A Semantic Analysis of the Word "Eat" In Sundanese

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Abstract

Sundanese is one of the oldest regional languages in Indonesia. In this time, Sundanese language is commonly used by people who living in the West Java Province. However, the development of the Sundanese language has undergone changes which are some Sundanese people rarely used Undak Usuk Basa (The Manners of Using Sundanese) as a reference in communication. In fact, Undak Usuk Basa (The Manners of Using Sundanese) has an important value for it's speakers and forms politeness in behavior. Then, social values in Sundanese people can be reflected starting from simple things such as inviting someone to eat, because when inviting someone to eat using good and correct language is believed to produce a positive response. In fact, Undak Usuk Basa (The Manners of Using Sundanese) has influenced the way a person behaves in order to establish good relationships with others. Nowadays, many Sundanese people have experienced a decline on their understanding of Undak Usuk Basa (The Manners of Using Sundanese) it'self. Because of that, further research is needed to identify these problems. Therefore, this study describes the use of different lexical variables of the word "eat" in Sundanese that are adjusted to differences in age, social status, and distance of intimacy between the speaker and the speaking partner. Observations, interviews with informants, and direct interaction with Sundanese native speakers obtained this result. Data collection carried out to determine the perception of Sundanese people in using various terms of the word "eat" in Sundanese. The finding shows that not every Sundanese speakers uses the word "eat" correctly, because there are many of them who lack knowledge about using those lexical words. Refers to the use of Undak Usuk Basa (The Manners of Using Sundanese) as a fundamental variable, it leads us to the originality of using Sundanese correctly in communicating.

Keywords

Sundanese is one of the major ethnic groups in Indonesia, it has a unique culture and language. Sundanese has it's own set of manners and etiquette, especially in "eat". We analyzed how these manners are reflected when Sundanese inviting someone to get some meals. This article aims to conduct a semantic analysis of Sundanese manners in this one, exploring the meaning and cultural significance behind these words. By understanding the semantic

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nuances of Sundanese from Undak Usuk Basa (The Manners of Using Sundanese), we can gain a deeper insight into Sundanese culture and their way of life.

Sundanese is one of the local languages in Indonesia that has been used since verbacenturies ago in Austronesia. Similar to Indonesian, role, prefix, insert, are so necessary to build some words. According to Ekadjati 2014 (in Kulsum, 2020) Undak Usuk Basa (The Manners of Using Sundanese) is also defined as language manners. It aims for mutual respect, respect in social life, in communicating with others. It's not the intention to sort out and or show the differentiation of social groups in society. It's related to the age, position, knowledge, and situation of the person while speaking, who is the person spoken to, and the person being spoken about.

The researcher guided by the Book of Sundanese manners that created by Ekadjati and Edi S, 2014. Sundanese have types and manners for using language, Unlike most languages in general, because Sundanese prioritizes manners and ethics in communicating. There are three types of Undak Usuk Basa (The Manners of Using Sundanese): lemes/very polite, loma/polite and garihal/less polite[LsR2] .Polite language is used for oneself and for others as in the words dongkap and sumping (coming). It's so related to the concept of politeness, it shows how to communicate with the use of good language and aspects of politeness. They are lentong/tone of voice, pasemon/mimic, rengkuh/gesture, and appearance. (Ekadjati and Edi S, 2014). Sundanese lemes are used to show respect, both to the speaker or the speaking partner. While Sundanese loma is used for the second or third person that has a close relation with the speaker. According to Sudaryat and Rahman (2019), that every politeness is characterized by the variety of language systems to considering the position such as social status or tone such as power, whether it's soft, medium, or rough, intimacy or solidarity, as well as the relationship between roles.

Another words to be exampled with, is verb koйt [kowɛt] and verb kйrйwйs [kərəwəs] they have same meaning in Indonesian, the translate is claw:clawing. But the semantic function from both words are different. Verb koйt [kowɛt] in semantic is an act that hurting people by clawing any part of human body, like body, hand, or foot. Meanwhile Verb kйrйwйs [kərəwəs] in semantic is an act that hurting people by clawing the face part. This is an example that shows that Sundanese is rich in verbs which vary in one and the same meaning.

Based on the purpose of the research, this Sundanese verbs will be analyzed with linguistic theory. Linguistics is the study of linguistics. Linguistics is commonly defined as the 'science of languages' or 'the scientific study of language' (Gordon & Ladefoged, 2001). General linguistics is concerned with human language as a universal and recognizable part of human behavior and of the human faculties, perhaps one of the most essential to human life as we know it, and one of the most far-reaching of human capabdilities in relation to the whole span of mankind 's achievements. (Robins, General Linguistics : 2, 1964)

This research focused on semantic analysis, relates with the language Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meanings contained in a language. It deals with all linguistics aspects from words, phrases and sentences in language. It has also been redefined clearly that semantics limit's it's study to the nature of meaning only. It can be relevant relative when it's studied where it has it's own contextual meaning.

There are some definitions of semantics, as follows; Palmer (1976: 1) defines, "Semantics is the technical term used to refer to study of meaning". Hornby (1972: 789) defines, "Semantics is a branch of linguistics concerned with studying the meaning of words and sentences". Lyons (1995: 3) states, "Semantics is traditionally defined as the study of meaning". From the definitions, it can be concluded that Semantics is the scientific study of meaning.

The Sundanese language that we examine includes the semantic meaning, where the meaning of the verbs used remains the same but the variations of the verbs used are different. Where the Sundanese speaking

partner knows the meaning of the verb is "eat" even with different vocabulary. Meaning of words has an important role in communication. The noun meaning has some definition as suggested by semanticist.

Hartman (1972: 354) states "Meaning is the thing one intends to convey especially by language, significant quality implication of hidden or special significance, the logical connotation of word or phrase". Lyons (1977: 2) says, "The meaning can be distinguished by the technique of substituting others' words in the same context and enquiry whether the resulting sentences are equivalent".

Based on the definitions of meaning, we found that the varieties of meaning occurred because a speaker may use a word to mean something different from what it denotes. In other words, what he has in mind differs from the word form he uses based on the special context, which accompanies the utterances. And the research correctly related with the meaning of semantics.

Meaning can be divided into two kinds, literal meaning and non- literal meaning. Most words have several different meanings, but this variety causes no trouble to the average language, because the context usually makes it clear which meaning is intended. "Black", for example, may mean several things in different contexts, and we can divide it to literal and non- literal meanings. If we look from the literal side, we may find that dark is with no or very little light, and from non-literal side, Black may mean as Magic, Evil, or Fear. In song lyrics, it usually uses non- literal meaning in order to enrich and give more senses in it's meaning, and of course, it may cause some effects to the listener or the reader.

In studying Semantics, there are two kinds of meaning; they are literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Gray (1984) states "Literal meaning is it's most exact, precise and limited meaning, without reference to secondary or symbolic or metaphorical meaning". Holman and Harmon (1986) say that the literal meaning of a word is the exact meaning of the original without embellishment.

It can be said that expression or utterances which have literal meaning may be easily interpreted because they have the real meaning, precise and limited meaning without

making association with something else or symbolic meaning. Literal is based on the actual words or the real means not use figurative or symbolic. When the speaker speaks literal he or she does not have hidden meaning in his or her words. The following examples illustrate the literal meaning: She is eating an ice cream, am sitting now, He goes to school

All the sentences above are easily understood as long as the speakers mean what they say lexically. In the literal meaning there is no misunderstanding or misinterpretation between the speaker and listener.

Variety of Sundanese "eat" verbs are exactly have the same meaning, based on the manners of using Sundanese language the difference is only "to whom" this vocabulary is used, so the analysis of Sundanese here is included in lexical semantics.

Lexical semantics is an academic discipline concerned with the meaning of words. Lexical semanticists are interested in what words mean, why they mean what they mean, how they are represented in speakers' minds and how they are used in text and discourse. Outside linguistics proper, lexical semantics overlaps with disciplines such as philosophy, psychology, anthropology, computer science and pedagogy. Within linguistics, it crucially overlaps with what is traditionally referred to as lexicology, which is the overall study of the vocabularies of languages, encompassing topics such as morphology and etymology and social, regional and dialectal aspects of the vocabulary (Cruse, Hundsnurscher, Job & Lutzeier, 2002, Hanks, 2007, Geeraerts, 2010).

Lexical semantics also provides the foundation for various fields of applied research, such as research in language acquisition and learning, i.e. how we as native speakers and learners of foreign languages acquire lexical knowledge (e.g. Robinson & Ellis, 2008, Gullberg & Indefrey, 2010, Pьtz & Sicola, 2010), with computational linguistics (e.g. Pustejovsky, 1995, Asher & Lascarides, 2003) and with lexicography — the art and science of dictionary-making (Bйjoint, 2010)

Sundanese is a language that is rich in vocabularies, one verb has many different Sundanese variants but with the same meaning, because Sundanese prioritizes manners, to

whom we say it, the language is also different, so that language analysis can be analyzed through various stages. from linguistic to lexical semantic. The vocabulary "eat" here is something that is commonly used by all speakers of the language, and Sundanese has more than 1 vocabulary, that, as the oldest regional language in Indonesia, Sundanese vocabulary is very interesting and needs to be analyzed in terms of it's language with this semantic analysis, especially in vocabulary word "eat".

Method

This research is qualitative research using descriptive methods because this study describes the use of different lexical variables of the word "eat". Which can be adjusted by different age, social status, and distance of intimacy between the speaker and the speaking partner. The subject of this study is Undak Usuk Basa (The Manners of Using Sundanese) which is used as a foundation in communicating with fellow Sundanese speakers. This study started with the data collection which are taken non-randomly through interview and observation with Sundanese native speakers based on certain criteria which use different lexical variables of the word "eat" in Sundanese. For data analysis researchers used the result of an interview and observation with a family from Sundanese native speakers by paying attention to their age, social status, and distance of intimacy between speakers to show the different lexical variables that we used.

Finding And Discussion

Based on the analysis of the data obtained, there are several lexical variables of the word eat. Where the word "eat" is one of the action verbs whose pronunciation is used when someone does something. Based on the results of an interview conducted with one of the informants in the area who is accustomed to using Sundanese in daily communication, it was found that there are several lexical variables used to interpret the word eat. It's because the identity of the Sundanese is so closely related to his politeness that the

informant said "Sundanese people speak in a polite way".

The Undak Usuk Basa (The Manners of Using Sundanese) in fact that not all of them related to the various lexical variables of the "eat" word which used in daily communication, it'is because there are a lot of people who do not understand how to apply the right lexical variable to use, so that people are accustomed to using the wrong rib steps.The word "eat" which means "to take to the mouth to swallow for food "Chewing and swallowing " food" (dictionary). As we can see the meaning, then we can say the dog eats, and the President eats, because this action has the same meaning, like "put something in the mouth". However, that will not happen, what happens in Sundanese because the level of lexical variables used will vary, depending on who they are speaking to, for further illustration we can see as follows:

1. Verb "Néda"

Nǐda is a polite Sundanese word for say "eat". Nǐda is used for people who say it. It is not suitable for others. For example: Kǐla sakedap badǐ nǐda heula (Wait a minute, I want to eat first)

Another example is: Abdi tos nǐda (I have eaten). Actually, there is no need to mention the word "I" in abdi tos nǐda, the reason is that nǐda is already used for me. For example, when offered to eat, Aa bade tuang? (Brother do you want to eat?) The answer: Moal, tos nǐda. (No, thank you. I have eaten.)

2. Verb "Tuang"

The word 'tuang' is a refined version of 'dahar' in Sundanese to say "eat". This word is used for the person we should respect like the elder people, or someone with an honor. For example : Dupi bapak parantos tuang? (Have you eaten, dad?) or (Have you eaten, sir?)

3. Verb "Emam"

Emam is how to say "eat" in Sundanese which is very commonly used. Usually it's for ask to eat to the children, or to show as a language full of affection. For example : Geura ǐmam geulis, (Eat first, sweet heart).
Not a few Sundanese people are often mistaken in the use of "ǐmam". The word that should be used for children, is used for people who

should be respected. Although it is considered good to use, if it refers to Sundanese language manners, it is incorrect.

4. Verb "Nyatu"

This is the rough version of "eat" in Sundanese. It's usually heard spoken by people who are in bad emotional situation or to used on animals. For example: "Ucing gearing, teu daek nyatu!" (What the f*ck cat, you sick but hard to eat!)

Besides the word 'nyatu' there are many words meaning to eat that rough Sundanese. Including barang hakan, lolodok, teteleg, jajablog, cacapluk, ngagares etc.

5. Verb "Dahar"

Dahar is include to a level of loma in Sundanese to say "eat" and popular to use. The use of the word 'dahar', it's suitable to be used to the same age people, which already have a close- relation with us. For example: Maneh geus dahar acan? (Have you eaten yet?).

Based on the explanation above is Sundanese have the rougher words in eat besides emam, they are: Nyatu, ngalebok, tĭtĭgĭk, lolodok, ngalĭglĭg. Usually these words can be used for animals. But sometimes people use these rougher words while they express the anger emotion.

No	Word	Level of politeness
1.	Neda	Polite
2.	Tuang	Very polite
3.	Ĭmam	Polite
4.	Dahar	Less polite
5.	Nyatu, lolodok, tĭtĭlĭg, jajablog, cacapluk.	Impolite (for humans) Common (for animals)

Based on the explanation above, all these Sundanese words have the same meaning, it's eat. However, all these words have different used based to whom and for what they are used to. The lexical variables chosen will affect the level of politeness we give. These words have the same meaning, but the placement is different, this is because Sundanese has lemes, loma, and kasar language levels. Lemes language also divides become lemes for yourself & lemes for others. This level of Sundanese is called Undak Usuk Basa (The Manners of Using Sundanese). Therefore, it's important for Sundanese people to recognize this type of lexical variable variation as a form of maintaining and preserving the culture that once existed.

From the observations found that not all of the above terms are used in everyday conversation because the majority of the population is not very familiar with Undak Usuk Basa (The Manners of Using Sundanese), the findings of this study found an argument that not all Sundanese people can use spoken language properly in accordance with the steps and politeness of the Sundanese language it'self.

Interview

The following are the results of interviews regarding using verb "eat" in Sundanese, by 10 natives Sundanese speakers as the data:

DATA 1

1.	Researcher:	Ai, naon kecap anu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "makan" ka nu saluhureun? (What do you usually use when inviting your elders to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 1	Biasana abdi nganggo "Mak, Pak hayu tuang" (I usually use "Mak, pak, let's eat")
2.	Researcher:	Teh, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "emam" ka sahandapeun? (What do you usually use when inviting a younger person to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 1	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang emam" (I usually use "let's eat")
3.	Researcher	Teh, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten pami ngajak "emam" ka saentragan/saumuran (What do you usually use when inviting others to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 1	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang tuang heula" (I usually use "let's eat first")
4.	Researcher	Teh, kecap naon nu sok dianggo pami teteh nuju emam? (What are the verbs used when you are eating?)
	Responden 1	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "ieu nuju neda" (I usually use "I am eating")

Table Analysis 1st Responden based on Undak Usuk Basa

Responden 1 used tuang to older person	The researcher analyzed that using tuang verb to older person is "appropriate", with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 1 used emam to younger person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to elder person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 1 used tuang to same age person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to same age person is "inappropriate", the speaker should use dahar verb to same age person.
Responden 1 used neda to herself	The researcher analyzed that using neda verb to herself is "appropriate", with Undak Usuk Basa.

The utterance in data 1 is spoken by Responden 1 (a mother), aged 30, married. The speaker used verb "eat" in Sundanese for the older person by using verb "tuang", for the younger person using verb "emam", for the same age person using verb "tuang", and for saying that she was eating, using verb "neda". Connect with Undak Usuk Basa, the speaker use the right verb for all types of age except for the same age person, she used "tuang", tuang verb include to Sundanese "lemes" that still correct. But based on Undak Usuk Basa, we use Sundanese "loma" for communicate with the same age person or we can say it as friends. So responden 1 should use "dahar" in communicate verb "eat" to her friends.

This means, we analyzed that Undak Usuk Basa is almost perfectly learned by Responden 1. And civilize the Sundanese manners, cause it organize the verb we use based on who is the speaking partner

DATA 2

1.	Researcher:	Ai, naon kecap anu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "makan" ka nu saluhureun (What do you usually use when inviting your elders to eat in Sundanese?
	Responden 2	Biasana abdi nganggo "Mak, Pak hayu neda" (I usually use "Mak, pak, let's eat")
2.	Researcher:	Ai, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "emam" ka sahandapeun? (What do you usually use when inviting a younger person to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 2	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang emam" (I usually use "let's eat")
3.	Researcher	Ai, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten pami ngajak "emam" ka saentragan/saumuran? (What do you usually use when inviting others to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 2	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang tuang heula" (I usually use "let's eat first")
4.	Researcher	Ai, kecap naon nu sok dianggo pami nuju emam? (What are the verbs used when you are eating?)
	Responden 2	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "ieu nuju emam" (I usually use "I am eating")

2nd Responden based on Undak Usuk Basa

Responden 2 used neda to older person	The researcher analyzed that using neda verb to older person is "inappropriate", the speaker should use tuang verb to elder people.
Responden 2 used emam to younger person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to younger person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 2 used tuang to same age person	The researcher analyzed that using tuang verb to same age person is "inappropriate", the speaker should use dahar verb to same age person.
Ai used emam to herself	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to herself is "inappropriate", the speaker should use neda verb to herself.

The utterance in data 2 is spoken by Responden 2 (a woman), aged 23, unmarried. The speaker used verb "eat" in Sundanese for the older person by using verb "neda", for the younger person using verb "emam", for the same age person using verb "tuang", and for saying that she was eating, using verb "emam". Connect with Undak Usuk Basa, the speaker use the appropriate verb only for the younger person, and using inappropriate verb in others. She used "neda" for the older person, based on Undak Usuk Basa, we use "tuang" for the older person, and "neda" for saying to ourself while we eat. So responden 2 should use "dahar" in communicate the verb "eat" to her friends. This means, we analyzed that the Undak Usuk Basa should be more learned by responden 2.

DATA 3

1.	Researcher:	man, naon kecap anu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "makan" ka nu saluhureun (What do you usually use when inviting your elders to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 3	Biasana abdi nganggo "Mak, Pak hayu tuang" (I usually use "Mak, pak, let's eat")
2.	Researcher:	man, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "emam" ka sahandapeun? (What do you usually use when inviting a younger person to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 3	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang emam" (I usually use "let's eat")
3.	Researcher	man, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten pami ngajak "emam" ka saentragan/saumuran (What do you usually use when inviting others to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 3	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang tuang heula" (I usually use "let's eat first")
4.	Researcher	man, kecap naon nu sok dianggo pami nuju emam? (What are the verbs used when you are eating?)
	Responden 3	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "ieu nuju emam" (I usually use "I am eating")

3rd Responden based on Undak Usuk Basa

Responden 3 used tuang to older person	The researcher analyzed that using tuang verb to older person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 3 used emam to younger person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to younger person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 3 used tuang to same age person	The researcher analyzed that using tuang verb to same age person is "inappropriate", the speaker should use dahar verb to same age person.
Responden 3 used emam to himself	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to himself is "inapprop riate", the speaker should use neda verb to himself.

The utterance in data 3 is spoken by Responden 3 (a son), aged 24, unmarried. The speaker used verb "eat" in Sundanese for the older person by using verb "tuang", for the younger person using verb "emam", for the same age person using verb "tuang", and for saying that she was eating using verb "emam". Connect with Undak Usuk Basa, the speaker use the right verb for two types of age, and two others still incorrect, he used "tuang", Tuang verb include to Sundanese "lemes" that still correct. But based on Undak Usuk Basa, we use Sundanese "loma" for communicate with the same age person or we can say it as friends. So Responden 3 should use "dahar" in communicate verb "eat" to his friends. And use "neda" for saying hisself while in eating. This means, we analyzed that the Undak Usuk Basa almost perfectly learned by Responden 3.

DATA 4

1.	Researcher:	fan, naon kecap anu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "makan" ka nu saluhureun (What do you usually use when inviting your elders to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 4	Biasana abdi nganggo "Mak, Pak hayu tuang" (I usually use "Mak, pak, let's eat")
2.	Researcher	Fan, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "emam" ka sahandapeun? (What do you usually use when inviting a younger person to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 4	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang emam"(I usually use "let's eat")
3.	Researcher	Fan, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten pami ngajak "emam" ka saentragan/saumuran? (What do you usually use when inviting others to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 4	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang emam heula" (I usually use "let's eat first")
4.	Researcher	Fan, kecap naon nu sok dianggo pami nuju emam? (What are the verbs used when you are eating?)
	Responden 4	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "ieu nuju emam" (I usually use ''I am eating'')

4th Responden based on Undak Usuk Basa

Responden 4 used emam to older person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to older person is "inappropriate", the speaker should use tuang verb to older person.
Responden 4 used emam to younger person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to younger person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 4 used emam to same age person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to same age person is "inappropriate", the speaker should use dahar verb to same age person.
Responden 4 used emam to herself	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to herself is "inappropriate", the speaker should use neda verb to herself.

The utterance in data 4 is spoken by Responden 4 (a woman), aged 24, unmarried. The speaker used verb "eat" in Sundanese for the older person by using verb "emam", for the younger person using verb "emam", for the same age person using verb "emam", and for saying that she was eating using verb "emam". Connect with Undak Usuk Basa , the speaker

uses the right verb for only for the younger person. Another type of age, she should be use tuang the older person, she should use dahar to the same age person, and use neda for herself. This means, that Fanny still has not correctly used Sundanese based on Undak Usuk Basa

DATA 5

1.	Researcher:	De, naon kecap anu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "makan" ka nu saluhureun (What do you usually use when inviting your elders to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 5	Biasana abdi nganggo "Mak, Pak hayu tuang" (I usually use "Mak, pak, let's eat")
2.	Researcher:	De, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "emam" ka sahandapeun? (What do you usually use when inviting a younger person to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 5	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang emam" (I usually use "let's eat")
3.	Researcher	De, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten pami ngajak "emam" ka saentragan/saumuran? (What do you usually use when inviting others to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 5	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang emam heula" (I usually use "let's eat first")
4.	Researcher	De, kecap naon nu sok dianggo pami nuju emam?(What are the verbs used when you are eating?)
	Responden 5	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "ieu nuju emam" (I usually use "I am eating")

5th Responden based on Undak Usuk Basa

Responden 5 used tuang to older person	The researcher analyzed that using tuang verb to older person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 5 used emam to younger person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verbs to younger person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 5 used emam to same age person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to same age person is "inappropriate", the speaker should use dahar verb to same age person.
Responden 5 used emam to himself	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to himself is "inappropriate", the speaker should use neda verb to himself.

The utterance in data 5 is spoken by Responden 5 (a son), aged 18, unmarried. The speaker used verb "eat" in Sundanese for the older person by using verb "tuang", for the younger person using verb "emam", for the same age person using verb "tuang", and for saying that she was eating using verb "emam". Connect with Undak Usuk Basa, the speaker inappropriately using verb eat for the same age person and for saying to himself. He should use "dahar" verb to same age person, and use "neda" to himself. This means, we analyzed that Undak Usuk Basa is almost perfectly learned by Responden 5.

DATA 6

1.	Researcher:	Peh, naon kecap anu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "makan" ka nu saluhureun? (What do you usually use when inviting your elders to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 6	Biasana abdi nganggo "Mak, Pak hayu tuang" (I usually use "Mak, pak, let's eat")
2.	Researcher:	Peh, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "emam" ka sahandapeun? (What do you usually use when inviting a younger person to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 6	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang emam" (I usually use "let's eat")
3.	Researcher	Peh, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten pami ngajak "emam" ka saentragan/saumuran. (What do you usually use when inviting others to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 6	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang emam heula" (I usually use "let's eat first")
4.	Researcher	Peh, kecap naon nu sok dianggo pami nuju emam? (What are the verbs used when you are eating?)
	Responden 6	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "ieu nuju emam" (I usually use "I am eating")

6th Responden based on Undak Usuk Basa

Responden 6 used tuang to older person	The researcher analyzed that using tuang verb to older person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 6 used emam to younger person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to younger person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 6 used emam to same age person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to same age person is "inappropriate", the speaker should use dahar verb to same age person.
Responden 6 used emam to herself	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to herself is "inappropriate", the speaker should use neda verb to herself.

The utterance in data 8 is spoken by Responden 6 (a woman), aged 22, unmarried. The speaker used verb "eat" in Sundanese for the older person by using verb "tuang", for the younger person using verb "emam", for the same age person using verb "emam", and for

saying that she was eating using verb "emam". Connect with Undak Usuk Basa, the speaker appropriately correct in using verb eat only for the young person and still inappropriate for the other types. She should use "dahar" verb to same age person, and use "neda" to himself. This means, we analyzed that Undak Usuk Basa is almost perfectly learned by Responden 6

DATA 7

1.	Researcher:	Del, naon kecap anu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "makan" ka nu saluhureun (What do you usually use when inviting your elders to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 7	Biasana abdi nganggo "Mak, Pak hayu tuang" (I usually use "Mak, pak, let's eat")
2.	Researcher:	Del, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "emam" ka sahandapeun? (What do you usually use when inviting a younger person to eatin Sundanese?)
	Responden 7	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang emam" (I usually use "let's eat")
3.	Researcher	Del, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten pami ngajak "emam" ka saentragan/saumuran. (What do you usually use when inviting others to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 7	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang dahar heula" (I usually use let's eat first")
4.	Researcher	Del, kecap naon nu sok dianggo pami nuju emam? (What are the verbs used when you are eating?)
	Responden 7	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "ieu nuju neda" (I usually use "I am eating")

7th Responden based on Undak Usuk Basa

Responden 7 used tuang to older person	The researcher analyzed that using tuang verb to older person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 7 used emam to younger person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to younger person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 7 used dahar to same age person	The researcher analyzed that using dahar verb to same age person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 7 used neda to herself	The researcher analyzed that using neda verb to herself is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.

The utterance in data 7 is spoken by Responden 7 (a woman), aged 21, unmarried. The speaker used verb "eat" in Sundanese for the older person by using verb "tuang", for the younger person using verb "emam", for the same age person using verb "dahar", and for saying that she was eating using verb "neda". Connect with Undak Usuk Basa, the speaker use the appropriate verb for all types of ages. This means, we analyzed that Undak Usuk Basa is practically perfect learned by Responden 7

DATA 8

1.	Researcher:	Teh, naon kecap anu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "makan" ka nu saluhureun (What do you usually use when inviting your elders to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 8	Biasana abdi nganggo "Mak, Pak hayu tuang" (I usually use "Mak, pak, let's eat")
2.	Researcher:	Teh, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten upami ngajak "emam" ka sahandapeun? (What do you usually use when inviting a younger person to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 8	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang emam" (I usually use "let's eat")
3.	Researcher	Teh, naon kecap nu biasa sok dianggo sadidinten pami ngajak "emam" ka saentragan/saumuran (What do you usually use when inviting others to eat in Sundanese?)
	Responden 8	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "hayu urang emam heula" (I usually use "let's eat first")
4.	Researcher	Teh, kecap naon nu sok dianggo pami nuju emam? (What are the verbs used when you are eating?)
	Responden 8	Biasana abdi sok nganggo "ieu nuju neda" (I usually use "I am eating")

8th Responden based on Undak Usuk Basa

Responden 8 used tuang to older person	The researcher analyzed that using tuang verb to older person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 8 used emam to younger person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to younger person is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.
Responden 8 used emam to same age person	The researcher analyzed that using emam verb to same age person is "inappropriate", the speaker should use dahar verb to same age person.
Responden 8 used neda to herself	The researcher analyzed that using neda verb to herself is "appropriate" with Undak Usuk Basa.

The utterance in data 8 is spoken by Responden 8 (a woman), aged 26, unmarried. The speaker used verb "eat" in Sundanese for the older person by using verb "tuang", for the younger person using verb "emam", for the same age person using verb "emam", and for

saying that she was eating using verb "neda". Connect with Undak Usuk Basa, the speaker use the right verb for all types of age except for the same age person, she used "tuang", tuang verb include to Sundanese "lemes" that still correct. But based on Undak Usuk Basa, we use Sundanese "loma" for communicate with the same age person or we can say it as friends. So Responden 8 should use "dahar" in communicate verb "eat" to her friends. This means, we analyzed that Undak Usuk Basa is almost perfectly learned by Responden 8. And civilize the Sundanese manners, cause it organize the verb we use based on who is the speaking partner.

Conclusion

Based on interviews with native Sundanese speakers of different age. There are many Sundanese that still not using Sundanese "eat" verb as the manners as well. They believe that using Sundanese "eat" verb, as long as they have close-relationship with the speaking partner, manner Sundanese language doesn't matter, as long as the verb used is still within the limit's of reasonable manner to use.

This study shows that the selection of lexicon variables can determine a person's level of politeness in communicating. In Sundanese, they have many of verbs to use based on who is the age of speaking partner. The finding of this research shows that there are several lexical variables used to differentiate the word "eat" in Sundanese such as Neda, Tuang, Emam, Nyatu, Dahar. Where all these words/lexical variables have the same meaning, that is"eat" but have different uses for whom and for what they are used. Furthermore, researchers also found that there is still a lack of Sundanese people in using the lexical variable of Undak Usuk Basa (The Manners of Using Sundanese) accurately and orrectly.

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