



THE LEXICON IN THE TEXT OF THE OBSERVATION REPORT BY CLASS X STUDENTS OF STATE 11 VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL MALANG OF MALANG

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ABSTRACT

This research is focused on the lexicon in the Observation Report text by class X students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang. The research focus is formulated into two sub-focuses, namely the variety of morphemes and parts of speeches used in the LHO text by class X students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang. This study uses a qualitative approach. This research includes the type of text analysis research. The variety of morphemes contained in the LHO text by students is free and bound morphemes. The parts of speeches contained in the student's LHO text are verbs, adjectives, adverbs, nouns, pronouns, numerals, and assignment words.

INTRODUCTION

Lexicon is closely related to vocabulary. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2016), linguistically the lexicon is defined as a list of terms in a field arranged alphabetically and accompanied by a description. The lexicon means the language component which contains all the information about the meaning and use of words in the language. A lexicon can be interpreted as a whole of lexemes or abstract basic lexical units contained in a language.

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The study of the lexicon includes what is meant by words, vocabulary structuring, word use and deviation, word learning, word history and evolution, the relationship between words, and the process of forming words in a language. Based on the scope of the study of the lexicon, the focus of this research is the variety of morphemes and parts of speeches.

Types of morphemes in Indonesian based on their ability to stand alone in an utterance can be classified into free morphemes and bound morphemes. Sumadi (2015: 52) states that free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone. That is, a morpheme can be said to be a free morpheme if it is morphologically and syntactically independent. Morphologically independent means that a morpheme can be called a word if it can stand alone without having to be combined with other morphemes. Syntactically free means that a morpheme can be treated as a sentence. Meanwhile, bound morphemes according to Sumadi (2015: 53) are morphemes that cannot stand alone in a speech and are bound morphologically and syntactically. Morphologically bound means that the morpheme cannot stand alone as a word and must be combined with other morphemes. Syntactically bound means that the morpheme cannot be treated as a sentence. Bound morphemes can be divided into four, namely (1) affixes, (2) clitics, (3) bound basic forms, and (4) unique morphemes.

Parts of speech is a classification of Indonesian language units in the categories of form, function, and meaning in the Indonesian grammar system (Rosidin, et al., 2018). Parts of speech can be interpreted as a class of words in a language unit based on categories of form, function, and meaning in the grammatical system. An understanding of parts of speeches is important in constructing sentences. Parts of speeches can be grouped into seven, namely (1) verbs, (2) adjectives, (3) adverbs, (4) nouns, (5) pronouns, (6) numerals, and (7) assignment words.

According to Fernandez and Cairns (in Prihatini, 2019) the verb is the center of the formation of a sentence or clause. The characteristics of verbs can be known by observing their semantic behavior, syntactic behavior, and morphological behavior. Verbs have four characteristics, namely (1) having a function as a predicate or as the core of a predicate, (2) containing an inherent meaning of an act (action), process, or state that is not a trait or quality, (3) a verb especially which means a state, cannot be given the prefix *ter-* which means 'the most', and (4) in general, verbs cannot be joined with words that express the meaning of extraordinary.

Adjectives are words that give information about the special nature, character,

or state of things or things that are objected to (Syafiani, et al., 2018). The adjective has two functions, namely attributive functions, and predicative and adjective functions. Adjectives function attributively when they provide information about nouns. Meanwhile, adjectives function as predicative and adverbial in a sentence when referring to a condition, such as sick or good.

Adverbs are words that describe verbs, adjectives, numerals, predicative nouns, or other adverbs (Noermanzah, 2017). For example, in the phrase *sangat cerah*, it can be seen that the adverb *sangat* describes the adjective *cerah*. Meanwhile, at the clause level, adverbs limit or explain syntactic functions. In the example " *Saya saja tidak dapat menyaksikan peristiwa itu.*", the adverb *saja* describes *saya* which functions as the subject.

Nouns are usually interpreted as nouns. Kridalaksana (in Nugraha, 2017) states that nouns are a class of words that semantically often correspond to people, objects, or other things that are materialized in the realm of language and which syntactically can usually fill the functions of subject and object. In terms of morphology, nouns consist of two kinds, namely (1) nouns in the form of root words, and (2) derived nouns.

Pronouns are words that are used to refer to other nouns (Alwi, et al., 2010:255). In terms of their function, pronouns occupy positions that are generally occupied by nouns. These positions include subjects, objects, and predicates. In general, pronoun references can change depending on who is the reader/writer, who is the listener/reader, or what/who is being talked about.

The numeral is a part of speech for numbers, that can accompany nouns, and or accompany other numerals (Widhiyanti & Harjoko, 2012). In Indonesian, there are two kinds of numerals, namely (1) basic numerals, and (2). Numerical level. Principal numerals are numerals that can be used to answer the question "Berapa", while level numerals are used to answer the question "Yang ke berapa?". Basic numerals can be called cardinal numerals and level numerals can be called ordinal numerals.

The word assignment only has a grammatical meaning and does not have a lexical meaning. The meaning of an assignment word is determined by its relation to other words in a phrase or sentence. Almost all assignment words cannot be the basis for forming other words (Alwi et al., 2010). Assignments include prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, articulations, and emphasizing particles.

The text of the observation report (LHO) was chosen in this study because it

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required clarity of words to become sentences and also paragraphs. Using the wrong word can change the actual meaning of a word. In addition, based on the 2013 Curriculum, learning about the LHO text is one of the basic competencies that must be achieved by senior high school (SMA)/vocational high school (SMK) students to the fullest. Therefore, the researcher considers that the study of the lexicon in LHO texts written by students needs further investigation to find out how far the students' ability in class X SMK applies lexicon rules to the use of words in an LHO text. The purpose of this research is to find out the variety of morphemes and parts of speeches contained in the LHO text by class X students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang.

METHOD

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach. The type of research used is text analysis research. This research was conducted at SMK Negeri 11 Malang. The data of this research are words that show the variety of morphemes and parts of speeches contained in LHO texts written by students. The data source for this research was in the form of LHO text written by class X students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang which was obtained by researchers during the Field Practice Study period for the Indonesian language subject. Not all student essays are used as data sources. The criteria for the data source used are those who have a complete identity, the writing can be read clearly, and not plagiarized. The main instrument used in this research is the researcher himself. Researchers as human instruments function as executors who will collect data, analyze, and at the same time make conclusions. The researcher's knowledge of the various morphemes and parts of speeches is an important tool in this research. The data collection procedure was carried out in three steps, namely (1) collecting data, (2) marking words that contain various morphemes and parts of speeches, and (3) writing down the data that has been found.

Data analysis in this study was carried out through three stages, namely (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) conclusion. The technique of checking the validity of the data is carried out by observing the persistence of observers. In this case, the researcher as an observer in this study has perseverance in reading, analyzing, and drawing conclusions so that the findings are valid. In addition, checking the validity of the data is also carried out in consultation with the lecturer and sufficient references.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Variety of Morphemes in LHO Text Class X Students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang

The various morphemes used in the LHO text by class X students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang, namely (1) free morphemes, and (2) bound morphemes.

Free Morphemes in LHO Text by Class X Students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang

The free morphemes found in the LHO text are Indonesia, Ngandong, Sangiran, Sukabumi, Java, Sumatra, Sampung, and Toala. Based on the results of data analysis, these morphemes are place names and can stand alone. In addition, these morphemes are morphologically independent and syntactically independent. Other free morphemes that are also found in the LHO text are kapak, belati, tombak, ubi, keladi, artefak, menhir, dolmen, sarkofagus, and waruga. Based on the results of data analysis, these morphemes are nouns that can stand alone. In addition, these morphemes are morphologically independent and syntactically independent. This is following the opinion of Gani (2019) that free morphemes are morphemes that can be directly used without being associated with other morphemes. Free morphemes are also called root morphemes because they form the basis for word formation. It is called the basic form because the free morpheme has not changed morphemically.

Bound Morphemes in LHO Text by Class X Students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang

There are 4 bound morphemes in the LHO text, namely (1) affixes, (2) clitics, (3) bound basic forms, and (4) unique morphemes.

Affixes contained in the LHO text include prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. The prefixes in the LHO text are the morphemes {ter-}, {ber-}, {meN-}, {di-}, and {peN-}.

Num.	Prefix	Word	Num.	Prefix	Word
1.	{ter-}	<i>terdapat</i>			<i>Memuja</i>
		<i>terkini</i>			<i>Mengacu</i>
		<i>tersebut</i>			<i>Memilih</i>
		<i>terbuat</i>			<i>Menggali</i>
2.	{ber-}	<i>berjalan</i>			<i>Memotong</i>
		<i>berotak</i>			<i>Mencari</i>
		<i>berdiri</i>			<i>Menetap</i>
		<i>berkisar</i>			<i>Mengorek</i>
		<i>bersama</i>	4.	{di-}	<i>Diduga</i>
		<i>bertema</i>			<i>Disebut</i>
		<i>berhasil</i>			<i>Dirasa</i>

		<i>berburu</i>			<i>Diteliti</i>
		<i>beternak</i>			<i>Dipasang</i>
		<i>berpindah</i>			<i>Disusun</i>
		<i>berkembang</i>			<i>Diasah</i>
		<i>bergantung</i>			<i>Diolah</i>
3.	{ <i>meN-</i> }	<i>mengalami</i>	5.	{ <i>peN-</i> }	<i>Penusuk</i>
		<i>Mengenal</i>			<i>Pengorek</i>
		<i>Menangkap</i>			<i>pemotong</i>
		<i>Merimbasi</i>			

Table 1 The prefixes in LHO text

Num.	Suffix	Word
1.	{ <i>-an</i> }	<i>Tonjolan</i>
		<i>Hunian</i>
		<i>Sebutan</i>
		<i>Makanan</i>
		<i>Tumpukan</i>
2.	{ <i>-itas</i> }	<i>Mobilitas</i>

Table 2 The suffixes in LHO text

Num.	Confix	Word	Num.	Confix	Word
1.	{ <i>di-</i> <i>-kan</i> }	<i>Ditemukan</i>			<i>menunjukkan</i>
		<i>Dicirikan</i>			<i>menempatkan</i>
		<i>Diperkirakan</i>			<i>menghasilkan</i>
		<i>Digunakan</i>			<i>menggantikan</i>
		<i>Dibandingkan</i>	5.	{ <i>men-</i> <i>-i</i> }	<i>mengenai</i>
2.	{ <i>pen-</i> <i>-an</i> }	<i>Penelitian</i>			<i>mendekati</i>
		<i>Penyusutan</i>			<i>mengawali</i>
		<i>Penggunaan</i>			<i>memiliki</i>
3.	{ <i>per-</i> <i>-an</i> }	<i>Perbandingan</i>	6.	{ <i>ke-</i> <i>-an</i> }	<i>kedekatan</i>
4.	{ <i>men-</i> <i>-kan</i> }	<i>Menimbulkan</i>	7.	{ <i>ke-</i> <i>ter-</i> <i>-an</i> }	<i>keterbatasan</i>

Table 3 The confixes in the LHO text are

This is following Dinihari's opinion (2017) which states that affixes are bound affixes and cannot stand alone so they are always sided by side with root words.

Apart from affixes, the LHO text also contains clitics. The clitics contained in the LHO text are the {-*nya*}morphemes.

Clitics	Word
{ <i>-nya</i> }	<i>Morfologinya</i>
	<i>Tulanganya</i>
	<i>Rahangnya</i>
	<i>Umumnya</i>
	<i>Lainnya</i>
	<i>Contohnya</i>
	<i>Sebelumnya</i>
	<i>Cirinya</i>

	<i>Misalnya</i>
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Table 4 The clitics contained in the LHO text

This is following the opinion of Sumadi (2015: 54) which states that clitics are bound grammatical units such as affixes and are not basic forms, but these grammatical units have lexical meanings and grammatical meanings.

In addition, in the LHO text, there is also a bound basic form. The basic bound forms include meeting and use with the morphemes {di-kan} and {meN-kan}.

Num.	The basic bound forms	Word
1.	<i>temu</i>	<i>Ditemukan</i>
		<i>Menemukan</i>
2.	<i>guna</i>	<i>Digunakan</i>
		<i>Menggunakan</i>

Table 5 The basic bound forms

This is following the opinion of Sumadi (2015: 55) which states that the basic bound form must still be combined with other morphemes so that it can become a word. Bound morphemes that are also found in the LHO text are unique. Unique morphemes in the LHO text are in the form of people's names, such as Teer Haar and Gustav Heinrich Ralph Von Koeningswald, and in the form of Latin names, namely Homo Erectus Soloensis, Homo Erectus, Homo Neanderthalis, and Meganthropus Paleojavanicus, This is following the opinion of Sumadi (2015: 55) which states that unique morphemes can only be joined with certain form morphemes.

Parts of speeches in the LHO Text of Class X Students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang

Parts of speeches used in the LHO text by class X students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang, namely (1) verbs, (2) adjectives, (3) adverbs, (4) nouns, (5) pronouns, (6) numerals, and (7) task words.

Verbs in LHO Text by Class X Students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang

The verbs contained in the LHO text are *menemukan, menimbulkan, memiliki, mengalami, menunjukkan, mendekati, megawali, menggunung, memotong, menetak, menggali, merimbas, memahat, menetap, mengenal, mencari, meakukan, menangkap, memuja, menandakan, mengorek, mengubur, memenuhi, membat, mengolah, memanggil, merupakan berdiri, berotak, berbentuk, berpindah-pndah, berburu, berlokasi, berkaki, berfungsi, berundak, bersifat, berarti, berhasil, berbeda, tersebut, ditemukan, didirikan diasah, diperkirakan, diolah, diduga, dimanfaatkan, digenggam, ditelti, didirikan,*

diinamakan, disusun, dilengkapi, dipasang, digambarkan, terbuat, hancur, kenal, lalu, and hidup. This is in accordance with Muslich's opinion (in Mushoffa & Suyitno, 2017) which states that verbs have three characteristics, namely (1) functions as a predicate or as the core of a predicate although it can also have other functions, (2) has a basic meaning of action, process or condition not an attribute (quality), and (3) specifically for state verbs, cannot be given the prefix *ter-* which means 'most', the verb is a very important element in the sentence because in most cases the verb has a major influence on other elements that must or may be present in the sentence. that sentence.

Adjectives in LHO Text by Class X Students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang

The adjectives contained in the LHO text are *tegak, sempurna, tebal, besar, ndah, dalam, kecil, dekat, maju, sederhana, kasar, terkenal, nomaden, jauh, pendek, lonjong, halus, dinamis, luas, kekar, lama, cukup, and penting.* This is following Kridalaksana's opinion (in Umiyati, 2015) which states that based on Indonesian morphological data, defines adjectives as a category characterized by the possibility of (1) joining a particle *tidak*, (2) accompanying a noun, (3) accompanied by a particle, such as *lebih, sangat, and agak*, (4) have morphological characteristics, such as *-er* (in *honorer*), *-if* (in *sensitif*), and *-i* (in *alami*), and (5) is formed into a noun with the confix *ke-an*, like *adil* be *keadilan*.

Adverbs in LHO Text by Class X Students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang

The adverbs contained in the LHO text are *juga, masih, amat, sangat, tidak, agak, saja, hanya, tak, banyak, sudah, telah, begitu, and layaknya.* This is following the opinion of Alwi, et al. (2010: 203) which states that besides being able to explain verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, adverbs can also explain nouns and prepositional phrases.

Nouns in LHO Text by Class X Students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang

The nouns contained in the LHO text are *fosil, tengkorak, tulang, rahang, gigi, penyusutan, pemotong, penusuk, pengorek, peralatan, penggilingan alat, daging, biji-bijian, umbi-umbian, hewan, manusia, dedaunan, tumbuhan, kehidupan, tonjolan, alis, sistem, budaya, kebudayaan, kapak, belati, tombak, tanah, ikan, pohon, masyarakat, tulisan, batu, pecahan, kerang, sampah, and pisau.* This is in accordance with the opinion of Yuliati (2016) which states that nouns are a type of word that can usually function as the subject or object of a clause, often equivalent to people, objects or other things that are material in nature outside of language.

Num.	Nouns	Word	Num.	Nouns	Word
1.	Basic Noun	<i>fosil</i>	2.	Derivative Noun	<i>ikan</i>
		<i>tengkorak</i>			<i>kerang</i>
		<i>tulang</i>			<i>sampah</i>
		<i>rahang</i>			<i>penyusutan</i>
		<i>gigi</i>			<i>pemotong</i>
		<i>alat</i>			<i>penusuk</i>
		<i>daging</i>			<i>pengorek</i>
		<i>pisau</i>			<i>peralatan</i>
		<i>hewan</i>			<i>penggilingan</i>
		<i>manusia</i>			<i>biji-bian</i>
		<i>alis</i>			<i>umbi-umbian</i>
		<i>sistem</i>			<i>tumbuhan</i>
		<i>masyarakat</i>			<i>dedaunan</i>
		<i>budaya</i>			<i>kehidupan</i>
		<i>kapak</i>			<i>tonjolan</i>
		<i>belati</i>			<i>kebudayaan</i>
		<i>tombak</i>			<i>tulisan</i>
		<i>tanah</i>			<i>pecahan</i>

Table 6 The nouns contained in the LHO text

Pronouns in LHO Text by Class X Students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang

The pronouns contained in the LHO text are *itu, ini, mengenai, kita, and mereka*. This is following the opinion of Alwi, et al. (2010: 255–256) which states that in terms of its function it can be said that pronominal occupies positions that are generally occupied by nouns, such as subject, object, and – in certain types of sentences – also predicates.

Numerals in LHO Text by Class X Students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang

The numerals contained in the LHO text are *19331, 1933, 1936, 1941, 11, 130, 210, 1.013, 1.257, 50.000, 100.000, 7, 2 juta, beberapa, kesebelas, suatu, berbagai, keempat, seluruh, satu, dua, pertama, kedua, and tiga*. This is following the opinion of Alwi, et al. (2010: 282) which states that numerals are divided into two, namely basic numerals which give answers to the question "*Berapa?*", and level numerals which give answers to the question "*Yang ke berapa?*".

Task Words in LHO Text by Class X Students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang

The task words in the LHO text are *dengan, yang, bahkan, untuk, sebagai, meskipun, walaupun, bagaimanapun, ialah, karena, yakni, serta, lantas, misalnya, secara, maupun, seperti, terhadap, di, oleh, dan, sampai, and dari*. This is in accordance with the opinion of Alwi, et al. (2010: 293) which states that almost all assignment words cannot be the basis

for forming other words.

Num.	Task Words	Word	Num.	Task Words	Word
1.	Kata Depan	di			bahkan
2.	Konjungsi	oleh			sebagai
		karena			meskipun
		sampai			bagaimanapun
		dan			ialah
		dari			yakni
3.	Partikel	Dengan			serta
		Yang			lantas
		Untuk			misalnya
		Secara			maupun
		Seperti			terhadap

Table 7 The taks words in the LHO text

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research and discussion, there are two conclusions related to this research. The two conclusions are presented as follows.

First, there are two kinds of morphemes in the LHO text by class X students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang, namely free morphemes and bound morphemes. The free morphemes used in the LHO text are place names and nouns in the form of basic forms. These morphemes can stand alone both morphologically and syntactically. There are four bound morphemes in the LHO text, namely affixes, clitics, bound basic forms, and unique morphemes. The affixes contained in the LHO text are prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. The most dominant prefixes used are {ber-} and {meN-} prefixes. The suffixes used are {-an} and {-itas} suffixes. The dominant confixes used are {di-kan} and {me-kan} confixes. The clitic contained in the LHO text is {-nya} clitics. The basic bound form contained in the LHO text is *temu* and *guna*. The unique morphemes contained in the text are people's names and Latin names.

Second, parts of speeches in the LHO text by class X students of SMK Negeri 11 Malang, namely verbs, adjectives, adverbs, nouns, pronouns, numerals, and assignment words. The verbs contained in the LHO text are generally in the form of basic forms combined with the morpheme {meN-}. The adjectives contained in the LHO text are *juga*, *masih*, *amat*, *sangat*, *tidak*, *agak*, *saja*, *hanya*, *tak*, *banyak*, *sudah*, *telah*, *begitu*, and *layaknya*. The adverbs contained in the LHO text are *juga*, *masih*, *amat*, *sangat*, *tidak*, *agak*, *saja*, *hanya*, *tak*, *banyak*, *sudah*, *telah*, *begitu*, and *layaknya*. The dominant nouns in the LHO text are in the form of basic forms, such as *gigi*, *rahang*, and *alat*. The pronouns

contained in the LHO text are *itu, ini, mengenai, kita, and mereka*. The numerals contained in the LHO text are *19331, 1933, 1936, 1941, 11, 130, 210, 1.013, 1.257, 50.000, 100.000, 7, 2 juta, beberapa, kesebelas, suatu, berbagai, keempat, seluruh, satu, dua, pertama, kedua, and tiga*. The task words contained in the LHO text are *dengan, yang, bahkan, untuk, sebagai, meskipun, walaupun, bagaimanapun, ialah, karena, yakni, serta, lantas, misalnya, secara, maupun, seperti, terhadap, di, oleh, dan, sampai, and dari*.

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