

# Amelioration in Indonesian Concrete Nouns

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe concrete nouns in Indonesian that experience amelioration and the form of using concrete nouns that experience amelioration in sentences. This type of research is a qualitative research using descriptive method. The data in this study are written data in the form of words in sentences containing concrete nouns that experience amelioration in Indonesian. The data sources of this research are, novel Selena by Tere Liye and the novel Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata. The method used in this data collection is the method of listening and introspection. Based on the results of data analysis and discussion of amelioration in Indonesian concrete nouns in the novel Selena by Tere Liye and the novel Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata, 95 data were found. The results of the research in the novel Selena by Tere Liye and the novel Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata are as follows. (1) Indonesian concrete nouns that experienced amelioration, namely, (a) basic concrete nouns found 86 data, (b) derived concrete nouns found 9 data; (2) The form of the use of concrete nouns that experience amelioration in sentences shows that the forms of concrete nouns that experience amelioration are mostly found in sentences found in Tere Liye's novel Selena and Andrea Hirata's Laskar Pelangi novel. Changes in meaning that occur in the class of concrete nouns in sentences can be seen from the meaning components of the word in each context.

**Keywords:** *Amelioration, concrete noun, novel*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Discussing about semantics is known as a condition that is born with shifts and changes in meaning. Along with the times, the Indonesian language continues to experience changes that result in a shift in meaning in the language. From time to time, the meaning of words can experience shifts or changes. This change in meaning is very diverse, according to the context of the narrative, the most important thing is the function to be achieved from spoken language or language [1]. In relation to discussing changes in meaning, Suhardi [2] argues that change in meaning is a change in the reference of the same sound symbol. This means that in the concept of changing the meaning of a change in a different reference from the original reference. In line with this opinion, Parera [3] states that a change in meaning means a change of reference. Existing references are replaced with new references. Furthermore, according to Manaf [4] a change in meaning is a change in the meaning of a lexeme or lexical unit. Changes in meaning can be in the form of changes in concept and or changes in taste values. So, it can be concluded that a change in meaning is a change

in the meaning of a lexeme or lexical unit. Changes in meaning can be in the form of changes in concept and or changes in taste values. Symptoms of this change in meaning often occur in the use of spoken language by speakers of the language.

Changes in meaning do not just happen, but because of several causes that influence it. Manaf [4] explains that there are seven factors of change in meaning, namely: the development of science and technology, the factor of social and cultural development, the factor of differences in the field of use, the factor of association, the factor of exchange of sensory responses, the factor of the grammatical process, and the factor of development. term. The form of the change in meaning is divided into several forms. Tarigan [5] explains that semantic changes or changes in meaning are divided into six types of changes in meaning, namely generalization (expansion), specialization (specialization), amelioration (elevation), chanting (decrease), synestasia (exchange), association (equation).

One form of change and shift in meaning is amelioration. Changes in the meaning of amelioration

are not a new phenomenon in the language of speakers in Indonesia. Amelioration occurs when a word has a meaning that has a better value and connotation than the previous meaning. In this discussion about amelioration, the researcher is faced with the symptoms of displaying words or forms that are considered to have an increase in the meaning of the word; the new meaning is considered to be better or higher in value than the previous meaning. According to Tarigan [5] amelioration (which comes from the Latin *melior* 'better') means 'to make it better, taller, more graceful, smoother'. In other words, ameliorative change refers to an increase in the meaning of words; the new meaning is considered to be better or higher in value than the previous meaning. For example, the word *tonasusila* is considered better, more respectful in meaning than the word *prostitute*. Another example, the word *giving birth* is considered better, more respectful than the word *child*. Parera [3] symptoms that direct the meaning of words in a pleasant and positive direction are called amelioration and the adjective is ameliorative. Neutral meanings of words often lead to positive meanings rather than negative meanings. Agreeing with this, Suhardi [2] states that amelioration is a word that tends to have a positive meaning.

Pateda mentions several factors that cause amelioration efforts, namely: (a) psychological considerations, meaning that people do not feel offended, people do not feel psychologically depressed; (b) political considerations, meaning that the public will not disturb their peace, disturb security; (c) sociological considerations, meaning that the public is not anxious; (d) religious considerations, meaning that the person affected by the word will not be pressured by his faith; and (e) humanitarian considerations, humans have rights called human rights, which among other things concern personal dignity and respect, and that human beings have the same rights with one another.

Discussing problems regarding semantic changes or changes in the meaning of amelioration are often associated with euphemistic stylistic forms. Euphemism is a style of language that is also used to hide unpleasant ideas. According to Tarigan [5] euphemism comes from the Greek *euphemein* which means 'speaking in clear and reasonable words' and is derived from *eu* 'good' + *phanai* 'speaking'. So in short, euphemism means 'speaking well; speak well'. Euphemism is a more subtle expression as a substitute for an expression that is considered harsh which is considered harmful, or unpleasant. Wijana and Rohmadi [6] explain that euphemism is the use of linguistic forms that are used to respect the interlocutors and maintain their self-image, speakers in various ways must avoid using words that have negative semantic

components. By using polite forms, the relationship with the interlocutor can be maintained, and negative accesses that may arise to data are avoided. For example, the names of animals, such as dogs, goats, and cats, must be replaced with their sound imitations (onomatopées), namely *guguk*, *embek*, and *pus* by parents as a means of education in talking to their young children.

Research on this change in meaning has attracted the attention of linguists or language observers because it relates to the crystallization of views on the problem of using a particular language. As far as researchers search, this change in meaning has been studied by researchers from the Southeast Asian continent such as Indonesia [7] [8] [9] [1] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] East Asian continents such as Korea [16], Americas such as America [17]; USA [18]; and European continents such as London [19].

Several studies that have examined the language of print media have been carried out by several previous researchers, such as, Azzubri [20], with the research problem of Changes in the Meaning of Arabic Nouns contained in the Qur'an: Sociosemantic Analysis. Ketriyawati [21], discusses research problems regarding changes in the meaning of peyoration and amelioration in criminal news in the January 2019 edition of the Radar Cirebon newspaper. Factors causing changes in the meaning of the form of peyoration and amelioration of the data include factors of social and cultural development, factors of different fields of use, factors of association, and factors of differences in responses. Kustriyono [1], discusses research problems about the types of meaning changes and the factors that influence the occurrence of changes in meaning in journalistic language in print media, especially Nova tabloids. Shinta [14], with a research problem about analyzing shifts and changes in meaning contained in the words in the "Piye Jal" column that experience shifts and changes in meaning. Sibuea [7], discusses research problems regarding the analysis of the meaning of amelioration (positive meaning) and peyoration meaning (negative meaning) in newspapers. In this study, it was found that there were several changes in meaning in newspapers, namely peyoration and amelioration, but in this newspaper research, amelioration was found to be more dominant and also no different if we analyzed the speeches of the presidents, it was found that the meaning of amelioration was more dominant. Wilistyani discusses the problem of research on changing the meaning of *gairago* seen from two aspects, namely the linguistic aspect and the aspect of language sense values found in a travel magazine Garuda Orient Holidays number 6

January-March 2017 edition, which is produced by the Garuda Indonesia Group.

Research on shifts and changes in meaning that has been studied from regional languages in Indonesia has been carried out by several previous researchers, such as, Anwar [12] with a research problem about explaining how the form and meaning of the use of Sasak language amelioration in speech communities in Sengkerang village, Kec. East Pray. In this study, various forms of amelioration were found that are often used. Speech communities use amelioration as a reflection of their culture. Mutual respect between each other becomes the basis when they want to interact. Kurniasih [22] with research problems regarding changes in the use of intentional modalities in Malay and Indonesian. Furthermore, research that has examined the language of electronic media has been carried out by Wakidah [23] with a research problem on the use of swear words in the millennial era obtained from social media Twitter and Facebook which experienced a shift in meaning.

Based on the results of previous studies that are relevant to this study for the last 10 years, as far as the research that researchers have done, it is known that there are similarities between this research and previous research, which is related to discussing changes in meaning. However, there are differences in previous studies that are relevant to this study. The difference lies in the previous research discussing as a whole about shifts and changes in meaning. Meanwhile, in this study, the research focuses more on the type of change in the meaning of amelioration and how the form of change in the use of concrete nouns in Indonesian undergoes amelioration.

Nouns are part of a word class that has its own peculiarities and often appears in a sentence. Nouns are a class of words that refer to the naming of an object. Semantic nouns are types or categories of lexical word classes that contain concrete concepts or material meanings. Nouns can be studied based on their type, divided into concrete nouns and abstract nouns, and can be seen in terms of form divided into basic nouns and derived nouns. In this study, the researcher only focused on word classes based on the type of concrete nouns. Concrete nouns are nouns that describe an object that can be caught (recognized) by the five senses. The concrete nouns can be living things, inanimate objects, places, or other things.

The following is an example of the use of words that have changed the meaning of amelioration in crime news originating from the January 2019 edition of the Radar Cirebon newspaper.

*KPK berhasil mengamankan sejumlah dokumen, sebuah laptop dan dua buah CPU.*

This sentence is contained in a news article entitled KPK: Corruption of the SPAM Project is Systematic, which was published on January 3, 2019. The word secures in the sentence, experiencing a change in meaning amelioration. Say securing in KBBI means 'to make harmless; not messy'. However, said securing in the sentence is interpreted as confiscate. This is known based on the context of the sentence. In the news, it was revealed that the investigation carried out by the KPK in a number of locations related to the alleged SPAM project of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PURP). From the search, the team of investigators secured a number of documents related to the SPAM project in various regions in Indonesia. KPK spokesman Febry explained that the action was a continuation of the previous search at the SPAM Office of the PUPR Ministry. From the context of the news, it can be seen that the meaning of the word secure is to confiscate. According to the KBBI, the word confiscate means 'taking and holding goods, carried out by state instruments in accordance with the judge's decision'. The word secure has a better sense of value than the word confiscate. This is because securing is more considered an act done for good and taking it with permission. In contrast to the act of confiscation, in its implementation there is an element of coercion and arbitrariness.

Based on these problems and phenomena, this research is important to be studied further in order to reveal how the changes in the use of concrete nouns in Indonesian have ameliorated. Research data about changes in the meaning of amelioration are in the form of words contained in sentences containing the meaning of concrete nouns that experience amelioration in Indonesian which are obtained from the use of language in novel literary works so that the author makes this research by developing and producing new discoveries.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODS**

### ***2.1 Types and Research Methods***

This type of research is a qualitative research using descriptive method. Descriptive means research that is carried out solely based on existing facts or phenomena that empirically live on in their narrative. This is in accordance with the opinion of Sudaryanto [24] which states that descriptive research is used to see existing problems based on facts or phenomena that occur empirically. In line with that, Arikunto [25] also mentions an explanation of the absence to test certain hypotheses, but only describes what it is about a variable, symptom or situation. This study aims to

obtain a description and explanation of concrete nouns that experience amelioration.

### **2.2 Data and Data Sources**

The data in this study are written data in the form of words in sentences containing concrete nouns that experience amelioration in Indonesian. The data sources in this study are, the novel *Selena* by Tere Liye published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2021 the 7th printing consists of 368 pages, this novel is one of the best-selling novels in April 2020 version of Gramedia.com; the novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata published by Bentang Pustaka [26], 2014 the 28th printing consisted of 532 pages, in the 2000s several novels had become a trend and even phenomenal, one of which was the novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata. The reason for choosing this data source is because the researcher wants to see the changes in the meaning of amelioration and how the changes in the use of concrete nouns in Indonesian which undergo amelioration in different periods of time become the best-selling novels of their time. Another reason this novel was chosen is because they share the themes of friendship, life experience, and education. This is in line with Arikunto's opinion [25] which explains that the source of data in research is the subject from which the data is obtained.

### **2.3 Research Instruments**

In order for the data obtained to be natural and more accurate, the presence of researchers is necessary. For this reason, the research instrument is the researcher himself. Researchers directly read, understand, identify, classify, and interpret words that include amelioration in Indonesian concrete nouns. This is based on the statement of Sugiyono [27], "In qualitative research, the instrument or research tool is the researcher himself (human instrument)". In addition, researchers are assisted with tools as research instruments in the form of a research format for recording and analyzing data. This research work covers several aspects including in terms of collecting data, processing data, interpreting data, and reporting research results.

### **2.4 Data Collection Techniques**

The method used in this data collection is the method of observing and the method of introspection. According to Mahsun [28] the listening method is used to obtain data by listening to the use of language. The term listening here is not only related to the use of spoken language, but also to the use of written language. This method has a basic technique in the form of tapping techniques. The written data tapping in this study was the text of the novel *Selena* by Tere Liye and the novel

*Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata, which contained Indonesian concrete nouns.

Furthermore, Sudaryanto [24] states that the introspection method is an effort to involve or optimally utilize the role of the researcher as a language speaker without merging the role of the researcher. While Mahsun [28] explains that the introspection method is a method of providing data by utilizing the linguistic intuition of researchers who examine the language they master (the mother tongue) to provide the data needed for analysis in accordance with the research objectives. This technique is intended as an effort to uncover concrete Indonesian nouns that experience amelioration.

The next practice, the basic technique of tapping (writing) and introspection is followed by an advanced technique in the form of document recording. Document recording is done to collect data from documents in the form of written sources. Every sentence that contains concrete nouns found in written and written sources, the data is entered into a data inventory format, and given meaning. The data entered into the inventory format is data in the form of sentences that have been obtained from the results of listening (checking and studying carefully) in writing, and introspection data from researchers who then identify the data.

### **2.5 Data Validation Techniques**

The data validation technique used in this study is a triangulation technique, Moleong [29] states that triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something that is born from outside the data for checking purposes or as a comparison against the data.

To ensure the validity of the data collected, triangulation is carried out by confirming the data that has been collected based on the established theory. After obtaining the validity of the data, the researcher received input from the results of discussions with lecturers and also input from colleagues. Thus, the results of this study are a description of the data that is in accordance with the facts.

### **2.6 Data Analysis Techniques**

The data analysis technique in this study uses qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman [30]. Miles and Huberman used three stages of qualitative data analysis techniques, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data reduction means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things from the identified data. Thus, the reduced data will provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to collect further data and look for it if needed. Reduction is done to simplify the data. After data reduction, the

next step is to present the data. After presenting the data, the final conclusions are drawn.

The data analysis techniques used in this study were grouped into three stages as follows.

- Reduction

At this stage, the selection of concrete nouns that experience Indonesian amelioration into the classification format is carried out.

- Data presentation

This stage is carried out when all data has been analyzed. The data that has been analyzed can explain amelioration in concrete Indonesian nouns. Furthermore, this stage aims to describe and interpret the results of data analysis. After finding the results of data analysis that explains amelioration in Indonesian concrete nouns, then they are described and interpreted so that they can answer research questions.

- Drawing conclusions

Conclusion drawing or verification is carried out on the interpretation of the data after it is presented. The last stage is to conclude the results of the discussion and write a report on amelioration in Indonesian concrete nouns.

### 3. RESULT DAN DISCUSSION

Based on the findings of the data carried out on amelioration in Indonesian concrete nouns, it was found that there were 95 research data. The findings of this study are 1) Indonesian concrete nouns that experience amelioration in the form of basic concrete nouns and derivative concrete nouns 2) forms of using concrete nouns that experience amelioration in sentences.

#### 3.1. Indonesian concrete nouns that experience amelioration

Nouns are also known as nouns. A noun is a word that states the object of an object and everything that is objected is both concrete and abstract. Alwi [31] based on the form of nouns are divided into two types, namely, basic nouns and derived nouns. In the novel *Selena* by Tere Liye and the novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata, we find changes in the use of concrete nouns in Indonesian which undergo amelioration in the form of basic nouns and derived nouns. The following is the form of concrete nouns in Indonesian that experience the amelioration.

#### 3.2. Basic Concrete Noun

According to Alwi [31] basic nouns are nouns that consist of one morpheme or without any change from its original form. The use of basic nouns in the novel *Selena* by Tere Liye and the novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata which experienced amelioration was found to be 86 data. Changes in the form of basic nouns

that experience amelioration can be seen in the sample data as follows:

Lima belas menit sebelum pukul sepuluh malam, giliran pustakawan Bagian Umum yang memberitahu pengunjung agar meninggalkan bagian itu. Gedung Perpustakaan Sentral akan ditutup.aku mengangguk, pura-pura kembali ke rak, melemparkan *file* yang langsung masuk ke *hard disk* berbentuk rak. *Splash!* Aku melakukan teleportasi, dan ... *splash!* Aku muncul di depan pintu *toilet*. Aku mendorong pintu itu sebelum ada yang melihatku. [32]

Based on data from Selena, 2021:118/D [32], it shows that there are classes of basic nouns that experience amelioration. Say *toilet* is a basic concrete noun form that undergoes amelioration from the word latrine. Say *toilet* considered better, more respectful than the word latrine. This is in line with the opinion of Tarigan [5] that ameliorative change refers to an increase in the meaning of words; the new meaning is considered to be better or higher in value than the previous meaning.

#### 3.3. Derivative Concrete Noun

According to Alwi [31] derived nouns are nouns that come from basic words that undergo a process of affixation (affixation) nouns can be derived from affixation, repetition, or compounding. In general, derived nouns come from an affixation process that adds prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes to the base form. The use of derived nouns in the novel *Selena* by Tere Liye and the novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata which experienced amelioration was found to be 9 data. Changes in the form of derived nouns that undergo amelioration can be seen in the sample data as follows:

Aku yatim piatu sejak kecil. Orangtuaku petani jagung. Ayahku meninggal karena sakit keras, saat usiaku empat belas tahun. Dia memiliki sakit bawaan, sejak kecil telah menderita. Keluarga kami miskin, tidak mampu membawa Ayah ke Pusat Pengobatan Mutakhir Kota Tishri. Setelah berjuang selama berbulan-bulan, Ayah meninggal. Ayah dimakamkan di Distrik Sabit Enam, *pemakaman* penduduk strata rendah. Kami tidak punya uang untuk mengirim Ayah ke sistem pemakaman Kota Tishri yang modern. [32]

Based on Selena's data, 2021:5/T shows that there is a class of derived nouns that experience amelioration. Say *pemakaman* is a derivative concrete noun form that undergoes amelioration from the word grave. Say

*pemakaman* comes from the word *tomb* which undergoes an affixation process that adds confixes to the basic form. Say *pemakaman* considered better, more respectful than the word *grave*. This is in line with the opinion of Tarigan [5] that ameliorative change refers to an increase in the meaning of words; the new meaning is considered to be better or higher in value than the previous meaning.

### **3.4. Forms of using concrete nouns that experience amelioration in sentences**

A sentence is an arrangement of several words or clauses that can be needed accompanied by a conjunction. Sentences play an important role in communication because sentences serve to convey information and describe one's feelings. In a sentence, it cannot be separated from the form of the word class, especially in the noun class. The use of noun word classes can change the meaning of amelioration, especially in concrete nouns. The elevation of meaning or amelioration is a process of changing meaning in which the meaning will be higher, respectful, and of better value than the previous meaning. Elevation in the word generally occurs to give appreciation and respect to the word or object in question. In the novel *Selena* by Tere Liye and the novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata, we find concrete noun forms that experience amelioration.

We often encounter the use of concrete noun forms that experience amelioration without realizing it in sentences. Examples of sentences in which there are concrete nouns that experience amelioration are in the novel *Selena* by Tere Liye and the novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata.

First, in the novel *Selena* by Tere Liye, there are sentences in which there are concrete nouns that experience amelioration, which can be seen in the following data on *Selena*, 2021:161/D:

“Aduh, *Selena*, Tazk, bisa saja Master Ox memperhatikan kita dari jauh. Lihat!” Mata menunjuk *kamera* di tiang-tiang dekat kami. “Master Ox bisa menghukum kita lebih serius saat melihat kalian malah bertengkar. Lagi pula, kita belum tahu akan menuju ke mana. Bisa tidak sih kalian tidak bertengkar beberapa menit saja?” (*Selena*, 2021:161/D)

Based on the quote above, there are sentences in which concrete nouns that experience amelioration are found, namely, the word *kamera*. In KBBI, the meaning of *kamera* is a “light-tight box attached to a lens attached to the lens aperture where the image (object) is recorded in a light-concentrating device; camera”. The word *camera* in Indonesian today relates to a tool for

taking pictures in the form of photos and videos. Say *kamera* nowadays it is more often used by speakers compared to the word *Kodak*. Changes in meaning that occur in the word *kamera* It can be seen from the meaning component of the word in each context. Say *kamera* in the sentence indicates that the camera functions to monitor or record everything around it. This change in the word makes the word *kamera* at present is considered to be of higher value and good value than the word *kodak*. Thus it can be concluded that *kamera* is an amelioration of the word *kodak*.

Second, in the novel *Selena* by Tere Liye, there are sentences in which there are concrete nouns that experience amelioration, which can be seen in *Selena*'s data, 2021:27/D as follows:

“Bibi Leh-mu yang menyiapkan seluruh ransum makan siang di empat titik konstruksi. Itulah kenapa dia tinggal di rumah. Pamanmu itu tidak waras kalau soal pekerjaan. Dia akan menyuruh *istrinya* bekerja di lubang ini jika tidak mau mengurus konsumsi.” Aq menjelaskan, mulai menyuap makanan. (*Selena*, 2021:27/D)

Based on the quote above, there are sentences in which concrete nouns that experience amelioration are found, namely, the word *istrinya*. Say *istri* from the word *istrinya* in the sentence above, in KBBI it means “women (women) who are married or who have husbands”. At the present time the word *istri* more often used by speakers of the language than the word *bini*. Use of the word *istri* considered to be of higher value and good value than the word *bini*. Say *istri* and the word *bini* have the same meaning and reference, namely, a woman who is the legal partner of a married man or woman but the two words have different taste values. Thus it can be concluded that *istri* is an amelioration of the word *bini*.

Third, in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata found sentences in which there are concrete nouns that experience amelioration, which can be seen in the LP data, 2014:2/D as follows:

Diujung bangku-bangku panjang tadi ada sebuah pintu terbuka. Kosen pintu itu miring karena seluruh bangunan sekolah sudah doyong seolah akan roboh. Di mulut pintu berdiri dua orang guru seperti para penyambut tamu dalam perhelatan. Mereka adalah seorang bapak tua berwajah sabar, *Bapak K.A. Harfan Efendy Noor*, sang kepala sekolah dan seorang wanita muda berjilbab, *Ibu N.A. Muslimah Hafsari* atau *Bu Mus*. Seperti ayahku, mereka berdua juga tersenyum. (LP, 2014:2/D)

Based on the quote above, there are sentences in which concrete nouns that experience amelioration are found, namely, the word *Bapak* and *Ibu*. In KBBI, the meaning of the word *Bapak* are "male parents; father". Meaning of the word *Ibu* is "a woman who has given birth to someone; mom". Say *Bapak* and *Ibu* has undergone a change in the meaning of amelioration. Say *Bapak* and *Ibu* nowadays it is more often used by speakers for greeting words to older people. At the present time the word *Bapak* and *Ibu* considered to be of higher value, respect and good value than words *Tuan* and *Nyonya*. During the Dutch colonial period, the word *Tuan* and *Nyonya* considered to indicate a high social status but nowadays the word *Tuan* and *Nyonya* very rarely used or used by speakers because the greeting is considered old-fashioned. Thus the word *Bapak* and *Ibu* is an amelioration of the word *Tuan* and *Nyonya*.

Fourth, in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata found sentences in which there are concrete nouns that experience amelioration, which can be seen in the LP data, 2014:428/D as follows:

Kami semua terlibat perang mulut, kecuali Trapani, ia diam melamun. Belakangan ini Trapani semakin pendiam dan sering melamun. Aku paham apa yang terjadi. Samson malu mengakui bahwa ia bersembunyi di bawah ketiak Syahdan. Ia tak ingin citranya sebagai *pria* macho hancur hanya karena ketakutan nonton sebuah film. Perilakunya itu persis kaum oportunist di panggung politik negeri ini. (LP, 2014:428/D)

Based on the quote above, there are sentences in which concrete nouns that experience amelioration are found, namely, the word *pria*. In KBBI, the meaning of the word *pria* are "grown men". Say *pria* in the sentence above is a change in the meaning of amelioration, because the word *pria* undergo a process of changing meaning where the meaning will be higher, respectful, and good in value than the previous meaning. Say *pria* better than *laki-laki*. *Pria* become more honorable and have a more subtle meaning. Because all this time still using the word *laki-laki* synonymous with "man masher". While the word *pria* will refer to the phrase "handsome guy or macho guy". Thus the word *pria* is an amelioration of the word *laki-laki*.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion on amelioration in Indonesian concrete nouns, it can be concluded that amelioration in Indonesian concrete nouns contained in the novel *Selena* by Tere Liye and novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata found as many

as 95 data. From the overall data obtained, there are more basic concrete noun forms that experience amelioration. It can be seen in the following description: (a) there are 86 data of basic concrete nouns, (b) 9 data of derived concrete nouns. The form of the use of concrete nouns that experience amelioration in sentences shows that the forms of concrete nouns that experience amelioration are mostly found in sentences found in Tere Liye's novel *Selena* and Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* novel. Changes in meaning that occur in the class of concrete nouns in sentences can be seen from the meaning components of the word in each context.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author thanks Dr. Ngusman Abdul Manaf, M. Hum. who has provided guidance and thoughts to direct the author in completing this research. The author also expresses his gratitude to the two reviewers, Prof. Dr. Agustina, M. Hum., and Dr. Novia Juita, M. Hum. who has provided suggestions and input for the perfection of the author's writing.

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