

Use of Meaning Components for Formulation Definition of Indonesian Cooking Terms with Meaning Components (+COOK +PAN +HOT +DRYING)

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Abstract: The term rendang has a similar meaning with other terms in the field of cooking which can confuse language users. Definitions of these terms need to be formulated briefly and accurately, but until now such definitions have not been formulated. The purpose of this article is to identify cooking meaning components (+COOKING +WOODEN +HOT +DRYING), to identify the structure of the meaning components of these terms, to formulate formal definitions of these terms. The data source for this research is the Indonesian language spoken by Indonesian speakers who are members of the Minangkabau ethnic group in West Sumatra Province, Indonesia who usually cook rendang and the Big Indonesian Dictionary, edition V, which is updated in 2022 online. Data were collected by interviewing research respondents and studying documents in the Big Indonesian Dictionary. The data were analyzed qualitatively based on semantic theory, especially the analysis of meaning components, meaning relations, and definitions. The results of this study are that there are seven culinary terms in Indonesian that have components meaning (+MEMASAK (COOK) + PANAS (HOT) + WAJAN (PAN) +MENGERINGKAN +DRYING), namely menggoreng (frying), menyangrai (roasting), menggongseng (roasting), menumis (sautéing), mendendeng (jerky), merandang1 (roasting), and merandang2 (cooking the meat by boiling it in coconut milk with spices and stirring continuously until the coconut milk is dry). The results of this study contribute to semantics, especially about the components of meaning, to lexicology, especially about the lexicon with meaning components (+COOKING +HOT +PAN +DRYING), and to lexicography, especially about definition formation.


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1 INTRODUCTION

A nuanced lexicon is a lexicon that has a slight difference in meaning. Even though the difference in meaning is slight, the nuanced lexicon still requires a different usage context. The use of the lexicon that is not appropriate in context and context results in language impropriety.

The Indonesian lexicon with nuances of meaning can be seen in the following examples: tujuan (goals) and target (targets), cinta (love) and sayang (affection), baik (good) and benar (right), sulit (difficult) and rumit (complicated), menggoreng (frying) and menyangrai (roasting), binatang (animals) and hewan (animals), tumbuhan (plants) and tanaman (plants), and others. A lexicon with nuances of meaning needs to be defined accurately so that it can be understood easily and precisely by language users.

A number of people have conducted research on the Indonesian language lexicon which contains nuances of meaning, components of meaning, and synonyms. Research on the nuances of the meaning of the Indonesian language has been carried out by a number of people. The results showed that there were many Indonesian lexicons with nuances of meaning (Wahyu, 2017), (Permatasari et al., 2018), (Oktami et al., 2018), (Manaf et al., 2018), (Permatasari et al., 2019), (Oktami et al., 2019).

Research on the components of meaning in various languages has been carried out by a number of people (Cruse, 1986), (Pateda, 2021), (Manaf, 2010) (Setiyowati et al., 2017), (Wahyu, 2017), (Ginjar Bakdal et al., 2013), and (Nirmala, 2010). The results of the research show that the meaning of words or terms is constructed by meaning components. The components of meaning have a shared meaning structure or general meaning and special meaning.

Research on the meaning of words or terms that are similar in synonyms has been carried out by a number of people (Nida, 1975), (Lyons, 1977), (Kutimskaya, 2021), (Setiawaty et al. 2021). (Utami, 2010), (Danglli, 2014), (Belov, 2017), (Yusanti & Avianty, 2019), (Saputro, Eko Budi, 2022). The results of the research show that words or terms are synonymous because most of their meaning components are the same.

Research on the relationship between vocabulary and culture has been carried out by a language researcher (Ermitati, 2014). The results of this study indicate that cultural forms, whether in the form of objects or intangibles, are encoded in language, especially vocabulary.

The relationship between language signs and meaning has been studied by a number of linguists (Saussure, 1993), (Ogden, and Richards, 1972). The results of this study produce two views about the relationship between language signs and meaning. The first view explains that meaning is the object referred to by language signs (Saussure, 1993). The second view is that meaning is a concept about objects referred to by language signs (Ogden and Richards, 1972).

2 METHOD

This research is a qualitative research with descriptive method. The data source for this research is the lexicon spoken by Indonesian speakers who are members of the Minangkabau ethnic group in West Sumatra, Indonesia. and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (the Big Indonesian Dictionary), V Online Edition (online) updated for the October 2022 period compiled by a team from the Language Development and Development Agency, Ministry of Education and Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia (Aziz, et al., 2022).

The data was collected by interviewing the respondents of this study, who are Indonesian speakers who are members of the Minangkabau ethnic group in West Sumatra, Indonesia who usually cook randang and study documents in the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. The data is processed using a qualitative method with the following steps: (1) identify terms in the field of cooking which have meaning components (+COOKING +HOT +PAN +DRYING), (2) identify references to terms and identify the components of meaning of terms based on observations of objects which the term refers to, (3) combining the meaning components of the terms into a formal definition. Furthermore, the data were analyzed qualitatively based on the theory of Component Analysis of Meaning and Definition

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

This section contains a description of the results of the research, namely (1) Indonesian language terms with meaning components (+COOKING +HOT +PAN +DRYING), (2) structure of the meaning components of these terms, (3) formulation of

definitions of these terms based on meaning components every term.

3.1.1 Indonesian Terms with Meaning Components (+COOKING +HOT +PAN +DRYING)

Based on the results of data collection sourced from Indonesian speakers who are members of the Minangkabau ethnic group in West Sumatra, Indonesia and *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* online edition V, updated in 2022, Indonesian terms with meaning components (+COOKING +HOT +PAN +DRYING) ,namely *menggoreng* (frying), *menyangrai* (roasting), *menggongseng* (roasting), *menumis* (sautéing), *mendendeng* (jerky), *merandang¹* (roasting), and *merandang²* (cooking the meat by boiling it in coconut milk with spices and stirring continuously until the coconut milk is dry) . Based on general-specific meaning relations, the terms *menggoreng*, *menyangrai*, *menggongseng*,

menumis, *mendendeng*, *merandang¹* dan *merandang²* are hyponyms for the word *memasak* (cooking). *Memasak* has a more general meaning and the terms *menggoreng*, *menyangrai*, *menggongseng*, *menumis*, *mendendeng¹*, *merandang¹* dan *merandang²* have more specific meanings. Therefore, the terms *menggoreng*, *menyangrai*, *menggongseng*, *menumis*, *mendendeng*, *merandang¹* dan *merandang²* are included in the word cooking.

Still also in general-specific meaning relations, with even more specific relations, namely superiors and subordinates, the relationship between the *menggoreng*, *menyangrai*, *menggongseng*, *menumis*, *mendendeng*, *merandang¹* dan *merandang²* are cohyponyms. Thus, these terms have an equal meaning relation.

3.1.2 Structure of Component Meanings of Terms with Meaning Components (+COOKING +HOT +PAN +DRYING)

Table 1. List of Component Meanings of Terms *Menggoreng*, *Meyangrai*, *Menggongseng*, *Menumis*, *Mendendeng*, *Merandang¹*, dan *Merandang²*.

Components of Meaning	<i>Menggo-reng</i>	<i>Meyang-rai</i>	<i>Menggong-seng</i>	<i>Menu-mis</i>	<i>Menden-deng</i>	<i>Meren-dang¹</i>	<i>Meren-dang²</i>
COOKING	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PAN	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HOT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DRY	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DRY UNTIL FRAGILE	±	+	+	-	+	+	-
COOKING OIL	±	-	-	+	+	-	-
INGREDIENTS COOKED VEGETABLES	±	±	+	+	-	-	-±
A BIT TIME	±	±	±	+	-	±	-

Description:

- + meaning components that are owned
- meaning components that are not owned
- ±components of meaning are owned or not owned

Based on the analysis of the components of meaning, the terms *menggoreng*, *menyangrai*, *menggongseng*, *menumis*, *mendendeng*, *merandang¹* dan *merandang²* are hyponyms of the word *memasak* (cooking). *Memasak* has a more general meaning and the terms *menggoreng*, *menyangrai*, *menggongseng*, *menumis*, *mendendeng*, *merandang¹* dan *merandang²* have components which can be seen in table 1.

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the terms *menggoreng*, *meyangrai*, *menggongseng*, *menumis*, *mendendeng*, *merandang¹* and *merandang²* have the same meaning components, namely (+COOK +USING A PAN, +USING HEAT +DRYING). On the other hand, the terms *menggoreng*, *menyangrai*,

menggongseng, *menumis*, *mendendeng*, *merandang¹*, and *merandang²* have different meaning components, namely (+DRY UNTIL FRUITFUL +USING OIL +WHICH COOKED VEGETABLES OR SPICES, and +FINED MATERIALS. The components of the same meaning are called general meaning components, and different meaning components are called special meaning components or distinguishing features (Pateda, 2001) and (Manaf. 2010).

3.1.3 Formulation of Definition of Terms

In the definition formulation activity, the components of meaning resulting from observations of objects

referred to by language signs are collected according to their respective terms. Based on the data in table 1 it can be collected the meaning components of each term *menggoreng*, *menyangrai*, *menggongseng*, *menumis*, *mendendeng*, *merandang*¹, dan *merandang*². A definition of each of these terms is formulated as follow.

Menggoreng (Frying) has a meaningful component (+COOKING +USING A WOODEN FRYING +USING HEAT +USING COOKING OIL +MAKING IT MORE DRY ±WHICH VEGETABLES OR SPICES ARE COOKED ±QUICK COOKING TIME). Based on the set of meaning components, the following definition of the term frying is formulated.

(1) *Menggoreng* is cooking using a frying pan filled with heated cooking oil so that the ingredients being cooked are cooked in a completely or partially dry state. artificial, for example crackers.

Menyangrai (Roasting) has a meaningful component (+COOKING +FRYING +HOT +DRYING -OIL -VEGETABLES ±FAST). Based on the set of meaning components, the following definition of the term *menyangrai* is formulated.

(2) *Menyangrai* (Roasting) is cooking using a skillet without cooking oil which is heated for a long time or quickly depending on the ingredients being cooked so that the ingredients are cooked in a dry state, the ingredients being cooked are not vegetables, but whole grains, for example peanuts, coffee, corn, spices, flour, or grated coconut.

Menggongseng (Roasting) has a meaningful component, namely (+COOKING +PAN +HOT +DRYING -OIL -VEGETABLES +FAST). Based on the collection of meaning components, the following definition of the term *menggongseng* is formulated.

(3) *Menggongseng* is cooking using a skillet without cooking oil which is heated for a long time or quickly depending on the ingredients being cooked so that the ingredients are cooked in a dry state, the ingredients being cooked are not vegetables, but whole grains, for example peanuts, coffee, corn, spices, flour, or grated coconut.

Menumis (Sauteing) has a meaningful component (+COOKING +PAN +HOT +DRYING A LITTLE +LITTLE OIL +VEGETABLES AND INGREDIENTS THAT ARE SOFT +FAST). Based on the set of meaning components, the following definition of the term *menumis* is formulated

(4) *Menumis* is cooking using a pan with a little cooking oil which is heated in a short time by lifting the food while it is still wet, the ingredients being

cooked are soft ingredients, such as vegetables, chilies, onions and spices.

Mendendeng (Jerky) has a meaningful component (+COOKING +PAN +HOT +DRYING +LOTS OF OIL +STRICED MEAT OR OTHER INGREDIENTS -HURRY). Based on the collection of meaning components, the following definition of the term mendeng is formulated.

(5) *Mendendeng* is cooking using a pan filled with cooking oil, which is heated for a long time so that the dried and seasoned thinly sliced meat becomes dry or brittle.

Merandang¹ (roasting) has components of meaning, namely +COOKING + FRYING +HOT +DRYING -OIL, -VEGETABLES, and ±OLD. Based on the collection of meaning components, the following definition of the term *merandang* is formulated.

(6) *Merandang*¹ is cooking using a wok without cooking oil, but sometimes using sand which is heated for a short or long time depending on the ingredients being randang so that the ingredients cook in a dry state, the ingredients that are cooking are not vegetables, but whole grains, for example peanuts, coffee, soy, rice, and spices.

Merandang² has a meaning components + COOKING + PAN + DRYING - OIL + LONG HEAT, - VEGETABLES. Based on the set of meaning components, the following definition of the term *merandang*² is formulated. *Merandang*² is cooking by boiling ingredients in the form of sliced meat or other ingredients cooked in coconut milk which has been seasoned in a skillet which is heated over low heat for a very long time (5-6 hours) and stirred continuously until the coconut milk dry so that only brown or black meat remains and the marinade becomes a paste or dry.

4 DISCUSSION

The results of the study show that there are seven terms which are hyponyms for the word memasak (cooking) with meaning components (+COOKING +HOT +FRIEND +DRYING), namely *menggoreng*, *menyangrai*, *menggongseng*, *menumis*, *mendendeng*, *merandang*¹, dan *merandang*².. These terms have different meaning component structures. Based on the structure of the components of meaning, seven definitions of terms are formed which have different meaning relations between one term and another.

The seven terms have the same 4 components of meaning, namely (+COOKING +HOT +PAN +DRYING). These shared meaning components are called common meanings or shared characteristics.

The results of Nirmala's research (2010), Ginanjar Bakdal, D. Subroto, & Sumarlam. (2013), and Manaf, Juita, and Sari (2018) explain that the common meaning or shared characteristics possessed by a number of words or terms make these terms exist in a single field of meaning and even become cohyponyms. In this regard, the 7 terms are in the same field of meaning as *memasak*, in terms of general and special meaning relations, namely hyponymy. The 7 terms are hyponyms of the term *memasak*. Thus, the 7 terms are cooking activities. Still in hyponymic relations, according to Pateda (2021) and Manaf (2010), the inter-terms *menggoreng*, *menyangrai*, *menumis*, *mendendeng*, *merandang¹*, dan *merandang²* are cohyponyms because they are both members of the hyponym of the term *memasak*.

Of the 7 terms, there are 3 terms whose components have exactly the same meaning, namely *menyangrai*, *menggongseng*, and *merandang¹*. The three terms have components of meaning, namely (+COOKING +FRYING +HOT +DRYING -OIL, -VEGETABLES, ±OLD). Based on research results (Kutimskaya, 2021), (Danglli, 2014), (Belov, 2017), (Manaf et al., 2018), (Utami, 2010), (Yusanti & Avianty, 2019), (Saputro and Budi, 2022) explains that lexicons where most of the components have the same meaning and can replace each other in the context of the same sentence with relatively the same meaning are synonyms. In this regard, the terms *menyangrai*, *menggongseng*, and *merandang¹* are synonymous because most of their meaning components are the same and can be substituted for each other in the context of the same sentence with relatively the same meaning.

On the other hand, the 7 terms, have 4 different meaning components, namely (±OIL ±DENT OF COOKING ±INGREDIENTS TO COOK ±DRY LEVEL OF FINAL RESULT). The results of the research by Permatasari, Manaf, & Juita (2019), (Oktami et al., 2019) show that different meaning components are a distinguishing feature of the meaning of terms so that the terms are not synonymous, but simply cohyponyms.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The results of this study indicate that there are 7 terms which are hyponyms of the term cooking which have meaning components (+COOKING +HOT +FRIEND +DRYING), namely *menggoreng*, *menyangrai*, *menggongseng*, *menumis*, *mendendeng*, *merandang¹*, and *merandang²*. These terms have

different meaning component structures. Based on the structure of the meaning components, 7 definitions of terms are formed, with details of 4 terms with different meanings and 3 terms with the same meaning. The difference in the meaning of these terms is caused by the difference in the components of meaning, namely (±OIL ±During COOKING ±INGREDIENTS COOKED ±DRY LEVEL OF FINAL RESULT). The results of this study contribute to semantics, especially about the components of meaning; contribute to lexicology, especially the lexicon about cooking with meaning components (+COOK +HOT +PAN +DRYING); and contribute to lexicography, especially regarding the formation of definitions using meaning component analysis.

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