

## **Semantic Field of Oral Activity in Sasak Language in The Ampenan District**

**Sulistiawangi<sup>1</sup>, Burhanuddin<sup>2</sup>, Ratna Yulida Ashriany<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, FKIP Universitas Mataram, Indonesia

Email: [yayasulistia@gmail.com](mailto:yayasulistia@gmail.com), [burhanuddin.fkip@unram.ac.id](mailto:burhanuddin.fkip@unram.ac.id), [ratnayulida@unram.ac.id](mailto:ratnayulida@unram.ac.id)

### **How to cite (in APA style):**

Sulistiawangi., Burhanuddin., & Ashriany, R. Y. (2024). Semantic Field of Oral Activity in Sasak Language in The Ampenan District. *Retorika: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, 10(3), 721-728. DOI: <http://10.55637/jr.10.3.10118.744-751>

**Abstract-** This research is entitled Semantic Field of Oral Activity in Sasak Language at Ampenan District. The aim of this research is to classify and analyze the components of the oral activities in Ampenan District. This is qualitative research that uses a descriptive approach. To collect data, this research uses the introspection method; listening method with tapping techniques, uninvolved listening techniques, note-taking techniques; and cakap (speak) method. Furthermore, to analyze the data, this research used the intralingual matching method to classify lexemes of the semantic field and the extra-lingual matching method to analyze the components of each lexeme. Meanwhile, to present the results of the analysis, both formal and informal methods are used. The data of this research include lexemes of the semantic field of oral activity and the components of each lexeme in the Sasak language. A total of 30 oral activity lexemes were found to occupy the semantic field with the classification: (1) the oral activity, to eat, (2) to drink, (3) to speak, (4) to make sounds, and (5) to produce something (besides sound) from the mouth.

**Keywords:** Lexeme, Semantic Field, Component of Lexemes

### **L INTRODUCTION**

Language can be a comparison factors between one tribe and another. Indonesia, which is famous for its ethnic and tribal diversity, means it also has many regional languages. One of them is the Sasak language. The Sasak language divided into four major dialects, namely the Bayan dialect (a-a), Pujut dialect (a-e), Selaparang dialect (e-e), and Aiq Bukak dialect (a-o) (Mahsun 2006). The diversity of dialects on Lombok Island needs to be preserved. The Mataram region is the most developed urban area in the West Nusa Tenggara region because it is the provincial capital, which has resulted in native speakers slowly abandoning the use of the Sasak language. Various efforts have been made to preserve regional languages and cultures.

Inventory of regional languages needs to be continuously carried out because the results can be used, among others, to enrich vocabulary and add entries to the language dictionary (Setiawan 2011). Therefore, in this study, the researcher focused on taking the Sasak dialect used in parts of the city of Mataram, Ampenan. Just like other languages, Sasak language also contains language activities, one of which is the semantic field.

Oral activity act as the discussion limitations. Oral activity means activities or work that can and are capable of being carried out by the mouth in daily human activities.

The form of data in this research is in the form of lexemes. In corpus linguistics, lexemes are usually known as lemmas. Lexemes are basic

forms. Therefore, lexemes are also often called word roots (Chaer 2009) Lexemes are often difficult to distinguish from words. Lexeme refers to the smallest unit of meaning in a language, which is capable of standing alone and has its own meaning. According to Kridalaksana (2008: 141) an example of the inflection of the English word sleep, 'sleeps', 'slept', and 'sleeping' are forms of the lexeme sleep.

To get more details, the form of Sasak language used as data is the low level of Sasak language that is used by the Sasak people in the Ampenan district. It is because the non-low system of the Sasak language (alus form) is the same in all part of the island and in all varieties. While, the low level language system are different based on the regional (Austin 2010).

Semantic field (semantic domain) is one part of the language semantic system. The field of meaning consists of interconnected words that are connected to each other. The field of meaning can include meanings that are close, far apart, similar, the same, or contradictory (Pateda 1986). The semantic field describes part of a cultural field or reality in a particular universe and is implemented by a bunch of lexical elements whose meanings are interconnected (Kridalaksana, 2011). For example, there is a semantic field for stationery which contains the names of writing instruments, a semantic field for terms in the world of beauty which contains the names of objects or tools or techniques which are only used in the world of beauty, and so on.

Semantic field and component of lexeme are two different things yet are so close with each other. For that, the component of lexeme is an attempt to identify the characteristics that are necessary and sufficient to identify the meaning of different forms in the same semantic field. However, if the components are important for understanding meaning, these components must have a relationship with each other (Nida 1975).

For example, In the Sasak dialect in the Ampenan district you can find the lexemes 'aŋEt' and 'bələt' which mean 'chew' and 'swallow', both of which occupy the same semantic field. It is said to be in the same semantic field of meaning because both are activities that can be carried out by the mouth. Although more closely, the two lexemes also have different components of lexeme. They are both an oral activity, but the difference lies in the part of the mouth that works, how the process occurs, and also the purpose of

the activity. If 'angEt' uses the teeth as the working part of the mouth, 'bələt' uses the tongue.

The lexeme 'angEt' is the process of pureeing food, while 'bələt' is the process of mashing the food. The other difference, 'angEt' aims to make the food smooth so it can be swallowed, while 'bələt' aims to make the food move from the mouth to the esophagus and then to the stomach. Through these similarities and differences, it can be seen that the two lexemes are located in a certain field.

The semantic field and component of lexeme of oral activity in the Sasak language, especially the Ampenan district dialect, has never been appointed as a research title. In previous studies, the semantic field of the Sasak language discussed with different scope of discussion or with a different dialect as the discussion focus. Research about the whole face activity discussed a broader field of semantic field which doesn't go thoroughly to each sub topic (Widiastuti 2016). The other research that discussed the oral activity was discussing other language and dialect had some different sub topic (Suhaemi 2018).

This research will classify which lexemes are included in the meaning field of oral activity of the Sasak language in the Ampenan district and to analyze every component contained in each lexeme that occupies the meaning field of oral activity of the Sasak language in the Ampenan district. Later, the results of this study are also expected to be a reference for researchers who study problems relevant to this study and useful in increasing readers' knowledge about the field of meaning of oral activity in the Sasak language in the Ampenan district. Which ultimately helps to inhibit the shift in the use of the Sasak language, at least in the Ampenan district.

## II. METHODS

This research is qualitative research that uses a descriptive approach. This research data's form is lexemes of semantic field of oral activities sourced from informants taken from the Sasak community in the Ampenan district.

To collect data, this research uses the (1) introspection method to let the researcher maximizing its role as the language speaker. This method determined to be used because the researcher's mother tongue is the Sasak language of the Ampenan district. This technique is needed as the first data provider and the first data filter. The researcher will provide list of questions to use when interviewing other samples. This list of questions contains raw data that needs to be added and cross-checked by other samples. According to Botha, 1981 (in Mahsun, 2019:

107), the term "introspective data" refers to the acquisition of data produced by researchers through introspection of their linguistic intuition. (2) listening method, this method comes with three advanced techniques such as tapping techniques that allows researcher get the spoken or written language data, uninvolved listening techniques that allows researchers to see how informants use their language, and note-taking techniques to record and transcribe the data orthographically. This method and techniques is needed because to collect data, researcher did a face to face interviews with the informants. (3) Cakap (speak) method by stimulate the informant to show linguistic symptoms that match the researcher's expectations. This method is suitable for collecting the semantic field data because this research needs language data, activity lexemes. Theres two purposes of this method, to obtain data directly and to help informants remember data that may have been forgotten by providing stimulation in the form of the questions.

Furthermore, to analyze the data, this research used intralingual matching method to classify lexemes of the semantic field and the extra-lingual matching method to analyze the components of each lexeme. The intralingual matching method with the hubung banding menyamakan technique (HBS) is a technique that compares lingual components by finding similarities between the component. In this research, the two languages will be the Sasak language and Indonesian language. While, the extralingual method investigates the components of the language itself. In using the extra-lingual method, researchers also use concrete steps named, hubung banding membedakan (HBB) technique. This method and technique, in other studies, are called component analysis techniques (Mahsun 2019).

Lastly, to present the results of the analysis there are two methods, formal and informal. In the formal method, components of the lexemes are analyzed using symbols such as minus (-) which means the lexeme does not have a component, plus (+) which means the lexeme has a component, and asterisk (\*) which means they are grammatically unacceptable. Then informal methods are used. The data is presented with definitions of Sasak language oral activity lexemes whose meanings have been analyzed using everyday words that are easy to understand. These two methods are needed because each of the data will need to be presented in code to make it easier for readers to read the data and

interpretation to explains how each lexemes have those components.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this research, the lexemes related to the oral activities of the Sasak language dialect of the Ampenan district were divided into five categories. The oral activity, (1) to eat, (2) to drink, (3) to speak, (4) to make sounds, and (5) to produce something (besides sound) from the mouth. The data's form in this research are the activities (verbs) of the Sasak language in the form of lexemes. However, in Sasak and Indonesian, verbs have two forms, the basic form and the derived form. Lexemes that require derivative forms are still used for the data plenitude. These lexemes are usually in the nouns form before being changed by adding affixes. Lexemes that occupying the same semantic field means they have one main component of the semantic field. However, all of these oral activity lexemes actually have quite contrast distinctions in the components of their meaning.

#### ➤ Lexemes and the Components of Oral Activity, To Eat

There are 13 lexemes that is categorized as the semantic field oral activity, to eat. All lexemes included in the semantic field of oral activity, to eat, have one general component, 'eating'. All of these oral activity lexemes have quite contrast differences in the components they construct. In the classification of oral activities, to eat, the differentiating components in question come from (1) the type of food that is either +staple food or +non-staple food, (2) the way of eating that is divided into +make a sound or +soundless, +cutting food, +pulverizing food, +holding food, and +pushing food into the esophagus, (3) the organs that work when eating, there is +front teeth, +molars, +tongue, and +palate, (4) the amount of food eaten that is either +a large or +a small amount, and (5) the number of times the lexeme is used, either +many times or +only once. Here is a component analysis of each lexeme in this category:

##### 1. */kakən/*

The more components of meaning that make up a lexeme, the more common the use of that lexeme in everyday sentences. Starting from the lexeme which means 'to eat' in general, namely eating anything, in any way, using any mouth organs, in any quantity, and any number of times. In short, the lexeme */kakən/* contains all the components in all the categories above. Judging

from each differentiating category, the lexeme /*kakən*/ has,

- 1) type of food: +staple food or +non-staple food.
- 2) how to eat: +make a sound, +soundless, +cutting food, +pulverizing food, +holding food, and +pushing food into the esophagus
- 3) the organs that work when eating: +front teeth, +molars, +tongue, and +palate
- 4) the amount of food eaten: +a large amount and +a small amount
- 5) how many times the lexeme is used: +many times and +only once components.

## 2. /*enta?*/

The lexeme /*enta?*/ is used to express the activity of 'tasting' by only eating a small part of the food. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /*enta?*/ has,

- 1) type of food: +staple food or +non-staple food.
- 2) how to eat: +make a sound or +soundless, +cutting food, +pulverizing food, +holding food, and +pushing food into the esophagus
- 3) the organs that work when eating: +front teeth, +molars, +tongue, and +palate
- 4) the amount of food eaten: -a large amount, +a small amount
- 5) how many times the lexeme is used: -many times and +only once components.

## 3. /*kako?*/

The lexeme /*kako?*/ refers to the activity of 'biting' in general. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /*kako?*/ has,

- 1) type of food: -staple food or +non-staple food.
- 2) how to eat: +make a sound or +soundless, +cutting food, -pulverizing food, -holding food, and -pushing food into the esophagus
- 3) the organs that work when eating: +front teeth, -molars, -tongue, and +palate
- 4) the amount of food eaten: -a large amount, +a small amount
- 5) how many times the lexeme is used: +many times and +only once components.

## 4. /*bələt*/

The lexeme /*bələt*/ refers to the activity of 'swallowing' food. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /*bələt*/ has,

- 1) type of food: +staple food or +non-staple food.
- 2) how to eat: -make a sound or +soundless, -cutting food, -pulverizing food, -holding food, and +pushing food into the esophagus
- 3) the organs that work when eating: -front teeth, -molars, +tongue, and +palate
- 4) the amount of food eaten: +a large amount, +a small amount
- 5) how many times the lexeme is used: -many times and +only once components.

## 5. /*lɔŋkɔp*/

The lexeme /*lɔŋkɔp*/ is used to express the activity of eating by taking a large bite or immediately eating something in one bite until it is finished. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /*lɔŋkɔp*/ has,

- 1) type of food: +staple food or +non-staple food.
- 2) how to eat: -make a sound or +soundless, +cutting food, +pulverizing food, -holding food, and -pushing food into the esophagus
- 3) the organs that work when eating: +front teeth, +molars, +tongue, and +palate
- 4) the amount of food eaten: +a large amount, -a small amount
- 5) how many times the lexeme is used: -many times and +only once components.

## 6. /*kaos*/

The lexeme /*kaos*/ is used to describe the activity of eating with fast movements and until the food or place of the food is dredged to remove the remains. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /*kaos*/ has,

- 1) type of food: -staple food or +non-staple food.
- 2) how to eat: +make a sound or +soundless, +cutting food, +pulverizing food, -holding food, and +pushing food into the esophagus
- 3) the organs that work when eating: +front teeth, +molars, +tongue, and +palate
- 4) the amount of food eaten: +a large amount, +a small amount
- 5) how many times the lexeme is used: +many times and -only once components.

## 7. /*karət*/

The lexeme /*karət*/ is used when eating food that previously had a wrapper or skin. So before eating it you need to peel it first. The lexeme /*karət*/ is specific to when someone peels food directly with their teeth. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /*kaos*/ has,

- 1) type of food: -staple food or +non-staple food.
- 2) how to eat: +make a sound or +soundless, +cutting food, -pulverizing food, -holding food, and -pushing food into the esophagus
- 3) the organs that work when eating: +front teeth, -molars, -tongue, and -palate
- 4) the amount of food eaten: +a large amount, +a small amount
- 5) how many times the lexeme is used: +many times and -only once components.

## 8. /*aŋEt*/

The lexeme /*aŋEt*/ means chewing in general. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /*aŋEt*/ has,

- 1) type of food: +staple food or +non-staple food.
- 2) how to eat: +make a sound or +soundless,

+cutting food, +pulverizing food, -holding food, and -pushing food into the esophagus  
 3) the organs that work when eating: -front teeth, +molars, +tongue, and +palate  
 4) the amount of food eaten: +a large amount, +a small amount  
 5) how many times the lexeme is used: +many times and +only once components.

#### 9. /əmat/

The lexeme /əmat/ means keeping food in the mouth. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /əmat/ has,

- 1) type of food: +staple food or +non-staple food.
- 2) how to eat: -make a sound or +soundless, -cutting food, +pulverizing food, -holding food, and -pushing food into the esophagus
- 3) the organs that work when eating: -front teeth, -molars, +tongue, and +palate
- 4) the amount of food eaten: +a large amount, +a small amount
- 5) how many times the lexeme is used: -many times and +only once components.

#### 10. /məncak/

The lexeme /məncak/ is used when someone eats by opening their mouth every time they chew, making a sound. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /məncak/ has,

- 1) type of food: +staple food or +non-staple food.
- 2) how to eat: +make a sound or -soundless, +cutting food, +pulverizing food, -holding food, and -pushing food into the esophagus
- 3) the organs that work when eating: -front teeth, +molars, +tongue, and +palate
- 4) the amount of food eaten: +a large amount, +a small amount
- 5) how many times the lexeme is used: +many times and -only once components.

#### 11. /mama?/

The lexeme /mama?/ is specific to the activity of chewing betel (sirih). Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /mama?/ has,

- 1) type of food: -staple food or +non-staple food.
- 2) how to eat: +make a sound or +soundless, +cutting food, +pulverizing food, -holding food, and -pushing food into the esophagus
- 3) the organs that work when eating: -front teeth, +molars, +tongue, and +palate
- 4) the amount of food eaten: +a large amount, +a small amount
- 5) how many times the lexeme is used: -many times and +only once components.

#### 12. /jelat/

The lexeme /jelat/ means 'licking' food.

Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /jelat/ has,

- 1) type of food: -staple food or +non-staple food.
- 2) how to eat: -make a sound or +soundless, -cutting food, -pulverizing food, -holding food, and -pushing food into the esophagus
- 3) the organs that work when eating: -front teeth, -molars, +tongue, and -palate
- 4) the amount of food eaten: -a large amount, +a small amount
- 5) how many times the lexeme is used: +many times and +only once components.

#### 13. /kəŋampo?an/

The lexeme /kəŋampo?an/ is actually very similar to the lexeme /kakən/ based on its component. However, the lexeme /kəŋampo?an/ is specifically used to describe eating food that you like so much that you can't stop eating it. can be called addiction. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /kakən/ has,

- 1) type of food: +staple food or +non-staple food.
- 2) how to eat: +make a sound, +soundless, +cutting food, +pulverizing food, +holding food, and +pushing food into the esophagus
- 3) the organs that work when eating: +front teeth, +molars, +tongue, and +palate
- 4) the amount of food eaten: +a large amount and +a small amount
- 5) how many times the lexeme is used: +many times and -only once components.

#### ➤ Lexemes and the Components of Oral Activity, To Drink

There are 3 lexemes that is categorized as the semantic field oral activity, to drink. All lexemes that are included in the semantic field of mouth drinking activity have one common component, 'drinking'. In the field of meaning of mouth drinking activities, two categories of differentiating components are used. 1) how to drink that is either +fast or +slow and 2) the amount in one sip that is either +a lot or +little.

#### 14. /inəm/

The definition of the lexeme /inəm/ is the activity of 'drinking' in general. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /inəm/ has,

- 1) how to drink: +fast and +slow and
- 2) the amount in one sip: +a lot and +little components.

#### 15. /sərUt/

The lexeme /sərUt/ is used when someone drinks by sipping the drink. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /inəm/ has,

- 1) how to drink: -fast and +slow and

2) the amount in one sip: -a lot and +little components.

#### **16. /tonɔn/**

This lexeme means to drink quickly and in large quantities in one gulp. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /tonɔn/ has, 1) how to drink: +fast and -slow and 2) the amount in one sip: +a lot and -little components.

#### ➤ **Lexemes and the Components of Oral Activity, To Speak**

All lexemes that occupy the meaning field of mouth speaking activity have the meaning component 'to speak'. Semantic field of mouth speaking activity, there are five categories of differentiating components used, 1) +presence or +absence of the interlocutor, 2) speaking tone is it a +fast or +normal tone, 3) volume of voice using a +small, +normal, or +loud voice, 4) purpose of speaking is it to +keep something secret, +vent emotions, +have a dialogue, or to +announce something, and 5) characteristics of the object being discussed is it +secret, +semi-secret, +normal or neutral, and can be +open to public.

#### **17. /ŋɔraos/**

This lexeme means 'to speak' in general because it contains all existing components of meaning. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /ŋɔraos/ has,

- 1) +presence and +absence of the interlocutor
- 2) Speaking tone: +fast and +normal tone
- 3) Voice volume: +small, +normal, and +loud voice
- 4) purpose of speaking: +keep something secret, +vent emotions, +have a dialogue, and +announce something
- 5) characteristics of the object: +secret, +semi-secret, +neutral, +open to public.

#### **18. /ŋɔremɔn/**

This lexeme means speaking alone without an interlocutor. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /ŋɔremɔn/ has,

- 1) -presence and +absence of the interlocutor
- 2) Speaking tone: +fast and +normal tone
- 3) Voice volume: +small, -normal, and -loud voice
- 4) purpose of speaking: -keep something secret, +vent emotions, -dialogue, and -announce something
- 5) characteristics of the object: +secret, -semi-secret, -neutral, -open to public.

#### **19. /sepE?/**

This lexeme in Indonesian means 'whisper'.

Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /sepE?/ has,

- 1) +presence and +absence of the interlocutor
- 2) Speaking tone: -fast and +normal tone
- 3) Voice volume: +small, -normal, and -loud voice
- 4) purpose of speaking: -keep something secret, +vent emotions, -have a dialogue, and -announce something
- 5) characteristics of the object: +secret, -semi-secret, -neutral, -open to public.

#### **20. /səmprak/**

This lexeme has no equivalent word in Indonesian, it means to reprimand someone in a loud voice and at a close distance. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /səmprak/ has,

- 1) +presence and -absence of the interlocutor
- 2) Speaking tone: +fast and -normal tone
- 3) Voice volume: -small, -normal, and +loud voice
- 4) purpose of speaking: -keep something secret, +vent emotions, -have a dialogue, and +announce something
- 5) characteristics of the object: -secret, -semi-secret, -neutral, +open to public.

#### **21. /surak/**

This lexeme means 'shouting'. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /surak/ has,

- 1) +presence and +absence of the interlocutor
- 2) Speaking tone: +fast and +normal tone
- 3) Voice volume: -small, -normal, and +loud voice
- 4) purpose of speaking: -keep something secret, +vent emotions, -have a dialogue, and +announce something
- 5) characteristics of the object: -secret, -semi-secret, -neutral, +open to public components.

#### ➤ **Lexemes and the Components of Oral Activity, To Make Sounds**

The lexemes that occupy the meaning field of verbal oral activity are lexemes that have a component of the meaning of speaking but not for speaking or dialogue as a social activity. In the semantic field of vocal activity, there are three categories of distinguishing components used, 1) the type of sound produced is it an +abstract sound or +words, 2) the method of producing the sound is it by +pouting the lips, or by +having the mouth agape, or perhaps by +having your mouth form certain letters, and 3) the purpose of the sound is it feeling +happy, +sad, +angry, or +feeling uncomfortable.

## 22. /bəlagu/

This lexeme means 'to sing'. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /bəlagu/ has,

- 1) type of sound: +abstract sound and +words
- 2) method to produce the sound: +pouting the lips, +the mouth agape, or +mouth form certain letters
- 3) purpose of the sound: +happy, +sad, +angry, and -feeling uncomfortable components.

## 23. /meok/

This lexeme means 'to whistle'. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /meok/ has,

- 1) type of sound: +abstract sound and -words
- 2) method to produce the sound: +pouting the lips, -the mouth agape, or -mouth form certain letters
- 3) purpose of the sound: +happy, -sad, -angry, and -feeling uncomfortable components.

## 24. /rere?/

This lexeme means 'laugh'. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /rere?/ has,

- 1) type of sound: +abstract sound and -words
- 2) method to produce the sound: -pouting the lips, +the mouth agape, or -mouth form certain letters
- 3) purpose of the sound: +happy, -sad, -angry, and -feeling uncomfortable components.

## 25. /nayIs/

The lexeme /nayIs/ means 'to cry'. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /nayIs/ has,

- 1) type of sound: +abstract sound and -words
- 2) method to produce the sound: -pouting the lips, or by -having the mouth agape, +mouth form certain letters
- 3) purpose of the sound: -happy, +sad, +angry, and +feeling uncomfortable components.

## 26. /yərəŋ/

This lexeme means 'groan'. Judging from each differentiating category, the lexeme /yərəŋ/ has,

- 1) type of sound: +abstract sound and -words
- 2) method to produce the sound: -pouting the lips, or by -having the mouth agape, +mouth form certain letters
- 3) purpose of the sound: -happy, +sad, -angry, and +feeling uncomfortable components.

### ➤ Lexemes and the Components of Oral Activity, To Produce Something (besides Sound) from the mouth

All lexemes that occupy the semantic field of the activity of removing something (besides

sound) from the mouth have the same meaning component, removing an object through the mouth. In the semantic field of the activity of removing something from the mouth, there is one category of distinguishing components used, 1) the type of substance expelled, it could be in the form of a solid object, liquid object, or even air.

## 27. /tijh/

This lexeme means 'to spit'. Judging from the differentiating category, the lexeme has +liquid object.

## 28. /luaʔ/

This lexeme means removing food that has entered the mouth. Judging from the differentiating category, the lexeme has +solid object.

## 29. /səmpru/

This lexeme means 'to spout' water from the mouth. Judging from the differentiating category, the lexeme has +liquid and +air object.

## 30. /yudUt/

This lexeme means 'smoking'. Judging from the differentiating category, the lexeme has an +air object.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done, it was found that the Sasak language has 30 lexemes related to oral activity. This shows that the Sasak language in the Ampenan district has a wide diversity in expressing oral activity. All lexemes are further classified into 5 categories based on the function of the mouth themselves. The classification is oral activity (1) to eat (2) to drink, (3) to speak, (4) to make sounds, and (5) activity of emitting something (besides sound) from the mouth.

In the category of oral activity, to eat, thirteen lexemes were found, namely /kakən/ 'eat', /entaʔ/ 'taste', /kakoʔ/ 'bite', /bəlat/ 'swallow', /ləŋkəp/ 'eat with big mouthfuls', /kaos/ 'to eat until it is scraped', /karət/ 'to peel food using teeth', /ayEt/ 'to chew', /əmət/ 'to keep food in the mouth', /məncak/ 'eat with sound', /mamaʔ/ 'to chew' /jelat/ 'lick', and /kəŋampoʔan/ 'addicted'. Then, three lexemes were found in the oral activity of drinking, namely, /inəm/ 'drink', /sərUt/ 'slurp', and /tonən/ 'drink in large, fast gulps'. Furthermore, five lexemes were found in oral activity of speak, namely /yəraos/ 'to speak', /yəremən/ 'to speak to oneself', /sepEʔ/ 'to whisper', /səmprak/ 'to reprimand at close range and in a loud voice', and /surak/ 'shout'. Meanwhile, in oral activity of make sounds there are also five lexemes, namely /bəlagu/ 'sing',

/meok/ 'whistle', /rereʔ/ 'laugh', /najIs/ 'cry', and /ŋərəŋ/ 'groan'. Lastly, in the activity of emitting something (besides sound) from the mouth, there are four lexemes, /tijəh/ 'spit', /luaʔ/ 'removing food that has entered the mouth', /ŋudU/ 'smoke', and /səmpru/ 'spout'. The Sasak language have some lexemes that has no equivalent word in Indonesian language. Such as /ləŋkəp/, /məncak/, /əmət/, /tonən/, /ŋəremən/, and /səmprak/. It means that in expressing the oral activity, Sasak language have a broader view of daily use context.

Each lexeme that occupies a particular category of the meaning field of oral activity has one component in common, which is contain the activity that our mouth is capable to. Therefore, the 30 lexemes above are occupy the same semantic field.

This study adding documentation of the Sasak language in terms of oral activity in the Ampenan district. Although, this study only studied the low-form Sasak language. There are no high-speech levels (*alus* form) of Sasak language is covered in the study. Moreover, each of the sub topic of this research can be studied more thorough. So, a more detailed study is expected in the future.

## REFERENCES

Austin, Peter K. 2010. "Reading the Lontars: Endangered Literature Practices of Lombok, Eastern Indonesia." *Language Documentation & Description* 8(Special issue on oral literature and language endangerment): 27–48.

Chaer, Abdul. 2009. *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta departemen Pendidikan Nasional.

Kridalaksana, Harimukti. 2011. *Kamus Linguistik*. Jakarta: Gramedia.

Mahsun. 2006. *Kajian Dialektologi Diakronis Bahasa Sasak Di Pulau Lombok*. Yogyakarta: Gama Media.

Mahsun. 2019. *Metode Penelitian Bahasa: Tahapan Dan Strategi, Metode Dan Tekniknya Edisi Revisi*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

Nida, Eugene Albert. 1975. *Exploring Semantic Structures*. München: Fink.

Pateda, M. 1986. *Semantik Leksikal*. Nusa Indah.

Setiawan, Aan. 2011. "Bahasa Daerah Dalam Perspektif Kebudayaan Dan Sosiolingistik :" Proceedings: International Seminar Language Maintenance and ShiftUniversitas Diponegoro 66(July): 37–39.

Suhaemi, Evi. 2018. "Medan Makna Aktivitas Mulut Bahasa Sumbawa Dialek Taliwang." [https://eprints.unram.ac.id/6322/1/JURNAL\\_SKRIPSI\\_EVI.pdf](https://eprints.unram.ac.id/6322/1/JURNAL_SKRIPSI_EVI.pdf).

Widiastuti, Enis. 2016. "Medan Makna Leksem Aktivitas Wajah Di Desa Kowo Kecamatan Pujut Kabupaten Lombok Tengah."