



The 1st Multi-Disciplinary International conference University Of Asahan2019
Thema: The Role of Science in Development in the Era of Industrial Revolution
4.0 based on Local Wisdom." in Sabty Garden Hotel-Kisaran North Sumatra,
March 23rd, 2019

IDIOM ANALYSIS IN THE DETERMINATION OF STRUCTURE AND MEANING OF LANGUAGES WITH CONCEPTUAL MODEL APPROACH

¹Dedi Zulkarnain Pulungan, ²Fauziah Nasution, ³Robiatul Adawiyah,
⁴Elissa Evawani Tambunan, ⁵Erni Rawati Sibuea,

¹ Indonesian language and literature of Education Graha Nusantara University, Indonesia

² Indonesian language and literature of Education Graha Nusantara University, Indonesia

³ Indonesian language and literature of Education Graha Nusantara University, Indonesia

⁴English of Education Graha Nusantara University, Indonesia² Indonesian

⁵English of Education Graha Nusantara University, Indonesia

Email: pulungandedi@gmail.com

Abstract

Idioms are expressions or expressions in terms of terms or phrases which mean they cannot be obtained from literal meaning and from the arrangement of their parts, but have more figurative meaning that can only be known through common usage. The difference in meaning between lexical meanings and special meanings possessed by idioms can be understood, because actually the differences between the two meanings also have relevance or relevance of the meaning of terms used in idioms by looking at words or terms used in idioms. In relation to Idioms, the theory that will be used for this study is "Contextual Theory". In assessing meaning, it is inseparable from the existence of a context or situation or situation. Contextual Theory implies that a word or symbol of speech does not have meaning if it is detached from the context

Keywords: *idiom, structure and meaning, conceptual model approach*



A. Introduction

Language in society is the "body" itself, and the meanings in the semantic work as organs that make the body grow and move, for example humans. According to Ferdinand De Saussure that meaning is "understanding" or concept that is owned or contained in a linguistic sign. Besides that there are also those who claim that the meaning is nothing but something / referent that is referred to by the word / lexeme. The meaning is a semantic claim. That meaning is divided into several sections, including makna l eksikal, grammatical, contextual, makna referential and nonreferensial, makna denotative and connotative meanings, makna conceptual and associative meanings, makna words and meaning of the term, makna idiom / phrase and proverbs.

Besides that semantics also examine meaning relations. The meaning relation is a semantic relationship that exists between one unit of language and another. among others: synonym, antonym, polysemi, homonym, hyponym, redundancy, ambiguity or Accuracy. Up to changes in meaning, including widespread food, narrowing meaning, and total meaning changes. Up to the field of meaning and component of meaning.

In this article, the organ that plays an important role in the language will be explained, so that it will develop and grow. That is about the expression or idiom itself, until its use in Indonesian society which until now has not been taught to the public as its use in communication which should be very important, to be a driving force in the development of Indonesian.

Idioms or expressions are very important in language. Idioms or activities function to bring life, launch and encourage the development of Indonesian language so that it can balance the development of language needs for science and beauty so that it is not boring. Grammar is like a garden, an expression like its flowers. Judging from the form and process.

Idiom or expression is something very commonplace contained in all languages in the world, e na kar idiom or expression is never separated from each community. But it can not also separated between expression and language, because of language all the base rather than meanings that exist, so it can be concluded there after the idiom or expression language



there. "Language makes us believe in communication. And make people have ethics, morals and aesthetics, not stutter in undergoing social interaction".

B. Method

This study included qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative descriptive research is research that uses descriptive methods, namely methods carried out solely based on facts or phenomena (Sudaryanto, 1992: 62). The definition of qualitative research is research that uses qualitative methods. Qualitative methods are research on a problem that is not designed or designed using statistical procedures

The research design used was a qualitative descriptive study design. The selection of the design is in accordance with Sudaryanto's view (1992: 63) which reveals that descriptive methods are methods based on facts and phenomena. This characteristic causes the qualitative descriptive research design to be very appropriate to explain idioms in the formation of the structure and meaning of language with a conceptual model approach.

C. Research Finding

Research on idiom analysis in the determination of structure and meaning of languages with conceptual model approach has been rigorously carried out, especially by several researchers in the field of Indonesian as follows

1. Paramarta, *Lingua Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra dan Pengajarannya* (2018) the uses of idoms, connotation meaning, and types of Indonesian idioms which are based on the name of animal.
2. Hayati, Chan, and Rahman. *jurnal kepemimpinan dan pengurusan sekolah* (2018) analysis idiom in the news of kiminal in Padang Ekspres newspaper and to describe the meaning of idiom in news of crime of Padang Ekspres newspaper
3. Muthmainnah, *Jurnal Papatuzdu* (2012) the ability to use idioms in sentences grade students of Junior high school
4. Pratiwi, *Pena Literasi* (2018) idioms are basically used by language speakers in communicating with the wider community. The use of



this idiom is intentionally done to express something indirectly to the other person

This research is expected to provide a more detailed explanation of idiom analysis in the determination of structure and meaning of languages with conceptual model approach

D. Discussion

I. The essence of Idioms

Idiom is form utterance that its meaning already merges and not could interpreted from meanings element forming it, well in a manner lexical or in a manner grammatical. Kridalaksana (1993: 80) stated that "Idiom generally considered to be style language that contradictory by principle preparation composition (Principle of Compositionality)". Idiom is construction that its meaning not same with combined mean members. Example goat black, in a manner whole its meaning not same with the meaning "goat" and "Black".

Idiom called too something expression in the form of combined said that forming mean new, not there is relationship with said forming basically. Idiom is something expression or expression in form term or phrase that the meaning not can obtained from mean literally and from arrangement its parts, however more have mean figuratively that only can be known through use that prevalent.

Alwasilah (1985: 147) mention idiom is group words that have mean alone that different from mean each said in the group that. Idiom not can translated literally to in language foreign. Idioms are a problem usage language by native speakers.

In line with Alwasilah, according to Longman (2003: 741) "Idiom is a phrase which something different from the meanings of the separate words from which it formed". Could interpreted that idiom is sentence that have meaning different from meaning said that shape it.

Konrad (1939: VI) *too explain that idiomes, c'est-à-dire combinaisons intraduisibles mot à mot.* Mean explanation that is that idiom is combined said that not could interpreted said word Rey continue that l'expressions est cette mme réalité considérée comme une manière d'exprimer quelque



chose, elle implique une rhétorique et une stylistique, elle suppose le plus souvent le recours à une figure, métaphore et métonymie. Expression considered as way for revealed something with use rhetoric (words formal) and stylistics and usually has meaning figuratively, metaphor, metonymy".

Sometimes idiom aligned with understanding proverb. In fact understanding idiom more large from proverb that is patterns structural that deviate from rules language that general, usually shaped phrase, while the meaning not can explained in a manner logical or in a manner grammatical, with rests on on mean words that shape it (Gorys Keraf, 2008: 109). Proverb have mean that still could traced or tracked from mean the elements because existence association between mean original with its meaning as proverb. For example, proverbs like dogs with cats mean "about two people who never get along". This meaning is associated, that dogs and cats if they meet are always fighting, never peaceful.

A special term in referring to a specific expression of a language, the term is idiotism. "Idiotism is all construction patterns that appear to be distinctive in a language and not in accordance with the rules of forming sentences or syntax in other languages". In its use, this term is expressed in an idiomatic expression or commonly called an expression. This expression can take the form of a special expression (locution), proverb (proverbe), and proverb (dicton). The boundary between locution, proverbe and dicton is not clear and is more likely to be used than form.

The community using the language tends not to give definite boundaries about the differences in the forms of the language, because the use is more emphasized on the meaning contained in the expression and the purpose of the speaker to use it.

According to Chaer (1993: 7) idioms are units of language whether in the form of words, phrases or sentences whose meanings cannot be drawn from the general grammatical rules that apply in that language, or cannot be predicted from the lexical meaning of the elements that make up them. It was also said by Chaer (1993: 8), although the meaning of the idiom can not be withdrawn in accordance with the general rules



applicable grammatical or unpredictability of the lexical meaning of its elements, but historically comparative and etymological connection appears to still be sought meaning in its entirety with the lexical meaning - the element. That is, the meaning of the idiom can still be predicted from the lexical meaning of the elements that make it up. But there are also many idioms that cannot be tolerated such as " miserly " yellow ass , going to the land of worms " dead " . The meaning of idioms is exocentric, meaning that their meanings cannot be translated either lexically or grammatically from the meaning of the elements.

Idioms are often referred to as word combinations, constructs, word groups, language units and others. This is because the form of idioms is in the form of a combination of words and words or combinations of two or more words. Basically, the combination of words forms one word that has new meaning and figuratively meaningful. Also known is the combination of words in the form of phrases and combinations of words in the form of compound words and figurative meanings. In addition, there are several forms of words which, when experiencing the repetition process, have new meanings, meaning figuratively (do not have the lexical meaning of the word itself) and are straightforward, examples of spies, sweets, witchcraft. So, language units in the form of idioms can be in the form of repeated words, compound words and phrases.

The meaning of idioms, also the nature of deviations from the use of language in general, that: Idioms are not limited to only two words or more that are combined and contain new meanings and do not highlight the meaning of each component.

Idioms are all forms of language that are distinctive or special with certain meanings. Which cannot be explained based on the lexical meaning of each word; nor can it be explained based on the general rules that apply. Against idioms cannot be asked the question: Why is the shape so? Why does that mean that? Why is the word used and not the word? That is an idiom born of language habits and accepted as a convention or agreement.



Texts and special meaningful expressions can be classified into compound words. Compound words are compound morphemes or words that have special grammatical and semantic patterns. In compound words, the relationship between the parts is so close and completely inseparable. The closeness of the relationship can be seen from the impossibility of insertion in parts of compound words. In addition, if there is an explanatory word or phrase behind multiple forms, the word or phrase will give an explanation of the compound word as a whole.

The same thing was conveyed by Lyons (1977: 91), he gave the criteria for the form of a lexicalisation process in a whole or frozen combination: meaning that words included in a whole or frozen combination are a combination of words that cannot be separated or inserted between the elements forming them. In addition, the combination cannot be added in other words, cannot be replaced using pronouns and determinants, even though they are grammatically acceptable but contextually meaning cannot be accepted.

Based on various idiom theories put forward by Chaer (1993) and Lyons (1977), idioms are units of language whose meaning cannot be drawn from grammatical general rules, whose structures deviate from the normal patterns of language structure and frozen and cannot be inserted others, also cannot be replaced with pronouns or determinants. In general, idiom meaning cannot be drawn or predicted from the lexical meaning of the elements that make it (exocentric). Idioms contain an understanding that has been agreed upon by the owner of the language and is related to the sociocultural language owner's community. The three theories are used as the main theory, while the other theories are still used as supporting theories in this study.



II. Types of Idioms

Chaer (1993: 8) divides idioms based on terms and criteria as follows:

1. Based on the closeness of the elements in forming meaning

a. Full Idiom

The elements that make up it are a unity of meaning. Every element has lost its lexical meaning so that what exists is the meaning of the whole form.

Example:

Souvenir

"Souvenirs"

The meaning of the lexical element in each word that forms the above idiom has merged into one entity, so that the meaning contained in the idiom comes from the meaning of the whole unit of the forming element. Fruit and hands cannot be used to explain the meaning of the fruit, namely "souvenirs". The idiom will be unacceptable if it is inserted and replaced by its constituent elements and other elements

b. Partial Idioms

One element of the unitary form still remains in its lexical meaning.

Example:

Work hard

"Work hard".

Idioms above one of the lexic elements are still in their lexical meaning, namely the word work. But the meaning of the other lexical elements is different from the lexical meaning, namely hard, the meaning changes to "earnest".

2. Based on shape

Idioms based on their shapes are divided into several categories, namely expressions, metaphors and names that are not reflected in the meaning of the constituent elements.



a. Expression

Forms that are fixed together are the elements which are expressions in conveying a purpose (Chaer, 1993: 9).

Example:

Black foot

" Algerian people"

The above idioms are used to express French people who are in Algeria, Africa (Francophonie country) . This expression is used because Algerians are usually black (negro).

Example:

The noble

"Noble"

It is an expression to express the "aristocratic" social degree, that is family originating from nobility or still royal relatives.

Example:

Look for a needle in a stack of straw

"something impossible"

This idiom is in the form of an expression that intends to find something that is impossible to find. Because finding thousands of tiny needles in a haystack is a job that will take a lot of time that is impossible to find.

Example:

Last wind

"Something temporary" .

It is an idiom in the form of an expression to express the intention of "something that is temporary" , this is because the wind will only pass something once and will not come back again.

Example:

Oily water

"Good at praising because there are certain intentions".

Idioms in the form of expressions are used because oil and water can never be fused so this expression expresses what is spoken and what is in the heart is different.



b. Metaphor (Comparison)

The basic structure of the metaphor is something that is discussed and something is used as a comparison. The two things that are compared have the same nature.

Example:

Walk like a snail

"Very slow".

This idiom is a metaphor for comparing snails, which are animals that run very slowly with human nature that cannot do things quickly.

Example:

Posts like chicken claws

"Random or not neat"

It is an idiom that compares the former chicken scratch soil which is usually messy with someone's writing that cannot be read.

3. Based on Names That Cannot Be Drawn from the Elements of a Lexical Meaning

Keraf (2008: 109) states that to learn the meaning of an idiom, especially idioms based on names that are not reflected in the lexical meaning of the forming elements, everyone must learn it as a native speaker, not only through the meaning of the word that forms it.

Example:

Weather from dogs

" Very bad weather".

In this idiom there is no connection between "dog" and " weather", so this idiom form is based on the agreement of the French and sociocultural communities to express something based on names that are not reflected in the lexical meaning of the elements.

Example:

Cat whiskers flowers

"Plant name"

Meaning a plant that has flowers that look like cat whiskers. So that the cat's mustache is not interpreted according to its lexical meaning. The meaning of the idiom is far from the meaning of the lexical element



that forms it. These idioms use lexical elements of animal names, but their meaning has nothing to do with animals.

Idioms, expressions and metaphors actually cover more or less the same object of conversation, just in terms of different points of view. Idioms are viewed in terms of meaning, namely the deviation of idiom meanings from the lexical and grammatical meanings of the constituent elements. The expression is seen in terms of linguistic expressions, feelings and emotions in certain types of language units which are considered the most appropriate and most effective. While the metaphor is seen in terms of using something to compare one with the other. If viewed in terms of meaning, the form of expressions and metaphors includes idioms.

4. Based on the type of element that forms it

a. Idioms Consisting of Body Parts

These idioms are referred to as human beings, with the term Anthropomorphic, namely the elements that make up human beings (human body), such as the heart, heart, eyes and so on.

Example:

Has long ribs
" Lazy"

The above idioms use the body parts "ribs" as their constituent elements. Humans if they have ribs that are too long make people unable to move freely so they prefer to stay still or not move.

Example:

Humble
"Not arrogant"

The above idioms use parts of the human body as lexical elements, namely the heart. The part of the human body called the heart is the essence of the real human feeling.

b. Idioms Consisting of Indra's Words

Idioms are formed from changing the activities of one sense response to the other senses. Pateda (1989: 115) termed it anesthetic . Indra is a tool to see, hear, feel, feel and smell something intuitively.

Example:

whinny from dawn white horses



"Dawn prints".

This idiom is formed from changes in the sense of hearing that is "whinny" to the sense of sight "dawn" .

Example:

Cold-blooded

"Cruel"

It is a change of response from the sense of touch, namely cold to the sense of taste, which is cruel

c. Color Name Idioms

That is an idiom that uses the names of colors as lexical elements.

Example:

See everything in black

"Excuse me"

The above idioms use the name color, which is an idiom-forming lexical element. Black usually associated with something dark and bad, so the above idiom means someone who has an easily surrender or pessimistic personality.

Example:

Red face

"Angry" .

The color name used as the forming element in the idiom is red.

d. Idioms of Natural Objects

Idioms that use the names of natural objects as lexic elements, such as the sun, earth, moon and so on.

Example:

It's in months

"Daydreaming"

The above idioms use the names of natural objects, namely "the moon" as the constituent element. The meaning of this idiom is the agreement of the French community and is related to the sociocultural community.

Example:

Bright moon

"lucky"



The above idioms use the names of natural objects namely the moon as a lexical element that forms an idiom.

e. Idioms of Animal Names

The lexical elements that make up the idiom relate to animals, their parts and the nature of certain animals that are compared with human traits that appear with animal body elements.

Example:

Live like dogs and cats

"Always fighting"

Using lexical elements, animal names, namely "Cats" and "dogs" are both animals that cannot make peace so that every time they meet, they always fight.

Example:

Two-headed snake

"Hypocrisy"

It is an idiom that uses the name of an animal, namely a snake .

f. Idiom Name or Plant Section

Using lexical elements formed from the names of plants and parts of plants such as leaves, branches, fruit, stems and so on.

Example:

Fall in apples

"Fainted "

The idioms above use plant parts, namely fruit "Apples" as forming elements. But the meaning of the idiom is far from the meaning contained in the word "apples".

Example:

Branched tongue

"Can not be trusted"

This idiom uses lexical elements of plant parts, namely branches. Branches are parts of plants that spread everywhere.

5. Idioms Formed from Various Word Classes

Idioms whose constituent elements are numbers, verbs, nouns, adverbs and adjectives.



a. Idioms of numerals

Idioms are formed by using number words such as one, two, three and so on as forming elements.

Example:

Cut the hair into four
"complicated"

The above idioms use lexical elements of numbers, namely "four" to express a meaning that is complicated. Human hair is generally thin and small, but still divided into four, this reveals someone who is complicated or complex.

Example:

Two's heart
"Doubtful"

The idiom uses a number word that is two . The heart is one and is the core of all actions and words, but if the heart is two, the original intention changes or is hesitant.

b. Idioms from Verb

Idioms that use verbs such as going, coming, looking for etc. as idiom-forming elements.

Example:

Open both hands to someone
"Welcoming cordially "

The above idioms use the verb "open" as one of the constituent elements. Welcoming someone usually by opening their hands and allowing them to enter the house, this shows that the homeowner is happy to welcome guests and entertain them kindly.

Example:

Looking for face
"Seeking attention"

The verb used in the idiom is to search. In seeking attention, people will usually look so that someone's face or face will be seen.

c. Idioms from nouns

Idioms are formed from a combination of nouns as lexic elements .

Example:



Head of hoe

" A foolish person"

The idioms above use a combination of nouns namely "head" and "hoe" to reveal someone who is stupid. In this idiom "hoe" does not symbolize violence but shows something damaged by a hard hoe.

Example:

Stubborn

" Dissident"

These idioms use nouns namely head and stone . Someone who has a stone head will certainly be very difficult to advise so that he likes to disobey what he is told and advised him.

d. Idioms from Adverb

Idioms who use adverbs as lexic elements. Adverbs in the form of place adverbs, information on time, description of the nature and description of the situation.

Example:

Have long arms

"Influential person"

This idiom contains the intent of someone who has a big influence in the community. The above idioms use adverb properties namely "Long" as an idiom lexical element.

Example:

Not hoofed, want to scratch

"Not yet in power have been looking for someone else's fault".

This idiom uses adverbs want.

e. Idioms of Adjectives.

Idioms are formed from adjectives as lexic elements.

Example:

Big heart

"Good people"

The above idioms contain the intent of someone who is kind. Using grand " big" adjectives as the constituent elements.

Example:

Attractive dark brown complexion



"Beautiful"

These idioms use adjectives that are sweet. The type of idiom to be analyzed in this study is the type of idiom based on the type of element that forms it, namely an idiom consisting of body parts.

E. Conclusion

From the descriptions presented by several expert opinions along with the examples the author wrote, it can be concluded that idioms, expressions and metaphors actually cover more or less the same object of conversation, only in terms of different points of view. Idioms are viewed in terms of meaning, namely the deviation of idiom meanings from the lexical and grammatical meanings of the constituent elements. The expression is seen in terms of linguistic expressions, feelings and emotions in certain types of language units which are considered the most appropriate and most effective. While the metaphor is seen in terms of using something to compare one with the other. If viewed in terms of meaning, the form of expressions and metaphors includes idioms.

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