MOTION VOCABULARY IN SUNDANESE LANGUAGE TERMINOLOGY FOR   "PENCAK   SILAT" A STUDY ON VOCABULARY AND WORD FORM Siti Kamilah1, Dr. Hj. Teti Sobari, M.Pd2, Enung Nurhayati, M.A., Ph.D3 1Siti Kamilah 2Dr. Hj. Teti Sobari, M.Pd 3Enung Nurhayati, M.A., Ph.D 1sitikamilah@student.ikipsiliwangi.ac.id 2tetisobari@ikipsiliwangi.ac.id 3enungnurhayati1@gmail.com Abstract There has been few research conducted on the vocabularies and terminology in Sundanese Language for "Pencak Silat" motion. Many variations of language terms appear in the motion of Pencak Silat.

The study encopass the following material: silat motion vocabulary construction, morphemic processes contained in the vocabulary of pencak silat motion, reference meaning of silat motion and functions produced by silat motion. The research utilize the Kridalaksana & Chaer theory to arrange the material, word class theory and morphology. It also used Ramlan syntactic theory and semantics from Lehler theory in Pateda (2010). A qualitative method of study was used to describe the variables. Data collection was done through observation and interview. Distributional method of analysis was also utilized.

The study found terminology of Sundanese language in Pencak Silat character is unique, because the vocabulary dose not have the same meaning as the dictionary. There is a similar vocabulary but different form and motion function, and the same motion form but different name. Research on the motion vocabulary in Pencak Silat is still very new and the research conducted is a pioneer. For future work further research from language elements or from outside the language, such as the philosophical movements of Pencak Silat is recommended.

Keywords: Vocabulary, Terminology, Motion, Pencak Silat INTRODUCTION Language as a communication and interaction tool that only humans have, is studied internally and externally. Internal studies are carried out on the internal structure of language, such as phonological structure, morphological structure or syntactic structure. External studies are carried out on factors that exist outside of language, but are related to the use of language by the speakers in social groups and community organizations.

Colin (2014) state the plurality of culture and ethnics and the diversity of Indonesian with 706 regional languages, ??must be seen as assets of the state and nation that do not impede communication or national unity. Regional languages ??must be respected and developed simultaneously with the development of national languages. Do not let the principles and images of Indonesia's diversity sink into the framework of imaginary language. This diversity of languages ??occurs as a result of geographical factors and is based on the terms of the user. Chaer (2007: 166) classifies words based on traditional understanding and structural understanding.

According to the traditional view, word grouping is based on two criteria, namely the criteria for meaning and function. The meaning criteria are used to identify classes of verbs, nouns and adjectives; while the function criteria are used to identify prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs, pronouns, etc. Classification of words according to a structuralist view is based on the distribution of words in a structure or construction. The classification of words is based on the form and class of words.

Based on the form, words are divided into four, namely: basic words, derivative words, re-words, and compound words. Based on the class, words are divided into seven types namely: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, numeralia, and task words (see also Wasik, 2016). Semantics comes from the Greek semanticos, meaning the study of meaning. Lehrer in Pateda (2015) said that semantics is the study of meaning. Semantics focuses on the relationship between markers such as words, phrases, signs and symbols.

In the general sense of semantics is a discipline that examines the meaning of the lingual unit, both the lexical meaning and the grammatical meaning. The author limits the writing of scientific papers to only focus on the internal elements of language, namely from the structure of morphology, semantics (meaning), and function. The object of research is the Sundanese terminology of vocabulary in the martial arts and sports organization Sundanese people, namely Pencak Silat.

The reason that makes the motion reference vocabulary in pencak silat to be the object of research is because there are many similarities in vocabulary but different forms of motion and many forms of the same movement but different words. The vocabulary is

in the dictionary but the meaning and form of the movement is different. Besides that, it is the reason, because Pencak Silat is a national heritage that contains noble values ??and contains many philosophies in each of its movements. Research related to Pencak Silat had previously been done by Moh. Nur Kholis in 2016 with the title Application of Noble Values ??of Pencak Silat Means Shaping National Morality. The study only focused on examining whole values ??in Pencak Silat.

The research is expected to make a significant contribution to Pencak Silat for the development of Indonesia's national cultural diversity. The main questions that will be answered in this research are: how is the construction of Pencak Silat motion reference vocabulary, what is the morphemic process contained in the vocabulary of the movements of Pencak Silat, and what is the meaning of the motion reference contained in the Pencak Silat motion vocabulary, and what is the function of the vocabulary that results in the movement of Pencak Silat. METHOD The research method is descriptive methodology.

According to Hidayat (2010), descriptive research is a research method used to find the widest possible knowledge of the object of research at a certain time. Meanwhile, according to Punaji (2010) descriptive research is research whose purpose is to explain or describe an event, condition, object whether a person, or everything related to variables that can be explained using either numbers or words. Data collection techniques in research carried out by observation, interview and literature study.

While the data source of this study consisted of 4 Pencak Silat Colleges (Panglipur, Pager Kencana, Paksi Lines and Maenpo Peupeuhan Adung Rais) in West Java. RESULT AND DISCUSSION The Vocabulary of the English Language in "Pencak Silat" is Basic Construction The word Bandul in data (1), word Gampar in data (2), and the word tajong in data (4) are basic words with dynamic verb forms. Because of the word there is a progressive form. The word Bandul, Gampar and Tajong as dynamic verbs are momentan or functional. These three words describe activities or activities that take place in a short duration.

The word peureus in data (3) is a dynamic verb of bodily sensation, because the word peureus describes a situation that is received or felt by the body. Table. 1. Basic Non-Instructional Vocabulary No _Basic Form _Indonesian Language _ _1. _(3) Bandul _Bandul _ _2. _(12) gampar _Gampar _ _3. _(46) Peureus _Rasa nyeri seperti dipukul dengan lidi _ _4. _(67) Tajong _Tendang _ _ Derived Vocabulary Prefix N-Nasal, Prefixes di- and pa- The word neke 'memukul', in data (1) is a derivative form of the bentuk jitak 'basic teke form.

The prefix N- will change to n- because it is joined by a base word that starts with the consonant / t /. The process of formation is (N- + teke-> neke) N- joined with the word teke 'jitak' (as a basic form) then becomes neke 'Menjitak'. Table. 2. Vocabulary having Prefix N-Nasal, Prefixes di- and pa- No _Basic Form _Derivatives Form _Indonesian Language _ _1. _Teke _(80) neke / notog _Menjitak _ _2. _Peupeuh _(84) meupeuh _Memukul _ _ _Kerewes _(87) ngerewes _Mencakar _ _4. _Curug _(88) nyurug _Tercurah _ _5. _Gini _(89) ngagini _Menyundul _ _Previx di- _ _1. _Kejet _(93) dikejet _disentak / dikejut _ _2. _Iser _(94) diiser _Digeser _ _Prefix pa- _ _1. _Mirig _(95) pamirig _Pengiring _ _2.

_Nembang _(96) panembang _Penyanyi _ _ The word meupeuh 'memukul ', in data (2) is a derivative <mark>form of the basic form</mark> 'peupeuh' at '. The Nasal Prefix (N-) changes to m- because it is joined by the basic words that are preceded by the consonant / p /. The process of formation is (N- + peupeuh -> meupeuh) N- joined with the word peupeuh 'pukul' (as a basic form) then becomes meupeuh 'memukul'. The word ngerewes 'mencakar', in data (3) is a derivative <mark>form of the</mark> kerewes 'cakar 'base. The N-prefix is ??changed to Ng- because it is joined by a basic word that starts with a consonant / k /. The process of formation is (N- + kerewes -> ngerewes) N- joined with the word kerewes 'cakar' (as a basic form) then becomes ngerewes 'mencakar'.

The word nyurug 'tercurah ', in data (4) is a derivative <mark>form of the basic form</mark> of 'curah' curug. The prefix N- changes to ny- because it joins the root words preceded by the consonant / c /. The process of formation is (N- + curug nyurug) N- joining the curug word 'bulk' (as a basic form) to become 'tercurah'nyurug. The word ngagini 'menyudul', in data (5) is a derivative <mark>form of the basic form</mark> of 'sundul'. The N-prefix changes to nga- when it joins with the root words preceded by the consonant / g /. The process of formation is (N- + gini -> ngagini) N- joining the gini word 'sundul' (as a basic form) to become 'menyundul'.

The N- prefix in the word meupeuh 'memukul', the word neke 'jitak', the word ngrewes 'mencakar', the word nyurug 'tercurah' and the N-in ngagini 'menyudul' the function is <mark>to form a</mark> class of verb words (dynamic), which means "to do a job..." The words dikejet 'disentak/dikejut 'and diiser in' digeser ', in the data (1 & 2) are derived from <mark>the basic form</mark> of kejet 'sentak/kejut'and iser 'geser'. The process of formation is (di- + kejet -> dikejet) prefixes di-bergabung with the word dikejet 'sentak' (as a basic form) to be dikejet 'jerked / surprised'.

Whereas in the word diiser, in data (2) the formation is (di- + iser -> diiser) prefixes are joined with the word iser (as a basic form) to be diiser. The prefix in the word dikejet 'disentak' and diiser 'digeser' the function is <mark>to form a</mark> verb (dynamic), which means

"membuat jadi ..." The word pamirig 'pengiring', in data (1) is a derivative form of the basic form of pirig 'accompaniment'. The process of formation is (pa- pirig ? pamirig) prefix pa- joining the pirig word 'iring', from the verb word class (as a basic form) to pamirig 'accompaniment'.

Likewise in the word panembang 'singer', in data (2) is a derivative form of the basic form of song 'singing'. The process of formation (pembang + anyi sing '? embang panembang) prefix pa- joins the word nembang, from the verb word class (as a basic form) to panembang' singer '.Preparation of pami in the word "escort" and in the word panembang "singer" functions to form nouns or nouns whose meanings are "the usual ...".

Suffixes The word paleredan 'paleredan' in the data (1), is a derivative form of the basic word Palered 'Palered' (place name). The word Palered is a class of nouns. The process of formation (Palered + -an ? paleredan) from the basic form of Palered 'Palered' joins the suffix -an to paleredan 'paleredan'. From the noun word class, that is, the word Palered joins the suffix -an to form the adjective word class. The word sweep 'sweep', in data (2) is a derivative form of the basic form of the 'broom' broom. The word broom is a noun word class. The process of formation (broom + -an ? sweep) from the basic form of broom 'broom' joins the suffix -an to sweep 'sweep'.

From the noun word class, the word broom joins the suffix -an to form the verb word class. Its function is to form a verb word class (dynamic) which means 'to recommend using'. The elbow 'elbow' in the data (3), is a derivative form of the elbow 'elbow' base. The elbow word 'elbow' is a noun word class. The process of formation (elbow + ?an ? elbow) from the basic shape of the elbow 'elbow' joins the suffix an to sik elbows 'elbow. From the noun word class, the elbow word 'elbow' joins the suffix -an to form the verb word class.

So the suffix -an in the word sweep 'sweep' functions to form a verb (dynamic) which means 'recommends using'. Table. 3. Vocabulary Constructing Derivatives of Nominal Basic Word Forms No _Bentuk dasar _Bentuk Turunan _Indonesian Language _ _1. _pelered _(102) paleredan _Paleredan _ _2. _sapu _(109) sapuan _Sapuan _ _3. _siku _(111) sikuan _Sikutan _ _Sufics -an verb form The word dam 'dam' in data (1), is a derivative form of the bentuk weir 'basic weir. The process of formation (weir + -an ? dam) from the basic form of weir 'weir' (noun) which joins the suffix -an to become 'dam' dam. The suffix -an in the word dam 'function' forms a noun which means 'means to contain'.

The word 'scales', in data (2), is a derivative of the basic form of 'weighing'. The word

weigh 'weigh' is a category of verb word classes. The process of formation (scales + -an ? scales) from the basic form of weighing 'scales' joins the suffix -an into scales 'scales'. The suffix -an of the word 'scales' functions to form a noun word class, which means 'tools for ...'. The word tojosan 'prick' in data (3), is a derivative form from the basic form of tojos 'puncture'. Tojos as a basic form is a word class of verbs.

The process of formation (tojos + -an ? tojosan) from the basic form of tojos 'puncture' joins the suffix -an to tojosan 'prick'. From the basic form of verbs joining the suffix -an can form a new word class, namely categorical nouns. So the suffix -an in the word tojosan 'prick' functions to form a class of noun categories that contain the meaning 'tool for ...'. The word 'protrusion' in the data (4), is a derivative form of the basic form of 'protraction'. The word tonjok 'tonjok' as a basic form is a class of verb categories. The process of formation (protrusion + -an 'protrusion) from the basic shape of the' protraction 'corner joins the suffix -an to the' protrusion 'protrusion.

From the basic form of the verb and then to the suffix -an, the results form a noun word class. So the suffix -an in the word "protrusion" protects the form of a noun which means "tool for ...". Table. 4. Vocabulary Constructing Sufic Derivatives - the Form of the Verb No _Basic Form _Derivative Form _Indonesian Language _ _1. _bendung _(97) bendungan _bendungan _ _2. _timbang _(112) timbangan _timbangan _ _3. _tojos _(113) tojosan _Tusukan _ _4. _tonjok _(114) tonjokan _Tonjokan _ _ Simulfiksasi The word 'spill' in data (1), is a derivative of the basic form of 'spilled'. The word 'spill' as a basic form is a verb category.

The formation process (N- + ba + + keun melt / spill) N- is transformed into an alomorph (m-), as it joins the basic word beginning with the consonant / b /, which is the word 'spilled', and then rejoins -fix suffix, then it becomes 'spill'. The word 'throw' in data (2), is a derivative of the basic form of the 'throw' jar. 'Throw' as the base form is a verb category. The formation process (N- + jar +-keun ? ? / reverse) N- is transformed into an alomorphic (m-), as it joins the basic word beginning with the consonant b /, which is the word 'throw', and then rejoins -fix suffix, so it becomes 'throw'.

The word for 'torture' in data (3), is a derivative of the simple form of 'torture'. The short form of the word 'cutie' as the base form of the adjective category is. The formation process (N- + brief +--? refines) N- is transformed into an alomorphic (nga-), as it merges with the base word beginning with the consonant / r /, which is the short word 'rhymes', then joins the suffix- but it turns out to be 'annoying'. in the word for "hurting." The affixes that come together in the words 'spill', misspell 'throw' and denote 'squeeze' function form a verb / verb (active), which means "to make ...". Tabel. 5.

Vacabularyi Sufiksasi Contruction No _Bentuk dasar _Bentuk Turunan _Indonesia Language _ _1. _bahe _(115) mahekeun _menumpahkan _ _2. _balang _(116) Malangkeun _Melemparkan _ _3. _ringkes _(117) Ngaringkeskeun _Meringsekkan _ _ Reduflikasi The word 'horses' in data (1), is a derivative form of the basic form of 'horses', with the noun word class category. The process of forming it from 'horse' (as a basic form), undergoing a full or complete repetition (dwinggaurni) into 'horses'.

The word "horse" means "four-legged animals" and "horses" mean the meaning of "posture in the martial arts game when facing an enemy". The word "horses" has an association with horses as a tool made of wood that looks like a horse. The word "horse" functions to form a noun or noun, which means "has the character ...". The simple words 'push-push' in data (2) is a derivative form of the basic form of 'push', with the verb word class category. The process of formation from sered 'push' (as a basic form), get partial repetition and join the suffix -an to be as simple as 'push-push', is a form of repetition of affixed ambassador.

The simple word 'push-push' functions to form a class of verbs or verbs (active), which means "in a state of mutual ...". Tabel. 6. Vocabulary Reduflication Contruction No _Bentuk dasar _Bentuk Turunan _ Indonesia Language _ _1. _kuda _(119) kuda-kuda _kuda-kuda _ _2. _sered _(120) seseredan _dorong-dorongan _ _ Komposisi The word alif pendulum 'alif pendulum' in the data (1), is a composition formed from the combination of the basic words alip 'alif' and the pendulum 'pendulum'. In the process of its formation, the word alip pendulum 'alif pendulum' cannot be inserted by other words or affixes, and cannot be reversed. The two basic words that form it have their own meanings.

The word alip 'alif' means 'upright' and the pendulum 'pendul' implies "cradle", after joining the word alip pendulum 'alif pendulum' means to become a series of movements of pencak madness, which consists of several basic movements or basic movements , including: tide attitude; seser; jeblag; pendulum; bribe; giles depok; peupeuh; scraped; Pull; tajong; elbow; thief; rotating and tough ". The word alip pendulum is classified as MD (Explaining-Explained). The word shear "scissors shear" in the data (2), is a composition formed from the combination of the basic words "shear" and shear "shears".

In the process of forming, the word shears shear 'shears shear' can not be inserted by other words or affixes, and can not be reversed position. The two basic words that form it have their own meanings. The word broken 'rupture' implies "shattered, cracked or cracked" and scissors 'scissors' means "tools for cutting cloth or hair, etc.", after joining the word "shears shear" shears together means "a series of movements" ibingan pencak,

which consists of several movements, including: left and right pegung; pekprek; Pull; tajong; jabret; broom; koset; takis hit; oblique horses; kiprat; takis; and peupeuh the side ". The word scissor is classified as an MD (Explain-Explained) rule. The word pairs of stacking 'stacking pairs' in the data (3), is a composition formed by combining the base words of pairs 'pairs' and stacking 'stacking'.

In the process of forming, the word stacking 'stacking pair' cannot be interlaced by other words or affixes, and cannot be reversed. The two basic words that form it have their own meanings. The word tide 'tide' implies "the attitude of preparation between the horses and the attitude of the hand when facing an enemy" and "stacking" implies meaning "insistent steps and punches (66)", after joining into the word pairs of stacking "stacking pairs" 'implies new forms or movements of "the front stance and the attitude of one hand in front of face down". The word stacking pairs is classified as a composition with the DM (Explained-Explaining) principle.

The word two "' two "in the data (4), is a composition formed from the combination of the basic word ak two' and two 'two'. In the process of forming, the word pat two "pat two" cannot be inserted by other words or affixes, and cannot be reversed. The two basic words that form it have their own meanings. The word pat 'pat' means the word "hand slap or pat" and two "two" means "number one by one", after joining into two words "pat two" means "series of ibing penca with slow drum rhythms and composed from eight to ten movements ".

There is no associative or cognitive meaning relationship between gestures and two-word words. Beat two names of a rhythm consisting of 7 or 8 to ten throws of a new drum gong, does not mean two throws (the sound of thumping a drum twice). The word tepap two is classified as a composition using the DM (Explained-Explaining) principle. Tabel. 7. Vocabulary Komposisi Contruct No. _Nama Gerak _ Indonesia Language _ _1. _(121) Alip Bandul _Alif Bandul _ _2. _(125) Pecah Gunting _Pecah Gunting _ _3. _(126) Pasang Susun _Pasang Susun _ _4.

_(128) Tepak Dua _Tepak Dua _ _ Vocabulary Construct Phrases The word horses 'hangs' in the data (1), is a noun phrase formed from the combination of the words 'horses' and 'hangs'. In the phrase "hanged horses" can be inserted an affix or in other words, it can also be extended and replaced. The 'hanging horses' can be horses that hang 'hanging horses' or 'hanging horses'. The relation of the meanings to which the word horse hangs is referential. Horses of 'hanging horses' denote the noun / noun. The prefix 'elbow' in data (2), is a noun phrase formed from the combination of 'elbow' and 'front' elbow.

In the prefix phrase 'foreground' can be inserted in the affix or in other words, it can also

be expanded and replaced in its place. The 'elbow' front elbow could be the 'elbow' front or the 'elbow front'. The 'elbow' front elbow is referential, as the word and its adjectives are directly related. The front elbow forms a verb / verb (dynamic). The word blur 'clapping' in data (3), is a verb phrase formed from the combination of the word clapping 'clutter' and 'hand'. In the blurry phrase the 'clapping hand' can be an affix or other word, it can also be expanded and replaced.

Blinking 'clench your hands' can be like clenching 'clench your hands' or 'clenching'. Blobbery 'blobbery' means referential or appropriate to the mold. The word meureup should indicate a verb (dynamic). The upper left word 'top' in data (4), is an adjective phrase formed from the combination of the upper form 'top' and bottom 'bottom'. In the upper-lowercase phrase 'top down' can be inserted in the affix or in other words, it can also be expanded and replaced. The above phrase 'top down' can be up and down 'up and down', up down 'up and down', or down above 'down top'.

The upper part contains the meaning that corresponds to the reality (cognitive). Above 'top down' indicates adjective / adjective. The four words 'four principal / base' in the data (5), is a numerical phrase formed from the combination of the word 'four' and the 'principal / base'. In the four-sentence phrase 'four principal / base' can be inserted in the affix or in other words, it can also be expanded and replaced in its place. The four 'basic / basic' hooks can be four-pointers that are 'four basic /' or four 'basic / four'.

The four 'four principal / base' hooks are a form of numeralia. Tabel. 8. Vocabulary Contruct Phrases No. _Nama Gerak _ Indonesia Language _ _1. _(133) Kuda-kuda Gantung _Kuda-kuda Gantung _ _2. _(135) Siku Hareup _Sikut Depan _ _3. _(139) Meureup Keked _Mengepalkan Tangan _ _4. _(152) Luhur Handap _Atas Bawah _ _5. _(153) Opat Pancer _Empat Arah _ _ Meaning of Reference Vocabulary Motion in "Pencak Silat" Based on the Body Organ Used Vocabulary Reference Motion Using the Head The 'header' line in data (1) is the basic form.

This 'sundul' belongs to the category of motion that uses the head, because the form of the movement is to pound using the head. This 'sundul' is a verb (dynamic). Table. 9. Vocabulary Reference Motion Using the Head No _Acuan gerak _Indonesia Language _ _1. _(1) gini / ngagini _sundul _ _ Vocabulary Reference Motion Using Hands Plug in the 'stick' in the data (1), Pekprek 'hit' in the data (2), Tebas' papas' in the data (3), Timpug 'tebas' (using the back of a fist) in the data (4), and Neke' hijacking on data (5) is the basic form. The five movements are included in the category of hand movements, because in this movement the organ involved is the hand or refers to the movement of the hand.

The five words are verbs / verbs (dynamic) that contain the meaning of 'do ....'. Table. 10. Vocabulary Reference Motion Using Hands No _Acuan gerak _ Indonesia Language _ _1. _(9) colok _tusuk _ _2. _(34) pekprek _mukul dengan alat _ _3. _(54) tebas _papas _ _4. _(56) timpug _tebas _ _5. _(61) neke _menjitak _ _ Vocabulary Motion Speech Using Legs The 'knee' in the data (1) is the basic form. The 'knee' is included in the foot movement category, because it refers to the moving foot. The 'knee' is a form of kick with the knee, the direction is the opponent's stomach. The 'knee' hook is a noun. The 'trace' trace in data (2) is the basic form.

The 'footprint' trail is included in the foot movement category, because the motion refers to the moving foot. The "trace" trace in the dictionary sense is to set foot on the ground, but in this case it means "kicking with the tip of the front foot that can direct the opponent's thighs, knees or calves". The 'trace' trace is a verb (dynamic) form of verb. The 'hook leg' in the data (3) is the basic form. The 'get leg 'Koset is included in the foot movement category, because it refers to the moving foot.

A 'leg hook' is a form of leg movement to grab the opponent's foot from front to back, and the ultimate goal is to make the opponent fall. The 'gaet' forms the verbs / verbs (dynamic). The 'tap' tab on data (4) is the basic form. Taplek 'tapuk' belongs to the foot movement category, because the movement refers to the moving foot. Taplek 'tapuk' is a kick but it is like slapping. Taplek 'tapuk' is a verb (dynamic). The 'soccer' data (5) is the basic form. The 'soccer' tejeh is included in the foot movement category, because it refers to the moving foot. The 'soccer' tejeh is a form of kick using the heel, the direction can be front, side or back. The 'soccer' tejeh is a form of verb (dynamic). Table. 11.

Vocabulary Motion Vocabulary Using Foot No _Acuan gerak _ Indonesia Language _ _1. _(109) dengkul _Lutut _ _2. _(113) jejek _Jejak _ _3. _(114) koset _gaet kaki _ _4. _(122) taplek _tamparan kaki _ _5. _(123) tejeh _sepak _ _ Vocabulary of the language of motion "Pencak Silat" Based on the Function of Motion Reference Vocabulary for Stepping The data (1) has the meaning of "rotating the feet", while in the process of 'filling' the rice is to rotate the hand, with the aim of removing the skin of the rice cord. The lifespan begins with a 'straight' soy foot position followed by a 90 degree rotation of the body and feet, the back of the stitches, the weight of the front leg.

Gesoh is a verb / verb (dynamic) category. Oblique 'bevel' in data (2), falls into step category. Cognitively 'oblique' is oblique in meaning (straight from straight line), angles but does not form elbows or commonly called oblique. Likewise in pens, the 'oblique' oblique is a forward or backward motion with a tilt of about 45 degrees. Bevel is an adjective. As much as 'swipe' in the data (3), it belongs to the step category.

Associatively Seser 'buckle' has an interpretation of the relationship to shear events and geolocation. Geulueseur is a condition that is felt when we, or other objects move forward or backward but the shakes are not felt even when moving.

While sliding means to shift; tilt or shift slightly. The word seser is a derivative form of the slider and the slider is taken only in the last syllable by repeated iteration. Seser is the movement of moving the legs forward or backward, but not by stretching the legs, they are like crawling. Seser is a verb / verb (dynamic). The 'straight' soils in the data (4), are the basic form. The 'straight' soybeans fall into the category of steps, as this movement aims to move the legs forward or backward as usual, straight forward but using the lettuce pattern L. Soja is an adjective / adjective.

The 'scales' in the data (5), is a derivative of the weighted base word that has its suffix, included in the step category. The scales in the associative senses have interpretations of the relationship with the object or tool for weighing (weighting). The weights are associated as a balance sheet when weighing, where their position is balanced / matched. The step is to move the legs forward or backward, with the weight focused on the back, the front legs and the stitches. Scale is a noun / noun. Table. 12. Vocabulary Reference Motion for Stepping No _Acuan gerak _Indonesia Language _ _1. _(2) gesoh _menggilir kaki _ _2. _(4) serong _serong _ _3. _(5) seser _gesut _ _4. _(6) soja _lurus _ _5.

_(9) timbangan _Timbangan _ _ Vocabulary Reference Motion for Kuda-Kuda All forms of horses, as in data (1-5), are a form of foot preparation when defending or attacking. The word oblique, front, middle, hanging and alone, shows the direction or position that contains the true meaning, there is no interpretation of the meaning relationship. The word oblique in oblique horses (1) means not straight, deviating about 45 degrees. Ahead on the front stance (2) is the position of the foot in front. Middle on the middle horses (3) is the position of body weight in the middle, with the position of the legs opening to the side or straight ahead.

The word hanging on the hanging horses (4) is the position of the hanging leg, one of the above. And the word alone in the horses only (5) is the position of the feet parallel or in line. All forms of the horses in this data form the noun word class. Table. 13. Vocabulary Reference Motion for Kuda-Kuda No _Acuan gerak _Indonesia Language _ _1. _(12) kuda-kuda serong _kuda-kuda serong _ _2. _(13) kuda-kuda depan _kuda-kuda depan _ _3. _(14) kuda-kuda tengah _kuda-kuda tengah _ _4. _(15) kuda-kuda gantung _kuda-kuda gantung _ _5. _(16) kuda-kuda sajajar _kuda-kuda sejajar _ _ Vocabulary Reference Of Motion For Preparation Advance pair 'advance pair' in data (1), included in the pair category.

The 'pair of advance' pairs is a tide with the position of the front stance and the fist of the hand protecting the chest. Advance Pair 'Advance Pair' is a verb / passive. Close 'close close' in data (2), included in the pair category. Tidal close 'tide close' is the position of the tide with the position of the horses can be aligned 'parallel horses', oblique or soja and hands lay face down. Close 'close' is the hand protecting the body. Close pairs 'close pairs' are verbs / verbs (dynamic). Just put 'parallel pairs' in the data (3), ser pairs of ser pairs of 'inclines' in the data (4) and kahiji 'first attitude' in the data (5) belong to the pair category.

Just place the 'parallel pairs' is the attitude of pairs with the horses 'parallel horses' and the hands open and Pairs of Pasang pairs of oblique 'are the positions of pairs with the position of the oblique horses. Just put 'pairs of aligns', Pairs of 'pairs of oblivions', and Tangtungan kahiji 'first attitude' are verbs / verbs (dynamic). Tabel. 14. Vicabulary Reference Of Motion For Preparation No _Acuan gerak _Indonesia Language _ _1. _(18) pasang jalan muka _Pasang jalan muka _ _2. _(19) pasang nutup _pasang menutup _ _3. _(20) pasang sajajar _pasang sejajar _ _4. _(21) pasang serong _pasang serong _ _5.

_(22) tangtungan kahiji _sikap badan pertama _ _ Reference Vocabulary Motion To Attack The pendulum in data (1) belongs to the category of attack, because this movement aims to bring down the opponent by launching revenge, his movements such as hitting. Pendul pendulum in associative have an interpretation of the relationship with objects or tools to cradle the bell. The pendulum in a disability is a shocked fist strike. The fist is an association of the bell cradle. The word pendulum is a noun or noun. The 'knee' in the data (2) is categorized as an attack, because this movement is done by poking the face or body, using the knee, which aims to bring down the opponent by launching revenge.

The word dengku in penca means cognitive or referential, because between words, meanings and references have a direct relationship. Kengk in penca means knee, which means a form of attack, referring directly to the reference, which is the part of the leg that can be bent between the calf and thigh. Kengkul in fact shows nouns, whereas in penca shows verbs (dynamic). Jeblag in data (4) which means guessing, in disability is a form of attack. The word jeblag in penca means associative, because the word has an interpretation of the relationship with an event.

Jeblag is lexically meaningful, "clearly visible because it is large or wide open (doors and windows)". The relationship is the meaning of the second window, which states "wide open (doors and windows)". If we look chronologically from the process of jeblag incident to the door, with jeblag in penca. Jeblag in penca is a form of attack, by means of guessing the opponent's face or body by one side or both palms, which aims to bring

down the opponent. Jeblag in this case is a form of dynamic verbs or verbs. Data entry (5) is a form of attack. The word "selup" in penca means ins, meaning cognitive, because it has an interpretation of a direct relationship with an activity or event.

Sels sel 'lexically means" to put hands ", as well as the meaning of selup as a form of attack in a person with a disability, but the object is different. The object 'infiltration' lexically is a pocket or hole, while in a penca is a part of the opponent's body that is empty (unprotected). Selup is a form of dynamic verb / verb. Table. 15. Motion Reference Vocabulary to Attack No _Acuan gerak _ Indonesia Language _ _1. _(24) bandul _bandul _ _2. _(27) dengkul _lutut _ _3. _(33) jeblag _tebak _ _4.

_(44) selup _seluk _ _ Motion Vocabulary Motion for Defense Guar on data (1) is included in the defensive category, because this movement's aim is to avoid or avoid an opponent's attack. Guar in the form of defense is a movement to deflect or avoid an opponent's attack (hit / kick) using both hands. While the meaning of guar lexically is "to make it not closed" is an association of guar with the meaning 'open'. The relationship that exists between the two meanings, namely the similarity in the form of hand movements (such as tearing).

Kedung in data (2) included in the defending category, because the aim is to avoid or avoid the opponent's attack towards the face. The word kedung, which means weir, has a cognitive meaning, because the word indicates a relationship between concepts and reality. Kedung 'weir' is lexically meaning "to hold or hinder". The relationship occurs because the function of the event is commensurate. Building which means weir is a form of measurement from the opponent's attack towards the face or head using the arm. The 'kelit' kelid in data (3) are included in the defensive category, because the aim is to avoid or avoid attacking opponents.

This 'kelit' kelid is a form of defense against the opponent's hand attack. There is a common interpretation between kelid and kelit, which is avoiding or avoiding getting hit. The word kelid 'kelit' has a cognitive meaning, because it clearly shows an interpretive relationship between words, concepts and reality. The 'dent' in the data (4) is included in the defensive category, because the aim is to avoid or avoid the opponent's attack. This form of defense is to bend the opponent's hand which is used to attack. The 'tepis' gratitude in data (5) is the basic form.

The 'tepis' gait is included in the defensive category, because this movement's aim is to avoid or avoid the opponent's attack. The 'tepis' gait is a form of defense against the opponent's attack to the face. The five defending movements above, are verbs / verbs (dynamic). Table. 16. Motion Motion Vocabulary For Defense No _Acuan gerak _

Indonesia Language _ _1. _(82) guar _buka _ _2. _(92) kedung _bendung _ _3. _(93) kelid _kelit _ _4. _(95) kepuk _lekuk _ _5. _(98) kiprat _tepis _ _ Vocabulary Motion Votes for Letters Limbung 'Limbung' in the data (1), is a series of movements with disabilities with a number of movements that can be 4, 8 to 16.

Limbung is a pausing or connecting entity, which is used to fill in when the iblis will change its rhythm, and its movements are free, variations between movements hands and feet. Limbung which means "impermanent" irregular rhythm. Mincig 'mincig' in data (2) is a visual handicap that functions to adjust the position. Mincig 'mincig' is a pause movement after completing a series of basic movements, then changes to the next rhythm. This mincig movement is in the form of steps, can rotate, in place or cross. Mincig is a variation between hand and foot movements. The paleredan 'paleredan' in the data (3) is a handicap compared with a flat rhythm.

Paleredan is a movement with seven movements, including the timpug movement; selup; and kelid. In Paleredan 'Paleredan' there is no stopping movement after the sound of the gong and its free movement, variations between hand and foot movements. The two-stroke 'two-stroke' in the data (4) is a disruptive motion with slow rhythm or tempo. The two-stroke 'two-stroke' is a jerk consisting of eight to ten free movements and movements, variations between the movements of the hands and feet. The 'three-stroke' tukul in data (5) is a disability of the movement with a medium rhythm to accompany a faster movement than two.

The 'three-stroke' tilu is a movement that consists of four movements and the movements are free, variations between the movements of the hands and feet. Table. 17. Motion Motion Vocabulary for Letters No. _Nama Gerak _ Indonesia Language _ _1. _(136) Limbung _Limbung _ _2. _(137) Mincig _'Mincig' _ _3. _(138) Paleredan _Paleredan _ _4. _(140) Tepak Dua _Tepak Dua _ _5. _(141) Tepak Tilu _Teupak Tilu _ _ CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATION The movement of acun movement vocabulary on pencak silat from the research results is in the form of basic vocabulary, derived vocabulary and phrases.

Derivative vocabulary includes affixed words, repeated words and compositions. While the phrases are noun phrases, verbs and adjective phrases. Affixation includes prefixes, suffixes and simulfixes. Reduplication covers only pure. While the composition includes the principles of MD (Menerangkan-Diterangkan) and DM (Diterangkan-Menerangkan). The meanings contained in the martial arts vocabulary are association, cognitive and referential. The functions that are brought about by pencak silat are stride, stance, pairing, attacking, and defending. Research on the vocabulary of Motion References in the first Pencak Silat was conducted.

Therefore, this study ==can be said to be== initial research that requires follow-up. In connection with that, it would be better ==if there is== further research on the Reference Vocabulary of Motion in Pencak Silat, both in terms of its own linguistic elements or from outside the language such as philosophical movements ==of pencak silat==

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