

Terms of How to Give Herbs in Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi

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Abstract - This study aims to describe and analyze the terms and methods of giving herbal medicine in the Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi collection of Dewantara Kirti Yogyakarta library. The research method used are the analysis of the components of meaning and the modern philology approach. The modern philology approach is used to describe manuscripts of Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi. This method of analysis is expected to be able to explain clearly the meaning of the term herbal giving and special characteristics related to the way of giving herbal medicine. The results of the study and discussion found that there were 20 terms related to the method of giving herbal medicine. From the results of the analysis it was found that each term has a different meaning component that forms a complete meaning. Some terms have the same meaning lexically but contextually have different meaning components.

Keywords - the term how to give herbs, component meaning analysis, herb, Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi.

I. INTRODUCTION

Humans use language in social interaction often use terms to explain the circumstances, procedures, ideas, and characteristics that represent a particular field. Every field in human life has different terms. This difference is about differences in meaning and meaning between words with one another. These terms arise because humans need to facilitate communication.

We meet certain terms in oral and written traditions. These terms describe certain characteristics, parts and meanings of a communication. One of the writing traditions that contains a lot of terms, especially the way of giving medicine in traditional medicine is *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi (SPJJ)*. SJPP manuscripts are collections from the Dewantara Kirti Yogyakarta library. Examination of the meaning of the term method or method of giving medicine here is very interesting to do because each term method or method of giving herbal medicine has a constituent component of meaning that will later become a special feature of each term.

This study will discuss the term how to give herbal medicine written in the *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi (SPJJ)*. Semantic studies of terms specifically related to methods or ways of giving herbal medicine have not been widely examined. This research will explain clearly the terms of the method of giving herbal medicine in SJPP clearly so that it can be known its specific characteristics.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Study of Language Meanings

This study uses two studies of language meaning, namely the study of lexical meaning and the study of contextual meaning. The lexical meaning is the meaning of lexem, the meaning of a lexical item (lexical item), or, meaning that is inherently in a lexical grain (Chaer, 2007: 68). lexical meaning means the meaning of a word you can know from a dictionary. In general, the problem of lexical meaning includes the problem of (a) the similarity of meaning, (b) the opposite of meaning, (c) the scope of meaning and (d) the different meanings. A study of contextual meaning is, first, the meaning of using a word (or a combination of words) in the context of a particular sentence; second, the overall meaning of the sentence (utterance) in the context of a particular situation. In the study of contextual meaning will be found utterances that are interpreted differently by a number of listeners (readers) according to their respective understanding and interpretation. In semantic studies it is commonly called ambiguity

(Chaer, 2007: 83). In this study there are several terms of herbal medicine methods that are used together in different contexts. So it needs to be studied contextually to analyze the specific characteristics of the method of giving herbal medicine.

B. Component Meaning Analysis

Meaning component analysis is used to describe in detail the meaning component of the method of giving herbal medicine in *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi*. In this study the analysis of meaning components was done by mentioning the distinguishing features of the method or the method of giving herbal medicine. The method or method of giving herbs that have something characteristic is marked (+) and those that do not have that characteristic are marked (-).

This component analysis of meaning presupposes that every lexical element has or does not have a characteristic that distinguishes it from other elements (Chaer, 2009: 115). Based on the meaning component analysis, in this study found 3 methods used. This division is based on the proximity of the meaning component. Words that have the proximity of meaning components are classified into 1 unit. The goal is to find the specific characteristics of the particular term method or manner of herbal medicine.

C. Meaning Relationship

Chaer (2012: 297) revealed that the meaning relation is a semantic relationship that exists between one language unit and another. If observed, the meaning relation will express the similarity of meaning, the contradiction of meaning, the scope of meaning, the multiplicity of meanings or the excess of meaning. This study uses the division of meaning relationships according to Nida (1975: 15) which states that there are four types of semantic relations between lexemes in a language, namely: (1) inclusion (hyponymy), (2) overlap (synonymy), (3) resistance, and (4) contiguity (adjacent).

Inclusion or hyponym relationship, according to Nida (1975: 15) is a meaning relation that shows a word whose meaning is included in other words. Hyponymy can also be interpreted as a relationship between words that have a general meaning with words that have special meaning, or genus with class members (Wijana, 2010: 117).

Synonymy is a semantic relationship which states that there is a similar meaning between one utterance and one utterance (Chaer, 2012: 297). Nida (1975: 16) calls synonymy as a relationship overlapping because it shows the similarity of meaning so that overlap occurs.

The relationship of resistance (antonym) is the relation between words which shows the contradiction of meaning (Nida, 1975: 17). Verhaar through Pateda (2010: 207) supports Nida's statement by defining antonyms as expressions (usually words, but also phrases or sentences) which are considered to be the opposite of other expressions

Contiguity relations are relationships where a number of lexical items are included in the same semantic domain, but show the contrasts of certain meaning components (Nida, 1975: 18) To determine whether several words have a contiguity relation, they can be placed in certain semantic domains, or in a particular semantic subdomain (Subroto, 2002: 124).

III. METHOD

This study uses a semantic approach to describe the meaning and method of giving herbal medicine in *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi*. The meaning as an object of semantic study cannot be observed empirically or directly. Many aspects of the language that can be examined its meaning. This research will use the study of lexical meaning or the meaning of lexem and the study of contextual meaning

In addition to the method of meaning studies, philological research methods are also used to examine the *SPJJ* texts written using *cithak* Javanese script consisting of 81 pages. This research is based on modern philology research steps, namely manuscript inventory, script description, writing over, text transliteration and text edits. This study uses standard editing methods

The approach used for the analysis of the term method of giving herbal medicine is by a semantic approach. The method used is an analysis of the components of meaning based on how to use, the form of herbs and the type of pain. This method of analysis is expected to be able to explain clearly the meaning of the term herbal giving and special characteristics related to the way of giving herbal medicine in *SPJJ*. The concept of semantic components states that a lexical item can be detailed in its meaning on a number of components of meaning or in other words, a lexical item consisting of a number of components of meaning that form a unified whole meaning (Chaer, 2007: 72). This analysis of lexical meaning components can be used to search for differences in meaning from synonymous forms.

Data collection techniques by means of literature study. Literature study is carried out by reading and recording research data sources, namely the *SPJJ* text. The data in the form of leksem then described the meaning components then analyzed them contextually. The data analyzed is limited to words that explain how to give herbal medicine in *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi (SPJJ)*

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research is about the analysis of the lexical meaning of the term how to give medicine in the *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi* manuscript. The lexical meaning analysis of the term drug administration method will describe and analyze in order to know the difference in meaning, certain characteristics and conditions of a term. From the results of data collection obtained 20 terms. Lyson (1968: 572) explained that words in language can be studied in general and specifically use analysis of meaning components or semantic components.

The mention of the component of meaning is based on the components that these 20 words have. the meaning component which has relation with the method or method of giving herbal medicine in *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi* is the way, the form of the herbal and the sick part.

The first dimension is the way. The method intended here is the method used to use herbs. Components of the meaning of the constituent dimensions of this method include being swallowed, smeared, dripped, put into water, and affixed. The second dimension is the form of herbs or herbs. Components of the meaning of this dimensional constituent are liquid, herbal and solid collisions. And the last dimension is the sick part. This dimension consists of components meaning the stomach, eyes, ears, skin and teeth.

The results of the study show that there are 3 categories of method terms or ways of giving herbal medicine. I, II and III. Classification I is a method or method of giving herbal medicine by dripping. Classification II is applied by means of class III by swallowing. This classification is based on the proximity of its meaning components. Furthermore, these three categories will be re-analyzed their meaning dimensions and then the constituent components of their meaning. From this classification will be known a special term used as a method or method of giving herbal medicine.

Below will be presented research data on the method of giving herbal medicine in *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi*. The results showed there were 20 terms. Each term is analyzed based on its component meaning. Like the table below. The analysis will be presented in groups.

Table 1. Analysis of the components of the meaning of how to give herbal medicine in *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi* is as follows

Term	Method					The form of herbs			The part that is given herbs					
	swallowe d	smeared	Dropped	Put in water	pasted	liquid	pounded	solid	Stomach	head	eye	ear	tooth	
Turuh	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	I
Pupuh	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	
Tetes	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
Wuwuh	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
Limbang	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
Kecer	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
Ileni	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
Pilis	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	II
Parem	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	
Kawedhakan	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	
Boreh	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	
Tutul	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	
Gosok	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	
Napeli	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	
Sembur	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
Popok	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	
Untal	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	III
Diulu	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	
Ombe	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	
Cekok	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	

Based on the results of the study, the term method of giving herbal remedies found in *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi* is classified into 3 categories, which are dripped, smeared and drunk. This classification is based on the meaning component of the method or method of giving herbal medicine

A. Dropped

The first method or method of giving herbal medicine is by dropping it. The term is giving herbal medicine by dropping there are 7 terms. From the components of its meaning, the form of herbs that use this method or method is liquid. This method or method is used for pain in the eyes and ears.

The word Drop in the Javanese bausastra dictionary means tumiba saka sethithik (tmr. banyu). The meaning is dropping water little by little. The words turuh, tuwuh, tetes, *wuwuh*, *kecer* and *ileni* are synonymous words. The concurrence between these words can be seen from the proximity of the meaning components. This can be seen in the tabel 1. Then to find out the specifications and the differences, the meaning components below will be re-analyzed

Table 2. Analysis of the components of the meaning of the method or how to administer the herbal medicine by dropped

No	Term	Period of giving herbs			How to drain liquid				
		once	Several times	Many times	Dropped directly little by little	Dropped by squeezing little by little	Flowed little by little	Slowly washed.	Smearred
1.	Turuh	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
2.	Pupuh	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
3.	Tetes	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
4.	Wuwuh	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+
5.	Limbang	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
6.	Kecer	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
7.	Ileni	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-

From the table above it can be seen that the method of giving herbal medicine by dropping has its own specifications, when viewed from the components meaning the time to give herbs and how to drain the liquid. The meaning of the seven words above is pupuh, because the word pupuh has more meaning components than others. The word pupuh in the Javanese Pepak Basa dictionary (2001: 861) means tamba mripat sing ditetesake. The word pupuh is also a method or method of providing specific herbs for eye pain.

If analyzed, the word ngileni and turuh have overlapping meaning relationships. Overlapping relations are a condition that gives linguistic information in one word (Pateda, 2010: 247). Words that have overlapping relations can replace each other in the context of sentences. For example, the words turuh and ileni have relations of meaning that can replace each other. Both of these words have the same meaning component. Both words have the same meaning component. This can be seen in the passage of the Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi below.

Talingan abuh ; kulit pisang kusta/pista panggang ing mawa, manget manget kaperes toyanipun kaangge ngileni talingan

(1) Talingan abuh ; kulit pisang kusta/pista panggang ing mawa, manget manget kaperes toyanipun **katuruhaken** talingan

The words *ngileni* and *katuruhaken* have meanings that replace each other in the context of the sentence inside and *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi*. Words other than that have no overlapping meaning relationships because the components are not the same meaning.

B. Smearred

The method of giving herbal medicine in *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi* is applied. Based on the analysis of the components of meaning in table 1, herbs used in liquid and collision form or in so-called manuscripts are released. In *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi* found 9 terms namely pilis, parem, wedhak, boreh, tutul, rub, napeli, spray and diaper which means it is smearred.

Analysis of the meaning component in table 1 also shows that the type of pain that uses the method or method of giving herbal medicine in this way is pain in the head and stomach.

Table 3. Component Analysis The meaning of the method of giving herbal medicine by smeared

No	Term	Target		Methods of herbal		
		Limited to a particular body part	more widely in other body parts	pasted	Applied almost flat to the body	Applied to certain parts
1.	Pilis	+		+	-	+
2.	Parem	+	+	-	+	+
3.	Kawedhakan	-	+	-		+
4.	Boreh	+	+	-	+	+
5.	Tutul	+	-	-	-	+
6.	Gosok	+	-	-	-	+
7.	Napeli	+	-	+	-	+
8.	Sembur	-	+	-	+	-
9.	Popok	+	-	+	-	+

The term method of giving herbal medicine by applying it in *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi* has 9 synonymous terms, *pilis*, *parem*, *kawedhakan*, *boreh*, *tutul*, *gosok*, *napeli*, *sembur* and *popok*. The meaning of the nine terms is *boreh* and or *parem*, because these two terms have more meaning components than others. In the Javanese *bausastra* dictionary *boreh* it means *kanggo mblonyo utawa medhaki awak*, while *parem* is *diblonyo utawa diwedhaki nganggo parem*. It means applying herbs to the body.

Both of these terms when viewed from their meaning components have overlapping meaning relationships. This is because these two terms have the same meaning component in the target component (+) limited to certain body parts and wider in other body parts. Whereas for the components meaning means of herbal administration (+) applied almost evenly to the body and applied to the affected part. Another term does not have a meaningful component that is tangent to one another because the component meaning is not the same.

In addition to the two terms that have meaning relations, other terms that have a meaning relationship are *tutul* and *gosok* along *popok* and *pilis*.

C. Swallowed

The third method of herbal medicine is swallowed. Table 1 shows that the method swallowed has 4 synonymous terms, that is, *strand*, *diulu*, *diombe* is force-fed. The meaning component of these four terms shows the difference. Stalked and upstream are the methods used to swallow herbs which are not liquid. As for the term *dandruff* and force-feeding is a method used to swallow herbs that are liquid.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the meaning components the method of giving herbal medicine in *Serat Primbon Jampi Jawi* is divided into 3 methods, which are dripped, smeared and swallowed. Words that have a meaning relation with 7 words are *turuh*, *pupuh*, *tetes*, *wuwuh*, *limbang*, *kecer* and *ileni*. While the method of herbal administration by smeared has 9 terms, namely *pilis*, *parem*, *kawedhakan*, *boreh*, *tutul*, *gosok*, *napeli*, *sembur* and *popok* and the method by swallowing has 4 terms, that is *diuntal*, *diulu*, *diombe* and *dicekok*.

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