

AN ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC ON ONANG-ONANG OF ANGKOLA-MANDAILING WEDDING CEREMONY

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ABSTRACT

This research was intended to find out the lexical relations in onang-onang lyrics of Angkola-Mandailing wedding ceremony. The methodology this research used descriptive qualitative method. The collecting data of this research are suitable the supported and criteria of the research. This research classified to seven types such as synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, hypernym, hyponymy and meronymy to found out the most dominant types of lexical relations in onang-onang lyrics in Angkola-Mandailing wedding ceremony. Finally, it was found that 5 datas of synonyms, 12 datas of antonymy, 5 datas of polysemy, 6 datas of hyponymy, 7 datas of homonym, and 10 of meronymy. Therefore, the writer found the most dominant types of lexical relations of this research was 12 of antonymy from 51 case total.

Keywords : *Semantic, Types of lexical relations, onang-onang, Angkola-Mandailing Ceremony*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has been known as a country rich in tribes, races and cultures. One of them is culture, culture is a habit of everything that can be thought, done, applied by humans. Some people believed and followed the culture as a hereditary habit of tribes and are inherent to the human soul.

Indonesia has a lot of ethnic especially in North Sumatera. In North Sumatera itself has 8 ethnic: ethnic Malay, Batak Toba, Batak Simalungun, Batak Pak-Pak, Batak Pesisir, Angkola-Mandailing, Batak Karo, and Nias. One very familiar to some Northern Sumatera society is Angkola-Mandailing. This ethnic will cling to Angkola-Mandailing blood wherever he is. Angkola-Mandailing has a very unique tradition if one of the people of Angkola – Mandailing is a marriage that is located in the southern part of Padang Lawas Utara, North Sumatera Province, Indonesia.

Ethnic Mandailing has a hereditary culture inherited hereditary, called *Onang-Onang*. *Onang-onang* is a song of *tor-tor* accompaniment of Mandailing marriage customs. The person who sings the song is called *paronang-onang*. The *onang-onang* also tells life background of every *panortor* (dancer) to all the relative present. As for the background story that will be delivered is about the identity and succes of each *panortor*, for example, the position of the *panortor* in the party, form which clan, and his position in the midst of society and others.

Therefore, *paronang-onang* must know well about the *panortor*. "*Onang-onang awalnya berasal dari kata 'inang' yang berarti 'ibu'. Dalam kisahnya dikatakan*

bahwa ada seorang anak yang merindukan ibunya dan akhirnya memanggil sambal bernyanyi dengan mengatakan "Onang-onang". Oleh karena itu Onang-onang merupakan suatu pencetusan terhadap kerinduan kepada orang yang dikasihinya yaitu ibunya. Lama-kelamaan Onang-onang mula berkembang. Tidak saja sebagai ungkapan kerinduan terhadap orang yang dikasihinya tetapi sekarang sudah berubah fungsi sebagai ungkapan kasih (kegembiraan) seperti memasuki rumah baru, perkawinan, dan anak lahir." (Ritonga and Ridwan (2002:65).

The aimed of the writer to observed this is to analyzed the semantic meaning of the lyrics of the Onang-onang which is included by the types of lexical relations and the classified these relationship, Hyponymy, Synonymy, Polysemy, Antonymy, Hypernym, Meronymy, and Homonyms. According to Hurford (2007:1), semantic is the study of meaning in language, whereas lexical relations describe relationship among word meanings. There are several types of lexical relations, such as, homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy (Saeed, 2003:63). Semantic is the main important in learning a language. Referred to the definition of semantics that is the study of meaning in language, the writer thinks that by deeply understand about semantics can drive us to well-communicate with other people who use the same language or even with the origin of those language.

In etymology, semantics is derived from the Greek 'semantikos', meaning significant. It could be from the Greek noun "sema" which means

sign or signal, and from the verb "semaiono" which means signal. The word semantic appears in French as *sémantique*, as used by Michel Bréal during the 19th century, in his 1897 book published in Paris, *Essai de sémantique*, considered the first use of the term semantics in the modern sense. In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning, as borne on the syntactic levels of words, phrases, and sentences. It is the study of interpretation of signs or symbols used in agents or communities within particular circumstances and contexts. Within this view, sounds, facial expressions, body language, and proxemics have semantic (meaningful) content, and each comprises several branches of study. Traditionally, semantics has included the study of denotative meaning, Semantics is appropriated to be used on investigating the meaning of lyrics of songs because it deals with the meaning of language used by people in order to convey their intended meaning of speaking or message of a language used, Hasan (2008:16).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Semantic Analysis

In linguistics, semantic analysis is the process of relating syntactic structures, from the levels of phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs to the level of the writing as a whole, to their language-independent meanings. It also involves removing features specific to particular linguistic and cultural contexts, to the extent that such a project is possible. The elements of idiom and figurative speech, being cultural, are often also converted into relatively invariant meanings in semantic analysis. Semantics, although related to pragmatics, is

distinct in that the former deals with word or sentence choice in any given context, while pragmatics considers the unique or particular meaning derived from context or tone. To reiterate in different terms, semantics is about universally coded meaning, and pragmatics, the meaning encoded in words that is then interpreted by an audience.

Semantic analysis can begin with the relationship between individual words. This requires an understanding of lexical hierarchy, including hyponymy and hypernymy, meronymy, polysemy, synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms. It also relates to concepts like connotation (semiotics) and collocation, which is the particular combination of words that can be or frequently are surrounding a single word. This can include idioms, metaphor, and simile, like, "white as a ghost."

With the availability of enough material to analyze, semantic analysis can be used to catalog and trace the style of writing of specific authors. Harlow (2003:55) defined that analysis is a careful examination of something in order to understand it better.

Semantic

Semantic is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning, and, since meaning is a part of language, semantics is a part of linguistics (Palmer 1981: 1). Adisutrisno (2008:1) states that semantics was study of meaning in every language. It means semantics must and therefore included of the concept of sentences, word and utterances of course. And also, another hand semantics is proposed by Saeed (2009:3), semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language and semantics the study of meaning word and sentences. According to Hurford

(2007:1), semantic is the study of meaning in language, whereas lexical relations describe relationship among word meanings. There are several types of lexical relations such as, synonym, polysemy, antonymy, hyponym, homonym and meronymy (Saeed, 2003:63). Therefore, semantic of the meaning of word it should be know and understood what the meaning in the sentences. So, that is why semantics very important to learned. Palmer (1981:1) says that semantics is technical term used to refer the study of meaning.

Semantics is mainly concerned with a speaker's competence to use the language system in producing meaningful utterances and processing (comprehending) utterances produced by other. An uncle who know you are studying linguistics this term asks you whether there's a word to capture the relationships between word pairs such as uncle and nephew, student and teacher, doctor, and patient. "they are not opposites like hot and cold", he says, "but what are they?" "what do you tell him?". Semantic is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how language organize and express meanings, semantics refers to meaning and meaning is so intangible that one group of linguists, the structuralism, preferred not to deal with it or rely on it at all.

Thus, these types of lexical relations hyponym, synonym, antonymy, polysemy, hypernym, homonym and meronymy were be used to analyzed the language of onang-onang.

Types of Lexical Relations

Lexical relations describe relationship among word meaning. It is the study of how lexicon is managed and how the lexical

meanings of lexical items are related each other. There are several types of lexical relations, such as, homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, hypernym and meronymy. (Saeed, 2003:63).

Mandailing Wedding Ceremony

Mandailing is a traditional cultural group mainly living in the northern section of Sumatera Island, Indonesia. It's divided into 2 (two) major regions, namely Mandailing Godang (Mandailing Besar; living around agricultural areas and Mandailing Hulu/Ulu (Mandailing Hulu/Kecil); living around plantation areas. The Mandailing were associated with the Toba Batak people instead of being recognized as distinct ethnic minority. Consequently, they are identified between two cultural and ethnic identities, Angkola-Mandailing and Batak-Mandailing.

Onang-Onang

Onang-onang is kind of songs that exist in North Padang Lawas. Onang-onang is played in traditional ceremony especially in wedding ceremony of North Padang Lawas ethnic community. North Padang Lawas ethnic community has its own customs, culture and language. They speak Angkola-Mandailing language. Angkola-Mandailing language itself is closely related to Mandailing and Batak Toba language. The researcher choose to analyze Onang-onang songs that played in North Padang Lawas Utara Regency.

The lyric of Onang-onang always started by word "oisonangbayaonang", that means "very happy to remember". The singer of Onang-onang is called Paronang-onang. Paronang-onang has to know the purpose of the ceremony, and he also has to know

to whom he sing Onang-onang, because there is a different lyric of Onang– onangbased on the subject that sing into. As a song Onang– onang does not have particular lyric, Paronang– onang compose the lyric of Onang-onangspontanically and in the form of poem, that is why before sing an Onang– onang, Paronang– onang should know the purpose of the ceremony, to whom the Onang– onang will be intended, the background of the subject that in Onang– onang, because different person will have different Onang– onang lyric of songs. The lyric of Onang– onang song consist of 1) introduction, 2) the explanation of the purpose of the ceremony, 3) the explanation about the background of the Tor – tor dancer, 4) praise, 5) advice and 6) prayer or hope. Paronang– onang creates the lyric in form of verses that has deep meaning that describes the journey of the Tor-tor dancer life.

A singer (paronang-onang) with lyrics for tor-tor, as described in the following translated text (lyrics) below:

Table 1. Onang-Onang Lyrics

Mandailing Language	Indonesian Language	English Language
<i>Ois ale baya onang !</i>	Hei, "onang-onang"!	Hi, "Onang-onang"!
<i>Santabi sapuluh noli marsantabi.</i>	Maaf sepuluh kali maaf.	Forgive us many times.
<i>Diaraja nadao dot nadonok.</i>	Di raja yang jauh dan raja yang dekat.	Near and far kings.
<i>Habang siorkor na songgop di ayu ara.</i>	Terbang burung siorkor yang	Fly the sparrow and perch on the big

	hinggap di kayu besar.	branch.
<i>On mada raja namanortor</i>	Inilah raja yang menortor	These are the dancing kings. (<i>doing tor-tor</i>)
<i>Tor-tor ni raja-raja.</i>	Tor-tor untuk raja-raja	The dance for the kings.
<i>Ois onang baya onang.</i>	Hei, "Onang-onang"!	Hi, "Onang-onang"!
<i>Ulang buse baya marjudion.</i>	Jangan berjudi	Do not gamble.
<i>Ulang buse baya marnarkob aon.</i>	Juga tidak boleh mengisap narkoba.	Do not the drugs.

The Discussion :

Semantics is proposed by Saeed (2009:3), semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language and semantics the study of meaning word and sentences. Therefore, in semantics the meaning of word must be well understood for instance, if we do not know words in sentence (orword) means, i.e what it counts as equivalent of the language concerned. (Hurford and Heasley as cited by Ridwan Nurlaela,1983:3). So that is why semantics is quite necessary and important to be learnt. Palmer (1981:1) says that semantics is technical term used to refer the study of meaning. So that we know better in term of the meaning that was created and contained in the Onang-onangAngkola-Mandailing Wedding Ceremony according to the scope of the study semantic theories. The researcher analysis from the semantic fields especially the seven types of meaning in Onang-onangMandailing Culture . Therefore, this study will show that meaning the lyrics of Onang-onang in the important meaning to understand through the seven types

of lexical relations synonym, polysemy, antonymy, homonymy, hypernym, hyponymy and meronymy was taken from the lyric of onang-onang.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This research was conducted by applying Qualitative method. This research defined to find out semantic meaning which is the seven types of Lexical Relations synonym, antonymy, polysemy, hyponymy, hypernymy, homonymy and meronymy by Saeed theories in the lyrics of onang-onang in Angkola-Mandailing region. Moleong (2003:3) defined qualitative research as the research procedure that produces descriptive data in written or spoken word from the attitude that can be observed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The writer demonstrated the findings of the research by discussed the analysis of Descriptive Analysis on the used seven lexical relations of the onang-onang lyrics in Angkola-Mandailing Wedding Ceremony.

The Most Dominant Use of Lexical Relations

After researchers analyzed the data, the authors find the following data:

Table 2. Types of Lexical Relations

NO.	Types of Lexical Relations	Result
1.	Synonym	5
2.	Antonym	12
3.	Polysemy	5
4.	Homonym	7
5.	Hyponym	6
6.	Hypernym	6
7.	Meronymy	10
	Total	51

The total amount of data found in the Onang-onang lyrics of the Angkola-Mandailing Wedding Ceremony was 51 types of Lexical

Relations. Total Synonyms found in the lyrics of onang-onang are 5 types of data. Total Antonym found in the lyrics of onang-onang are 12 types of data. Total Polysemy found in the lyrics of onang-onang are 5 types of data. Total Homonym found in the lyrics of onang-onang are 7 types of data. Total Hyponym found in the lyrics of onang-onang are 6 types of data. Total Hypernym found in the lyrics of onang-onang are 6 types of data. Total Meronymy found in the lyrics of onang-onang are 10 types of data.

Table 3. Types of Polysemy

N O	Types of Lexical Relations Polys emy	Data		Title
		Batak Version	English Version	
		<i>Santabi</i>	Forgive us	<i>Onang-onang</i>
		<i>sapulu noli marsan tabi</i>	many times	lyrics for <i>tor-tor Raja-raja/Namora-mora.</i>
		<i>Malagit ke tu jae dot tu julu tola.</i>	Let's go upstream and downstream together	<i>Onang-onang</i> lyrics for <i>tor-tor Naposo Bulung and Nauli Bulung.</i>
		<i>Malagit ke tu jae dot tu julu tola.</i>	But let's beg for our parents' agreement.	<i>Onang-onang</i> lyrics for <i>tor-tor Naposo Bulung and Nauli Bulung.</i>
		Ulang giot kamu marmabuk	Do not get drunk	<i>Onang-onang</i> lyrics for <i>tor-tor Naposo Bulung</i>

		and
		<i>Nauli</i>
		<i>Bulung</i>
<i>Tapuk</i>	Let's	<i>Onang-</i>
<i>a male</i>	open	<i>onang</i>
<i>tajolo</i>	the	lyrics for
<i>mulai</i>	ceremo	<i>tor-tor</i>
<i>on</i>	ny first	for
		<i>Penganti</i>
		<i>n.</i>

The Discussion:

In the onang-onang lyrics for the kings there is polysemy at number one. Like times which means the first for what is measured in minutes, hours, days, example: went by we saw less than each other and the second for the time shown on o clock in minutes and hours, for example what time is it? the third time when sth happens or when sth should happen, for example What time do you finish work ? (Oxford Pocket Dictionary 452:453).

In the onang-onang lyrics section for Naposo bulung and Nauli Bulung number two and three there and five for tor-tor pengantinis polysemy. Lets means allow to do sth or sth to happen, example we let him. And to allow sb / sth to go some where, for example: where let me into the house and can also be used for making suggestions or offers, for example: lets go !, Here let me do it (Oxford Pocket Dictionary:246).

In the onang-onang lyrics section for Naposo bulungand Nauli Bulung number four there is polysemy. Get means receive sth: example get a letter. Receive sth as a punishment, for example get six months, or can also be used to reach particular state or condition. Example: get the children ready for school Oxford Pocket Dictionary:179).

CONCLUSION

Based on the data presented earlier, it can be concluded that in

chapter 1 there are 2 questions: What are the types of lexical relations used Hyponymy, Synonymy, Polysemy, Antonomy, Hypernym, Homonyms and Meronymy in the lyrics of the onang-onang in AngkolaMandailing tradition wedding ceremony in Padang Lawas Utara? and What are the dominant meanings of Hyponymy, Synonymy, Polysemy, Antonomy, Hypernym, Homonyms and Meronymy delivered of the lyrics in Angkola-MandailingOnang-onang tradition wedding ceremony in North Padang Lawas ?.

The author found several types of types of Lexical Relations namely 7 types of Lexical Relations, Synonym, Antonym, Polysemy, Homonym (Homophone Homograph), Hyponymy, Hypernym and Meronymy. But in the onang-onang lyrics there is only one type of Lexical Relations that is more dominant, Antonym, as many as 12 words Antonym out of 51, the total number of Lexical Relations. As we have seen, Antonym is two sentences that differ in polarity such as these are mutually contradictory. It means that, if one is true, the other must be false. For Example, Fly the sparrow and perch on the big branch, then that is what is called an Antonym.

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