) types of stories and these are considered when choosing it to be told or communicated to others. The genre or categories of stories consist of:

a. Traditional stories, include:

- Folktale is a traditional story retell to ordinary people from generation to generation using characters that are well-known in a culture. The type of folktale is a fairy-tale (story involving fantastic imaginary beings like giants, witches, fairies).

- Legend is a story based on the life of a real person in which took place in a certain area with some divine element.

- Epic is a long story that tells the adventure of heroes or heroines.

- Myth is a story about divine character, originated in ancient times, especially dealing ideas or beliefs, or explaining natural events and human nature.

- Fable is a short moral story using animals as characters.

b. Personal experience story is a life story from our own or our family's experience.

c. Created stories often involve elements from personal experience stories and traditional stories. Examples: parable is a story told to illustrate a moral or spiritual truth and tall tale is an exaggerated story and often presented in humorous.

Classification of genre found in 30 (thirty) Tantri's stories (*Kisah-Kisah Tantri*), as below:

Table 1. Genre classification:

Genre	Categorization	Total (%)
Traditional stories:		
a. Folktale	8	27
b. Legend	1	3
c. Epic	0	0

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d. Myth	1	3
e. Fable	17	57
Personal experience story:		
Biography	0	0
Created stories:		
a. Parable	1	3
b. Tall tale	0	0

In this research, animals as characters and parts of their behaviors with the environment in these fables were analyzed. There were 57% of fables found in the genre of *Kisah-Kisah Tantri* written by Made Taro which meant that Tantri as the story teller concerned to introduce the readers and listeners to the natural life of animals including their environment. Majority events of stories were taken part in the jungle as places for the animals to shelter and find their feed. It showed that there were close relationship between animals and environment since these species need each other for their living. However, further selection had been done to those fables particularly in finding the one which paragraph concerned on verbal or nouns had relationship with forages lexical items. Then, from those fables only 5 (five) stories concerned with specified forages and animals found in parts of their paragraph of verbal and nouns. Further analysis on their components of lexical items was shown below.

3.2 Meaning Component of Forage Lexemes

A word (lexeme) in a sentence is built up into smaller components of meaning and can be classified according to shared and differentiating features on how the members of the set are related to one another. In 5 (five) stories of *Kisah-Kisah Tantri* found forage lexemes as mentioned from the following table:

Table 2. Component of Forage Lexemes

Title of Story	Paragraph	Source Language	Target Language	Forages Lexical items

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Kambing Pemberani	1st Paragraph	Ni Mesaba, seekor kambing betina, baru saja sembuh dari sakit keras. Ia ingin badannya tetap sehat dan gemuk kembali. Bersama anaknya, Ni Wiwingsali, ia pergi ke hutan. Di hutan itu ia bebas memilih segala jenis daun-daunan dan rumput-rumputan yang segar.	Ni Mesaba, a female goat, has just recovered from her illness. She wanted to be healthy and fat again. So, she went to the jungle with her daughter, Ni Wiwingsali. She was free to search for fresh leaves and grasses in the jungle.	*daun-daunan dan rumput-rumputan yang segar* (fresh leaves and grasses)
	21st paragraph	Kedua kambing itu berpelukan lalu kembali mencari daun-daunan yang segar.	Both goats hug each other and then they continued to search for fresh leaves.	*daun-daunan yang segar* (fresh leaves)
Sahabat Baru Sang Banteng	2nd paragraph	"Bernyanyilah kamu, Pipit dan Jalak," kata sang Banteng. Pipit dan Jalak itupun bernyanyi bersahut-sahutan. Sang Banteng duduk tenang sambil mengunyah rumput.	"Go on whistling!" said the Buffalo to the sparrow and starling birds. Then those birds whistle together. The buffalo sat gently and chewed grasses.	*rumput* (grasses)
I Botol Mencari Hakim	13th paragraph	"Tuan Sapi" kata kedua hewan bersengketa itu kepada seekor sapi yang sedang *merumput*. "Berilah kami keputusan yang adil," katanya setelah menceritakan perkaranya.	"Your Majesty" said the two quarreling animals to the cattle that was *browsing*. "Give us a fair decision," they said after explaining their cases to the cattle.	*merumput* (browsing)
Yang Bernyanyi itu,	2nd paragraph	Seperti biasanya pada malam hari, keledai itu *merumput* di sebuah	As usual, at night that donkey was *browsing* in a quite	*merumput* (browsing)

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Keledai		kebun yang cukup luas.	large garden.	
Keledai Tanpa Hati dan Telinga	9th paragraph	"Salahmu sendiri, Sahabat! Kamu tidak berani meninggalkan rumah, padahal di balik hutan sana terhampar rumput hijau. Banyak kambing yang *merumput* disitu. Mereka semua gemuk dan makan sekehendaknya tanpa gangguan manusia."	"That's your own fault, my friend! You are not brave enough to leave your house, whereas there were green grasses spread out in the forest. Many goats *browsing* over there. They are all fat and eat what they wanted without being disturbed by human."	*merumput* (browsing)

In relation with forage as feed for the animals, Wodzika, M. *et. al.* (1989) conveyed that selectivity or preferences differ between herbivorous species. However all species prefer to eat leaf rather than stem and green (young) material in preference to dry (old) material. Especially for goats, they like to browse taking leaves bark off trees and weeds. Through analysis in Table 2 showed that species selected as of: goats, cattle, buffalo, and donkey preferred to eat *leaves*, *grasses*, and even *browsing* in their environment. The meaning components of feed preferred by those ruminants can be classified into 2 (two) dimensions: 'feed preferences' and 'measurement of forages'; third dimension were overall isolated within species of "forage" and "non forage" as described in the following meaning dimensions with symbols:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} +\text{FORAGE} \\ -\text{FORAGE} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} +\text{BIG (SIZE)} \\ -\text{BIG (SIZE)} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} +\text{FRESH} \\ -\text{FRESH} \end{array} \right.$$

In particular cases, these lexemes could be used into 2 (two) separated dimension of meanings which symbolized as ± in the purpose of separating species of non-human.

Component of meanings in *Kisah-Kisah Tantri* (Tantri's stories) can be described as below:

leaves   : +FORAGE ± BIG (SIZE) ± FRESH

grasses   : +FORAGE ± BIG (SIZE) ± FRESH

browsing : (0FORAGE) ± BIG (SIZE) ± FRESH

The lexemes of *leaves* and *grasses* defined as component of forage with various sizes can be big or not big (e.g. small, medium, short, long) and differ of freshness which could be significantly fresh or not fresh (i.e. dry). In accordance to size of forage, the ruminants (i.e. goat, cattle, buffalo, donkey) can eat various sizes of forage or leaves. Grasses preferred to be eaten if they could not find leaves in their surroundings as mention in Tantri's stories. Characteristics of the lexeme showed synonym in their semantic domains as of:

Ni Mesaba and Ni Wiwingsali (Goats) ± leaves
                                     ± grasses
Sang Banteng (buffalo)   ± leaves
                                     ± grasses
Tuan Sapi (cattle)   ± leaves
                                     ± grasses
Keledai (donkey)   ± leaves
                                     ± grasses

Meanwhile, *browsing* is not forage but the activity (verbal) of ruminants to search for feed in which find various kinds and sizes of forages can be found, including its freshness that depends on their environment in accordance with the condition in the jungle. Mainly, ruminants prefer browsing rather than grazing in animal science as mentioned in part of sentence (table 2):

a.. .... seekor sapi yang sedang *merumput*.(SL)

  ....the cattle that was *browsing*. (TL)

b. .... keledai itu *merumput* di sebuah kebun yang cukup luas. (SL)

  .... donkey was *browsing* in a quite large garden. (SL)

c. .... Banyak kambing yang *merumput* disitu. (SL)

  .... Many goats *browsing* over there. (TL)

3.3 *Componential Analysis of Taxonomy Oppositions*

Research concerning on biological names and taxonomies had been done by Tuominen *et al.* (2011). They stated that every species belongs to some genus and every genus belongs to a higher taxon. Taxon boundaries may vary according to different studies and multiple simultaneous views of taxon limits could occurred of the same organism group. Their research was concerned on separating taxonomic concepts from scientific and vernacular names. Biological names collected for vascular plants, several species list of different animal groups and collection of Afro-tropical beetles. They found that 'subclass of' relation was used to express

taxonomic hierarchy, a taxon would incorrectly be an instance of higher taxon ranks, e.g., a species would be an instance of the class *genus*. However, the research of taxonomies in *Kisah-Kisah Tantri* (Tantri's stories) analyzed differently in terms of forage words on taxonomic meaning including oppositions and their relation as feed for the animals.
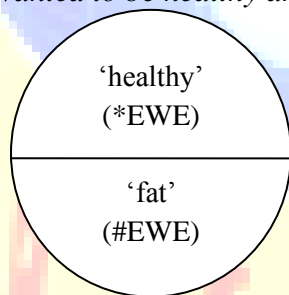
In Tantri's stories, componential analysis was used to give justification on the lexical items (words) in a sentence, contrast and combination of meanings essential in giving relevant data. In this case, entailment used to support definition of cause relationship between words. The justification can be found by using the equivalent concept of synonymy in a sentence. In addition, word(s) in a sentence can be evaluated for its truth through mind concept.

Taxonomy used to give category of composition to lexical items and contrast between them is absolute. The types of taxonomy and oppositions found in Tantri's stories:

a. Multiple taxonomy: semantic opposition involved more than two terms or meaning in giving entailment by partial territory and definition of logical consequences can be found in parts of paragraph, as of:

- Ia ingin badannya tetap sehat dan gemuk kembali. (SL)

  She wanted to be healthy and fat again. (TL)

  'healthy'
  (*EWE)

  'fat'
  (#EWE)

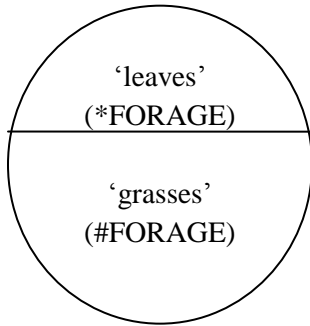 The above sentence can be defined into:
  '*Ni Mesaba wanted to be healthy*'
  '*Ni Mesaba wanted to be fat*'
  (note: Ni Mesaba refers to name of a mature female goat, specifically **ewe** in animal science)

- Di hutan itu ia bebas memilih segala jenis daun-daunan dan rumput-rumputan yang segar. (SL)

  She was free to search for fresh leaves and grasses in the jungle. (TL)

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'leaves'
(*FORAGE)

'grasses'
(#FORAGE)

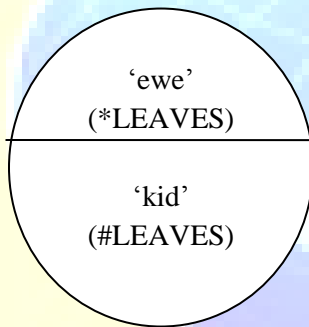The above words in the diagram can be defined into:
'*Ni Mesaba was free to search fresh leaves in the jungle*'
'*Ni Mesaba was free to search fresh grasses in the jungle*'
(note: Ni Mesaba refers to name of a mature female goat, specifically **ewe** in animal science)
- Kedua kambing itu berpelukan lalu kembali mencari daun-daunan yang segar. (SL)

Both goats hug each other and then they continued to search for fresh leaves. (TL)

'ewe'
(*LEAVES)

'kid'
(#LEAVES)

The above words in the diagram can be defined into:
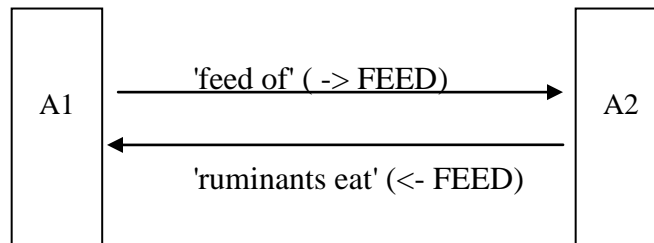'*Ni Mesaba continued to search for fresh leaves*'
'*Ni Wiwingsali continued to search for fresh leaves*'
(note: Ni Mesaba refers to name of a mature female goat (**ewe**) and Ni Wiwingsali is a **kid**)

b. Relative opposition

Relative opposition in Tantri's stories can be observed through relation between lexemes in direct contrast were described into their definition and extended between two poles. The visual analogy of lexemes was equalized with logical characteristics in polar opposition and contrasts between two characteristics were shown in both arguments (diagram A1 and A2) that could be related ordinal.

Feed preference (leaves and grasses) in A1 related with specific animals in A2 (e. g. goat, buffalo, cattle and donkey) were analyzed using polarities by maintaining lexical item or argument conversion of lexical position:

(1) Leaves and grasses are feed of goat, buffalo, cattle and also donkey.

(2a) Goat, buffalo, cattle, and donkey are ruminants which eat leaves and grasses.

The result of opposition showed that there were close relation between lexemes.

4. Conclusion

It can be concluded that componential definition enable researcher to give characteristics on the relation of meaning to particular lexemes with their truth. Through naming, paraphrasing, defining and classifying, componential analysis was a useful approach to determine the meaning of forage lexemes within relation of animal's lexemes in Kisah-Kisah Tantri (Tantri's stories).

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