

**ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL AND GRAMATICAL MEANING OF
RADHAR PANCA DAHANA'S POLITICAL POETRY OF MANUSIA
PALACE BY RADHAR PANCA DAHANA AND
IMPLEMENTATION IN LEARNING INDONESIAN LANGUAGE
AT HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL**

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Abstract

Based on the results of the research and discussion in CHAPTER IV, it can be concluded that the lexical and grammatical meanings contained in the Collection of Political Poems of Man Palace by Radhar Panca Dahana that, lexical meaning is the meaning of a basic word based on a dictionary, or has a clear meaning. Meanwhile, the grammatical meaning of the meaning process depends on the situation and conditions. From the poems that the researcher has determined to be study material, those that contain lexical and grammatical meanings in the Collection of Human Palace Political Poetry by Radhar Panca Dahana.

Introduction

As a means of verbal communication, language is a system of sound symbols that are arbitrary. The arbitrariness of language symbols in the history of linguistics causes research on meaning to be neglected compared to morphology and syntax. Meaning is the object of study from the discipline of semantics. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of words. In semantic studies, there are types of lexical meaning and grammatical meaning, usually carried out to examine a meaning.

Chaer (2018), "lexical is an adjective form derived from the noun form of the lexicon (vocabulary, vocabulary, vocabulary)" (2018: 60). So the meaning of a basic word is based on a dictionary or vocabulary that has a clear meaning. Meanwhile, grammatical according to Chaer (2018), "the meaning of a word often depends heavily on the context of the sentence or the context of the situation, so this grammatical meaning is often also called contextual meaning or situational meaning" (2018: 62). This grammatical meaning is different from the lexical meaning. Because lexical is a lexicon which means a basic word that has a clear meaning. While grammatical is a word that is contained in a sentence and its meaning depends on the situation and circumstances. So the meaning of the basic word can change its

meaning when it is used in a sentence in certain situations and conditions. Literary ecology is the study of the interrelationships between living things and their

Environment (Sulaeman et al., 2021).

Poetry is a literary work that is created on the basis of appreciation, experience and is translated into writing with the most beautiful words and the most beautiful arrangements. Based on its development, poetry consists of old poetry and new poetry. Old poetry forms are bound by rhymes, lines, rhymes and so on. Old poetry includes rhymes, gurindam, poetry, spells and the like. Meanwhile, new poetry is a form of poetry that is not bound by rhyme rules, rhymes as in old poetry. Thus, the poem expresses thoughts that evoke feelings that stimulate the imagination of the five senses in a rhythmic arrangement. New poetry in this modern era is far more developed than old poetry. In each word and stanza, new poetry usually has its own contextual or conditional meanings.

An educator and student, in the learning process of analyzing the meaning of a free poem, often have difficulty understanding and knowing the meaning of the work. (Muffidah et al., 2021). Moreover, poetry created from the selection of dictions that feels very foreign and is satire to the government or political in nature. Where the poems that are created are subtle satire of dictions arranged in such a way that they become lines and verses that are very foreign to us to hear. Like the collection of palace human political poetry by Radhar Panca Dahana. Where are the poems contained in the book, which are subtle satire in the style of writers for this beloved Indonesian Government. In this collection of palace human political poetry, Radhar Panca Dahana uses many figurative words and diction choices which are very difficult to understand. Where when we read it, it cannot be understood in one sitting and must be understood carefully in order to understand the meaning of the contents of his poems. Language is one of the manifestations of society to identify themselves with other human beings (Hartanto et al., 2022)

Based on the problems above, the writer is interested in examining the lexical and grammatical meanings contained in the "Collection of Political Poetry of the Palace Man" by "Radhar Panca Dahana" which in the future the writer will examine further in a thesis proposal entitled "Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Meanings in A collection of Political Poetry for Palace Man by Radhar Panca Dahana and Implementation in Learning Indonesian."

Discussion

Discussion of research on lexical and grammatical meanings from Radhar Panca Dahana's Collection of Political Poetry on Human Palace.

The General's Caption Poetry (p. 1)

The word fur, lexically means short and soft hair on the human body (not on the head) or animals, KBBI (p. 174). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of a bound morpheme, namely ber-. Grammatically the word hairy in the poem means having hair, armpits that have bullet hair.

The word Knock, lexically means a sound like a knock on a door, a table made of wood, etc., KBBI (p. 562). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of a bound morpheme, namely me-. Grammatically, the word hairy in the poem has the meaning of hitting, namely the rain that hits the window, causing a knocking sound.

The word staring, lexically means face to face, KBBI (p. 1149). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of a bound morpheme, namely me-. Grammatically the word gazing at the poem has the meaning of the activity of the eye looking at the hubbub.

The word thousand, lexically means a multiple of one thousand which is denoted by three zeros (000) after the number, KBBI (p. 955). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of a bound morpheme, namely ber-. Grammatically, the word thousand in the poem means many voices turning into soldiers. Article writing that complies with refined spelling rules is inseparable from the media that publishes the writing (Oktafiani et al., 2022)

The word self, lexically means a person (separate from others), KBBI (p. 267). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of a bound morpheme, namely ber-. Grammatically the word standing in the poem has the meaning of a person's activity of supporting the body with one's own legs perpendicularly. affixation is The process of affixation that can be done on the base word form in order to form a more complex word. a more complex word. Generally, the types of affixes found are prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes (Yusuf et al., 2022).

The word combat, lexically means breaking; compete; fight; struggling, KBBI (p. 1169). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of bound morphemes, namely pre- and -an. Grammatically the word battle in the poem has the meaning of activities between groups or individuals against real life. Short stories are organized on various levels; they simultaneously appeal to the reader's sense of realism, understanding, emotion and moral sensibility (Muffidah et al., 2021)

The word win, lexically means to be able to defeat (mesuh, rival, opponent), KBBI (p. 730). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the preposition ke- and the affixed morpheme, namely -an. Grammatically the word victory in the poem has the meaning of obtaining the remainder of a success from the results of the struggle.

The word low, lexically means close to the bottom, not high, KBBI (p. 947). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of a bound morpheme, namely me-. Grammatically, the word humble in the poem has the meaning of being lower in rank.

The word trim, lexically means cutting (hair), KBBI (p. 823). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of a bound morpheme, namely me-. Grammatically the word cut in the poem has the meaning of cutting a history.

The word assault, lexically means coming with the intention of fighting (injuring, fighting); attack, KBBI (p. 1047). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of a bound morpheme, namely me-. Grammatically, the word invaded in the poem has the meaning of deliberately coming to fight the media.

. The word level, lexically means an arrangement of layers or steps like the steps of a house, pedestals on stairs (levels), KBBI (p. 1197). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of a bound morpheme, namely ber-. Grammatically the multilevel word in the poem has the meaning of having levels.

The word yelp, lexically means imitating the sound of a loud dog barking, people screaming and so on, KBBI (p. 257). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem

there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of a bound morpheme, namely men-. Grammatically, the word yelping in the poem has the meaning of deliberately shouting into a microphone.

Interjection, lexically means calling (to call, attract attention, and so on, KBBI (p. 1052). Meanwhile, in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the affix of a bound morpheme, namely ber-. Grammatically, the word calling out in the poem has a meaning accidentally called.

The word echo, lexically means sound or sound that bounces; reverb; echo, KBBI (p. 349). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of a bound morpheme, namely me-. Grammatically the word echo in the poem has the meaning of shouting that is deliberately echoed.

The word shoot, lexically means aim; direction; meaning, KBBI (p. 1165). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of a bound morpheme, namely di-kan. Grammatically the word fired in the poem has a directed meaning.

The word stay, lexically means still in place; always there, KBBI (p. 1196). Whereas in the excerpt of the poem there is a grammatical meaning due to the addition of a bound morpheme, namely ter-. Grammatically the word left behind in the poem has the meaning of skullcap which is accidentally left behind.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion in CHAPTER IV, it can be concluded that the lexical and grammatical meanings contained in the Collection of Political Poems of Man Palace by Radhar Panca Dahana that, lexical meaning is the meaning of a basic word based on a dictionary, or has a clear meaning. Meanwhile, the grammatical meaning of the meaning process depends on the situation and conditions. From the poems that the researcher has determined to be study material, those that contain lexical and grammatical meanings in the Collection of Human Palace Political Poetry by Radhar Panca Dahana are: 1) Kopiah the General, there are sixteen lexical and grammatical words 2) In the Palace Toilet , there are 15 pieces 3) Room 608, there are eleven lexical and grammatical words Hotel M, 4) Grumpy Parliament, there are eighteen lexical and grammatical words 5) Of the Price of a Sheet of the World, there are ten lexical and grammatical words 6) Democracy This Morning, there are fourteen lexical and grammatical words 7)

Timeless Period, there are sixteen lexical-grammatical words 8) Tongue Without Throne, there are eleven lexical and grammatical words 9) Your Final Legacy, Sukarno, there are fifteen lexical and grammatical words 10) The Hero Hole with Asphalt Bodied , there are six lexical and grammatical words.

The poet, writes his poetry honestly, and is full of criticism of the political world in Indonesia. The lexical and grammatical meanings contained in his poems aim to provide aesthetic value so that the reader is lulled and seems to feel what the poet is feeling.

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