

AN ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC MEANING IN THE TOURING INSTRUCTIONS OF AUTOMOTIVE CLUB “MERCEDES BENZ W211”

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ABSTRACT

This research focusses on analyzing semantic meaning in The Touring Instructions Of Automotive Club “Mercedes Benz W211”. The semantic meaning includes lexical and contextual meaning. By listening to the touring instruction, we can get knowledge about appreciation literature and the background of the touring instruction. Therefore, the researchers were interested in analyzing the kinds of lexical meaning and contextual meaning used in touring instruction. The researchers dedicated to give the title of this research “An Analysis Of Semantic Meaning In The Touring Instructions Of Automotive Club “Mercedes Benz W211””. The problem of this research are: (1) what are the lexical meaning in the touring instruction of Automotive club Mercedes Benz W211? (2) what are the contextual meaning in the touring instruction of Automotive club Mercedes Benz W211? The researchers found 16 data from touring instruction that have both meaning, lexical and contextual meaning. This research uses a descriptive method by analyzing the research object of Elevation Worship Song Lyrics. To obtain the data, the researchers collected the data from the touring instruction that are said by using Handy Talky (HT) . The result of this research are as follows: the lexical and the contextual meanings are used in the touring instruction of MBW211 Club. There are 16 data showing that their instruction has several words containing contextual meaning. For people in first time joining the touring activity, they may be confused and afraid of the meaning and message from the commander. Because contextual meaning is similar to ‘something means something else’. This is the concept of literature, art of language.

Keywords: Semantics, Figurative Language, Lexical, Contextual, Meaning, Touring Instruction.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the key of communication for human as social creatures. It is not only necessary in the daily activities such as conversation in homes, conversation in school or work, symbols in the street including traffic light, etc. But it is also necessary for human in doing their hobbies.

Talking about hobby, some people consider that it is a must to have and do their hobby in life. Especially for working people, their routine to wake up in early morning, work in pressure, and responsibility to their family make them feeling under pressure and depression. That is the condition and reason for them to consider that they must have a ‘work life balance’ by doing something makes happy like hobby.

Automotive activity is one of hobbies. Some people like in car, motorcycle and bicycle. To support their hobby, some of them decide to join a community or club that the environment will have the same hobby. In that community, there are some activities to make them meet and communicate in some ways, including Group *Whatsap*, weekly hanging out, or touring.

Touring is defined by Online Cambridge Dictionary as (of musicians, sports teams, exhibitions, etc) going to several places in a country or area to perform, compete, be seen, etc. It is in line with the yearly routine activity of the community or club, touring. They always have some agenda including touring that can bound the members each other. Without direct meeting and the activity related to the automotive, they may have no close relation like the community that always meet directly and touring.

In every kind of Vehicle, there are always communities. One of the communities or club is Mercedes Benz Club W211. It is sometimes written as MBCW211. This club is divided into some chapters based on the city where the members stay. There are Bandung Chapter, Bekasi Chapter, Jakarta Chapter, etc.

In the touring of MBCW211, there are some instructions that they use a unique language. That language is common for the member and they understand the instructions meant by the commander. The communication while touring use Handy Talky (HT). So every member can hear the instructions while driving the car fast. The instructions are in short and brief language, but full of meaning. They always use the language features to command the instructions. From the background above, the researcher decided to analyse the language features used by the members of MBCW211 in giving touring instructions.

METHODS

In conducting this research, the researchers use descriptive quantitative research method. Quantitative research methods are one type of research whose specifications are systematic, planned and clearly structured from the beginning to the design of the research.

According to Sugiyono (2013: 13), quantitative research methods can be interpreted as research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine populations or specific samples, sampling techniques are generally carried out randomly, data collection using research instruments, data analysis is quantitative / statistics with the aim to test the hypothesis that has been set. This study uses a descriptive approach with the aim of describing research objects or research results.

Sutopo (2002:33) states that, in descriptive method, the analysis of the data is done naturally objective, and factual. It means that the researcher applies a set of procedures used for problem solving based on the factual data. The writer uses some procedures of collecting the data. First, the writer listen the songs and writes the lyric of the songs for the primary data. Second, the writer selects the data and then classified them. Then, the writer transfers the data into table, and analyzes the data. Finally, the writer will draw some conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After obtaining and analyzing the data based on the semantics theory, especially lexical and contextual meaning theory in the Touring Instruction of Automotive Club (MBW211), the next part is the discussions of the whole data to answer the problem proposed in the previous chapter. The problems statements in this study formulated as followed; (1) What are the lexical meaning in the Touring Instruction of Automotive Club (MBW211)? (2) What percent of the lexical words that contain of the contextual meaning in the the Touring Instruction of Automotive Club (MBW211)?

Data 1 : *Roti bakar*

Utterance : *Hati-hati, ada **roti bakar** di lawan arah*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, *Roti Bakar* is a toast. It is sliced bread made warm, crisp (= hard enough to break), and brown by being put near a high heat.

Contextual Meaning : *Roti Bakar* means a truck that is not the biggest but it is a big car. It can be dump truck, box truck, semi truck, etc. If we see at the sharp of the truck, it most like a square and it is big so it is like a toast that commonly it is square. This utterance warns every driver of the cars to be careful because there is a big car in the opposite direction so they could not overtake the car in front of them.

Data 2 : *Gajah bengkak*

Utterance : *Hati-hati, ada **Gajah Bengkak** di lawan arah*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, ***Gajah Bengkak*** is a swollen elephant. *Bengkak* or swollen is to become larger and rounder than usual; to (cause to) increase in size or amount and *Gajah* or elephant is a very large grey mammal that has a trunk (= long nose) with which it can pick things up.

Contextual Meaning : *Roti Bakar* means a truck that is not the biggest but it is a big car. It can be dump truck, box truck, semi truck, etc. If we see at the sharp of the truck, it most like a square and it is big so it is like a toast that commonly it is square. This utterance warns every driver of the cars to be careful because there is a big car in the opposite direction so they could not overtake the car in front of them.

Data 3 : *Ciluk ba*

Utterance : *Hati-hati, di depan ada **ciluk ba**!*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, ***ciluk ba*** is peek a boo in English version. It is a game played with a young child, which involves hiding behind something and suddenly reappearing, saying “peekaboo.”. In Indonesian language or *Bahasa*, they say *ciluk ba* than peek a boo.

Contextual Meaning : *Ciluk ba* means condition of the road that there is a little incline if front of us and then after a little incline, Descend Road is coming. The context to make this peek a boo or *ciluk ba* has the relation to the road condition is that hiding behind something in peek a boo makes us could not see anything and then they appear after hiding. It similar to the condition in the road that in incline, we can not see what is behind that incline, but then they appear after the incline if over and comes descent road.

Data 4 : Hard break

Utterance : *Semua KR harap **Hard break**!*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, Hard is difficult to understand, do, experience, or deal with. Whereas Break is to (cause something to) separate suddenly or violently into two or more pieces, or to (cause something to) stop working by being damaged.

Contextual Meaning : Hard Break means a truck that is not the biggest but it is a big car. It can be dump truck, box truck, semi truck, etc. If we see at the sharp of the truck, it most like a square and it is big so it is like a toast that commonly it is square. This utterance warns every

driver of the cars to be careful because there is a big car in the opposite direction so they could not overtake the car in front of them.

Data 4 : Soft break

Utterance : *Semua KR harap **Soft break**!*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, Soft things, especially parts of the body, are not hard or rough and feel pleasant and smooth when touched. Whereas Break is to (cause something to) separate suddenly or violently into two or more pieces, or to (cause something to) stop working by being damaged.

Contextual Meaning : Hard Break means a truck that is not the biggest but it is a big car. It can be dump truck, box truck, semi truck, etc. If we see at the sharp of the truck, it most like a square and it is big so it is like a toast that commonly it is square. This utterance warns every driver of the cars to be careful because there is a big car in the opposite direction so they could not overtake the car in front of them. But the soft break differs from hard break, because in soft break, the car is still running but it is driven slowly.

Data 5 : Nyamuk

Utterance : *hati-hati **nyamuk** berkeliaran di lawan arah!*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, **nyamuk** is mosquito in English version. It is a small flying insect that bites people and animals and sucks their blood.

Contextual Meaning : *nyamuk* means motorcycles that are in the opposite direction and it can be a warning to drive carefully because there are some motorcycles in front of them. They use the word '*nyamuk*' is because they are small things. In road, motorcycle is a small vehicle, the concept of 'small' is in relation each other.

Data 6 : In line

Utterance : monitor, all KR apakah sudah **in line**?

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, in line is used to describe profits, shares, etc. that are behaving as others of the same type or as specialists expect. And similar to, or at the same level as something.

Contextual Meaning : in line means the condition that all cars are in line and no one separate from other cars. Its condition is important to make the communication by HT (Handy Talky) becomes effective and heard by all drivers in the cars.

Data 7 : Merapat

Utterance : *Semua KR harap **merapat**!*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, *merapat* is move closer. Move is to (cause to) change position, and closer is something or someone that closes (= finishes) something such as an event or series of performances It is usually used by the people to move. Move closer lexically is

always used by people in such occasion. Moving is always related to the body, body movement.

Contextual Meaning : *harap merapat* or move closer means making the space or distance between one car to another car becomes closer. It is related to make a touring activity becomes in line and no one separates from touring line.

Data 8 : *Belah Duren*

Utterance : *Semua KR harap **Belah Duren**!*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, *belah duren* is split Durian. Split is to (cause to) divide into two or more parts, especially along a particular line. Durian is a large, oval, tropical fruit with a hard skin covered in sharp points, yellow, orange, or red flesh, and a very strong smell. So *belah duren* or split Durian is the first thing to do when some is going to eat Durian.

Contextual Meaning : *belah duren* or split Durian means a condition that all cars are going to overtake the position of the car or cars in front of them. It is aimed to make the trip becomes more quickly driven. Sometimes it can be said as speeding the trip, but it is still on rules, because they are well-organized by using Handy Talky (HT).

Data 9 : Monitor

Utterance : ***Monitor** om, bisa denger saya om?*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, monitor is an English word. It is a person who has the job of watching or noticing particular things. In the other hand, it can be defined as a computer screen or a device with a screen on which words or pictures can be shown.

Contextual Meaning : monitor means checking or calling someone in different cars by using Handy Talky. It is usually invitation to have such a talk about something or checking whether someone is active on HT or not, whether someone can hear all instructions or not.

Data 10 : *Di copy*

Utterance : *siap om **di copy**!*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, *di copy* means to intentionally make or do something that is the same as an original piece of work. It is can also copy something from someone/something. For example of sentence is 'they've copied the basic design from the Japanese model and added a few of their own refinements'.

Contextual Meaning : *Di Copy* means agreeing or following what instruction is given to them. They prefer saying *di copy* rather than Ok.

Data 11 : Tayo

Utterance : *hati-hati di depan ada **tayo**!*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, Tayo is a name for a bus in a movie 'Tayo'. It is processed by the concept of metonymy. Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a concept is referred to by the name of something closely associated with that thing or concept.

Contextual Meaning : as a process of metonymy, when someone in the touring activity says Tayo, it means bus. They prefer saying Tayo rather than a bus. But it is only happened at touring activity, because when they are arrived at the place they reach, they say bus by saying bus too, not becoming Tayo.

Data 12 : Meriah

Utterance : *hati-hati di depan **meriah**!*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, *meriah* is rousing. It is making people feel excited and proud or ready to take action. It is usually used for sale, to say very cheap, Indonesian people sometimes say it as *murah meriah*. It is for making people excited to buy that sale product.

Contextual Meaning : *meriah* in Touring instruction means that there are so many cars in opposite direction that make them could not overtake the car in front of them. It is a warning to be carefully drive and stay in their position without overtaking another car because it can be dangerous for them like having crash and others.

Data 13 : May day

Utterance : *perhatian, ada KR **may day**!*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, may is used to express possibility. It is a kind of modality to show possibility. Whereas day is a period of 24 hours, especially from twelve o'clock one night to twelve o'clock the next night.

Contextual Meaning : may day is a condition that there is a car getting trouble. The triuble can be on machine, body etc. It is a warning to all cars to stop dan give attention to the car that is getting trouble. The expression of May day that means emergency warning is not only used by car touring instruction, but it is also used by the dangerous warning in the plane.

Data 14 : pilot

Utterance : *mobil om siapa nih **pilotnya**?*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, pilot is a person who flies an aircraft. It is commonly known by people that pilot is a person who flies an aircraft. Beside that, pilot is also defined as a person with detailed knowledge of an area of water, such as that around a port, who goes onto a ship to direct it safely.

Contextual Meaning : in car touring activity, the pilot refers to someone who drives a car. The concept is similar to the pilot. But in lexical meaning, the pilot flies an aircraft, wherean driver drives a car. But in car touring, they prefer calling the driver as pilot.

Data 15 : co-pilot

Utterance : *ada co-pilot nya om?*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, a pilot who helps the main pilot on an aircraft. He/she sits on pilot's side and helps the main pilot in operating system of flight.

Contextual Meaning : in car touring activity, co-pilot refers to someone who accompany the driver in driving a car in the touring activity. Co-pilot is usually the couple of the driver and they do not do anything in driving such co-pilot in aircraft that drives a car. The concept is similar to the pilot. But in lexical meaning, the pilot flies an aircraft, whereas driver drives a car. But in car touring, they prefer calling the driver as pilot.

Data 16 : *melambung*

Utterance : *siap-siap melambung!*

Lexical Meaning : Lexically, *melambung* is soar. It is to rise very quickly to a high level. In fact, the word 'soar' is used to rise from down to up in number. Like in this example; Temperatures will soar over the weekend, say the weather forecasters.

Contextual Meaning : in car touring activity, *melambung* or soar is a condition that the car overtake another car in front of them and go fast as the word *melambung* that the concept is to rise quickly.

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the meaning of touring instruction of MBW211 Club, the writer made conclusion. The terms being discussed would not be immediately, when it was heard for the first time. The listeners would interpret with various kinds of meanings; lexical and contextual meaning. There are so many terms that have the different meanings between lexical meaning and contextual meaning.

Having discussion the data, the writer finds that the lexical and the contextual meanings are used in the touring instruction of MBW211 Club. There are 16 data showing that their instruction has several words containing contextual meaning. For people in first time joining the touring activity, they may be confused and afraid of the meaning and message from the commander. Because contextual meaning is similar to 'something means something else'. This is the concept of literature, art of language.

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