

The Meaning Component of 'Cleaning with Water' Concept in Javanese

Sri Nardiati

sri_nardiati@yahoo.co.id

Balai Bahasa Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

Abstract. The use of 'cleaning with water' lexeme has high frequency since the outbreak of covid-19 in Indonesia. However, not all lexemes are included in both Javanese and Indonesian dictionary. The result shows that the lexemeconcepts of 'cleaning with water' are amounted to approximately 23 units. The theory in this study is structural semantics with an intentional approach. The meaning components of the lexeme can be seen from six dimensions: ACTOR, MEDIA, OBJECT, GOAL, TOOL, and MEAN. Based on the vertical-horizontal procedure, the set of lexemes can be divided into seven groups. The results of this study are useful for the development of semantic theories of languages in the archipelago and the development of entries as well as their refinement of explanations in dictionary.

Keywords: lexeme, dimensions, components of meaning, components of shared meaning

I. INTRODUCTION

This research studies on the concept of 'cleaning with water' in Javanese with the title "The Meaning Component of 'Cleaning With Water' Concept in Javanese" This is important because Covid-19 is currently plaguing. This condition requires human to have a clean lifestyle. One way to do clean lifestyle is to clean the body's organ with water. Another reason is that not all lexemes are included in the dictionary. For example, *wuduis* not yet available in the Javanese Dictionary (Javanese Literature) ¹(1). In the community the use of concept lexeme of 'cleaning with water' has a very high frequency. However, as far as the writer concern, topics categorized by these activities have never been discussed. On the other hand, the author acknowledges that research on the meaning of activities in Javanese have often been carried out, among others, titled as follows.

According to ²(2) "Leksem Bermakna Mengelupas dalam Bahasa Jawa" in *Humaniora Vol. 17, Nomor 2*

³(3) "Perian Makna Leksem 'Mengobati secara Herbal dengan Bahan yang tersebut pada Bentuk Dasar" in *Widyaparwa Volume 42, Nomor 2*,

⁴(4) "Kata Bermakna *Membesar* dalam Bahasa Jawa" in *Jala Bahasa Jurnal Ilmiah Kebahasaan Volume 13, Nomor 2*, ⁵(5) "Relasi Makna Konseptual dalam Medan Verba Aktivitas Tangan

¹ The word *wudu* meaning purification to perform prayers is not recorded.

² The results show that peeling activity in Javanese amounted to 8 lexemes.

³ The results show that 'treating' activity of herbal medicine in Javanese amounted to nine lexemes.

⁴ The results show that 'enlarged' activity refers to human and not human.

⁵ Research of hand activity topic is focused on 'hurting' activity amounted to 71 lexemes

Bahasa Jawa di Kecamatan Boja, Kabupaten Kendal” in *Jala Bahasa Jurnal Ilmiah Kebahasaan Volume 9, Nomor 1*, ⁶(6) “*Penelitian Komponen Makna Leksem yang Berkonsep ‘Mencari’ dan ‘Mencuri’ dalam Bahasa Jawa*”

Research on lexeme of 'cleaning with water' concept is important to be done. The research is aimed to discover a set of lexemes that has 'cleaning with water' concept in Javanese. The research is also intended to know the components of meaning contained therein.

The benefits of this research are twofold. Theoretically, the result of this study is used as material for the development of the semantic theory of the Archipelago languages. Practically, the result of this study becomes material for developing and explaining of entries in both Javanese and Indonesian dictionary.

II. RESEARCH AND METHOD

In this study structural semantic theory proposed by ⁷(7) is used. Based on this theory, a set of analyzed lexemes has regularity principle of relation so that the unity of meaning is built up. With regard to the theory, the set of analyzed lexemes contains unit of meaning. Within the set of lexemes are component of meaning that are shared. ⁸(8) The meaning is as a real meaning in accordance with its reference.

According to ^{7.a}(7) with digging all of the meaning components which be found in lexemes set, the component which be distinguishing can be known. ^{7.b}(7) The approach used is intentional. Attention is focused on the conceptual structure of each analyzed lexeme. Therefore, ^{7.c}(7) the identification of the components of meaning contained in the analyzed lexeme must be carried out. By digging all of the meaning components contained in a set of lexemes, the components that make the difference can be known.

Based on the semantic structural theory it can be assumed that each lexeme in the set of analyzed lexemes has a broad and complex unit of meaning. It is not impossible to find quite complex components of meaning. For this reason, the concept of meaning dimension is needed. Correspondingly, ⁹(9) states that the function of dimension is to classify several components of meaning related to certain aspects.

Based on the data found, in this study dimension of actor, the dimension of the media, dimension of object, dimension of goal, dimension of tool, and dimension of facility are used. On the ACTOR dimension there is + HUMAN component. On the MEDIA dimension there is

⁶ The results show that 'stealing' activity in Javanese amounted to 21 lexemes, 'searching' activity are 41 lexemes.

⁷ The structural semantics theoretical framework states that on the set of lexemes analyzed there is a regularity of relation so that the integrity of meaning is formed.

7.a. by exploring components of lexical sets, components of diagnostic meaning can be identified.

7.b. an intentional approach, attention is focused on conceptual structure of analyzed lexeme.

7.c. by exploring components of lexical sets, components of diagnostic meaning can be identified.

7.d. Through identification of common components / general components and distinctive components / diagnostic components, it can be seen that the lexical sets can be determined in hierarchical structure.

⁸ The meaning contained in lexeme is called lexical semantic, namely meaning that is in accordance with its reference.

⁹ Dimensions are used to classify semantic components associated with aspects of certain meaning.

9.a. The study of lexical structure is carried out through four activities namely identifying of dimension and component of meaning, contrasting between lexical items, identifying lexical relation types, and structuring hierarchical structures.

+ WATER component. On the OBJECT dimension there is + FACE component. On the TOOL dimension there is + SOAP component. On MEAN dimension there is + RUB component.

Through the concept of dimension, ^{7.d}(7) the meaning components contained in each lexeme can be described. From the description of the meaning components, the shared meaning component and its distinguish component can be drawn. Through the identification of the shared meaning component and its distinguish component, the structure of the hierarchy can be determined in a set of 'washing' concept lexemes.

This study is carried out through three steps ¹⁰(10) namely providing data, analyzing data, and reporting the results of data analysis. Research data is obtained through observing the use of lexemes in the community. This data collection is done on the consideration that the researcher is a native speaker and active user of Javanese. In addition, the data is also collected through observing its use in ^{1.a}(1). The suspected lexicon is recorded by the note-taking technique on the data card. In lexical structure analysis can be implemented into four activities ^{9.a}(9)

This research report is composed based on linguistic rules. However, in certain condition it is written distantly in order to ease understanding. Due to practicality, the analyzed lexeme is written in italics. Definition and translation are written in quotation marks. The component of meaning is written in capital letters.

Each component of meaning is marked as a semantic reaction contained in every lexeme. The marking is commonly done in lexical semantic analysis ^{6.a}(6). The plus sign (+) is used to mark the meaning component in certain lexeme. A minus sign (-) indicates the absence of a meaning component in a particular lexeme. The zero sign (0) is used to mark the neutrality of the meaning component in a particular lexeme.

The research data are active lexicons in general style. The population is the Javanese dialect of Yogyakarta-Surakarta and its surroundings. Primary data are from (1) compiled by Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta Team.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The lexeme concept of 'cleaning with water' is 23 lexemes as follows.

- (1) *adus* 'bathe'
- (2) *awak-awak* 'wash body'
- (3) *bilas* 'rinse'
- (4) *cewok/cawik* 'wipe ass'
- (5) *girah* 'washing (clothes)'
- (6) *gojagi* 'funny'
- (7) *guyang* 'wash (car, animal)'
- (8) *kemu* 'gargle'
- (9) *kosek* 'wash (grain)'
- (10) *kramas* 'shampooing'
- (11) *kuconi* 'washing poop (certain spot)'
- (12) *kumbah* 'wash'

¹⁰ The study is conducted through three stages, namely provision of data, analyzing data, and reporting result of data analysis.

1.a The research data is taken from the Javanese dictionary as its authentic source'

- (13) *kuras* 'drain'
- (14) *pakpung* 'take a bath'
- (15) *pel* 'mop'
- (16) *pususi* 'washing (rice)'
- (17) *raup* 'wash my face'
- (18) *sibin* 'wash the body'
- (19) *sukceni* 'bathe (corpse)'
- (20) *wasuh* 'wash (clothes)'
- (21) *wijik* 'wash hand / foot wash'
- (22) *wisuh* 'wash away'
- (23) *Wudu* 'ablution before praying'
- (24) *wuluni* 'give ablution (Islamic corpse)'

6.a Identification of semantic reactions in each lexeme is used three markers: + (plus) if in a certain lexeme there is a component of meaning. Sign - (minus) if in a certain lexeme there is no meaning component. Sign 0 if the component meaning lexeme is neutral.

The meaning components of a set of lexemes are marked with plus (+), minus (-), and zero (0) and they are entered into the following matrix.

THE MATRIX OF MEANING COMPONENT OF
'CLEANING WITH WATER' CONCEPT IN JAVANESE

No	Dimension	Ac tor	Me dia	Object																	Goal		Tool						Mean					
				human	water	human	child	body	anus	bottle	corpse	mouth	rice	seed	urinate	hair	filth	floor	face	patient	animal	cloth	palm	part	clean	holy	scoop	bucket	rub	napkin	jug	pan	brush	soap
1	adus	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
2	awak-awak	+	+	+		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	bilas	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	cewok	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	0	0						0	-	-
5	girah	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	gojagi	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
7	guyang	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+		+	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
8	kemu	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	0
9	kosek	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	kramas	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	-
11	kuconi	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
12	kumbah	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	0	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-
13	kuras	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	0	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	.pakpung	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	-
15	pel	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
16	pususi	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-

**THE MATRIX OF MEANING COMPONENT OF
'CLEANING WITH WATER' CONCEPT IN JAVANESE**

No	Dimensi	Act or	Media	Object																				Goal		Tool						Mean			
				human	water	human	child	body	anus	bottle	corpse	mouth	rice	seed	urinate	hair	filth	floor	face	patient	animal	cloth	palm	part	clean	holy	scoop	bucket	rub	napkin	jug	pan	brush	scoop	shampoo
17	raup	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
18	sibin	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
19	sukceni	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
20	wasuh	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
21	wijik	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	0	-	-	
22	wisuh	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
23	Wudu	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	wuloni	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	0	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	

Meaning components of the lexemes listed in the matrix are described based on their dimensions as follows.

1) ACTOR Dimension

Based on the ACTOR dimension, a set of lexemes of 'clean with water' concept contains + HUMAN meaning component as follows.

- adus* 'bath' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- awak-awak* 'clean body' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- bilas* 'rinse' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- cewok/cawik* 'wipe ass' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- girah* 'wash (clothes)' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- gojagi* 'funny' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- guyang* 'wash (car, animal)' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- kemu* 'gargle' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- kosek* 'washing (grain)' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- kramas* 'shampooing' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- kuconi* 'washing poop (on certain spot)' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- kumbah* 'wash' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- kuras* 'drain' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- pakpung* 'take bath' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- pel* 'mop' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- pususi* 'wash (rice)' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- raup* 'wash face' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- sibin* 'wash body' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- sukceni* 'bathe (corpse)' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- wasuh* 'wash (clothes)' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- wijik* 'wash hands / feet' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.
- wisuh* 'wash away' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.

wudu 'ablution before praying' has + HUMAN meaning component.
wuluni 'give ablution (Islamic corpse)' lexeme has + HUMAN meaning component.'

2) MEDIA Dimension

Based on MEDIA dimension, lexeme of 'cleaning with water' concept has + WATER meaning component as follows.

adus 'bath' lexeme has + WATER component.
awak-awak 'clean body' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
bilas 'rinse' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
cewok/cawik 'wipe ass' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
girah 'wash (cloth)' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
gojagi 'funny' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
guyang 'wash (car, animal)' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
kemu 'gargle' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
kosek 'washing (grain)' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
kramas 'shampooing' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
kuconi 'washing poop (on certain spot)' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
kumbah 'wash' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
kuras 'drain' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
pakpung 'take bath' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
pel 'mop' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
pususi 'wash (rice)' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
raup 'wash face' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
sibin 'wash body' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
sukceni 'bathe (corpse)' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
wasuh 'wash (clothes)' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
wijik 'wash hands / feet' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
wisuh 'wash away' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.
wudu 'ablution before praying' has + WATER meaning component.
wuluni 'give ablution (Islamic corpse)' lexeme has + WATER meaning component.'

3) OBJECT Dimension

Based on OBJECT dimension, lexeme of 'cleaning with water' concept has various forms as follows.

adus 'bath' lexeme has + PEOPLE, + CHILDREN, and + BODY meaning component.
awak-awak 'clean body' lexeme has + BODY meaning component.
bilas 'rinse' lexeme has + HUMAN, + BODY, + CHILDREN, + ANUS, + BOTTLE, + CORPSE, + MOUTH, + RICE, SEEDS, + URINATE, + HAIR, + DIRT, + FLOOR, + FACE, + PATIEN, + ANIMAL, CLOTH, and + PART OF BODY component meaning.
cewok/cawik 'wipe ass' lexeme has + HUMAN, + CHILD, + ANUS meaning component.
girah 'wash (cloth)' lexeme has + CLOTH meaning component.
gojagi 'funny' lexeme has + BOTTLE meaning component.
guyang 'wash (car, animal)' lexeme has + ANIMAL meaning component.
kemu 'gargle' lexeme has + PERSON, + CHILD, + MOUTH meaning component.
kosek 'washing (grain)' lexeme has RICE, + SEED meaning component.
kramas 'shampooing' lexeme has + HAIR meaning component.
kuconi 'washing poop (on certain spot)' lexeme has + FILTH, + CLOTH meaning component.
kumbah 'wash' lexeme has 0SEEDS, + CLOTH meaning component.

kuras 'drain' lexeme has +URINATE meaning component.
pakpung 'take bath' lexeme has + CHILD, 0 HUMAN meaning component.
pel 'mop' lexeme has + FLOOR meaning component.
pususi 'wash (rice)' lexeme has+ RICE meaning component.
raup 'wash face' lexeme has + FACE meaning component.
sibin 'wash body' lexeme has + HUMAN, + CHILD, + BODY, + PATIENT + PART OF BODY meaning component.
sukceni 'bathe (corpse)' lexeme has +CORPSE meaning component.
wasuh'wash (cloth)'lexeme has +CLOTH meaning component.
wijik 'wash hands / feet' lexeme has +HUMAN, + CHILD, + HANDS meaning component.
wisuh 'wash away' lexeme has +HUMAN, + CHILD, + PART OF BODY meaning component.
wudu 'ablution before praying' has + HUMAN, + CHILD, + PART OF BODY meaning component.
wuluni 'give ablution (Islamic corpse) lexeme has +CORPSE meaning component.

4) GOAL Dimension

Based on the GOAL dimension, a set of 'cleansing with water' concept lexemes has two meaning component, namely +CLEAN and +HOLY.

adus 'bath' lexeme has + CLEAN meaning component.
awak-awak 'clean body' lexeme has + CLEAN meaning component.
bilas 'rinse'lexeme has +CLEAN component meaning.
cewok/cawik 'wipe ass' lexeme has +CLEAN meaning component.
girah 'wash (cloth)' lexeme has + CLEAN meaning component.
gojagi 'funny' lexeme has +CLEAN meaning component.
guyang 'wash (car, animal)' lexeme has +CLEAN meaning component.
kemu 'gargle' lexeme has + CLEAN meaning component.
kosek 'washing (grain)' lexeme has +CLEAN meaning component.
kramas 'shampooing'lexeme has + CLEAN meaning component.
kuconi 'washing poop (on certain spot)' lexeme has + CLEAN meaning component.
kumbah 'wash' lexeme has + CLEAN meaning component.
kuras 'drain' lexeme has +CLEAN meaning component.
pakpung 'take bath' lexeme has + CLEAN meaning component.
pel 'mop' lexeme has + CLEAN meaning component.
pususi 'wash (rice)' lexeme has+ CLEAN meaning component.
raup 'wash face' lexeme has + CLEAN meaning component.
sibin 'wash body' lexeme has + CLEAN meaning component.
sukceni 'bathe (corpse)' lexeme has +CLEAN meaning component.
wasuh'wash (cloth)'lexeme has +CLEAN meaning component.
wijik 'wash hands / feet' lexeme has + CLEAN meaning component.
wisuh 'wash away' lexeme has +CLEAN meaning component.
wudu 'ablution before praying' has +CLEAN and +HOLY meaning component.
wuluni 'give ablution (Islamic corpse) lexeme has CLEAN and +HOLY meaning component.'

5) TOOL DIMENSION

Based on TOOL dimension, meaning components of lexemes of 'cleaning with water' concept have various components: +SCOOP, +BUCKET, +RUB, +NAPKIN, +JUG, +PAN, and + BRUSH.

adus 'bath' lexeme has +SCOOP and +BUCKET meaning component.
awak-awak 'clean body' lexeme has +SCOOP and 0 BUCKET meaning component.
bilas 'rinse' lexeme has 0SCOOP and 0BUCKET component meaning.
cewok/cawik 'wipe ass' lexeme has 0 SCOOP meaning component.
girah 'wash (cloth)' lexeme has 0BUCKET meaning component.
gojagi 'funny' lexeme has 0BUCKET meaning component.
guyang 'wash (car, animal)' lexeme has +SCOOP and +RUB meaning component.
kemu 'gargle' lexeme has +SCOOP and +TOOTH BRUSH meaning component.
kosek 'washing (grain)' lexeme has +BUCKET meaning component.
kramas 'shampooing' lexeme has +SCOOP meaning component.
kuconi 'washing poop (on certain spot)' lexeme has +BUCKET and 0 SCOOP meaning component.
kumbah 'wash' lexeme has +BUCKET dan 0 SCOOP meaning component.
kuras 'drain' lexeme has + 0 SCOOP and +RUB meaning component.
pakpung 'take bath' lexeme has +SCOOP and +BUCKET meaning component.
pel 'mop' lexeme has +BUCKET and +RUB meaning component.
pususi 'wash (rice)' lexeme has 0SCOOP and 0BUCKET meaning component.
raup 'wash face' lexeme has +SCOOP and 0BUCKET meaning component.
sibin 'wash body' lexeme has +SCOOP, +BUCKET, and +NAPKIN meaning component.
sukceni 'bathe (corpse)' lexeme has + SCOOP and +BUCKET meaning component.
wasuh 'wash (cloth)' lexeme has +BUCKET meaning component.
wijik 'wash hands / feet' lexeme has +PAN meaning component.
wisuh 'wash away' lexeme has 0SCOOP and 0BUCKET meaning component.
wudu 'ablution before praying' has 0SCOOP and +BUCKET meaning component.
wuluni 'give ablution (Islamic corpse) lexeme has 0SCOOP, 0BUCKET and +JUG meaning component.'

6) MEAN Dimension

Based on the MEAN dimension, "cleaning with water" concept lexeme contains of + SOAP, + SHAMPOO, and + TOOTH PASTE meaning component.

adus 'bath' lexeme has +SOAP meaning component.
awak-awak 'clean body' lexeme has -SOAP, -SHAMPOO, and -TOOTH PASTE meaning component.
bilas 'rinse' lexeme has -SOAP, -SHAMPOO, and -TOOTH PASTE component meaning.
cewok/cawik 'wipe ass' lexeme has 0SOAP, -SHAMPOO, and -TOOTH PASTE meaning component.
girah 'wash (cloth)' lexeme has -SOAP, -SHAMPOO, and -TOOTH PASTE meaning component.
gojagi 'funny' lexeme has -SOAP, -SHAMPOO, -TOOTH PASTE meaning component.
guyang 'wash (car, animal)' lexeme has 0 SOAP, 0 SHAMPOO, and -TOOTH PASTE meaning component.
kemu 'gargle' lexeme has 0 TOOTH PASTE meaning component.
kosek 'washing (grain)' lexeme has -SOAP, -SHAMPOO, -TOOTH PASTE meaning component.
kramas 'shampooing' lexeme has 0SOAP and +SHAMPOO meaning component.
kuconi 'washing poop (on certain spot)' lexeme has 0 SABUN meaning component.
kumbah 'wash' lexeme has 0SOAP, 0SHAMPOO, and 0 TOOTH PASTE meaning component.
kuras 'drain' lexeme has -SOAP, -SHAMPOO, dan -TOOTH PASTE meaning component.
pakpung 'take bath' lexeme has +SOAP meaning component.
pel 'mop' lexeme has -SOAP, -SHAMPOO, and -TOOTH PASTE meaning component.
pususi 'wash (rice)' lexeme has -SOAP, -SHAMPOO, and -TOOTH PASTE meaning component.

raup 'wash face' lexeme has 0 SOAP meaning component.
sibin 'wash body' lexeme has 0 SOAP meaning component.
sukceni 'bathe (corpse)' lexeme has +SOAP and +SHAMPOO meaning component.
wasuh 'wash (cloth)' lexeme has +SOAP meaning component.
wijik 'wash hands / feet' lexeme has 0 SOAP meaning component.
wisuh 'wash away' lexeme has 0 SOAP meaning component.
wudu 'ablution before praying' has -SOAP, -SHAMPOO, dan -PASTA GIGI meaning component.
wuluni 'give ablution (Islamic corpse) lexeme has -SOAP, -SHAMPOO, and-TOOTH PASTE meaning component.'

Based on data analysis a set of lexemes of 'cleaning with water' concept can be studied based on dimension of ACTOR, MEDIA, and GOAL, TOOL, and MEAN. In the ACTOR dimension there is + HUMAN shared meaning component. In the MEDIA dimension there is +WATER shared meaning components. On the GOAL dimension there is + CLEAN shared meaning component. A set of lexemes can be grouped into smaller ones. Group I has 10 lexemes, namely *adus*, *awak-awak*, *bilas*, *cewok*, *kemu*, *kramas*, *raup*, *sibin*, *wudu*, *pakpung*. They become into a group based on shared meaning components, namely ACTOR: + HUMAN, MEDIA: + WATER, and OBJECT: + HUMAN / CHILD. Group II has 4 lexemes, namely *girah*, *kuconi*, *kumbah*, *wasuh*. They become into one meaning component based on shared meaning components, namely ACTOR: + HUMAN, MEDIA: + WATER, and OBJECT: + CLOTH.

Group III has 3 lexemes, namely *guyang*, *kuras*, *pel* based on shared meaning components, namely ACTOR: + HUMAN, MEDIA: + WATER, and TOOL: + BRUSH. Group IV has 2 lexemes, namely *sukceni* dan *wuloni*. Their shared meaning components are ACTOR: + HUMAN, MEDIA: + WATER, OBJECT: + CORPSE, and GOAL: + HOLY. Group V has 2 lexemes, namely *kosek* and *pususi* based on shared meaning components, namely ACTOR: HUMAN, MEDIA: + WATER, and OBJECT: + RICE. Group VI has 2 lexemes, namely *wijik* dan *wisuh* on the basis of shared meaning components, namely ACTOR: + HUMAN, MEDIA: + WATER, and MEAN: 0 SOAP. Based on analyzed data, there is one lexeme, namely *gojagi*, which cannot be united with other lexemes because its semantic reaction is different from other lexemes.

IV. CONCLUSION

The data shows that there are 23 lexemes of 'cleaning with water' concept. Theory used is semantic structural with an intentional approach. The meaning component can be seen from six dimensions: ACTOR, MEDIA, OBJECT, GOAL, TOOL, and MEAN. On the basis of the vertical-horizontal procedure, the set of lexemes can be reduced to seven groups. The result of this study is useful for the development of semantic theories of languages in the archipelago, the development of entries in dictionaries, and the refinement of dictionary entries.

REFERENCES

1. Tim Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta. Kamus Bahasa Jawa (Bausastra Jawa). 2nd ed. Yogyakarta TBB, editor. Kamus Bahasa Jawa (Bausastra Jawa). Penerbit Kanisius; 2011.
2. Nardiati S. Leksem Bermakna 'Mengelupas' Dalam Bahasa Jawa. *Humaniora*. 2005;17(2):179–87.
3. Nardiati S. Perian Makna Leksem "Mengobati secara Herbal Dengan Bahan Yang

- Tersebut Pada Bentuk Dasarnya” Dalam Bahasa Jawa. *Widyaparwa*. 2014;42(2):185–94.
4. Sutarsih. Kata Bermakna Membesar Dalam Bahasa Jawa. *Jala Bhs*. 2017;13(2):193–209.
 5. Wahyuni T. Relasi Makna Konseptual Dalam Medan Makna Verba Aktivitas Tangan Bahasa Jawa di Kecamatan Boja kabupaten Kendal. *Jala Bhs*. 2013;9(1):99–111.
 6. Nardiati S. Komponen Makna “Mencuri” dan “Mencari.” 1st ed. Baryadi IP, editor. Makna “Mencari” dan “Mencuri” dalam Bahasa Jawa. Yogyakarta: Amatera; 2018. 1–94 p.
 7. Nida EA. Componental Analysis of Meaning. In: *Componental Analysis of Meaning an Introduction to Semantic Structures*. Paris: Mouton; 1975. p. 7,23,32,88-89,174.
 8. Asisda W.A.P. Penggunaan Kata-kata Bermakna Penginaan, Fitnah, Ancaman, dan Pencemaran Nama Baik dalam Media Sosial Tinjauan Semantik Leksikal. *Pros Semin Int*. 2013;736–44.
 9. Wedhawati. Konfigurasi Medan Leksikal (+suara+insan) dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Universitas Gadjah Mada; 1997.
 10. Sudaryanto. Metode dan Teknik Analisis Bahasa. In: Thomas, editor. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan secara Lingusitis*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press; 2015. p. 6–8.