

MOTION VOCABULARY IN SUNDANESE LANGUAGE TERMINOLOGY FOR “PENCAK SILAT” A STUDY ON VOCABULARY AND WORD FORM

Siti Kamilah¹, Teti Sobari², Enung Nurhayati³

^{1,2,3}IKIP Siliwangi

sitikamilah@student.ikipsiliwangi.ac.id¹, tetisobari@ikipsiliwangi.ac.id², enungnurhayati1@gmail.com³

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 encompass 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*

ABSTRAK

Belum banyak penelitian yang dilakukan tentang kosakata dan terminologi dalam Bahasa Sunda untuk gerak Pencak Silat. Banyak variasi istilah bahasa muncul dalam gerak Pencak Silat. Materi yang dibahas meliputi: konstruksi kosakata gerak silat, proses morfemik yang terdapat pada kosakata gerak pencak silat, makna acuan gerak silat dan fungsi-fungsi yang dihasilkan oleh gerak silat. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Kridalaksana & Chaer untuk menyusun materi, teori kelas kata dan morfologi. Selain itu juga digunakan teori sintaksis Ramlan dan semantik dari teori Lehler dalam Pateda (2010). Metode penelitian kualitatif digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan variabel. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi dan wawancara. Metode analisis distribusi juga digunakan. Studi tersebut menemukan bahwa terminologi bahasa Sunda dalam karakter Pencak Silat tergolong unik, karena dosis kosa kata tersebut tidak memiliki arti yang sama dengan kamus. Ada kosakata yang mirip tetapi berbeda bentuk dan fungsi geraknya, dan bentuk geraknya sama tetapi namanya berbeda. Penelitian tentang kosakata gerak dalam Pencak Silat masih sangat baru dan penelitian yang dilakukan merupakan pelopor. Untuk pekerjaan selanjutnya, penelitian lebih lanjut dari unsur-unsur bahasa atau dari luar bahasa, seperti gerakan filosofis Pencak Silat dianjurkan.

Kata Kunci: *Kosakata, Terminologi, Gerak, 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) 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 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, Garis Paksi and Maenpo Peupeuhan Adung Rais) in West Java.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The Vocabulary of 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.

Table 1 Basic Non-Instructional Vocabulary

No	Basic Form	Indonesian Language
1.	(3) <i>Bandul</i>	<i>Bandul</i>
2.	(12) <i>gampar</i>	<i>Gampar</i>

No	Basic Form	Indonesian Language
3.	(46) <i>Peureus</i>	<i>Rasa nyeri seperti dipukul dengan lidi</i>
4.	(67) <i>Tajong</i>	<i>Tendang</i>

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.	<i>Teke</i>	(80) <i>neke / notog</i>	<i>Menjitak</i>
2.	<i>Peupeuh</i>	(84) <i>meupeuh</i>	<i>Memukul</i>
3.	<i>Kerewes</i>	(87) <i>ngerewes</i>	<i>Mencakar</i>
4.	<i>Curug</i>	(88) <i>nyurug</i>	<i>Tercurah</i>
5.	<i>Gini</i>	(89) <i>ngagini</i>	<i>Menyundul</i>
Prefix di-			
1.	<i>Kejet</i>	(93) <i>dikejet</i>	<i>disentak / dikejut</i>
2.	<i>Iser</i>	(94) <i>diiser</i>	<i>Digeser</i>
Prefix pa-			
1.	<i>Mirig</i>	(95) <i>pamirig</i>	<i>Pengiring</i>
2.	<i>Nembang</i>	(96) <i>panembang</i>	<i>Penyanyi</i>

The word *meupeuh* 'memukul', in data (2) is a derivative form of the basic form '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'.

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.

Table 3 Vocabulary Constructing Derivatives of Nominal Basic Word Forms

No	Basic Form	Derivative Form	Indonesian Language
1.	<i>pelered</i>	(102) <i>paleredan</i>	<i>Paleredan</i>
2.	<i>sapu</i>	(109) <i>sapuan</i>	<i>Sapuan</i>

No	Basic Form	Derivative Form	Indonesian Language
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'.

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'.

Table 5 Vocabulary Sufiksasi Contruction

No	Basic Form	Derivative Form	Indonesian Language
1.	bahe	(115) mahekeun	menumpahkan
2.	balang	(116) Malangkeun	Melemparkan
3.	ringkes	(117) Ngaringkeskeun	Meringsekkan

Reduflikasi

The word 'kuda-kuda' in data (1), is a derivative form of the basic form of 'kuda-kuda', with the noun word class category. The process of forming it from 'kuda' (as a basic form), undergoing a full or complete repetition (dwinggaurni) into 'kuda-kuda'. The word "kuda" means "four-legged animals" and "kuda-kuda" mean the meaning of "posture in the martial arts game when facing an enemy". The word "kuda-kuda" has an association with horses as a tool made of wood that looks like a horse. The word "kuda" functions to form a noun or noun, which means "has the character ...".

Komposisi

The word alif bandul 'alif bandul' in the data (1), is a composition formed from the combination of the basic words alip 'alif' and the bandul 'bandul'. In the process of its formation, the word alip bandul 'alif bandul' 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 bandul 'pendul' implies "cradle", after joining the word alip bandul 'alif bandul' means to become a series of movements of pencak madness, which consists of several basic movements or basic movements , including: tide attitude; seser; jeblag; bandul; bribe; giles depok; peupeuh; scraped; Pull; tajong; elbow; thief; rotating and tough ". The word alip bandul is classified as MD (Explaining-Explained).

Tabel 6 Vocabulary Komposisi Contract

No.	Motion Name	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.

Table 7 Vocabulary Contract Phrases

No.	Motion Name	Indonesia Language
1.	(133) Kuda-kuda Gantung	Kuda-kuda Gantung
2.	(135) Siku Hareup	Sikut Depan
3.	(139) Meureup Keced	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).

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 8 Vocabulary Reference Motion Using Hands

No	Motion Name	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.

Table 9 Vocabulary Motion Vocabulary Using Foot

No	Motion Name	Indonesia Language
1.	(109) dengkul	Lutut
2.	(113) jejek	Jejak
3.	(114) koset	gaet kaki
4.	(122) taplek	tamparan kaki
5.	(123) tejuh	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.

Table 10 Vocabulary Reference Motion for Stepping

No	Motion Name	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.

Table 11 Vocabulary Reference Motion for *Kuda-Kuda*

No	Motion Name	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 sejajar	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).

Table 12 Vicabulary Reference Of Motion For Preparation

No	Motion Name	Indonesia Language
1.	(18) pasang jalan muka	Pasang jalan muka

No	Motion Name	Indonesia Language
2.	(19) pasang nutup	pasang menutup
3.	(20) pasang saajar	pasang sejajar
4.	(21) pasang serong	pasang serong
5.	(22) tangtungan kahiji	sikap badan pertama

Reference Vocabulary Motion To Attack

Bandul 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 bandul in associative have an interpretation of the relationship with objects or tools to cradle the bell. The bandul in a disability is a shocked fist strike. The fist is an association of the bell cradle. The word bandul is a noun or noun.

Table 13 Motion Reference Vocabulary to Attack

No	Motion Name	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).

Table 14 Motion Motion Vocabulary For Defense

No	Motion Name	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.

Table 15 Motion Motion Vocabulary for Letters

No.	Motion Name	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

Discussion

The term Sundanese in "Pencak Silat" is a unique vocabulary, because the meaning of these terms does not match the dictionary. Meanwhile, the meaning aspect of this understanding can be achieved if the speaker and partner speak the same language. The meaning of meaning can also be called a theme, which involves the idea or feeling in question, for example the word *kocet*. The word *kocet* does not exist in the Sundanese dictionary, while in reference to the movements of Pencak Silat, almost every college taken as data clearly exists. It is different with the motion reference vocabulary, the word is in the Sundanese dictionary but has a different meaning. Another uniqueness is that there are several words that are the same in every Pencak Silat collage, but their meaning is different in terms of reference and function or purpose of movement.

CONCLUSION

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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