MEANING RELATION OF JAVANESE VERBS
REFERRING TO EYE ACTIVITIES

A FINAL PROJECT
In Particular Fulfillment of the Requirement
For S-1 Degree in Linguistics
In English Department, Faculty of Humanities
Diponegoro University

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2017
PRONOUNCEMENT

I state truthfully that this project entitled “Meaning Relation of Javanese Verbs Referring to Eye Activities” is compiled by myself without taking the result from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and in diploma. In addition, I ascertain that she does not take the material from other publications, or someone’s work except for the references mentioned in bibliography.

Semarang, February 2017

Nyaryatun Safitri
MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Jangan pernah bersedih, sesungguhnya Allah bersama kita.

If you want something you have never had, you must be willing to do something you have never done. (Henry Ford)

Kurangi rengankan, perbanyak napas. Kurangi percakapan, perbanyak perkataan. Kurangi rasa benci, perbanyak rasa cinta. (Swedish proverb)

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved family
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise to God Almighty, who has given love, strength, and bless so this project on “Meaning Relation of Javanese Verbs Referring to Eye Activities” came to a completion. On this occasion, I would like to thank all people who have contributed to the completion of this research report.

The deepest gratitude and appreciation is extended to Dra. C.A. Puan Ellisafni, M.Ed. -my advisor- who has given her continuous guidance, helpful correction, moral support, advice and suggestion, without which it is doubtful that this thesis came into completion. Therefore, I would love to thank:

1. Drs. Agus Subianto, M.Aas the head of English Department;

2. The English Department’s lecturers;

4. My beloved family: father, mother, sisters and brothers;

5. My best friends: AK8 (Christy, Omi, Fenty, Evi, Lidia and Mawar), Mbak Endang, MGM Family (Mas Putra, Endah, Mas Naval), Ulfia, Noor, EDSA, BEM 2012-2013 and 2010 English Department students;

7. The readers.

I realize that this project is far from perfect; therefore I will willingly receive any criticism and recommendation to make this project better.
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ABSTRAK

Esai ini disusun untuk mempelajari relasi makna di dalam kumpulan kata kerja bahasa Jawa yang mengacu pada aktivitas mata. Topik esai ini adalah kajian relasi makna dengan melakukan penelaahan maknasetiap kata kerja bahasa Jawa yang mengacu pada aktivitas mata dengan menggunakan pendekatan semantik dan teori analisis komponen.


Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa kumpulan kata kerja bahasa Jawa yang mengacu pada aktivitas mata dapat dikelompokkan berdasarkan pergerakan kelopak mata, bola mata, unsur kesengajaan dan ketajaman mata saat melihat. Berdasarkan parameter tersebut penulis menemukan dua puluh satu kata kerja bahasa Jawa yang mengacu pada aktivitas mata beserta relasi maknanya yaitu sinonim.

Kata kunci: semantics, meaning relation, componential analysis, Javanese verbs, and eye activities.

1. Introduction

How can we distinguish the word see and stare at in English? How can we understand the differences between melihat and memandang in Indonesian? Those words have similar meaning. However, as Bloomfield argues that there is no exactly similar meaning represented by different words. All words in a language have their own meaning. They can be grouped based on their semantic field. This case also happens in Javanese. Javanese has a lot of words, especially verbs, which are categorized based on their semantic field. We can see from this
example, the Javanese verbs nyangking, nyunggi and nggendong include to a semantic field, that is, ‘bring concept’ (konsep bawa). Then the word nglirik and mandeng, for example, include in the member of Javanese verbs referring to eye activities.

Here, I choose one semantic field that refers to eye activities in Javanese. I limit the scope of the study, that is, Javanese verbs of ngoko level referring to eye activities. I choose ngoko level because it is easier to be found in daily conversation. I focus on the meaning relation of those verbs which are supported by componential analysis theory. There are two problems found in this research. First, what kinds of meaning relations occur in Javanese verbs referring to eye activities? The second one is how componential analysis can explain those types of meaning relations. From these research problems, it can be concluded that the purpose of the study is to explain the lexical meaning and the meaning relations of Javanese verbs referring to eye activities. Besides, this research also aims to show the variety of Javanese verbs referring to eye activities.

2. Theoretical Framework

According to Nida (1975), semantic field is a group of meaning which shares certain semantic components. It deals with grouping some words which have similar feature based on the semantic components. Besides, Pateda (2001) states that semantic field is a group of words which are connected one another based on the meaning. For example, we can use jasmine and rose, which are included in the word flower. Then flower can be defined as the member of plant. This case also
happens in Javanese. The words such as ndelok, nglirik, mandeng and nyawang involve in the group of Javanese verbs referring to eye activities.

Goddard (1998) says that meaning relation is the systematic relations between word meanings. Some words sometimes have a relation which can be classified from each meaning. Furthermore, Palmer (1981) states that there are some meaning relations found when we discuss about words meaning. Yet, here, I only discuss types of meaning relations which are related to the study. They are hyponymy and synonymy. First, the relation of hyponymy i.e. grouping words based on the matter of class membership. It happens in the words lion and horse which are members of mammals. Second, synonymy is a term which is used to mean sameness of meaning. Javanese verb like mangan has similar meaning to madhang. They have a synonymy relation.

I also apply lexical meaning which is called as semantic or external meaning. It is the meaning when it is independent or the meaning of word as the meaning in the dictionary. For example, Javanese verb madhang means ‘to eat’ in English. According to Djayasudarma (1993), lexical meaning is the element meaning of language as the symbol of thing, event, etc. Lexical meaning is specially owned by the elements of language out of context.

When we are learning about semantic field and meaning relation, we usually learn about componential analysis as well. According to Leech (1993), componential analysis is a process of selecting the meaning of a word into some minimal features. By using this analysis, it can help us to know the various features of words and analyse the relationship among similar words. We can use sign (+) and (-) to show the feasibility between words and their features. For
example, the features of the word *man* are +male, +adult, and -female. Then the word *woman* has such characterizations -male, +adult, and +female. It can be concluded that *man* and *woman* are opposite.

Moreover, there is one previous study which is arranged by Reny Putri Septiawati (2010). The title of her thesis is *Semantic Analysis of “Smell” Terms in Javanese*. She tries to describe the *semantic analysis* aspects of *smell* terms. She focuses on Lyon’s theory *semantic analysis* and Nida’s *componential meaning analysis*. Unfortunately, she does not provide the reader with a brief explanation of her research problem. In this research she found 29 Javanese smell terms. As mentioned before, Reni applies *componential analysis*. To support this underlying theory, she uses several methods and techniques, such as descriptive qualitative method, documentation method in collecting the data, and also expansion and substitution method in grouping the data. If the previous research focuses on semantic analysis, here I deal with meaning relation of Javanese verbs referring to eye activities.

### 3. Research Method

This research can be defined as qualitative descriptive research since the data are written and oral words. Furthermore, the data will be analyzed descriptively. The whole research data is called population (Arikunto, 1993). However, the population of this research is Javanese verbs which refer to eye activities. I find twenty-one Javanese verbs referring to eye activities. I decide to use total sampling i.e a technique sampling which is used when all of the data in population
are the object of the study (Sugiyono, 1999). This sampling is used to distinguish the meaning of Javanese verbs referring to eye activities.

I collect the data by using documentation and uninvolved conversation observation method. Documentation is technique of collecting data from note, picture or monumental works of someone (Sugiyono, 2008). Moreover I also obtain some data from Baoesastra Djawa written by Poerwadarminta. In addition, uninvolved conversation observation is a method of collecting data where the writer is only as the observer or listener and do not involve in the conversation (Sudaryanto, 1993).

Moreover I use distributional method which means the method that uses the element of language as a parameter in the analysis process (Sudaryanto, 1993) since in this study Javanese verbs referring to eye activities become a decisive factor in order to be analyzed. I also apply expansion technique and substitution technique. Expansion is technique of analyzing data by expanding linguistic unit forward or backward in the sentence (Sudaryanto, 1993). I use this technique to know whether a word is grammatical or not if it is expanded (Sudaryanto, 1993). Besides, to find a special characteristic of a word I use substitution technique. It is an analysis technique by substituting one linguistic unit of expanded words (Sudaryanto1993). The word A is expanded into AX; the X is substituted into Y, so it becomes AY. This method is used to see whether the substituted part is suitable with the data or not. There are some steps in analyzing data. First, search the lexical meaning of each Javanese verb which refers to eye activities from Baoesastra Djawa. Second, use componential analysis to show the semantic
features of each verb. Third, figure out the meaning relation based on the result of first and second step.

4. Meaning Relations of Javanese Verbs Referring to Eye Activities

Before I explain about the meaning relation found in this study, this succeeding table is the componential analysis of Javanese verbs referring to eye activities. There are twenty-one verbs which relates to eye activities. Then, each verb is analyzed based on the presence of their semantic features. Here, I use four semantic features i.e. eyelid movements, eyeball movements, intentional, sharp, attentive, sight frequency and human feeling. The term intentional is used to see whether a person who looks at the thing is intentional or not. Moreover, the term ‘human feeling’ is used to know the feeling or emotion of human. After using this componential analysis and looking at Baoesastra Djawa, we can apply the use of each verb in a sentence. Therefore, we can see the meaning relations among those verbs.
### Componential Analysis of Javanese Verbs Referring to Eye Activities

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**El Mo**: Eyelid Movement  
**Op**: Opened  
**WOp**: Wide Opened  
**C**: Closed  
**OEC**: One Eye Closed  
**D Eb Mo**: Direction of Eyeball Movements  
**Int**: Intentional  
**Sh**: Sharp  
**Att**: Attentive  
**SFq**: Sight Frequency  
**Gl**: at A Glance  
**L/R**: Left or Right  
**U/D**: Up or Down  
**St**: Straight  
**HF**: Human Feeling  
**B**: Bad  
**G**: Good
4.1 Synonymy

As mentioned before, the term synonymy is used to mean the sameness of meaning. There are six synonymy found in this study. First, the verb ndelok, and ndeleng are synonymy since those verbs have the same semantic features i.e. +opened, -wide opened, -closed, one eye closed, ± left or right, ± up or down, +straight, ± intentional, ± sharp, ± attentive, ± at a glance, ± long, ± bad, and ± good. Those verbs mean melihat or ‘to look at’ in English. We can see their application in:

a) Rani ndelok lintang-lintang ing langit. (Rani is looking at the stars in the sky)

b) Rani ndeleng lintang-lintang ing langit. (Rani is looking at the stars in the sky)

Those sentences are grammatical and appropriate. It can be concluded that they are synonymy.

Second, the word nyawang, mandeng and nguwaske are synonymy as well since they have similar meaning i.e. ‘to stare at something attentive,’ such as in these examples:

a) Adhiku nyawang layangane sing wis dhuwur mabure. (My younger brother stares at his kite which flies so high)

b) Adhiku mandeng layangane sing wis dhuwur mabure. (My younger brother stares at his kite which flies so high)

c) Adhiku ngwaske layangane sing wis dhuwur mabure. (My younger brother stares at his kite which flies so high)
The verb *nyawang, mandeng* and *nguwaske* can be formulated as +opened, -wide opened,-closed, -one eye closed, ±left or right, ±up or down, +straight, +intentional, +sharp, +attentive, -at a glance, +long, ±bad, and ±good. Those examples above are grammatically and appropriately correct.

Third, the verbs *mlolo* and *mblalak* are synonymy. Those verbs have the same meaning *melotot* in Bahasa or ‘stare with big eyes.’ Furthermore, their componential analysis are -opened, +wide opened, -closed,-one eye closed, -left or right, -up or down, +straight, +intentional, +sharp, +attentive, +at a glance, -long, +bad, and -good. For more explanation we can see in these sentences below:

a) *Mripate mlolo amarga dikageti kancane.* (His eyes turned wide because his friend shocked him)

b) *Mripate mblalak amarga dikageti kancane.* (His eyes turned wide because his friend shocked him)

Those sentences above are grammatically and appropriately correct. However, sometimes, they do not only indicate for something shocking but also indicate for someone’s anger such as in *Joko nesu nganti mlolo-mlolo mripate* which means ‘Joko was very angry until he stared with big eyes.’

Fourth, the verbs *mendelo, mendelik* and *mlilik* are the same since they indicate for someone’s amazement. Their componential analysis can be formulated as -opened, +wide opened, -closed, -one eye closed, -left or right, -up or down, +straight, +intentional, +sharp, +attentive, -at a glance, +long, ±bad, and ±good. Those are some examples of their application:
a) Bocah iku mendelo ndeloki pelangi. (The boy stared at the rainbow with big eyes)

b) Bocah iku mendelik ndeloki pelangi. (The boy stared at the rainbow with big eyes)

c) Bocah iku mlilik ndeloki pelangi. (The boy stared at the rainbow with big eyes)

Fifth, the verbs *ngulatake* and *ningeti* are synonym since they have similar componential analysis, that is, +opened, -wide opened, -closed, -one eye closed, ±left or right, ±up or down, +straight, +intentional, +sharp, +attentive, -at a glance, +long, ±bad, and ±good. Those verbs indicate there are intention and attention when people look at something such as in these examples:

a) Bapake ngulatake anake kang lagi numpak pit onthel. (His father gazes at him who is riding bicycle).

b) Bapake ngingeti anake kang lagi numpak pit onthel. (His father gazes at him who is riding bicycle).

Those examples are grammatically and appropriately correct.

Sixth, Javanese has the word *nginceng* and *ngincer* which mean *membidik* in Bahasa. Those verbs can be done by closing one eye like when we want to shoot something. The componential analysis of those verbs are -opened, -wide opened, -closed, +one eye closed, -left or right, -up or down, +straight, +intentional, +sharp, +attentive, -at a glance, +long, ±bad, and ±good.

a) Tono nginceng dhisik sadurunge nembak bajinge. (Tono peers over the squirrel first, before shoot it).
b) Tono ngincer dhisik sadurunge nembak bajinge. (Tono peers over the squirrel first, before shoot it).

Those sentences are appropriately and grammatically correct.

4.3 Other Verbs

However, there are seven verbs referring to eye activities which are not synonymy. First, the verb nglirik means melirik or ‘give a brief glance.’ Furthermore, its componential analysis are +opened, -wide opened, -closed, -one eye closed, +left or right, +up or down, -straight, +intentional, ±sharp, +attentive, +at a glance, -long, ±bad, and ±good. This verb is used when someone looks at things without moving his head but moves his eyeball so as to see the objects. For instance, Mripate nglirik ngiwa ndeloki wong ing sisihe (He glances to the left to see someone sitting next to him).

Second, the verb nginjen means mengintip or ‘to peek.’ Its componential analysis can be formulated as +opened, -wide opened, -closed, -one eye closed, +left or right, +up or down, +straight, +intentional, ±sharp, +attentive, +at a glance, -long, ±bad, and ±good. It is used when someone looks at something without permission. It can be seen from this sentence Rani nginjen mbakyune sing lagi sinau saka jendhela kamar. (Rani peeked her older sister who was studying through the room’s window).

Third, the verb ngedhipi has two meaning. a) It means ‘to wink’ which indicates a matter of temptation. Usually a man uses this verb to tempt a woman. b) It means ‘to blink’ which indicates giving a sign to other people to do something. Its componential analysis can be formulated as -opened, -wide opened,
-closed, +one eye closed, ±left or right, -up or down, ±straight, +intentional, ±sharp, +attentive, +at a glance, -long, +bad, and -good. For example, a) Mase ngedhipi mbake kang mlaku neng ngarepe (The boy winks to the girl who is walking in front of him); we can compare this former example with b) Dita ngedhipi Tono supaya Tono minggir amarga ana wong arep lewat (Dita blinks to Tono in order to he moves to other side because someone will pass the way).

Fourth, the verb nonton which means menonton or ‘to watch’ indicates someone looks at something entertaining. Its componential analysis are -opened, -wide opened, -closed, +one eye closed, ±left or right, -up or down, +straight, +intentional, +sharp, +attentive, -at a glance, -long, -bad, and +good. We can see in Dodi mau bengi nonton pagelaran wayang kulit (Dodi watched puppet show last night).

Fifth, the verb weruh is almost the same with ndelok but sometimes they cannot be applied in the same sentence because there is a difference sense. Javanese verb ndelok means ‘to look at.’ It differs from weruh which means ‘to see.’ When we say Dian ndeloki buku ne ana ndhuwur meja (Dian knows that the book on the table because she looks at the book), it differs from Dian weruh buku ne ana ndhuwur meja (Dian glimpses at the book on the table). The componential analysis of weruh are +opened, -wide opened, -closed, -one eye closed, -left or right, -up or down, +straight, -intentional, -sharp, -attentive, +at a glance, -long, -bad, and +good.

Sixth, the verb mlerok means hateful and cynical look. Sometimes it is used when someone get angry as well. Its componential analysis can be formulated as +opened, -wide opened, -closed, -one eye closed, +left or right, -up
or down, +straight +intentional, ±sharp, +attentive, -at a glance, +long, +bad, and -good. We can see it in this sentence *Rini mleroki Tono amarga Tono nakal* (Rini looks at Tono hatefully because he is naughty).

Seventh, the verb *mentheleng* is used when someone stares at something in long frequency without close the eyes. Its componential analysis can be formulated as +opened, -wide opened, -closed, -one eye closed, +left or right, -up or down, +straight +intentional, +sharp, +attentive, -at a glance, +long, ±bad, and ±good. For example, *Mbakku menthelengi kucing sing lagi nyekel cecak.* (My older sister stares at the cat which is catching the lizard).

All examples of the use of Javanese verbs above are appropriately and grammatically correct.

5. Conclusion

From this study, it can be concluded that we can figure out the lexical meaning and meaning relation of Javanese verbs referring to eye activities. Here, I find twenty-one verbs referring to eye activities in Javanese. After looking at the *Kamus Jawa-Indonesia Populer* and using componential analysis we can pointed out the lexical meaning of each verbs. Moreover the use of each verb in a sentence helps us to decide the meaning relation which arises among those verbs. Finally, I find six groups of synonymy. I also figure out seven Javanese verbs referring to eye activities which do not relate to synonymy because they have their own meaning. From this study we can conclude that Javanese has various kinds of verbs referring to eye activities.
REFERENCES


